Community WildFire Protection Plan

La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians
22000 Highway 76
Pauma Valley, CA 92082

October 31, 2023

LA JOLLA BAND OF LUISEÑO INDIANS

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RESOLUTION TC2023-26
A RESOLUTION APPROVING THE COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN FOR THE LA JOLLA BAND OF LUISEÑO INDIANS
October 30, 2023

WHEREAS the La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians is a federally recognized Tribal government by the United States of America; and

WHEREAS The governing body or the La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians is the General Council; and

WHEREAS Article 3, Powers of the General Council of the Constitution of the La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians Constitution authorizes the General Council to implement all ordinances, resolutions, or other enactments of the Tribe; and

WHEREAS Article 6, Powers of the Tribal Council of the Constitution of the La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians authorizes the La Jolla Tribal Council to implement all ordinances, resolutions, or other enactments of the General Council; and

WHEREAS Pursuant to the Constitution of the La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians, dated September 7, 1995, the La Jolla Tribal Council may "Represent, but not commit without General Council approval, The Band in all negotiations between The Band and local, State and Federal governments, their agencies and officers"; and

WHEREAS under the Constitution and by-laws of the La Jolla Band of the Luiseño Indians, Tribal Council is charged with the duty of protecting the health, security, and general welfare of the Tribe and all Reservation residents; and

WHEREAS Fire Management Planning for the La Jolla Band of the Luiseño Indians is essential to the health, welfare, and sovereignty of the La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians; and

WHEREAS the La Jolla Tribal Council wishes to develop a balanced strategic plan for fire management planning in a manner that will afford protection for tribal members, structures, and natural and cultural resources while allowing a broad range of activities; and

WHEREAS the La Jolla Tribal Council feels that the approval of a Community Wildfire Protection Plan would be in the best interest of the Tribe; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians Tribal Council approves and adopts the Community Wildfire Protection Plan for the La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians; and

;

CERTIFICATION

WE THE UNDERSIGNED OFFICIALS, of the La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians do hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution TC2023-26 was adopted at a duly held Tribal Council meeting on October 30, 2023 with a vote of;

___3____ In Favor ____0____Opposed ____1____ Abstaining.

ABSENT
Wendy Schlater, Tribal Chairwoman

Jack Musick, Vice-Chairman

Delia Gutierrez, Secretary

Larryann Musick, Treasurer

John Paipa, Council Member

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1. INTRODUCTION

Reservations must have a Wildland Fire Management Plan (WFMP) covering all burnable vegetation tracts.

The CWPP is a strategic document that contains operational direction designed to guide a full range of fire management activities on a unit. It is the first step in meeting fire management responsibilities,

The Bureau of Indian Affairs supplements this plan, Wildland Fire and Aviation Program Management and Operations Guide" (the Red Book https://www.nifc.gov/standards/guides/red-book The Red Book guides the following elements of the Federal Wildland Fire Policy: wildland firefighter safety; ecosystem sustainability; response to wildland fire; use of wildland fire; stabilization and rehabilitation; protection priorities; Wildland Urban Interface (WUI); planning; science; preparedness; suppression; prevention; standardization; interagency cooperation and coordination; communication and education; agency administrator and employee roles; and evaluation.

1.1 PURPOSE FOR DEVELOPING A WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT PLAN

THIS CWPP DEFINES AND DOCUMENTS THE LA JOLLA BAND OF LUISEÑO INDIANS' PROGRAM TO MANAGE WILDLAND FIRE.

Wildland fires are more frequent and burn with greater intensity due to fire exclusion, leading to uncharacteristically high fuel loadings fueling wildfires during adverse weather. High fire intensity negatively changes the composition and structure of forest and rangeland vegetation and increases risk factors for catastrophic wildfires. This increased size, intensity, and frequency has resulted in greater human life and property threats. Increasing development on and adjacent to Tribal lands also increases the risk of human, vehicle, and electrical ignitions. This CWPP will help plan for and reduce factors that cause conflagrations. The CWPP includes using prescribed fire for resource benefit and non-fire fuel treatments across a landscape scale to help reduce hazardous fuels and sustain wildland ecosystems. This plan incorporates the BIA southern California regional plan of 2012. The following discussion documents the Wildland Forest Fire Protection Program and defines the strategies for managing wildland and prescribed fires.

WUI/Infrastructure –

The LJBI is primarily heavily sloped with few suitable building areas. The low availability of suitable land has caused many difficulties with land use planning. Subsequently, residential areas are all within the wildland-urban interface.

The planning goal is to minimize danger to people and damage to structures in the WUI through fuel break maintenance and fire-safe communities. Fire crews will treat fuels near structures dependent on anticipated fire behavior based on fuels, topography, prevailing winds, and other considerations.

The FD will continue educating the public regarding fire hazards and the need for fuel treatments in WUI, oil and gas infrastructure, and other areas to protect property and resources.

1.2 DEVELOPING THE CWPP

The La Jolla Tribal Council ensures that planning documents support tribal goals and reflect the needs of the La Jolla Band. Wildfire prevention and fuel management planning are integral to preserving tribal values, including natural resource protection. Integrated resource management planning by the La Jolla Fire Department (FD) is a collaboration between the FD, Environmental Protection Office, Natural Resources, Public Works, Tribal Enterprises, and Tribal Council. Monthly departmental meetings ensure active communication and coordination of all tribal departments. The Integrated Resource Management Plan (IRMP) maintains consistency between the Fire and Forest Management Plans.

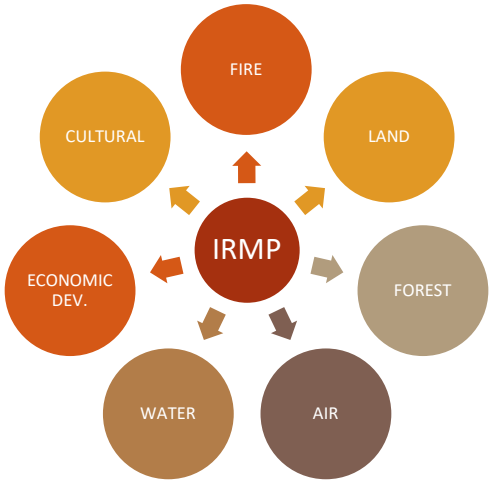


Figure 1. IRMP planning component illustration

The CWPP identifies and integrates all wildland fire management and related activities within existing and approved land management plans to help communicate objectives across the landscape's administrative boundaries. This plan and its associated annual operating plan incorporate strategies that allow the fire to be restored as an integral part of ecosystems to meet resource management objectives while protecting values at risk: human life, property, and resources. The poster-sized maps accompanying this CWPP enable management direction to be easily accessible by fire and resource personnel, especially during emergencies.

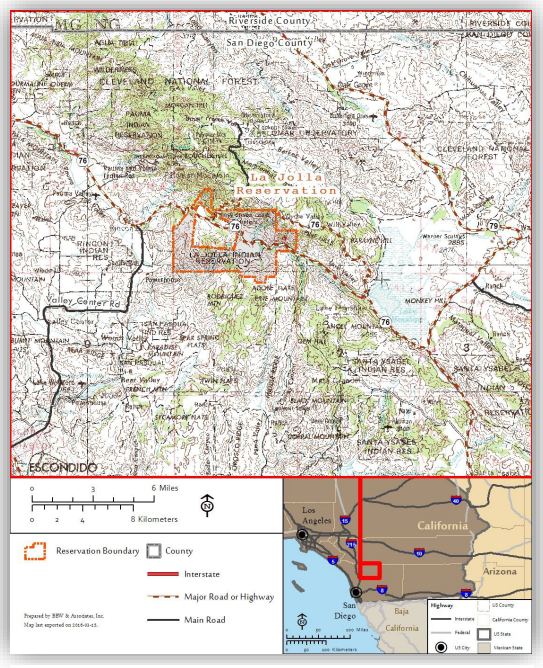
The WFMP was developed with input from Cleveland National Forest, Cal Fire (San Diego Unit), local Tribal Fire Departments, and other interested parties. The WFMP identifies and references appropriate planning documents that support and detail specific elements of the program. The WFMP is designed to identify and integrate all wildland fire management and related activities within existing and approved land management plans. Wildland Fire Management (WFM) goals and components should be coordinated across administrative boundaries on a landscape basis. Bureau/Tribal or Agency, fire management decisions, must be consistent or compatible across organizational lines. All Federal WFM Agency Directors signed the updated Interagency Fire Management Plan template on April 9, 2009. It directs agencies to develop a collaborative approach to working cooperatively in developing an interagency WFMP. The template that this CWPP is based on is the 2009 interagency spatial wildland fire management plan. The CWPP will evolve as new information becomes available, conditions change on the ground, or changes to Land Resource Management Plans.

1.3 LOCATION DESCRIPTION

The La Jolla Indian Reservation was established in 1875 by Presidential Executive Order to reduce the land base of the native inhabitants and decrease land disputes. The LJIR is currently 8,077 acres and held in trust for the Tribe by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (U.S. Department of Interior). Located in Pauma Valley, in the foothills of Palomar Mountain in northeast San Diego County, California, and 30 miles east of Interstate 15 on State Highway 76 and 30 miles from Escondido.

Picture 1. LJR from NE Corner

The Reservation is in a remote, rural, and rugged mountainous area on the windward side of Palomar Mountain. The elevation on the Reservation ranges from approximately 920 to 5,080 feet above sea level. The geographical location of the land includes the San Luis Rey River, which runs through the Reservation. The mountain generally ranges in a northwest-southeast direction, broken up by faults and river valleys. The land's steep slopes limit the potential areas for development on the Reservation.

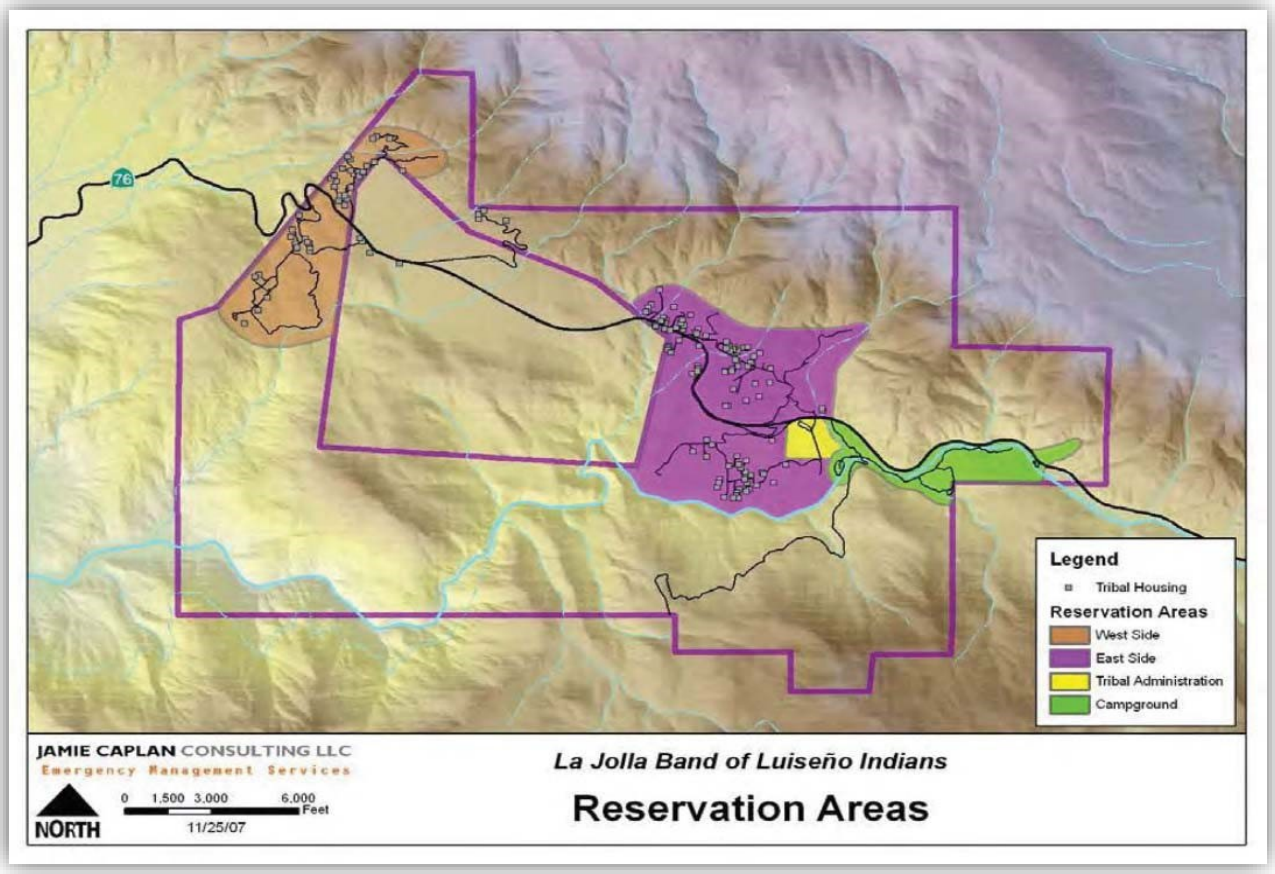


Map 1. La Jolla Reservation Vicinity Map

The temperature is generally in the low 30's (F) during winter and above 100 degrees during summer (Average 55). The Reservation lies in one of the wettest areas of the county; the average rainy season (December – March) brings annual rainfall of approximately 21 inches at the southwest corner to nearly 40 inches at the northeast corner.

The tribal government consists of a five-member elected Tribal Council, including Tribal Chair, Vice-Chair, Treasurer, Secretary, and one Member-at-Large, governed by the La Jolla General membership. Elections are yearly, and the Council serves two-year terms. The Tribe has approximately 700 members. The population on the Reservation is around 700, consisting of members, non-member Indians, and non-Indians. Tribally operated departments and commercial operations consist of the following: Tribal Administration, Campground & Adventure Park,

Environmental Protection, Fire Department, Natural Resources, Historic Preservation, Public Works, Education, Tribal Law Enforcement, and the Trading Post. The west side residential area includes Red Gate Road and Harolds Road (~50 residences). The East side is the larger residential area, which provides Church Road to the North and Poomacha to the south side of the highway (~50 residences). Finally, most Tribal enterprises and administrative buildings, including the Tribal Hall, gym, campground, Trading Post, and adventure park, are on the east side of the Reservation.

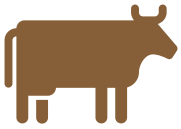


Map 2 La Jolla Reservation Areas

Reservation Fast Facts

The vegetation consists primarily of Coast Live Oak, White Oak, Ceanothus, Chamise, and Manzanita.

Common animals included mule deer, possums, grey foxes, coyotes, mountain lions, rodents, and the occasional bear.



Land uses in the vicinity include pasture, cropland, commercial, recreational, and undeveloped areas.

To the north are Palomar Mountain (6,140 feet), Palomar Mountain State Park, and Palomar Observatory, which draw thousands of visitors annually.

To the east are the Cleveland National Forest and ranchland.

To the south are Hellhole Canyon Open Space Preserve and private land.

Rincon Reservation and private agricultural land are to the west in Pauma Valley

The reservation was formally established surrounding the 2000 Acre Cuca land grant because the land was originally granted to a tribal member.

Palomar Mountain is part of the San Jacinto Mountain range.

The mountain's eastern summit is 6,140 feet and has some of the most stable weather on earth, with an average of 200 clear days yearly.

The windward side (western front) catches moisture-bearing ocean winds, which cause up to 65 inches of rain and snow, making it the wettest point in Southern California.

State Highway 76 (East & West) is a significant transportation corridor running east to west through the Reservation.

Figure 2 Reservation Fast Facts

1.3.1 LEGAL DESCRIPTION AND APPLICABILITY

The legal description is:

All or portions of Sections 17-23, 25-35, T10S, R1E, SBBM
Portions of Sections 2 & 3, T11S, R1E, San Bernardino Base and Meridian
A portion of Special Survey Area Cuca or El Potrero and a part of the un-sectioned PLSS area.

The BIA recognizes 81 tracts that make up the La Jolla Indian Reservation. Although these tracts are shown in the table below, tract numbers are also utilized for project location descriptions.

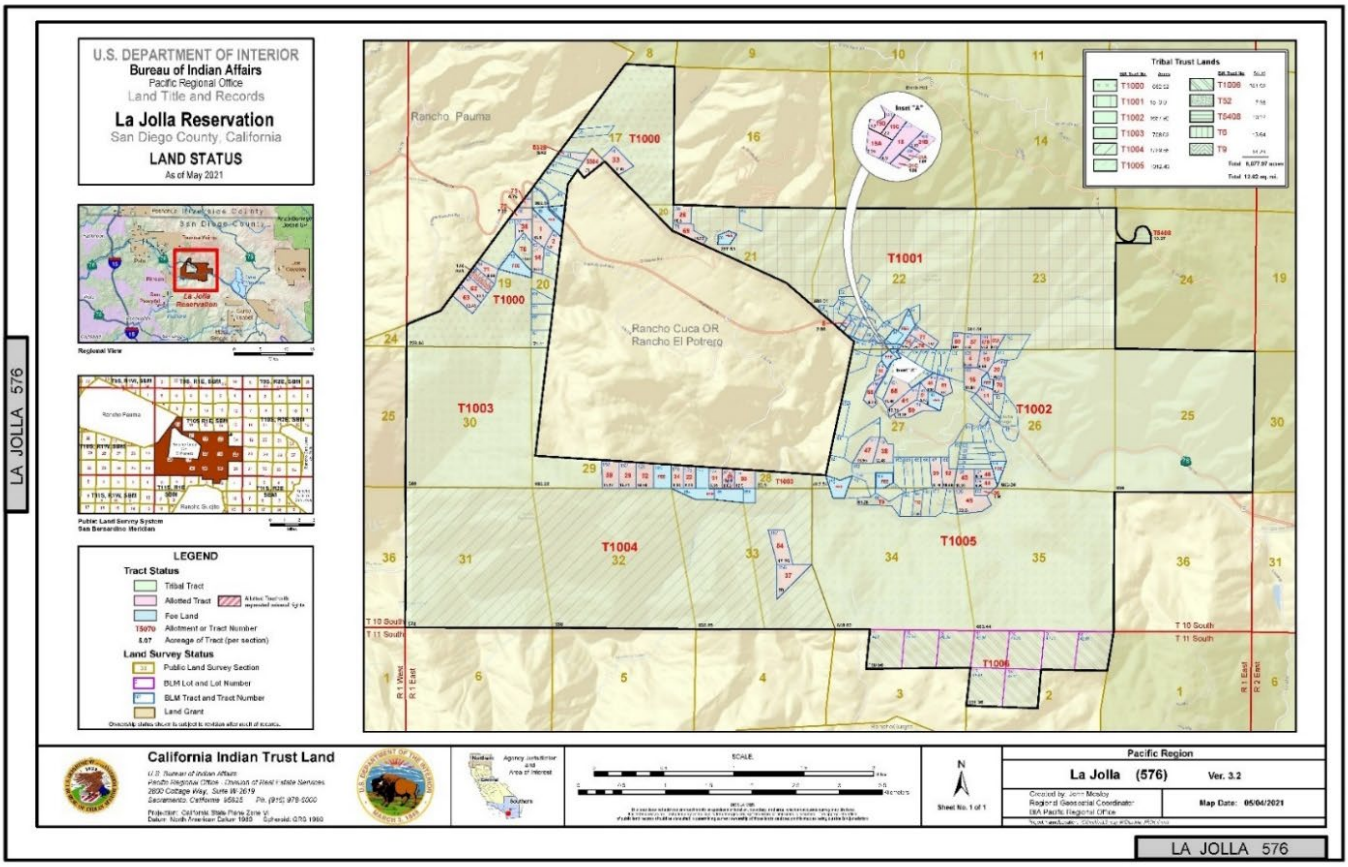
TABLE 1. BIA TRACTS INCLUDED IN THE LA JOLLA INDIAN RESERVATION

Bureau of Indian Affairs La Jolla Indian Reservation Tract IDs								
576	576 20	576 33	576 47	576 59	576 68	576 T1002	576 T1001	576 19D
576 1	576 21A	576 35	576 48	576 61A	576 69	576 T1003	576 67B	576 45
576 10	576 21B	576 36	576 5	576 61B	576 70	576 T1004	576 57	576 31
576 11	576 21C	576 37	576 50	576 61C	576 71	576 T1005	576 46	576 M28
576 12	576 22	576 38	576 51	576 61D	576 72	576 T1006	576 32	576 66
576 14	576 24	576 39	576 53	576 61E	576 73	576 T52	576 2	576 5504
576 15	576 26	576 4	576 5329	576 61F	576 75	576 T5408	576 T1000	576 44
576 16	576 28	576 41	576 54	576 62	576 76	576 T6	576 67A	576 30
576 9A	576 29	576 43	576 55	576 63	576 77	576 T9	576 56	576 19C

Figure 3 BIA Tracts in La Jolla Reservation

This CWPP addresses all Trust lands within the La Jolla Indian Reservation. Land ownership dramatically complicates the management of these lands, especially concerning wildland fire and fuel management. There are several different land types on LJIR:

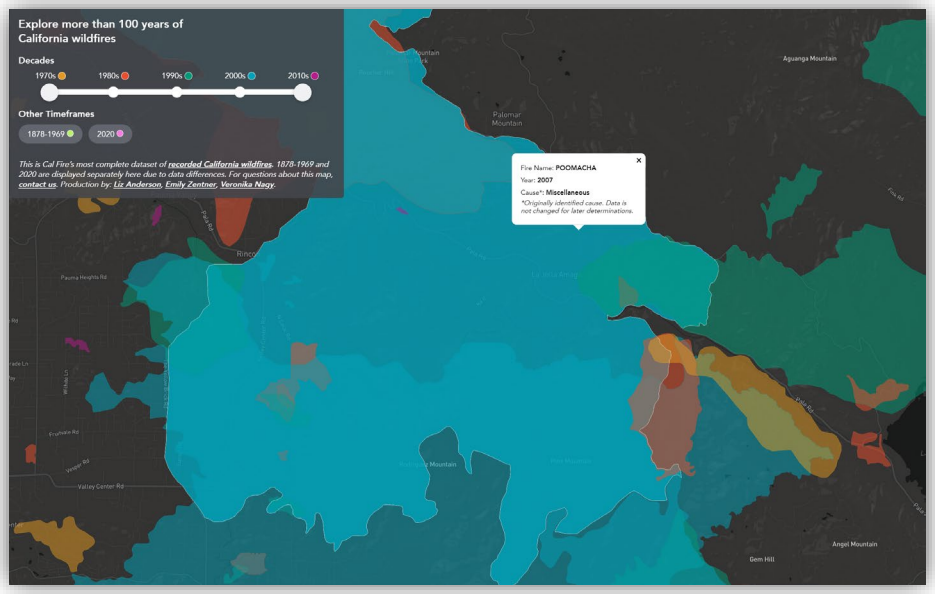
- **Trust land** - Federal government holds legal title for the beneficial interest of the tribe.
- **Allotments** –Trust lands held on behalf of individuals.
- **Fee land** – Land once an allotment but had been sold. Taxes are paid to San Diego County. A nontribal member can own them, but tribal members or descendants own some parcels.
- **Fee-to-Trust land** Not shown on the map, it is land that has been purchased by the tribe and is in the process of being converted into trust land.
- **Assignments** – Trust lands assigned to an individual tribal member for residential purposes; assignments are not mapped but approved by Tribal Council, giving an individual 3 years to improve the land.
- **Claims** – Trust lands claimed to be belonging to a specific family without allotment status. Areas are generally left undeveloped due to disputes.
- **Non**-trust land- Land outside the established boundaries of the reservation. Fee-land is classified as non-trust.
- **Cuca Land Grant** – Particular to LJR, the grant was made before the United States had jurisdiction of the area, but the title was upheld after the war. Classified as non-trust.



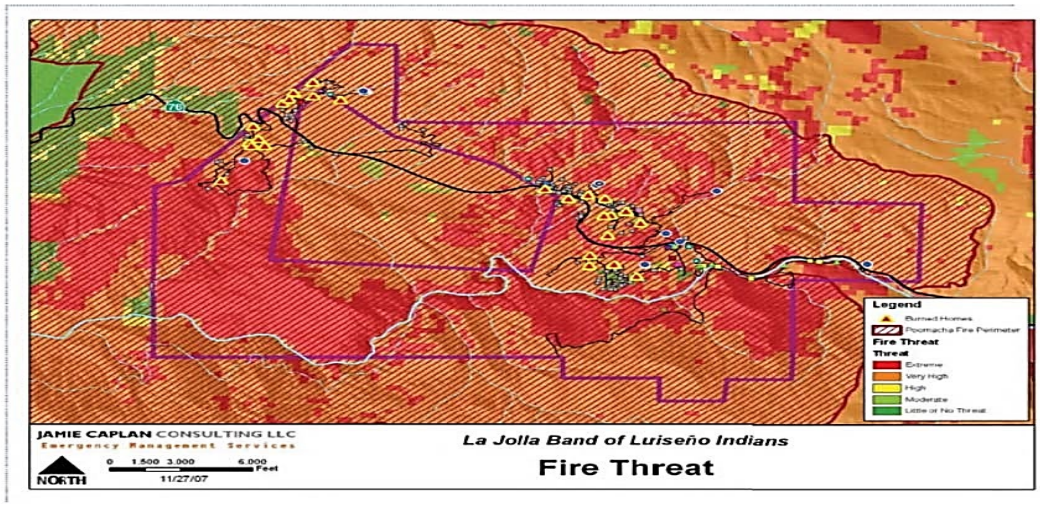
Map 3. Land Status Map

1.3.2 Fire History

The worst recorded wildfire was the 2007 Poomacha Wildfire, which burned 95% of the Reservation, destroyed 52 homes, caused severe flooding and erosion, and even washed out a portion of the highway. The Santa Ana winds, and steep slopes caused the fire to spread quickly. As a result, the wildfire impacted the entire Reservation equally. All structures, including utilities and critical facilities, are vulnerable to wildfire. Since then, the Tribe has implemented mitigation strategies to lessen the wildfire threat. However, wildfires threaten the area because of the dry Mediterranean climate and vegetation. Landslides, flooding, dust storms, and erosion can also occur, with wildfires potentially causing widespread destruction of homes and critical facilities. In addition, the limited road access increases the danger to residents and creates problems during an evacuation.



Map 4. Fire History https://projects.capradio.org/california-fire-history/#12/33.2661/-116.81483



1.3.3 DESCRIPTION OF THE REGION

DESCRIPTION OF THE SCA: Southern California Agency (SCA). It includes 30 reservations and 14 Public Domain Allotments (PDAs). These lands are scattered throughout Southern California. SCA Indian Trust Lands consists of approximately 215,280.8 acres (398.9 square miles) of reservation lands in 5

counties: Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Santa Barbara. The Pacific Ocean bounds the SCA on the west, Arizona and Nevada on the east, Mexico on the south, and the following three counties on the north: Inyo Kern and San Luis Obispo.

Climatic Zones: Climate varies significantly over this large area, resulting in different vegetation (wildland fuels) and fire weather. Subsequently, there are five very different wildland fire environments. To better address these climatic differences, the SCA has been subdivided into five(5) climatic zones Desert Floor, Desert Mountain, Inland Mountain, San Diego County Coastal Mountain, and Santa Barbara County Coastal.

Land Ownership Pattern Issues: The many parcels of Trust lands are not only intermingled with a variety of other ownership (private and a variety of governmental agencies), but the Trust lands themselves are controlled by a variety of Tribal governments, individuals, and groups of individuals. Intermixed ownership dramatically complicates the management of these lands, especially concerning wildland fire and fuel management.

Physical Description of the SCA: The physical attributes of the SCA, such as access, watershed, topography, weather, vegetative cover, adjacent ownership, barriers, values at risk (life and property, timber, woodlands, soils, water quality and quantity, air quality, visual quality, recreation, wildlife, fisheries, cultural, archaeological) are too varied to be described agency-wide. Regional descriptions are questionable because California has some of North America's greatest variety of regional landscapes, climate zones, and flora and fauna (http://gorhistory.com/hist383/California%20Diversity.pdf). Therefore, physical descriptions are primarily by specific areas.

2. PARTNERSHIPS, AND MANAGEMENT GOALS/OBJECTIVES

This CWPP guides the implementation of fire management policies to help achieve fire management goals defined in the following:

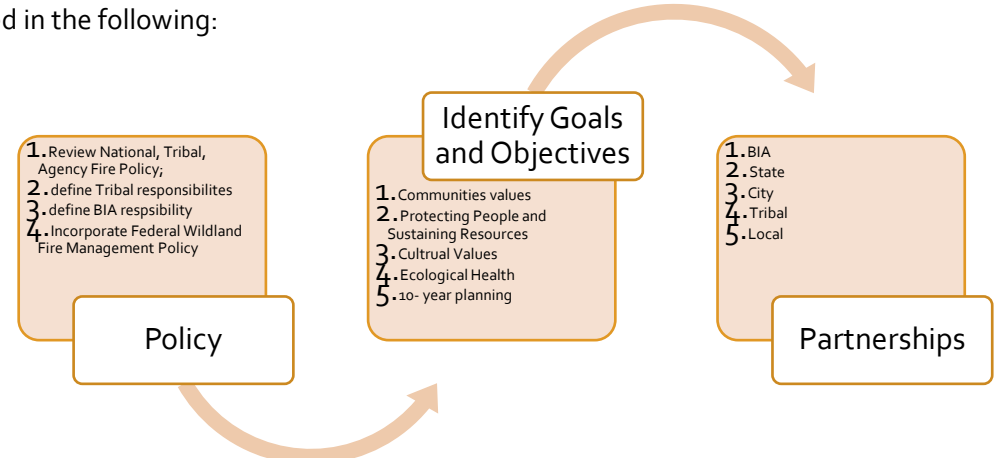


Figure 4. FMP Implementation

2.1 NATIONAL, DEPARTMENTAL, AND BUREAU FIRE AND NEPA POLICY

Safety is the number one priority for all personnel engaged in or supporting fire management activities nationwide and is the responsibility of the IC, Incident Management Team (IMT), and all fire line supervisors. Fire management work is one of the most hazardous jobs encountered. However, there is no fire situation so pressing that the life of anyone should be risked getting to the fire sooner, to put the fire out quicker, or to keep the burned areas smaller. See appendix C for additional references, policies and guidelines. The following list of policies informed this CWPP:

1. Red Book https://www.nifc.gov/PUBLICATIONS/redbook/2020/Chapter06.pdf
2. Fuels reductions and wildfire prevention planning can be found at https://www.bia.gov/policy-forms/handbooks/90- IAM-5-h-wildfire-prevention-program-handbook
3. 53 and 90 IAM https://www.bia.gov/policy-forms/manual
4. 53 IAM Handbook https://www.bia.gov/policy-forms/handbooks
5. Departmental Manual Part 620 https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/chapter_4_wildfire_response.pdf
6. Wildland Fire Incident Management Field Guide https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/references/Wildland%20Fire%20Incident%20Management%20Field%20Guide.pdf
7. Incident Response Pocket Guide (IRPG), PMS 461, NFES 1077
8. The NWCG Fireline Handbook, Appendix B Fire Behavior (NFES 2165), is a useful guide for interpreting fire behavior. https://www.nwcg.gov/sites/default/files/products/appendixB.pdf

Due to divergent missions, land management strategies may vary between the adjoining land management agencies yet share commonalities given similar ecotypes. Typically, agencies in the area manage multiple uses. Generally, land management in Indian Country is determined by tribal cultural, religious, and natural resource policies. These management considerations are communicated and shared between the agencies during pre-fire season meetings and documented through resource mobilization guides and resource guides.

Compliance with NEPA has been satisfied by developing an Environmental Assessment (EA) and issuing the line officer Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for the LJBI -CWPP. This requirement ensures a careful assessment and balance (alternatives) between a federal action and any potential effects of that action, leading to consensus between fire managers, agency and tribal resource specialists, tribal officials, and community members. This WFMP is the preferred alternative for the EA and has identified any constraints or limitations imposed on the wildland fire management program.

2.2 WILDLAND FIRE INTERAGENCY PARTNERSHIPS/AGREEMENTS

The following agreements facilitate Tribal, State, and Federal fire management objectives. Interagency cooperation is vital in attaining Wildland Fire Management objectives. The ability of a single agency to implement a WFM program is limited without coordination and assistance from other organizations. Therefore, interagency cooperation and coordination of shared resources and everyday activities are imperative at all organizational levels. The following is a list of interagency coordinating agreements.

Due to divergent missions, land management strategies may vary between the adjoining land management agencies yet share commonalities given similar ecotypes. Typically agencies in the area manage multiple uses. Generally, land management in the surrounding area is determined by land type. Riparian or mountainous areas are organized for natural resource preservation. Open flat areas are typically managed for agricultural use or residential needs due to the current backlog of fuel management projects and the abundance of dead trees due to invasive insects, fuel loading, and elevated fire hazard ratings. Therefore all unplanned ignitions in the surrounding areas on the Forest Service, State Park, Bureau of Land Management, Private Ranch, and adjacent Reservations are suppressed until conditions change.

Picture 2. FICC

A significant management issue in the area is the presence of San Diego Gas and Electric (SDGE) high-voltage electric transmission lines and Highway 76, a primary transportation corridor connecting northeast San Diego County to San Diego. Any closure of the 2-lane highway result in a minimum 90-minute detour and heavy traffic, which can back up for hours before detours can be established. Considering the financial impacts to LJBI from wildland fire operations and the safety implications of motorist and SDGE workers to the firefighter requires procedures and training for managers and suppression personnel.

A cooperative agreement between LJR FD, the State of California, and San Diego County includes the Annual Operating Plans (AOP). These annual plans dictate that the LJIR fire management program share initial attack responsibilities on private, state, and federal lands covering approximately 10,000 acres. However, CALFIRE has been contracted by the BIA to assume Incident Command of all wildfire responses.

These management considerations are communicated and shared between the agencies during pre-fire season meetings and documented through resource mobilization guides and resource guides.

1. Dispatch contract agreement is with the San Diego Interagency Communications Center (SDICC), comprised of Federal and State agencies in El Cajon, CA. SDICC agencies share and cooperate and share resources during fire suppression activities. The agency partners include CAL FIRE, La Jolla FD, and USDA Forest Service. Suppression activities and resources from the group of agencies are coordinated through SDICC.

2. 2018-2023 California Master Cooperative Wildland Fire Management and Stafford Act Response Agreement https://gacc.nifc.gov/oscc/cwcg/docs/2013cfma/!!2018%20-%202023%20CFMA%20FINAL%20SIGNED.pdf

3. The La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians is under mutual aid agreement with the CAL FIRE and the San Diego County Fire Authority's 2022 Strategic Fire Plan San Diego Unit (SDU) https://osfm.fire.ca.gov/media/nvmduq3i/2022-san-diego-imperial-unit-fire-plan.pdf

4. California Fire Assistance Agreement, CFAA
   https://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/fseprd735387.pdf

5. Annual Cooperative agreement between BIA Pacific Region LJBI for Wildland Fire Management, including recurring and non-recurring funds, on file in Fire Chiefs and Natural Resources Office.

6. 2022 San Diego Emergency Operations Plan Summary
   https://www.sandiegocounty.gov/content/dam/sdc/oes/emergency_management/plans/op-area-plan/2022/EOP2022_Complete%20Plan.pdf
   https://www.sandiegocounty.gov/content/dam/sdc/oes/emergency_management/plans/op-area-plan/2018/2018-Annex-B-Fire-Rescue-Mutual-Aid-Operations.pdf

2.3 LJBI FIRE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM GOALS/OBJECTIVES

Figure 5. FMP Goals/Objectives

The following goals/objectives for the LJBI fire management program are compiled through discussions with Tribal and Bureau staff, various policy directives, and personal observations of program needs: The CWPP emphasizes land management goals and objectives for land areas on the Reservation. This information is utilized to develop how a fire will be managed on the landscape to meet these tribal goals and objectives. Strategic fire management objectives were developed for these land areas, with specific requirements, constraints, and guidelines for fire management actions. These are described in detail in Chapter 3. Primary natural resource attributes include the San Luis Rey River corridor (Bike trails, zipline area & campground), native grasslands, Oasis preserve area, Montane Hardwood forests, Engelmann oak stands, native gathering areas, and wildlife preservation. In addition, water, air quality, and soil conservation are also essential for long-term community wellness.

Fire Management Goals, Objectives, and Policies:

A. Protect life and property (residences, administrative buildings, businesses, and related structures), cultural and ceremonial sites, and natural resources from the threat of wildland fire commensurate with values protected by:

1) Providing for fast, effective initial attack to control unwanted wildland fires,

2) Ensuring that structures are "Fire Safe," including adequate "defensible space".

3) Establishing fire hazard reduction programs, where needed (including the use of prescribed fire where appropriate), to reduce fuel loading and maintain forest health.

4) Implementing fire prevention measures (or complying with existing fire prevention laws, ordinances, etc.) to reduce the risk of ignitions.

B. Prevent to the extent practical, vegetation and structure fires from escaping residential area and burning into the surrounding mountainous resource areas.

C. Fire Program: Develop an efficient, balanced fire management program which includes fire prevention, fuels management, and prescribed fire, to address long standing problems of fuel build up, to replicate natural fire regimes, and reduce wildland fire threat.

D. Develop Tribal employees into qualified professionals to manage the Tribal Wildland Fire Management Program. The hiring and career development of Tribal employees is of great importance. Maximize Tribal employment within the wildland fire program and assure that pay scales and benefits are at minimum commensurate with similar Federal positions.

E. Wildland Fire Suppression: Provide for quick, effective initial attack response to all wildland fires within and adjacent to the exterior boundaries of Indian lands that threatens life, property, cultural resources, and natural resources.

F. FUELS MANAGEMENT AND PRESCRIBED FIRE USE:

1. Reduce the threat of intense, damaging fires by implementing fuel management treatments with emphasis in the urban/wildland intermix/interface.

3. Reintroduce fire into the environment through the use of prescribed fire and appropriate management responses where applicable.

5. Implement fuel management and prescribed fire activities, which promote and enhance a healthy, productive forest community of mixed ages and species.

6. Control smoke emissions from prescribed fires (including wildland fire use), and where practical, unwanted wildland fires.

7. Fire Prevention: Develop and implement a fire prevention program/plan to protect life, property, cultural resources, and natural resources.

Figure 6. CWPP Implementation

2.3.1 LJBI FIRE MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

To comply with the direction provided by the National Fire Plan, B.I.A., LJIR the Tribe's Integrated Resource Management Plan (which includes the Tribe's Forest Management Plan), the following guidance has been developed for wildland fire management:

Figure 7. LJBI Fire Management Guidelines

3. FIRE MANAGEMENT UNIT CHARACTERISTICS

Fire Management Units (F.M.U.) are areas defined by similar strategic fire management objectives with consideration for specific (or dominant) constraints, requirements, and guidelines for implementation. In addition, the landscape's unique characteristics (fuels, topography, fire occurrence, etc.) are also considered and shown on the attached maps.

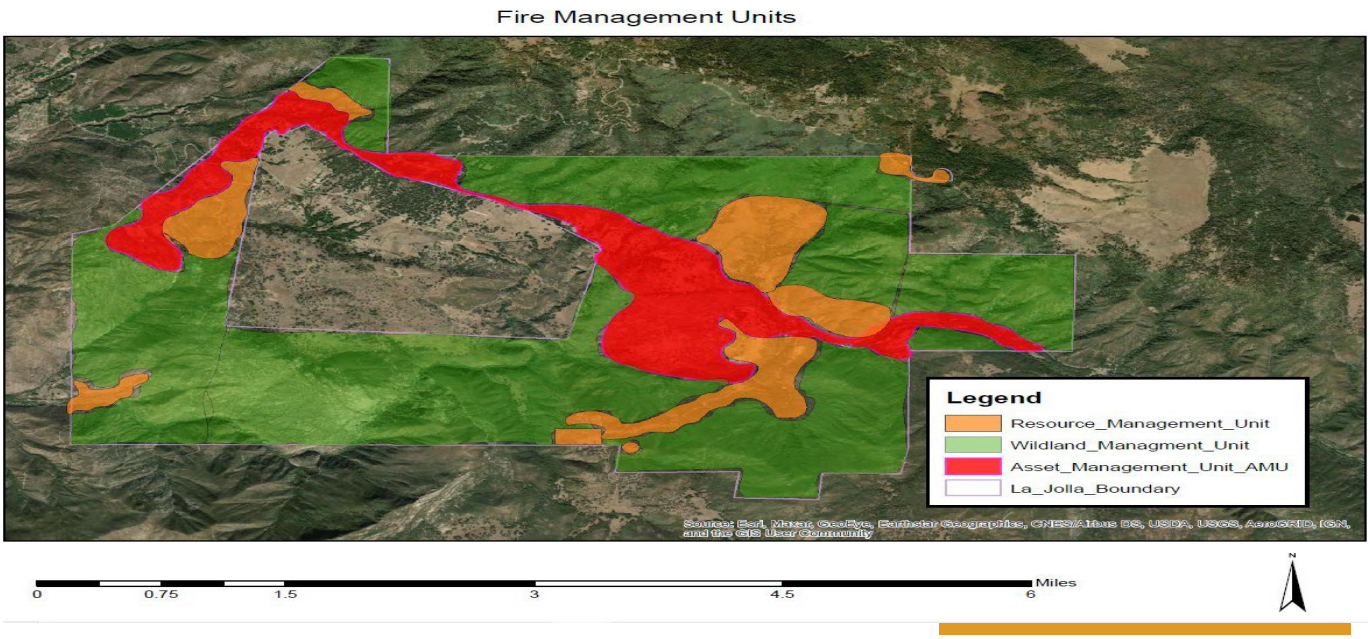
The first section (Section 3.1) defines the criteria for describing the F.M.U.s based on strategic fire management objectives. The second section (Section 3.2), Management Action Areas (M.A.A.), describes those specific management constraints, requirements, and guidelines unique to individual CWPP F.M.U.s). These allow further refinement of how an agency or Tribe would want to manage fire on the landscape. The attached maps represent a complete picture of the strategies and unique characteristics that will help guide daily operations in meeting overall fire management objectives.

3.1 FMU UNIT DEFINITIONS

All wildland fires on the La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians Indian Reservation will be subject to entire suppression tactics. This response will include a size-up of the current fire situation, a determination of probable cause, and an estimate of the potential for fire spread. A fire management response will be initiated, and tactics include water or retardant drops, backfiring, and installation of control lines by heavy equipment and hand. All available indirect attack tactics (non-ground disturbance) should be used before the authorization of ground disturbance.

The La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians Fire Management area contains 3 FMU's:

Asset Protection Unit (APU) and Resource Management Unit (RMU), and Wildland Management Unit (WMU). Areas defined by similar overall strategic fire management objectives with consideration for specific constraints, requirements, and guidelines for implementation. Unique characteristics (fuels, topography, fire occurrence, etc.) on the landscape are also considered and shown on attached maps.



Map 5. Fire Management Units

APU- (WUI Asset Protection Unit) Residential, Tribal Enterprises

Objective: Protection of life/property, infrastructure, and high value resources without compromising firefighter safety. Emphasize fuel treatments to create fire-adapted communities.

Primary Strategic/Operational Considerations: Place highest priority on the allocation of available suppression forces to APU.

Full suppression: perimeter control will receive highest priority for suppression resources. Confinement and fire use may be limited, maybe utilized in rare occasions, based on site- specific circumstances with documented direction from line officer. Examples include confining fire to a designated area to treat fuels once structures are secure or if fire is burning away from structures towards RMU.

RMU-Resource Management Unit (typically mixed resource and WUI) Powerlines, Communications towers, wells, Watershed, oasis.

Objective: Protection of life/property and high-value resources without compromising firefighter safety.

Primary Strategic/Operational Considerations:

Prioritize response to wildland fire Emphasis will be on perimeter control where needed and confinement/point protection elsewhere (based on operational thresholds).

Secondary to APU. Suppression strategies should focus on high-value buffer areas with some structures but directly adjacent to off-reservation structures and other high values at risk on private property.

WMU-Wildland Management Unit (typically, remote areas)
Objective: With an emphasis on firefighter and public safety, use wildland fire to protect, maintain, and enhance natural and cultural resources. Enable fire to function in its ecological role and maintain the natural fire regime. Weigh the costs and associated environmental impacts of suppression actions against the values to be protected while considering benefits, resource objectives, and firefighter and public safety.
Strategic/Operational Considerations: Utilize all strategies as needed (based on operational thresholds) with primary consideration for resource values and objectives. The use of Wildland Fire to enhance natural and cultural resources within defined parameters with documented decision analysis and support process.

3.1.1. APU-ASSET PROTECTION UNIT-WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE (WUI)

Primary Objective: Protection of life/property, infrastructure, and high-value resources without compromising firefighter safety. Wildland fire may be undesirable. Emphasize fuel treatments to create fire-adapted communities.

Primary Strategic/Operational Considerations:

Place the highest priority on allocating available suppression forces to fires threatening sites in the APU over fires in R.M.U. or W.M.U.

Full perimeter control will receive the highest priority for suppression resources. However, confinement and fire use may be limited, utilized on rare occasions, based on site-specific circumstances with documented direction from the line officer. Examples include confining the fire to a designated area to treat fuels once structures are secure or if the fire is burning away from structures towards R.M.U.

Place the highest priority on fuel treatments over R.M.U. or W.M.U. to create defensible space and increase landscape resiliency.

3.1.2 RMU-RESOURCE MANAGEMENT UNIT (TYPICALLY MIXED RESOURCE AND WUI)

Primary Objective: Protection of life/property, infrastructure, and high-value resources without compromising firefighter safety. Promote fire use as a desirable ecosystem component. Coordinate fuel treatments with proposed strategies for unplanned ignitions to protect values at risk and promote landscape resiliency. Primary Strategic/Operational Considerations:

Prioritize response to wildland fire over W.M.U. but secondary to APU.

Emphasis will be on perimeter control where needed and confinement/point protection elsewhere (based on operational thresholds).

The use of Wildland Fire to protect, maintain, and enhance natural and cultural resources is available within defined weather and fuel moisture conditions with documented decision analysis and support process.

Prioritize fuel treatments within the R.M.U. to increase opportunities to use confinement and point protection as strategies near values at risk and promote landscape resiliency. Areas with high hazard and or strategic locations will be identified for fuel projects to reduce or moderate fire behavior, especially at preplanned strategically located management action points.

Interagency Cooperator agreements must be in place to determine the management of wildfire threats on or off trust lands.

3.1.3 WMU-WILDLAND MANAGEMENT UNIT (TYPICALLY REMOTE AREAS)

Primary Objective: With an emphasis on firefighter and public safety, use wildland fire to protect, maintain, and enhance natural and cultural resources. Enable fire to function in its

ecological role and maintain traditional fire regimes. Weigh the costs and associated environmental impacts of suppression actions against the values to be protected while considering benefits/resource objectives and firefighter and public safety.

Primary Strategic/Operational Considerations:

Utilize all strategies as needed (based on operational thresholds) with primary consideration for resource values and objectives.

Use of Wildland Fire is routinely available with documented decision analysis and support process.

Minimize adverse effects of fire suppression efforts.

Realize short- and long-term cost-effectiveness and efficiencies.

Prioritize fuel treatments within the W.M.U. to increase opportunities to use point protection as a strategy near values at risk and promote landscape resiliency.

Interagency Cooperator agreements must be in place to determine the management of wildfire threats on or off trust lands.

Consider potential post-fire effects on values.

3.2 MANAGEMENT ACTION AREAS: SPECIFIC DESCRIPTIONS OF AREAS WITH SIMILAR

Management Constraints, Requirements, and Guidelines

3.2.1 FMU- ALL

Comply with local smoke management procedures.

Protection of all cultural sites.

Keep the tribal Council and public informed during fire activity.

3.2.2 APU- ENTIRE

Protect areas of concentrated housing, high visitor use, and significant commercial or industrial development, especially the La Jolla Adventure Park Restrict retardant drops on homes and dwellings unless necessary.

Restrict dozer use near homes and infrastructure when needed.

Strategically plan fuel treatments to increase the protection benefit near dwellings and infrastructure.

Promote prevention planning and techniques to reduce the threat of human-caused ignitions.

3.2.3 RMU-ENTIRE USE MINIMUM IMPACT SUPPRESSION TACTICS (MIST) NEAR CULTURAL SITES.

Minimize disturbance to traditional use areas. Minimize impacts on archaeological sites from erosion and direct flame contact.

Dozers and retardants are restricted to areas outside 300 feet of any stream or water body,

known cultural sites, and visitor-use regions.

Plan and implement Hazard Fuel Reduction (HFR) treatments based on the presence and management requirements of Threatened and Endangered (T & E) Species. Affected species are listed in the Fuel management Plan appendix.

Minimize adverse impacts on native fish and other aquatic species with upstream water depletions or sedimentation.

Maintain air quality in and around WUI areas, near high visitor use areas, and along main roads. Minimize impacts to any adjacent or potentially impacted designated Class I Airsheds. Follow the agency/tribe smoke management process.

In riparian areas invaded by exotic shrubs, the loss of culturally significant shrub species used as material for shading houses and other structures is minimized.

Coordinate with appropriate adjacent agencies and fire departments for any wildland fire or fuel management activities within ½ mile of the exterior boundary of the Reservation.

Utilize wildland fire when and where appropriate to meet fuel treatment and Fire Regime/Condition Class guidelines within prescribed fuel and weather conditions. For example, many timber stands in Condition Class III (departed from historical fire conditions) need mechanical treatment and prescribed fire to move them back within the historical range of variability.

3.2.4 RMU- COMMUNICATIONS AND UTILITIES

Communications Site and Power Line Corridor M.A.A. This is a revenue-producing site for the Tribe. Private companies, B.I.A. fire management, Tribal Public Safety, and B.I.A. law enforcement maintain telecommunication equipment at this site.

Power lines provide power to the site and present a hazard to ground and air operations.

During wildfire events, communication, and power companies must be notified when a threat is identified.

3.2.5 RMU – HIGH-VALUE BUFFER AREA M.A.A.

This is a high visibility area with some structures but directly adjacent to off-reservation structures and other high values at risk on private property. Prioritize suppression strategies in this area over other areas in the R.M.U. Prioritize fuel treatments in this area over different regions of the R.M.U.

Coordinate planning, wildland and structural suppression activities, and fuel treatments with outside agencies and fire departments.

3.2.6 RMU- CULTURAL: TRADITIONAL USE AREAS M.A.A.

These areas incorporate several visitor-use areas, including archaeological sites, access roads and trails, and park developments.

Prioritize suppression strategies and fuel treatments in this area over other places on the Reservation, especially in the woodlands, to provide adequate defensible space in the event of a

wildfire.

Restrict retardant use on or near cultural sites and visitor use areas as resource specialists advise.

Minimize damage to livestock, fencing, related infrastructure, and the range resource as requested by the resource advisor.

3.2.7 RMU- (TRIBAL SACRED AREA) M.A.A.

- Requirement: Notify the Tribal liaison with any fire extending initial attack operations.
- Restrict any aircraft operations and ground personnel during ceremonies and dances unless approved by a tribal representative.
- Restrict dozer use. Allow only when approved by Tribal Council and accompanied by a resource advisor.

Plan fuel treatments to protect isolated ponderosa pine and mixed conifer stands in areas highly susceptible to catastrophic fire loss. Numerous culturally significant sites, including plant collection areas, occur within these areas. Reservation resource protection goals will be documented in the BIA Annual Operating Plan and the special projects agreement with CAL FIRE. The tribal contact information for the person to answer any questions regarding natural resource protection will be supplied to the DPA and the BIA for inclusion in the Annual Operating Plan. All areas where restrictions to normal firefighting techniques are required must be delineated on protection unit maps or otherwise identified in operating plans to protect them as per tribal direction during any fire incidents.

Special Area Name & Resource Values	Summary of Restrictions	Jurisdictional Agency	Protecting Agency
San Luis Rey River, Cedar Creek, and Riparian areas	• Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics (MIST) • Use water drops but avoid retardant chemicals. • No dozers except in critical situations • Build fire breaks with hand crews. • Vehicles limited to existing routes	La Jolla Reservation	CAL FIRE
Cultural/Archeological Resource Areas	• Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics (MIST) • Use water drops but avoid retardant chemicals. • No dozers except in critical situations • Build fire breaks with hand crews. • Vehicles limited to existing routes	La Jolla Reservation	CAL FIRE

Oasis Preserve	• Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics (MIST) • Use water drops but avoid*-*- retardant chemicals. • No dozers except in critical situations • Build fire breaks with hand crews. • Vehicles limited to existing routes	La Jolla Reservation	CAL FIRE
South Native Grasslands	• Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics (MIST) • Use water drops but avoid retardant chemicals. • No dozers except in critical situations • Build fire breaks with hand crews. • Vehicles limited to existing routes	La Jolla Reservation	CAL FIRE

3.2.8 RMU- INDUSTRIAL AREAS: OIL AND GAS M.A.A.

- Requirement: Contact Oil & Gas representative when the fire is threatening Trading Post Fueling Station
- Requirement: Restrict dozer use. Allow only when accompanied by an oil & gas representative.
- The requirement in Gas Monitor Areas: Follow the guidance in B.I.A. Redbook for operations in potentially hazardous gas zones.

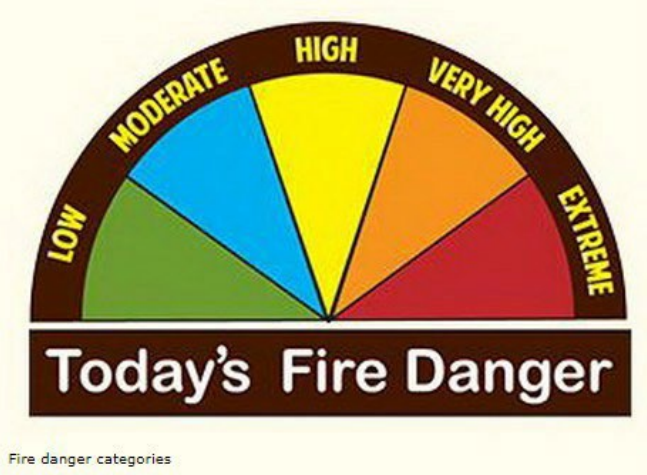
4. WILDLAND FIRE OPERATIONAL GUIDANCE

Required fire operations/suppression plans are in the "Wildland Fire and Aviation Program Management and Operation Guide" (Red Book) and the BIA-NIFC website at Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations | National Interagency Fire Center (nifc.gov)

4.1. MANAGEMENT OF UNPLANNED IGNITIONS

All wildland fires on the LJBI Indian Reservation will be subject to an initial attack response. This response will include a size-up of the current fire situation, a determination of probable cause, and an estimate of the potential for fire spread. A fire management response will be initiated, and numerous tactics and strategies may be employed, including a determination that the fire (or portions thereof) be managed for resource benefit. For human-caused wildland fires, the initial action will be to suppress the fire at the lowest cost with the fewest negative consequences to firefighters and public safety.

4.2 PREPAREDNESS



Fire danger categories

Wildfire is the most likely hazard to impact the Reservation. Several wildfires have historically burned on or near the Reservation. Fire danger in the region is severe due to destructive insects, drought, windfall, dense forests, fire exclusion, and intensified fires favoring dense brush regrowth. The dry climate and low-lying vegetation make the area susceptible to wildfires. In addition, many of these fires are caused by humans.

The Tribe has implemented mitigation strategies to lessen the wildfire threat. Wildfires on or around the Reservation present significant risk to the Reservation. These wildfires impact the economy on the Reservation by potentially causing widespread destruction of homes, critical facilities, and economic development. In addition, the limited access in and out of the Reservation increases the danger to residents and creates problems during an evacuation.

The Program Preparedness component of wildland fire management involves planning and implementing activities before wildland fire ignitions. This process includes actions completed on a routine basis before each fire season and activities conducted in response to increasing fire danger. The preparedness funding level varies yearly and will be determined by a Fire Planning process.

4.2.1 ANNUAL OPERATING PLAN:

The A.O.P. format in the Red Book is a reference guide for each year's personnel contacts, equipment resources, and other actions needed when a fire ignition occurs. This plan also provides management direction, given identified levels of burning indices, fire activity, and resource commitment. In addition, it comprises preparedness levels, dispatch response levels, staffing levels, trigger points, and mitigating actions. A copy of the current year's A.O.P. will be maintained at San Diego Interagency Communications Center and B.I.A. Agency.

4.2.2 FIRE PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES:

Preseason actions include an annual fire refresher, physical fitness testing and training, fire cache considerations, preparedness reviews and qualifications, and training needs.

4.2.3 NATIONAL FIRE DANGER RATING SYSTEM (N.F.D.R.S.):

This plan may be developed to determine preparedness and staffing levels, seven-day coverage needs, severity actions, etc. Pocket cards created from this or neighboring N.F.D.R.S. plans are required. In addition, remote Access Weather Stations (RAWS), both permanent and portables, must be annually maintained for N.F.D.R.S. indices to be meaningful (see Red Book for further information).

4.2.4 PREPAREDNESS LEVELS:

National, Regional, and zone preparedness levels are established by interagency coordinating groups based on current and forecast burning indices, fire activity, and resource availability. Resource availability is the area of most concern. Situations and activities described with the preparedness levels consider wildland and prescribed fire. The National, Geographic area and Zone Mobilization Guides contain definitions and parameters of each associated preparedness level.

The Zone Board of Directors determines the zone preparedness level, yet if fuel conditions are not uniform, each agency can maintain a preparedness level separate or different from surrounding agencies. The overall zone preparedness level will then become the average of all agencies within the zone.

4.2.5 STAFFING LEVELS:

Staffing levels for the LJBI are based on N.F.D.R.S. indices and are used to make daily internal fire operations decisions. Fuel Models SH_5 and SH_{47} are deemed the most representative fuel model for the Reservation and are modeled from Poomacha and Cuca Ranch RAWS data. Remote Automated Weather Station (RAWS) data is used for staffing levels. Analysis of historic fire and weather data indicates that five staffing levels are appropriate. Staffing levels are usually found in the A.O.P.

4.2.6 FIRE CACHE:

The B.I.A. (CA-SCA) is the primary fire cache. The local cache is and will continue to be stocked with all necessary items to supply preparedness, initial attack, and to some extent, extended attack events. All items utilized on wildland fire suppression will be ordered and re-stocked promptly using the appropriate Fire Code. Additionally, all Preparedness-related items will be ordered and stocked pre-season using Preparedness funds and periodically checked to ensure proper inventory levels. The F.M.O. and Cache Manager are responsible for the cache always being appropriately stored, clean, and orderly.

4.3 INCIDENT MANAGEMENT

4.3.1 POLICY:

Fires will be suppressed considering firefighter and public safety, benefits, and values to be protected, consistent with resource objectives, at minimum cost.

4.3.2 SAFETY:

Safety is the number one priority for all personnel engaged in or supporting fire management activities nationwide and is the responsibility of the I.C., Incident Management Team (I.M.T.), and all Fire line supervisors. Fire management work is one of the most hazardous jobs encountered. There is no fire situation so serious that the life of anyone should be risked getting to the fire sooner, getting the fire out quicker, or keeping the burned areas smaller. There are numerous safety references available to aid in safety management, including the following:

- B.I.A. Red Book
- Local Job Hazard Analyses for firefighting activities.
- Wildland Fire Incident Management Field Guide (replaces Fireline Handbook Appendix A), PMS 210
- Incident Response Pocket Guide (I.R.P.G.), PMS 461, NFES 1077

The N.W.C.G. Fireline Handbook, Appendix B Fire Behavior (NFES 2165) is a helpful guide for interpreting fire behavior. This appendix aims to provide some basic fire behavior information that will enable a person with moderate fire behavior training (Introduction to Wildland Fire Behavior Calculations, S-390) to predict and calculate some essential elements of fire behavior and fire size.

4.3.3 RESPONSE TO WILDLAND FIRES:

Management objectives will manage all fires based on current conditions and fire location. A response can vary from an aggressive initial suppression action to working fires for resource benefit (in identified F.M.U.s only) to monitoring. Strategies will be tailored to address significant constraints, including critical habitat for T&E species, cultural resource areas, soil instability areas, and other essential resource conditions. Different responses can co-occur on various portions of the same fire.

4.3.4 Suppression Plan: This plan is part of the A.O.P. and addresses suppression actions consistent with firefighter and public safety and protecting the values once ignition occurs. The plan includes initial attack priorities and criteria, determining complexity level, and

establishing the incident commander. A full range of responses, from aggressive initial attack to a combination of strategies to achieve confinement, will be analyzed for each fire on a case-by-case basis within each F.M.U. and M.A.A.

4.4 EMERGENCY STABILIZATION AND BURNED AREA REHABILITATION

Policy and Guidance - Specific policies and guidance for Emergency Stabilization (E.S.) and Burned Area Rehabilitation (B.A.R.) are in the Red Book. The Red Book page updates are issued on an annual basis. Referencing this document is essential as Policies and procedures may change yearly. E.S. and B.A.R. treatments are integral to wildfire incidents but are programmed and funded separately. Reference documents include:

- Interagency Burned Area Emergency Response (B.A.E.R.) Guidebook (Feb. 2006).
- Interagency Burned Area Rehabilitation (B.A.R.) Guidebook (Oct. 2006) Burned Area Emergency Response Team Standard Operations Guide (Jan. 2007).
- Department Manual Part 620, Chapters 1 & 3.
- Department Manual 516 Part 6, Appendix 4.
- Indian Affairs Manual Part 90.
- 25 C.F.R., Section 163.28.
- Interagency Incident Business Management Handbook.

4.4.1 FIRE SUPPRESSION ACTIVITY DAMAGE

This is defined as damage to resources, lands, and facilities resulting from wildfire suppression actions, in contrast to damages resulting directly from a wildfire. The Incident Commander is responsible for rehabilitating suppression impacts according to local standards. It's generally incumbent upon the Resource Advisor to provide those standards and work with the incident to ensure rehabilitation is completed appropriately. To do this, the Resource Advisor must work with the Field Observers and G.I.S. unit to ensure that all suppression impacts are mapped. Refer to Red Book guidance for typical suppression rehabilitation tasks. Funding is by the suppression account, and suppression rehabilitation must be completed within 90 days from the containment date.

4.4.2 EMERGENCY STABILIZATION (E.S.)

The purpose of E.S. is to determine the need for and to prescribe and implement emergency treatments to minimize threats to life or property or to stabilize and prevent further unacceptable degradation of natural and cultural resources from the effects of a wildfire. Rely on natural recovery when effective treatments are not feasible/practical, or no post-fire emergency exists.

The agency evaluates all wildland fires for emergency stabilization to prevent post-fire threats to life, property and additional unacceptable resource damage. Reference the B.I.A. Supplemental Policy - Indian Affairs Manual Part 90, Department of Interior Departmental Manual 620 DM3, Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation, the Interagency B.A.E.R. Guidebook, and the Interagency Rehabilitation Guidebook.

All actions will be by approved land management plans and applicable policies, standards, and all relevant federal, state, and local laws and regulations. The stabilization needs assessment, and proposed treatments are documented in a burned area emergency response (E.S.) plan within seven days from the containment date.

All E.S. plans are approved by the appropriate line officer and funded at the national office. However, the Department of Interior may put a dollar cap on the E.S. available budget, potentially limiting funding for approved plans. Therefore, national and Regional B.A.E.R. Coordinators will review all plans for technical compliance with policy and procedures.

- The Agency Superintendent may approve plans up to $250,000.
- The Regional Director may approve plans up to $500,000.

Plans obligating more than $500,000 will be approved by the B.I.A. Director, Branch of Fire Management, National Interagency Fire Center (N.I.F.C.).

4.4.3 BURNED AREA REHABILITATION (B.A.R.)

The B.A.E.R. Team is a National Interagency Burned Area Response Team under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior. According to a B.A.E.R. Team press release dated November 1, 2007, "the team's primary mission is to assess potential threats to life, property, and critical cultural and natural resources on federal lands due to recent wildfires. One of the primary concerns is the potential threat of flooding and mud flows."

Following the 2007 Poomacha wildfire, the B.A.E.R. Team provided an Emergency Stabilization Plan. In addition, parts of the B.A.E.R. plan in the 2007 tribal mitigation strategy plan: During significant storm events, flooding or significant erosion will occur in low-water crossings, culverts, and other road sections due to the effects of the fire on watershed conditions. Flood events will erode and deposit sediment, organic debris, and boulders on roads, making them impassable and unsafe. This specification provides for maintaining and removing sediment, debris, and rock falls from streets.

Picture 3. Wildfire on the Reservation

Higher than regular flow events with increased sediment loadings to the irrigation diversions may occur due to fire. Increased maintenance activities following high runoff

events will ensure the proper functioning of the irrigation systems and minimize potential damage to facilities. Irrigation systems include Cedar Creek, Lower Cedar Creek, Western, and Yapitcha. "Communities on the La Jolla, Pauma, Rincon, and Pala Reservations are at increased risk of flooding due to fire severity and vegetation loss in the watersheds above the communities. Installing automated stream gauges, rain gauges, radio repeaters, weather stations, warning sirens, and base stations to provide downstream notifications to these communities will alleviate some risks to life and property. Additional details concerning the early warning system can be found in the Watershed Assessment.

The purpose of B.A.R. is 1) to evaluate actual and potential long-term post-fire impacts on critical cultural and natural resources and identify those areas unlikely to recover naturally from severe wildfire damage; 2) to develop and implement cost-effective plans to emulate historical or pre-fire ecosystem structure, function, diversity, and dynamics consistent with approved land management plans, or if that is not feasible, then to begin rehabilitation toward a healthy, stable ecosystem in which native species are well represented; 3) to repair or replace minor facilities damaged by wildland fire.

The B.A.R. plan will specify non-emergency treatments that meet approved land management plans to be carried out within three years of wildfire containment. The Agency/Tribes will develop and implement cost-effective B.A.R. plans to emulate historical or pre-fire ecosystem structure, function, diversity, and dynamics consistent with approved land management plans or, if that is infeasible, then to restore or establish a healthy, stable ecosystem in which native species are well represented.

B.A.R. projects are competitively funded among all four DOI bureaus. Funding is limited, so there is no guarantee that B.A.R. treatments/activities will be funded. B.A.R. funds can only be provided three years after the containment of the wildfire. Plans that request multi-year funding are not guaranteed to fund each year. Funds will be given out on a yearly breakout as specified in the B.A.R. plan and approved by the national B.A.E.R. coordinators.

4.5 AIR QUALITY

In addition to the aesthetic impact, smoke emissions can impair visibility, which can become particularly hazardous to vehicle travel. In sufficiently high concentrations, particulate matter from smoke can threaten human health, involving public and firefighter safety, especially for individuals with respiratory ailments. Excessive smoke production is most likely to occur when heavy concentrations of fuels burn. Persistent atmospheric inversions and low wind conditions can result in poor smoke dispersal.

While there is little that can be done to reduce smoke generated from wildfires, there are measures that can sometimes be taken to manage its effects. Traffic control measures should be considered whenever visibility is significantly impaired in travel corridors. Similarly, public health advisories may be issued when smoke concentrations seriously harm respiratory health. Firefighter health and safety smoke inhalation treatment stations may be available at established Incident Command Posts.

4.6 SEVERITY AND SUPPORT ACTION

Guidance for using severity and support action funding can be found in the Red Book. Severity funding is generally requested for periods of abnormal fire danger. Generally, support actions are used for funding overhead, equipment, and fire crews dispatched to other jurisdictions.

4.7 BIA RESPONSIBILITIES

The Secretary of the Interior, through the Division of Wildfire and forestry management responsible for managing and overseeing safe and effective wildland fire protection programs on Indian lands. The Pacific Regional Office (PRO) is responsible for forest and fire management planning content and approvals. The SCA is responsible program implementation oversight and coordination of regional planning and agreements. The SCA also assists with administrative and support organizations provide assistance to LJR FD. Strategy and tactics for wildfire suppression activities are described in the BIA Southern California Tribes Prevention Management Plan and Annual Fire Mobilization Plan and the Arson Investigation Plan. The Southern California Agency is responsible for the local geographic operation plan (90 IAM 1.7E(5)). Responsibilities of key administrative and fire management positions are documented in the Red Book.

- BIA Regional Director the Regional Director of the BIA PRO Regional Office is responsible to the Secretary of Interior for fire management programs administered by the BIA.
- Agency Superintendent the SCA Agency Superintendent is responsible to the BIA PRO Regional Director for the safe, effective, and efficient implementation of all fire management activities within reservation boundaries. This includes cooperative activities with other agencies or landowners in accordance with delegations of authorities.
- Regional Office Fire Management Officer (RFMO) The BIA PRO RFMO is responsible for negotiating interagency agreements and providing planning, coordination, training, technical guidance, and evaluations to fire management programs throughout the Regional Office's sphere of influence. The Regional Fire Management Officer also represents the Regional Director on interagency geographic coordination groups and multi-agency coordination (MAC) groups.
- Fire and Aviation Management the BIA National Interagency Fire Center at Boise, Idaho coordinates the BIA Fire and Aviation Management's Wildland Fire Management Program on a national level. Its bureau-wide function is to assist regional offices, agencies, and tribes with the development and implementation of a safe, effective, and efficient fire management program that meets management objectives.

4.8 MANAGEMENT OF PLANNED FUELS TREATMENTS

4.8.1 POLICY AND GUIDANCE

Healthy Forest Initiative 2002, Cohesive Strategy, Interagency Prescribe Fire Guide and B.I.A. Fuel Management Handbook.

Fire is recognized as having a critical role in maintaining healthy wildland ecosystems. Therefore, LJBI endorses increased use of fire as a potential land and resource management tool relative to levels seen in recent decades. Due to present conditions, however, LJBI also acknowledges that other means of fuel treatment (mechanical, biological, and chemical) may have to be incorporated before managing fuels with fire.

Mechanical thinning and prescribed fire will occur throughout the Reservation and will be analyzed in future site-specific N.E.P.A. documents; these activities may result from brush disposal after timber harvest activities, stand density reductions, and natural hazards fuel reductions.

4.8.2 FUEL MANAGEMENT PLAN

LJBI is drafting a Fuel Management Plan, which documents the processes, alternatives, and rationale behind LJBI's fuel management strategies. It is intended to guide the planning and implementation of fuel reduction treatments on federal trust lands within the LJBI Indian Reservation. In addition, it establishes general guidance and direction for the fuel programs.

4.8.3 VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

Using wildland fire for resource benefit, prescribed fire, and other fuel management alternatives will enable LJBI to achieve hazard fuel reduction and resource management objectives. The development of prescribed fire and fuel treatment plans from site-specific N.E.P.A. projects, preplanning for potential wildland fires for resource benefit, and operational implementation of selected fuel treatments will be monitored and evaluated for their effects. Archiving fuel treatment data and responsible fiscal reporting are all necessary components in creating a landscape vegetation history. By analyzing and assessing this history as it is made, resource managers can implement adaptive management techniques as they continue to reassess and redefine management objectives and quantifiably measure management successes for safer and healthier fire-dependent systems.

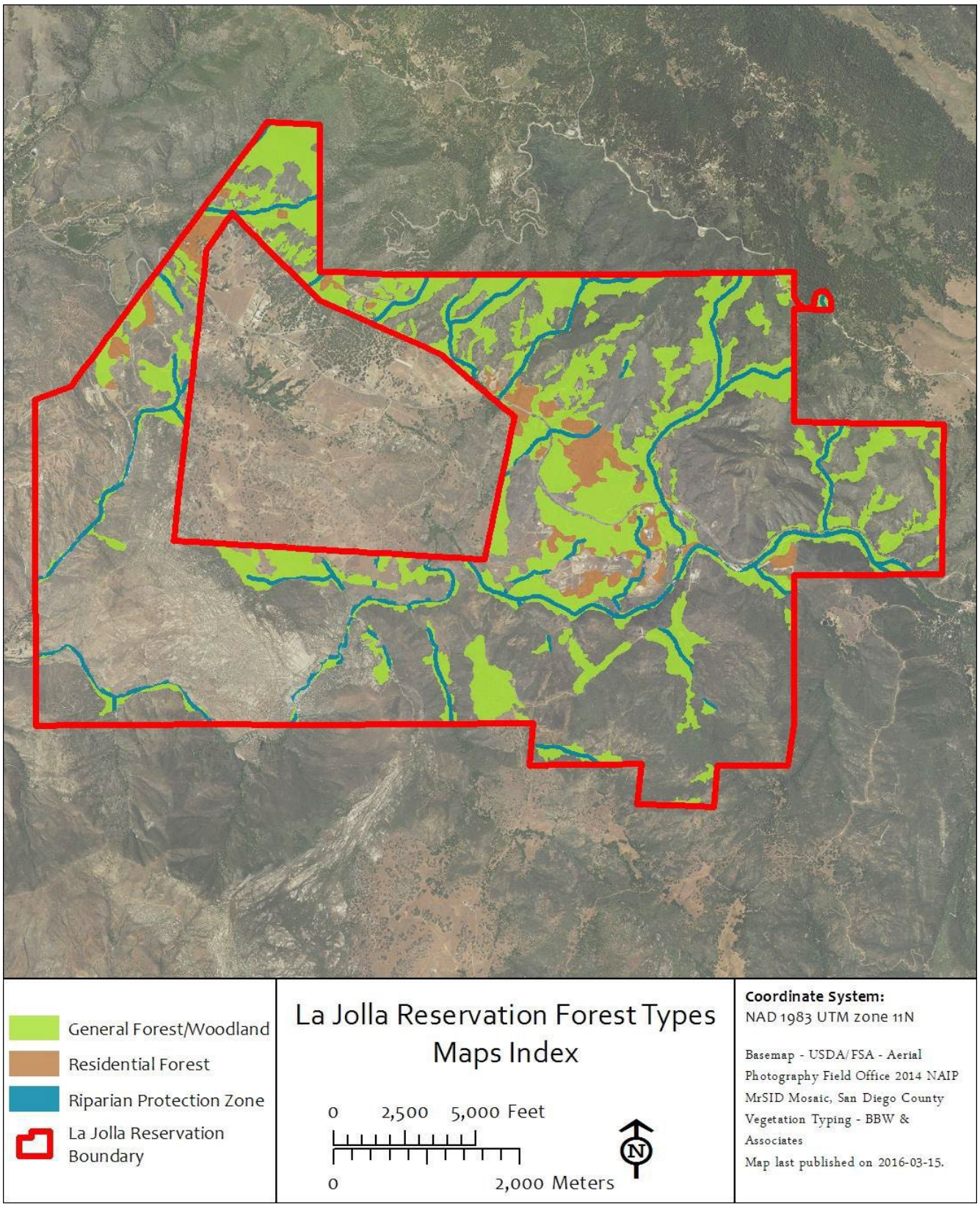
4.9 PREVENTION AND EDUCATION

WILDLAND FIRE PREVENTION HANDBOOK (N.W.P.H.) IS CALLED INDIAN AFFAIRS MANUAL (I.A.M.), PART 90. CHAPTER 1.4 C, 6(H) PROVIDES DETAILED POLICY AND GUIDANCE FOR ALL WILDLAND FIRE PREVENTION

Human-caused wildland fire is the highest ignition source of wildland fires in Indian country. When coupled with the extensive nature of wildfire regimes that have been altered from historic levels, person-caused fire poses a more significant threat to life, property, and natural and cultural resources, than natural ignitions. Successful wildfire prevention requires a plan. The plan must address what is known as "the 3 Es and the A" strategies: Education, Engineering, Enforcement, and Administration. The intent is to integrate wildfire prevention education, engineering, enforcement, and administrative procedure into all aspects of fire and land management programs.

Forest Use Zone	***Prevention Strategy***
RF – Residential `Administration/ Forest	Create defensible space within or adjacent to residential development to decrease impacts from fire to improvements and to avoid fire carrying outside residential areas.
GFW – Wilderness Forest/Woodland	Monitor wilderness woodlands for fire resilience.
VRI - Riparian Protection Zone	Maintain or improve the functional elements that define the beneficial uses of these partially restricted zones (e.g., water quantity and quality, sediment prevention). Create defensible space adjacent to riparian protection zones where needed to decrease impacts from fire to riparian values and to avoid fire carrying across riparian zones.

Figure 8. TABLE 14. FIRE PREVENTION STRATEGIES FOR LA JOLLA INDIAN RESERVATION



Map 6. La Jolla Reservation Forest Types Maps Index

Generally, the strategy is to reduce the potential for wildland fire by implementing activities such as maintaining defensible space around assets of value, and manipulation of vegetation. If the prevention strategy could result in adverse ground disturbing activities follow Resource Protection Guidelines which are in the appendix.

For the LJR, the BIA recommends that a "defensible space" of at least 100 feet be maintained around any improvements, and that this space can extend around each structure and around the residential area.

It is recommended that ladder fuels (shrubs and small trees) be removed under the drip lines of larger, fire-resistant trees. This will reduce the possibility of severe fire behavior (crown fire, torching, and/or intense heat from a surface fire) in the event of a wildfire, which will enhance survival of overstory trees. It is also advisable to have livestock graze grass to reduce the volume of dry, flashy fuels.

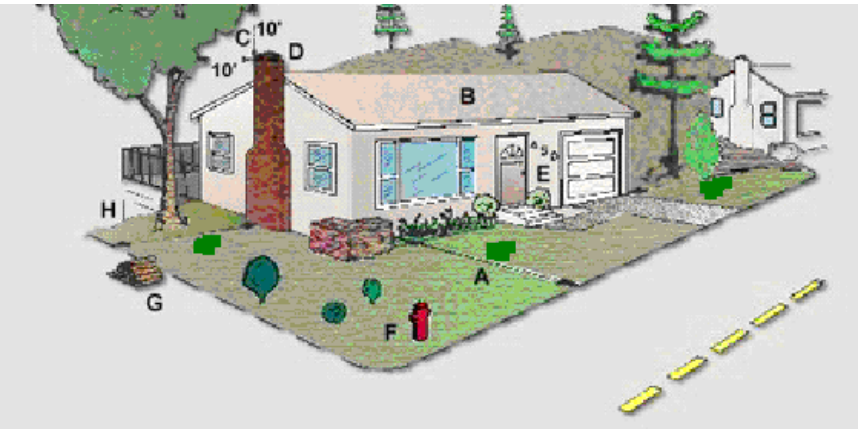


Figure 9. Firesafe Clearances

- ✓ **Maintain a "defensible" space around your home by clearing all flammable vegetation a minimum of 100 feet around structures.**
- ✓ **Clean needles and leaves from the roof, eaves, and rain gutters.**
- ✓ **Trim tree limbs within 10 feet of your chimney and trim all dead limbs hanging over your house or garage.**
- ✓ **Cover your chimney outlet or flue with a spark arresting mesh screen.**
- ✓ **Make sure your address is clearly visible for easy identification in an emergency.**
- ✓ **Make sure your home is located near a fire hydrant, or that you have a water storage supply of at least 2,500 gallons for use in an emergency.**
- ✓ **Stack woodpiles at least 30 feet from buildings, fences, and other combustible materials.**
- ✓ **Clear vegetation and other flammable materials from beneath your deck. Enclose undersides of elevated decks with fire resistant materials.**

4.9.1 Prevention and Mitigation Plans Focus:

Picture 4. This Photo by Unknown Author is licensed under CC BY-SA

1. Demonstrate the need for actions aimed at the general public and specific target audiences to prevent unwanted human-caused wildfires.

2. Communicate with the tribe and specific stakeholders, such as landowners and homeowners, about the role of fire and their fire protection responsibilities. Share wildfire prevention and mitigation tools and best practices to reduce wildfire risk.

3. Assess wildfire risks, hazards, and values in selected geographic areas. Design the wildfire prevention and mitigation program to target areas and activities identified by the assessment. Implement activities for a defined period. Prioritize the areas which present the most significant potential for loss of values. Incorporate mitigation best practices to help communities adapt to wildfires.

Guiding Values:

Service.
- To each other. To the Indian people. To the planet.

Conservation.
- Protection when necessary. Preservation when appropriate. Restoration, when needed, and wise management for multiple use and enjoyment always.

Diversity.
- People and cultures. Perspectives and ideas. Experiences and ecosystems.

Safety.
- In every way: physical, psychological, and social.

Implement
- all aspects of wildfire prevention (Fire Prevention education and messaging, restrictions, enforcement, and administrative policies) with a manner of respect and integrity.

Integrity
- Stay true to the intent of wildfire prevention – to reduce unwanted human-caused wildfires.

PARTNERS

An essential element of a successful wildfire prevention program is long-term relationships created among external and internal partners. Therefore, cooperators and stakeholders should coordinate wildfire prevention planning to align with other guiding documents, such as community wildfire protection plans (CWPPs) and the National Fire Plan, BIA, La Jolla Indian Tribe the Natural Resource Management Plan.

STRATEGIES:

The most effective prevention strategies have the proper mix of general actions which develop awareness among a large audience (such as mass media or parades) and Specific Actions (such as inspections, fire-use restrictions, and public contacts) which effectively target priority fire causes or target groups.

EDUCATION:

The Education Strategy aims to develop effective wildfire prevention and fire education programs and increase public understanding about the role of. Education Strategies may include:

- Youth and adult education programs
- Material development and distribution
- Training
- Public contacts
- Signing and information sharing

ENGINEERING:

The objective is to reduce wildfire risks, hazards, ignitions, and losses through developing, using, and communicating wildfire prevention standards, procedures, mechanical devices, and technology. Engineering Strategies may include:

- Hazardous fuels reduction programs
- Residential inspections
- Land use development and planning
- Campfire building, extinguishing, and safety programs.

ENFORCEMENT:

Wildfire prevention enforcement aims to ensure compliance with Federal, State, and local fire prevention laws, regulations, codes, and standards through an effective enforcement program. Fire investigations provide a foundation for developing well-informed wildfire prevention programs by identifying wildfire causes and responsible entities. Enforcement strategies may include:

- Burn bans.
- Fire restrictions
- Fire investigations
- Ticketing and warnings
- Patrols

ADMINISTRATION:

Wildfire prevention administration aims to ensure that personnel, training, and budgets support and maintain the implementation of a robust, technology and science-based wildfire prevention strategy. Administrative strategies may include:

- Staffing plans
- Training and qualifications
- Fire Prevention Program
- Reporting
- Documentation

- Monitoring and evaluations

FIRE PREVENTION STRATEGIES FOR LA JOLLA INDIAN RESERVATION

Generally, the strategy is to reduce the potential for wildland fire by implementing activities such as maintaining defensible space around valuable assets and manipulating vegetation. If the prevention strategy could result in adverse ground-disturbing actions, follow Resource Protection Guidelines in the appendix. For the LJR, the BIA recommends maintaining a "defensible space" of at least 100 feet around any improvements. This space can extend around each structure and the residential area. In addition, it is recommended that ladder fuels (shrubs and small trees) be removed under the drip lines of larger, fire-resistant trees. This will reduce the possibility of severe fire behavior (crown fire, torching, and intense heat from a surface fire) in the event of a wildfire, enhancing the survival of overstory trees. It is also advisable to have livestock grazing grass to reduce the volume of dry, flashy fuel.

5. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

This section documents processes for determining whether the CWPP is being implemented as planned and whether fire-related goals and objectives are being achieved. Information obtained from monitoring and evaluations is used to help update the CWPP and land management plans. As supplemental plans are updated annually, the following items will be reviewed:

- Monitoring the CWPP for changes that may have resulted from large-scale vegetation changes or site conditions.
- Unit-level monitoring of other programs and projects, including any newly identified items of particular interest that the tribe requests (i.e., B.A.E.R., Fuels, fire suppression, etc.).

Annual fire season preparedness and readiness meetings will be held to assess the FD and implementation of the CWPP and discuss any potential changes in the plan by new guidelines or direction. Fire-related items such as excessive drought and heat waves or adverse climate change impacts will be addressed to determine plan priorities and guidance for the upcoming year. If any of these discussions decide that changes must be made to the CWPP, a new CWPP or amendment will document the change. Throughout the year, the B.I.A. Fire Management Officer, LJBI, and Agency Superintendent will meet to qualify or discuss an update of work implementation and coordinate and consult on the performance of the CWPP or other issues that have arisen.

5.1 REPORTING AND DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

Reporting requirements are outlined in the B.I.A. Red Book, and through various handbooks and memorandums issued by the B.I.A. Regional Office and BIA-NIFC. Essential monitoring elements include fire size, vegetation, location, fuel treatment type, and B.A.E.R. treatments. In addition, essential reporting elements include but are not limited to the following.

DI-1202, Individual Fire Reports: Important monitoring elements include fire size, location, Fire Danger Index level, and fuel model. All suppressed fires will be entered into W.F.M.I., the official B.I.A. Wildland Fire Management Information system. Note: Fires over 10 acres should be mapped with a G.P.S., and that data should be uploaded into W.F.D.S.S.

ICS-209, Incident Status Summary: For escaped fires, essential monitoring elements include fire size, fire location and perimeter data, and current/expected weather and fire behavior.

Burned Area Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation Accomplishment Reports.

NFPORS: Important monitoring elements include fire size, vegetation, location, and treatment type for fuels and BAER treatments.

Figure 10 Reporting and Documentation Requirements

Records Management and Archiving: The Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians (O.S.T.) and Indian Affairs shall ensure the records management program complies with recordkeeping requirements established by the Federal Records Act, National Archives Records Administration (NARA) regulations, Department of the Interior (DOI) policies, and procedures. Office of Trust Records policies and procedures outlined in the Indian Affairs Records Management Manual (IARMM) refer to 303 DM 6, Indian Fiduciary Trust Records (September 5, 2003) records management protocol.

6. Prescribed Fire Planning

The IRMP and CWPP facilitate Fire as a management tool using burn plans and permits (25 CFR 163.28(d)). The IRMP documents consultation with the beneficial Indian owners at the planning stage, providing for the Secretary to use fire as a management tool on Indian land to achieve land and resource management objectives.

Integrated Resource Management Plan (Tribally approved long term living document)

IRMP will provides for documentation of Tribes decesion to use fire as a management tool, and for the project-level "Consultation" to be completed by Formal Tribal approval of each Prescribed Burn Plan. (IRMP>Use of Fire as a Management Tool>CFMA>Supplementary Agreement>Fire Authorization>Final Project Consultation with Tribe Project).

Forest Management Plan (BIA and Tribally approved, can be 20 year term)

- required for Rx burning in or around the forested lands. https://www.bia.gov/sites/bia.gov/files/assets/public/raca/handbook/pdf/53-IAM-2H- Forest-Management-Planning-HB_OIMT.pdf

A **Fire Management Plan (BIA and Tribally approved, can be 10 year term)**

- must be approved and on file with the BIA before an Rx burn plan can be approved.

Prescribed Burn Plan (Completed for each project, some admin plans may be effective for 2 to 3 years.

- Pursuant to the CFMA, in efforts to utilize use of fire as a management tool, CAL FIRE must approve a plan which meets their minimum standards (CFMA F-5) and will be concurrently approved by the BIA.

Smoke Management Plan

- Must be part of each prescribed burn plan, completed annually, approved by San Diego Air Pollution Control District.

Supplemental Agreements

- In addition to the approval of a Rx Burn plan a Supplemental Agreement for Cooperative Use of Prescribed Fire must be drafted and approved by the DPA, Tribe, and the BIA

The California Master Cooperative Fire Protection Agreement and Stafford Response Act (CFMA) authorizes the cooperative use of agency resources to perform prescribed fire through completion of the "**Project Specific Agreement and Operating Plan Template for Preparation and Use of Prescribed Fire** (CFMA Attachment I)." The above chart hierarchy illustrates the component prerequisites of prescribed (Rx) burning on tribal trust land combined with the requirements outlined in the CFMA.

The FD is continually working on updating the documentation and interagency agreements to allow for prescribed (Rx) burning in the forested and surrounding lands. Prescription fire is only permitted through well-documented planning and interagency communication. The third step will be a prescribed fire burn plan or plans that documents the location, fuel types, complexity, preparations, reporting, and planning for each specific kind of burn. After these base planning documents are completed, a specific project agreement between CAL Fire and the BIA will be needed to permit prescribed burning. Planning documents are all expected to be completed in 2021. In the meantime, work has begun to fund fuel breaks and modify fuel structures to prepare for fire return at modified fire return intervals.

Picture 5. Pile Burning

7. PILE BURN PERMITS

High fire danger can make residential burning of dead vegetation unsafe. Reservation residents should always check with the La Jolla Fire Department before burning.

The process for residential burning of piles is:

1. Fill out a pile burn permit application with the Fire Department (Appendix F).
2. The Fire Department will inspect the pile burn site.
3. Call the Fire Department on the day of and confirm that the day is a safe burn day as weather and air quality conditions can change daily. The Fire Department will also notify any outside agencies to not respond to smoke reports.
4. Burn pile according to specification listed on the permit.

All outdoor burning must be conducted in such a way as to prevent the smoke from creating a smoke nuisance. Burning wet materials or burning in large quantities produces smoke that lingers and can offend people in addition to significantly affecting air quality.

Burning debris in small 4-feet x 4-feet piles:

- Maximum pile size 4 foot in diameter.
- Clear all flammable material and vegetation within 10-feet of the outer edge of pile and down to the bare earth.
- Keep a water supply close to the burning site.
- An adult should be in attendance with a shovel until the fire is out.
- No burning shall be undertaken unless weather conditions (particularly wind) are such that burning can be considered safe.

No household trash or garbage can be burned outdoors at residences. To reduce the amount of smoke when burning, you should burn between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. when smoke dispersion conditions are best.

8. CULTURAL BURNS

High fire danger can make cultural burning unsafe. Reservation residents should always check with the La Jolla Fire Department to coordinate prior to burning. The Fire Department will coordinate with the family and or other Tribal Departments to:

1. Ensure proper clearance of combustible fuel around perimeter of burn.
2. Ensure safe weather conditions.
3. Make necessary notifications to prevent unnecessary responses and disruption.
4. Fire department work with families to complete necessary documentation.

APPENDIX A ACRONYMS AND GLOSSARY

AD	Administratively Determined: A person hired and compensated under the Pay Plan for Emergency Workers (Federal system)
A.A.R.	After Action Review: A post-incident review process
A.F.M.O.	Assistant Fire Management Officer
A.O.P.	Annual Operating Plan
B.A.E.R.	Burned Area Emergency Response:
B.A.R.	Burned Area Rehabilitation (Non-emergency)
B.I.A.	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BIA-NIFC	BIA National Branch of Fire and Aviation, National Interagency Fire Center
B.I.	Burning Index
B.L.M.	Bureau of Land Management
Red Book	Wildland Fire and Aviation Program Management and Operations Guide (issued by BIA-NIFC and updated annually)
C.W.P.P.	Community Wildfire Protection Plan
D.M.	U.S. Dept. of Interior Departmental Manual
DOI	Department of Interior
DI 1202	Department of Interior Individual Fire Report Form
EFF	Emergency Firefighter
E.S.	Emergency Stabilization
E.M.T.	Emergency medical technician
ERC	Energy Release Component
EVT	Existing vegetation types
F.M.O.	Fire Management Officer: Also called Wildland Fire Program Manager
F.M.P.	**Fire Management Plan: Another term commonly used is the Wildland Fire Management Plan (FMP)**

F.M.U.	Fire Management Unit: A fire management unit (F.M.U.) is defined by the National Wildfire Coordination Group (N.W.C.G.) as a land management area definable by objectives, management constraints, topographic features, access, values to be protected, political boundaries, fuel types, major fire regime groups, etc. that set it apart from the characteristics of an adjacent F.M.U. The F.M.U. may have dominant management objectives and pre-selected strategies assigned to accomplish these objectives.
F.P.A.	Fire Program Analysis: F.P.A. is a performance-based, landscape-scale interagency fire program planning and budgeting system
F.P.U.	Fire Planning Unit: The F.P.U. Describes a geographic analysis area specifically for F.P.A. It is not predefined by agency administrative boundaries and may be represented spatially. It can include a single or multiple Land Use Plan area(s). It can cross jurisdictional boundaries and consists of one or more F.M.U.s.
F.W.F.	Fire Weather Planning Forecast
F.W.S.	Fish and Wildlife Service
G.A.C.C.	Geographic Area Coordination Center: Interagency regional operational centers for fire resource coordination and mobilization
G.I.S.	Geographic Information System: A computer-based system of geographical data that contains numerous data layers (e.g., terrain, roads, vegetation, other improvements, fire history, fuel models, etc.). It is used for planning future projects and maintaining a record of existing conditions and historical activities.
G.P.S.	Global Positioning System
H.F.R.A.	Hazardous Fuels Reduction Act
F.M.U.	Fire Management Unit: Any land management area definable by objectives, topographic features, access, values to be protected, political boundaries, fuel types, or significant fire regimes, etc., that set it apart from management characteristics of an adjacent unit. F.M.U.s are delineated in CWPPs. These units may have dominant management objectives and preselected strategies assigned to accomplish these objectives.
I.R.P.G.	Incident Response Pocket Guide, PMS 461, NFES 1077
IA	Initial Attack: An aggressive suppression action consistent with firefighter and public safety and values to be protected
I.A.M.	Indian Affairs Manual

I.A.P.	Incident Action Plan: This contains objectives reflecting the overall incident strategy, specific tactical actions, and supporting information for the next operational period. The plan may be oral or written. When written, the program may have several attachments, including incident objectives, an organization assignment list, a division assignment, an incident radio communication plan, a medical plan, a traffic plan, a safety plan, and an incident map—formerly called a shift plan.
I.C.	Incident Commander
I.C.S.	Incident Command System
IMET	Incident Meteorologist
Indian Country	legal term used to designate reservations, informal reservations, dependent Indian communities, allotments, and unique lands held in trust by a tribe or tribal member.
IQCS	Incident Qualification and Certification System
LANDFIRE	LANDFIRE: The Landscape Fire and Resource Management, Planning Tools Project is a multi-partner project producing consistent and comprehensive maps and data describing vegetation, wildland fuel, and fire regimes across the United States. It is a shared project between the wildland fire management programs of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service and the U.S. Department of the Interior.
M.A.C.	Multi-Agency Coordinating Group: A generalized term that describes the functions and activities of representatives of involved agencies and jurisdictions who come together to make decisions regarding prioritizing incidents and the sharing and use of critical resources. The M.A.C. organization is not a part of the on-scene I.C.S. and is not involved in developing incident strategy or tactics.
MIST	Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics. The application of strategy and tactics that effectively meet suppression and resource objectives with the least environmental, cultural, and social impacts
N.E.P.A.	National Environmental Policy Act
N.F.D.R.S.	National Fire Danger Rating System: A system that uses inputs of temperature, relative humidity, wind speed, fuel moisture, and fuel parameters to compute components and indices related to the ignition, spread, and difficulty of control of wildland fire.
N.F.F.L.	National Forest Fire Laboratory

N.F.P.O.R.S.	National Fire Plan Operations Reporting System: A computer-based online information portal used to request project funding and track project progress
N.I.F.C.	National Interagency Fire Center: An interagency facility located in Boise, Idaho, that manages fire activities at the national level for all five federal wildland fire agencies
NIMS	National Incident Management System
N.P.S.	National Park Service. An agency under USDI
NRCS	US Department of Agriculture**,** Natural Resources Conservation Service
N.W.S.	National Weather Service
N.W.C.G.	National Wildfire Coordinating Group: An interagency, intergovernmental body that establishes operational fire management standards and procedures such as qualification and certification protocols, allocation or resources protocols, equipment standards, and training programs.
P.P.E.	Personal Protective Equipment: Equipment that is required to perform assigned tasks safely. In wildland firefighting, this requirement includes 8-inch-high leather boots, Nomex pants and shirt, leather gloves, a hard hat, and a fire shelter. Specific jobs may require additional safety equipment.
P.S.	Predictive Services: the Southwest Coordination Center in Albuquerque manage this function.
P.S.A.	Predictive Services Area
RAWS	Remote Automatic Weather Station: Automated weather stations throughout the United States. These stations gather weather data that assist land management agencies with various projects – wildland fire management, monitoring air quality, rating fire danger, determining prescribed fire windows, and providing information for research applications.
RFMO	BIA Regional Fire Management Officer
R.F.W.	Fire Weather Watches and Red Flag Warnings
R.H.	Relative Humidity
ROMAN	Real-Time Observation Monitor and Analysis Network
RX Fire	Prescribed Fire: Any planned ignition intended to meet specific objectives

SEAT	Single Engine Air Tanker
S.W.C.C.	Southwest Coordination Center
S.W.F.F.	Southwest Indian Fire Fighter Program
U.S.D.I.	United States Department of Interior
U.S.F.S.	U.S. Forest Service
V.T.P.	Values to be protected: These include property, structures, physical improvements, natural and cultural resources, community infrastructure, economic, environmental, and social values
Wildland Fire	a general term describing any non-structure fire that occurs in the wildland. Wildland fires are categorized into two distinct types: unplanned ignitions or prescribed fires that are declared wildfires, and Prescribed Fires - planned ignitions.
W.F.D.S.S.	Wildland Fire Decision Support System: A process that examines the full range of responses to wildland fire and becomes the documentation support system for the management strategies taken
W.F.M.I.	Wildland Fire Management Information System
WFMP	Wildland Fire Management Plan: A strategic plan defines a program to manage wildland and prescribed fires and documents the Fire Management Program in the approved Forest Management Plan. The project is supplemented by operational procedures such as preparedness plans, preplanned dispatch plans, prescribed fire plans, prevention plans, etc.
W.I.M.S.	Weather Information Management System
W.S.F.O.	Weather Service Forecast Office
WUI	Wildland/Urban Interface: The line, area, or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels or where humans and their development meet or intermix with wildland fuel.

APPENDIX B REFERENCES CITED

FEDERAL FIRE POLICY

- N.W.C.G. Terminology Update, Attachment A, #24-2010 (April 30, 2010)
- Guidance for Implementation of Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy (February 13, 2009)
- Review and Update of the 1995 Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy (January 2001)
- Modification of Federal Wildland Fire Policy Guidance (memorandum dated May 2, 2008)
- Interagency Strategy for the Implementation of Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy (June 20, 2003)
- Federal Register Volume 66, U.S.D.A. & U.S.D.O.I. 2001. Urban Wildland Interface Communities Within the Vicinity of Federal Lands That Are at Risk From Wildfires
- Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (H.F.R.A.)

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR POLICY

- Department of Interior Departmental Manual Part 620, Chapter 1: Wildland Fire Management (April 9, 1998)
- The Department of the Interior (DOI) Departmental Manual 620 DM, Chapter 3, Burned Area Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation

BIA POLICY AND HANDBOOKS

- B.I.A. Fuel Management Program, 2008 Business Rules Handbook (July 2008)
- B.I.A., Fuel management Program – Supplement to the Interagency Prescribed Fire Planning and Implementation Procedures Reference Guide (December 2008)
- Indian Affairs Manual (I.A.M.), Part 90 I.A.M., Wildland Fire Management , Jan. 2006.
- Indian Affairs Manual (I.A.M.), Part 57 I.A.M., Aviation Management , Oct. 1999
- U.S. CFR. April 1, 1999, Title 25, Indians. Chapter I, B.I.A., DOI. Part 163 – General Forestry Regulations. Sections 163.28 (a), (b), (c), (d)
- U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (C.F.R.). April 1, 1999. Title 25, Indians. Chapter I, B.I.A. (B.I.A.), Department of Interior (DOI)
- B.I.A., Wildland Fire & Aviation Operations Guide, "Red Book," 2010 (issued annually)
    - Tribal Wildfire Resource Guide, University of Oregon, 2006

INTERAGENCY FIRE MANAGEMENT HANDBOOKS AND GUIDES

- Wildland Fire Incident Management Field Guide (replaces Fireline handbook Appendix A), PMS 210
- Incident Response Pocket Guide (I.R.P.G.) (PMS 461, NFES 1077)

- Interagency Prescribed Fire, Planning and Implementation Procedures Guide (July 2008)
- Interagency Burned Area Emergency Response Guidebook, Version 4.0, February 2006
- Interagency Burned Area Rehabilitation Guidebook, Version 1.3, October 2006
- Interagency Fire Regime Condition Class Guidebook, Version 1.2, May 2005
- Interagency Standards for fire and Fire Aviation Operations (issued annually)
- National Interagency Mobilization Guide (issued annually)
- Rocky Mountain area Mobilization Guide (issued annually)
- Fire Program Analysis (F.P.A.) Guidance
- Wildland Fire Qualification System Guide, PMS 310-1, NFES 1414
- FFI (FEAT/FIREMON Integrated) is a plot-level monitoring software tool designed to assist managers with collecting, storing, and analyzing ecological information.

APPENDIX C FIRE POLICY GUIDELINES

2.1.1 National Fire Policy

National Fire Policy is incorporated into the goals and objectives of this CWPP to collaborate on and strengthen fire management activities. The role of wildland fire as an essential ecological process and natural change agent will be incorporated into the planning process. Federal agency land and resource management plans set the objectives for the use and desired future condition of the various public lands. LJIR departments will work to identify the objectives of local land agencies and owners. Sound risk management is a foundation for all fire management activities. Risks and uncertainties relating to fire management activities must be understood, analyzed, communicated, and managed as they relate to the cost of doing or not doing an activity. In addition, net gains to the public benefit will be essential to decisions.

Fire management programs and activities are economically viable, based on values to be protected, costs, and land and resource management objectives. Therefore, federal agency administrators adjust and reorganize programs to reduce costs and increase efficiencies. As part of this process, investments in fire objectives of local land agencies and owners. Sound risk management is a foundation for all fire management activities. Risks and uncertainties relating to fire management activities must be understood, analyzed, communicated, and managed as they relate to the cost of doing or not doing an activity. In addition, net gains to the public benefit will be essential to decisions.

Policy Reference:

The "*Guidance for Implementation of Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy" (February 2009)*, replaces the "*Interagency Strategy for the Implementation of Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy" (June 20, 2003).* This updated guidance consolidates and clarifies changes that have occurred since the 2003 strategy document was issued, and provides revised direction for consistent implementation of the "*Review and Update of the 1995 Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy" (January 2001).*

Fire management programs and activities are economically viable, based on values to be protected, costs, and land and resource management objectives. Therefore, federal agency administrators adjust and reorganize programs to reduce costs and increase efficiencies. As part of this process, investments in fire management activities must be evaluated against other agency programs to accomplish the overall mission effectively, set short- and long-term priorities, and clarify management accountability. Fire Management Plans and activities are based on the best available science. Knowledge and experience are developed among all federal wildland fire management agencies. An active fire research program combined with interagency collaboration provides the means to make these tools available to all fire managers. Federal, Tribal, State, local, interagency, and international coordination and cooperation are essential. Increasing costs and smaller workforces require public agencies to pool their human resources to deal with the ever-increasing and more complex fire management tasks. Full collaboration among federal wildland fire management agencies and between the federal wildland fire management agencies and international, Tribal, State, and local governments and private entities

results in a mobile fire management workforce available for the full range of public needs. Standardization of policies and procedures is essential among federal wildland fire management agencies to maintain consistency of plans and operations that provide the platform upon which federal wildland fire management agencies can cooperate, integrate fire activities across agency boundaries, and provide leadership for cooperation with Tribal, State, and local fire management organizations.

2.1.2 FEDERAL FIRE POLICY IMPLEMENTATION GUIDELINES

The following guidelines should be used to implement the federal wildland fire policy consistently.

1. Use common standards for all aspects of their fire management programs to facilitate effective collaboration among cooperating agencies.
2. Review, update, and develop agreements that clarify the jurisdictional inter-relationships and define the roles and responsibilities among local, tribal, state, and federal fire protection entities.
3. Coordinate wildland fire response regardless of the ignition source's jurisdiction.
4. Fire management planning will be intergovernmental in scope and developed on a landscape scale.
5. Manage fire for one or more objectives and be aware that objectives can change as the fire.
6. spreads across the landscape as conditions change.
7. Management response to a wildland fire on federal land is based on established objectives in planning documents.
8. Initial action on human-caused wildfires will be to suppress the fire at the lowest cost with the fewest negative consequences concerning firefighters and public safety.
9. Use a decision support process to guide and document wildfire management decisions to aid situational assessment, analyze hazards and risks, define implementation actions, and document decisions rationale.

2.1.3 DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR (DOI) DEPARTMENTAL POLICY

Department of Interior Policy is listed in the Departmental Manual Part 620: Wildland Fire Management. The Departmental policy states:

SAFETY:

Firefighter and public safety is the priority. Therefore, all Fire Management Plans and activities must reflect this commitment.

FIRE MANAGEMENT AND ECOSYSTEM SUSTAINABILITY:

The full range of fire management activities will be used to achieve ecosystem sustainability, including its interrelated ecological, economic, and social components.

RESPONSE TO WILDLAND FIRES

: As a critical natural process, fire will be integrated into land and resource management plans and activities on a landscape scale across bureau boundaries. Response to wildland fires is based on ecological, social, and legal consequences of the fire. The circumstances under which a fire occurs, and the likely implications on firefighter and public safety and welfare, natural and cultural resources, and values to be protected, dictate the appropriate response to the fire.

USE OF WILDLAND FIRE:

Wildland fire will protect, maintain, and enhance natural and cultural resources and, as possible, be allowed to function in its natural ecological role. The use of fire will be based on approved Fire Management Plans and follow specific prescriptions contained in operational plans.

REHABILITATION AND RESTORATION:

Rehabilitation and restoration efforts will protect and sustain ecosystems, public health, and safety and help communities protect infrastructure.

PROTECTION PRIORITIES:

Protecting human life is the overriding suppression priority. Setting priorities among protecting human communities and community infrastructure, other property and improvements, and natural and cultural resources will be made based on the values to be protected, human health and safety, and the costs of protection. Once people have been committed to an incident, these human resources become the highest value to be protected.

WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE:

The operational role of the agencies as partners in the wildland/urban interface is wildland firefighting, hazard fuels reduction, cooperative prevention and education, and technical assistance. Structural fire suppression is the responsibility of Tribal, State, and local governments. Federal Agencies may also enter into formal agreements to assist Tribes, State, and local governments with complete structural protection.

SCIENCE:

Fire management plans and programs will be based on a foundation of sound science. The research will support ongoing efforts to increase our scientific knowledge of biological, physical, and sociological factors. In addition, an integrated interagency fire science program will develop information to support fire management. Scientific results must be available to managers promptly and used in developing fire management and implementation plans.

PREPAREDNESS:

Agencies will ensure they can provide safe, cost-effective fire management programs supporting land and resource management plans through appropriate planning, staffing, training, equipment, and oversight.

SUPPRESSION:

Fires are suppressed at minimum cost, considering firefighter and public safety, benefits and values to be protected, and be consistent with resource objectives.

PREVENTION:

Agencies will work with their partners and other affected groups and individuals to prevent the unauthorized ignition of wildland fires.

STANDARDIZATION:

Agencies will use compatible planning processes, funding mechanisms, training and qualification requirements, operational procedures, values-to-be-protected methodologies, and public education programs for all fire management activities.

INTERAGENCY COOPERATION:

Fire management planning, preparedness, prevention, suppression, fire use, restoration and rehabilitation, monitoring, and research and education will be conducted on an interagency basis with the involvement of all partners.

COMMUNICATION AND EDUCATION:

Agencies will enhance knowledge and understanding of wildland fire management policies and practices through internal and external communication and education programs. These programs will be continuously improved through the timely and effective exchange of information among all affected agencies and organizations.

AGENCY ADMINISTRATOR AND EMPLOYEE ROLES

: Agency administrators will ensure that their employees are trained, certified, and made available to participate in the wildland fire program locally, regionally, and nationally as the situation demands. Employees with operational, administrative, or other skills will support the wildland fire program as necessary. Agency administrators are responsible and will be held accountable for making employees available.

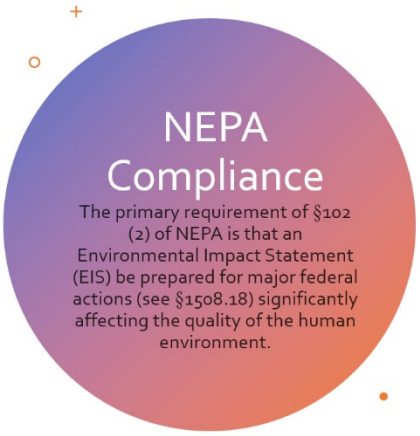
EVALUATION:

Agencies will develop and implement a systematic evaluation method to determine project effectiveness through implementing the 2001 Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy. The evaluation will assure accountability and conflict resolution and identify resource shortages and agency priorities.

2.1.4 BIA FIRE MANAGEMENT POLICY

Policy and responsibility for the BIA Wildland Fire Management program are documented in the *Indian Affairs Manual (IAM) Part 90, Chapter 1.* This part identifies the authorities, standards, and procedures that have general and continuing applicability to wildland fire activities under the jurisdiction of the Assistant Secretary - of Indian Affairs. The BIA mission, involving wildland fire management, policies, and responsibilities are listed in Part 90; chapter 1 of the Indian Affairs Manual (IAM).

APPENDIX D NEPA COMPLIANCE



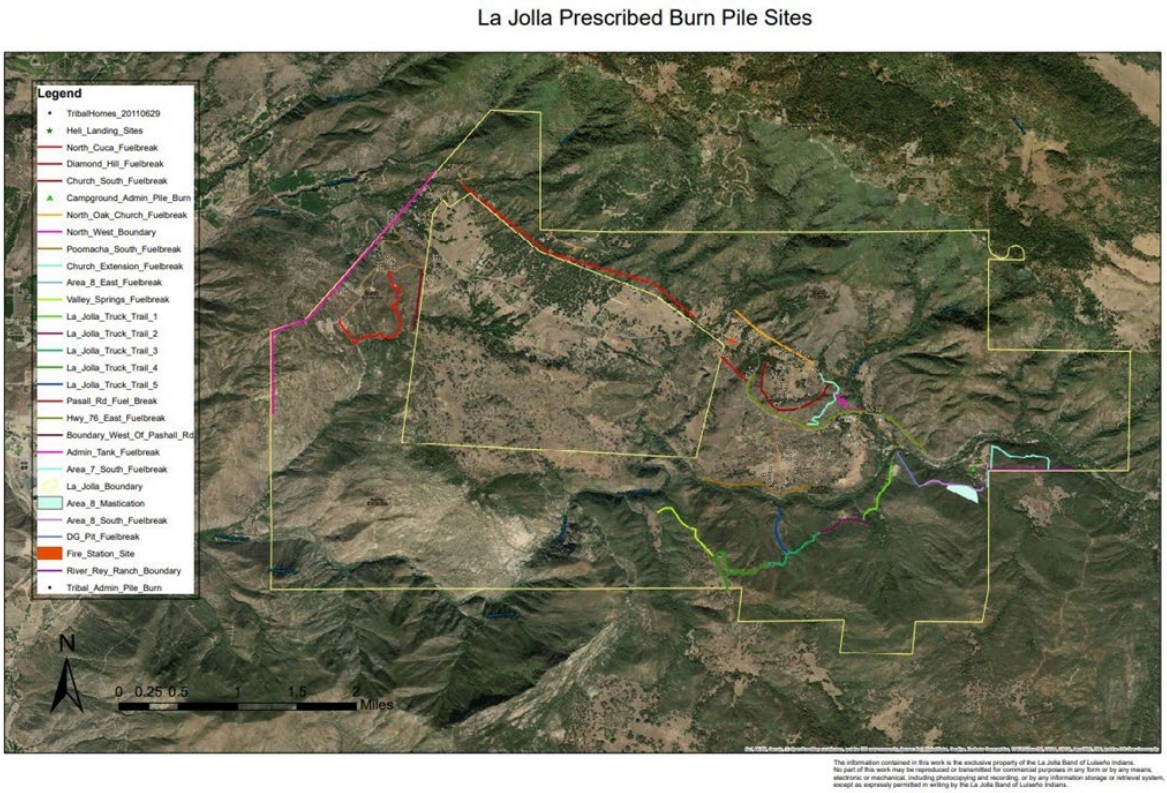
The CWPP is not a significant federal action; therefore, an LJIR CWPP Environmental Assessment (EA) has been submitted concurrently. It needs to be a more detailed document to determine whether an EIS is required. Upon approval, the EA will determine that the CWPP will not significantly affect the quality of the natural or human environment. The Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) will be posted for 30 days and kept on file in the LJIR FD.

The Tribal Council has the authority to approve this plan, documented by the signed attached resolution, to maintain and foster environmental protection on the reservations. This tribal governmental authority is distinct from the responsibilities and management of the BIA under NEPA and other Federal environmental laws and the federal trust responsibility. Therefore, the tribal resolution approving this plan fulfills the commitment of the BIA to uphold the trust interests of the land before proceeding with NEPA approval.

However, NEPA compliance covers this plan, its contents, and management directions. Therefore, any implementation of federally funded fuel work or work requiring federal permits such as prescribed burns, fire break installations, and fuel treatments, other than emergency fire response and roadside brushing, will require separate NEPA compliance.

APPENDIX E FUEL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Promote the use of fire as a desirable component of the ecosystem. Coordinate fuel treatments with proposed strategies for unplanned ignitions to protect values at risk and promote landscape resiliency. Current fuel management activities that support forest protection can include fuel breaks, perimeter clearances for residences, offices, and campfire areas, and treatment of activity fuels (fuel generated through any silvicultural operation, e.g., slash created from a logging operation).



Map 7. La Jolla Prescribed Burn Pile Sites

Prioritization of fuel breaks should be made with the following objectives:

- Place the highest priority on fuel treatments in Asset Protection Units (APU) Residences.
- Prioritize fuel treatments within the Resource Management Units (RMU) to increase opportunities to use confinement and point protection as strategies near values at risk and promote landscape resiliency.
- Prioritize suppression strategies and fuels treatments in woodland areas incorporating visitor use areas, archaeological sites, access roads, and park developments.
- Areas with high hazard and or strategic locations will be identified fuel fuels projects to reduce or moderate fire behavior, especially at preplanned strategically located management action points.
- Coordinate planning, wildland structural suppression activities, and fuel treatments with outside agencies and fire departments.
- Plan fuel treatments to protect isolated ponderosa pine and mixed conifer stands highly

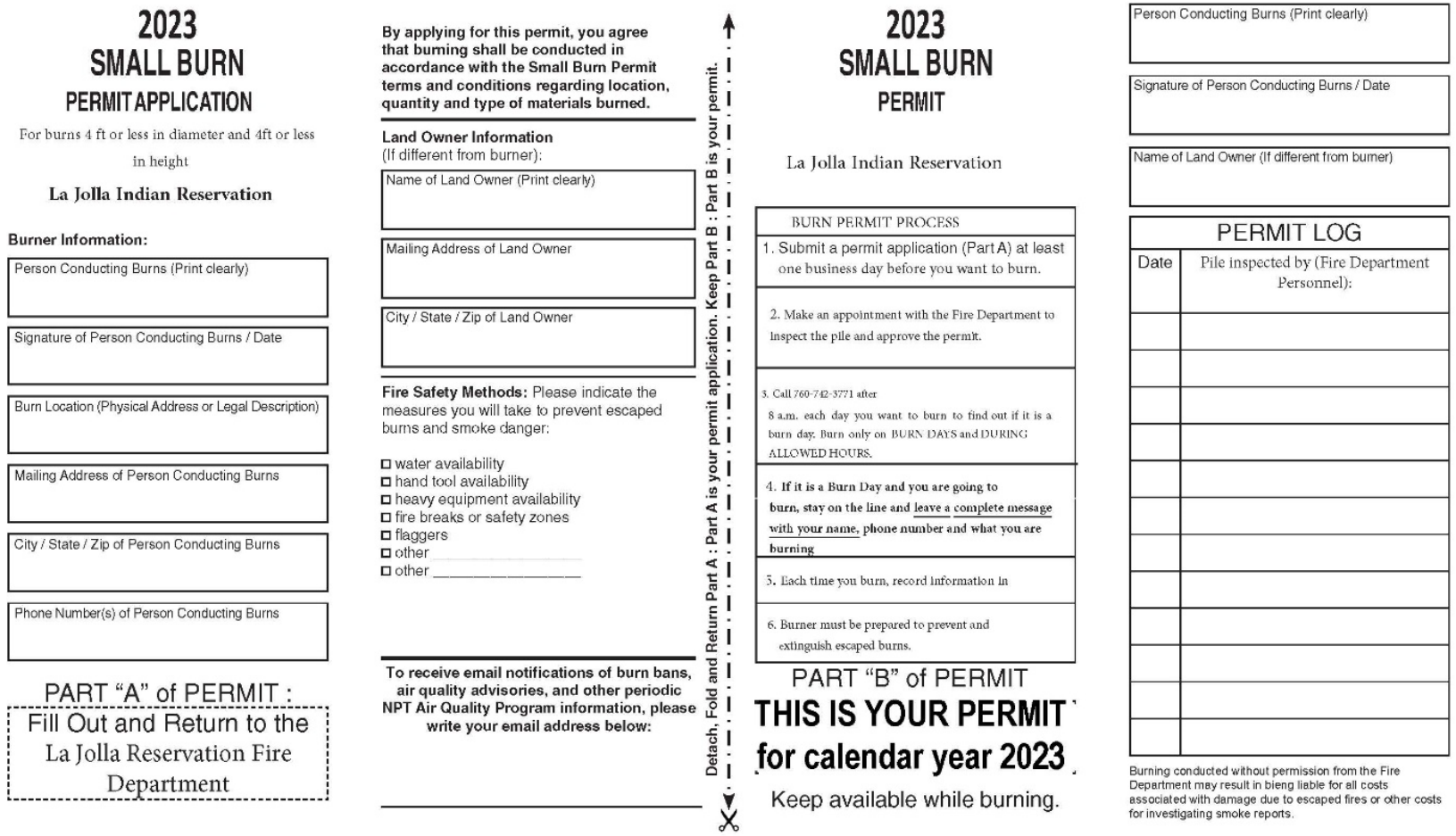
susceptible to catastrophic loss. Numerous culturally significant sites, including plant collection areas, occur within these areas.

The following table lists using fuel breaks and pile burn sites excerpted from the draft prescribed burn plan. The prioritization of fuel breaks is necessary to ensure available funds ensure the preparation of the most critical fuel breaks.

Table. Fuel Break and Pile Burn Site Priority List

ID	Fuel Break or Pile Burn Site	Length	Width	Acres	Lat	Long	Priority_0_to_100
13	North Cuca Fuel break	10679	100	24.5	-116.892	33.297	95
16	Diamond Hill Fuel break	3703	100	8.5	-116.873	33.277	95
17	Church South Fuel break	4829	100	11.1	-116.866	33.278	95
20	Campground Admin Site	variable	variable	100	-116.841	33.27	90
15	North Oak Church Fuel break	3822	100	8.8	-116.867	33.287	85
18	Hwy 76 East Fuel break	9096	100	20.9	-116.859	33.277	81
11	Northwest Boundary	13312	100	30.6	-116.921	33.292	80
2	Poomacha South Fuel break	4705	100	10.8	-116.869	33.269	50
19	Church Extension Fuel break	3824	100	8.8	-116.86	33.279	45
9	Area 8 East Fuel break	769	100	1.8	-116.841	33.27	30
10	Area 8 South Fuel break	2585	100	5.9	-116.845	33.269	30
3	Valley Springs Fuel break	3342	100	7.7	-116.876	33.263	25
4	La Jolla Truck Trail 1	2809	200	12.9	-116.854	33.268	25
5	La Jolla Truck Trail 2	2010	200	9.2	-116.858	33.265	25
6	La Jolla Truck Trail 3	2877	200	13.2	-116.865	33.261	25
7	La Jolla Truck Trail 4	4764	200	21.9	-116.872	33.258	25
8	La Jolla Truck Trail 5	2050	200	9.4	-116.866	33.263	25
12	Pasall Well Road	6541	100	15.0	-116.913	33.287	20
1	Poomacha Ridge Fuel break	3703	100	8.5	-116.873	33.277	15
14	West Cuca Fuel break	2518	100	5.8	-116.91	33.292	15
21	Fire Station Admin Site	variable	variable	0.0	-116.872	33.287	
22	Tribal Admin Site	variable	variable	0.0	-116.857	33.275	
23	Admin Tank Road	1568	100	3.6	-116.858	33.279	
24	Area 8 Mastication	variable	variable	0.0	-116.843	33.268	
24	Rey River Ranch Boundary	3221	100	7.4	-116.835	33.271	
24	Area 7 South Fuel break	3741	100	8.6	-116.836	33.272	
24	DG Pit Fuel break	1766	100	4.1	-116.85	33.271	
				258.8			

APPENDIX F PILE BURN PERMIT



2023
SMALL BURN
PERMIT APPLICATION

For burns 4 ft or less in diameter and 4ft or less in height

La Jolla Indian Reservation

Burner Information:

Person Conducting Burns (Print clearly)

Signature of Person Conducting Burns / Date

Burn Location (Physical Address or Legal Description)

Mailing Address of Person Conducting Burns

City / State / Zip of Person Conducting Burns

Phone Number(s) of Person Conducting Burns

PART "A" of PERMIT :
Fill Out and Return to the La Jolla Reservation Fire Department

By applying for this permit, you agree that burning shall be conducted in accordance with the Small Burn Permit terms and conditions regarding location, quantity and type of materials burned.

Land Owner Information
(If different from burner):

Name of Land Owner (Print clearly)

Mailing Address of Land Owner

City / State / Zip of Land Owner

Fire Safety Methods: Please indicate the measures you will take to prevent escaped burns and smoke danger:

- ☐ water availability
- ☐ hand tool availability
- ☐ heavy equipment availability
- ☐ fire breaks or safety zones
- ☐ flaggers
- ☐ other _____
- ☐ other _____

To receive email notifications of burn bans, air quality advisories, and other periodic NPT Air Quality Program information, please write your email address below:

Detach, Fold and Return Part A : Part A is your permit application. Keep Part B : Part B is your permit.

2023
SMALL BURN
PERMIT

La Jolla Indian Reservation

BURN PERMIT PROCESS

1. Submit a permit application (Part A) at least one business day before you want to burn.
2. Make an appointment with the Fire Department to inspect the pile and approve the permit.
3. Call 760-742-3771 after 8 a.m. each day you want to burn to find out if it is a burn day. Burn only on BURN DAYS and DURING ALLOWED HOURS.
4. **If it is a Burn Day and you are going to burn, stay on the line and leave a complete message with your name, phone number and what you are burning**
5. Each time you burn, record information in
6. Burner must be prepared to prevent and extinguish escaped burns.

PART "B" of PERMIT
THIS IS YOUR PERMIT for calendar year 2023
Keep available while burning.

Person Conducting Burns (Print clearly)

Signature of Person Conducting Burns / Date

Name of Land Owner (If different from burner)

PERMIT LOG

Date	Pile inspected by (Fire Department Personnel):

Burning conducted without permission from the Fire Department may result in bieng liable for all costs associated with damage due to escaped fires or other costs for investigating smoke reports.

Figure 11. Burn Permit Applications

PERMIT CONDITIONS

You May Burn	You May NOT Burn
•Yard clippings, brush, and other vegetation •Paper, paper products, or cardboard, only if: • Used to start a fire • Produced and burned at a single-family residence • Produced and burned at a building with four or fewer apartments or housing units **AND** Piles 4 feet or less in diameter and less than 4 fee high	• Garbage • Plastic • Hazardous waste • Dead animals or parts of dead animals • Junked motor vehicles • Tires • Asphalt • Construction or demolition waste • Treated lumber or timber • Pesticides or packaging • Batteries • Light bulbs • Asbestos • Pathological organisms • Insulated wire • Any material that makes dark smoke other than vegetative materials

Burning must be conducted in compliance with 40 CFR 49.131 General Open Burning and 49.132 General Open Burning Permits

Who to Contact for more Information:

La Jolla Reservation Fire Department:
760-742-3771

Smoke impacts on public roads, daycares, medical facilities, elder homes and other sensitive people or areas must be prevented as a condition of this permit. Burning is not permitted during burn bans or air pollution episodes, or when the Fire Department or EPO determines that burning will cause an adverse impact to air quality. This permit is part of a fire management program administered by the La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indian Tribe to manage residential pile burining, control emissions of air pollutants and manage smoke for air quality purposes. These rules apply to any person within the exterior boundaries of the La Jolla Indian reservation.

We appreciate your comments or feedback.
Please write below.

Q: Why do I need a permit?
A: Smoke from open burning is an air pollutant with effects on air quality and public health (especially for children and the elderly).

Q: What are some alternatives to outdoor burning?
A: Chipping and shredding vegetation for composting. Also, household items such as glass, plastics and paper can be recycled and should not be burned.

Q: How can I burn more cleanly?
A: Make sure your fuel is as dry as possible, separate the fire from damp ground and be sure there is enough draft to keep the fire burning hot.

Q: Are there exceptions?
A: Cultural, traditional and recreational fires are exempt and do not require a permit.

Please return your permit to the La Jolla Reservation Fire Department

Thank you.