Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan

La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians

June 2024

Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan

La Jolla Band of Luiseño

Indians

La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians

22000 Highway 76

Pauma Valley, California 92061

Adopted by the Tribal Council
June 27, 2024

Prepared by:

La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND SPECIAL THANKS

TRIBAL COUNCIL

Wendy Schlater, Tribal Chairwoman

Jack Musick, Sr., Vice Chairman

Angela Miner, Secretary

Joseph Amago, Treasurer

John Paipa, Council Member

PROJECT LEADERS

John Paipa, Tribal Authorized Representative to FEMA
Mark D. Webb, AOR, La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians

PROJECT SUPPORTERS

La Jolla Tribal Council & General Council

La Jolla Tribal Departments: EPA Department, Roads Department, Fire Department, Domestic Water Department, Human Resources, Natural Resources, Forestry

U.S. Department of Agriculture
U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration
U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency
U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs
U.S. Department of Justice
California Office of Emergency Services
Rural Community Assistance Corporation

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
FEMA Region 9
1111 Broadway, Suite 1200
Oakland, CA 94607

FEMA

August 12, 2024

Mark D. Webb, MCP
Authorized Organization Representative
La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians
22000 Highway 76
Pauma Valley, CA 92061

Dear Mark Webb:

The *La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians 2024 Multi Hazard Mitigation Plan* was officially adopted by the La Jolla Band Luiseño Indians and submitted for final review and approval to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The review is complete, and FEMA finds the plan to be in conformance with the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 44, Part 201, Section 7 (44 CFR 201.7) for a standard tribal hazard mitigation plan.

This plan approval ensures the La Jolla Band Luiseño Indians eligibility for project grants under FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Assistance programs, including the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) program. This plan also ensures eligibility for post-disaster assistance including Public Assistance (Categories C-G) and Fire Management Assistance Grants (FMAG). All requests for funding are evaluated individually according to eligibility and other program requirements.

FEMA's approval is for a period of five years, effective the date FEMA received the adoption documentation. For this plan, documentation was received on July 1, 2024 and is considered approved as of then. Prior to **July 1, 2029**, the La Jolla Band Luiseño Indians must review, revise, and submit their plan to FEMA for approval to maintain eligibility for grant funding. The enclosed plan review tool provides additional recommendations to incorporate into future plan updates.

If you have any questions regarding the planning or review processes, please contact the FEMA Region 9 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team at fema-r9-mitigation-planning@fema.dhs.gov.

Sincerely,

Kathryn Lipiecki
Director, Mitigation Division
FEMA Region 9

LA JOLLA BAND OF LUISEÑO INDIANS

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P: (760)742-3771 | F: (760)742-1704

Tribal Resolution TC 2024-19
Adoption of La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians
Multi Hazard Mitigation Plan

WHEREAS, The La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians is a federally recognized Indian Tribe, recognized by the Federal Government through the Secretary of Interior; and

WHEREAS, the La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians has a 9,880 acre Reservation with 1,028 residents and Tribal Enterprises including an 18-trail Mountain Bike Park, an 800-space campground along the San Luis Rey River, a Splash Pad, a Water Park, a 1.86 mile zipline, and a Trading Post (gas station convenience store with grill) which brings 5,000 visitors on a summer day; and

WHEREAS, the La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians is a disadvantaged rural community and an area of persistent poverty; and,

WHEREAS, the La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians Reservation is situated in a Tier 3 fire hazard area and subject to frequent storms, wind, and flooding; and

WHEREAS, the Reservation was declared a disaster area in 2019 from flooding, DR-4422, in 2020 from the pandemic, EM-3428, in 2022-23 from severe storms, DR-4683-CA, and in 2023 from Tropical Storm Hilary, DR-4743; and

WHEREAS, The La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians Tribal Council adopted a Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan on September 29, 2004; and

WHEREAS, The La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians Tribal Council adopted the November 2007 Pre-Disaster Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan on December 6, 2007; and

WHEREAS, The La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians Tribal Council has officially adopted the 2012 Hazard Mitigation Plan on September 5, 2012, and its update on May 17, 2014; and

WHEREAS, the La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians Tribal Council adopted the 2019 Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, approved by FEMA on August 6, 2019; and

WHEREAS, the La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians has relied upon its Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plans to prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters and emergencies; and,

WHEREAS, Prior to August 6, 2024, the La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians is required to review and revise its plan to reflect changes in development, progress in local mitigation efforts, and changes in priorities, and resubmit it for approval in order to continue to be eligible for mitigation project grant funding,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians Tribal Council herewith adopts the 2024 La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan.

CERTIFICATION

WE THE UNDERSIGNED, officials of the La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians Tribal Council, do hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution No. TC 2024-19 was adopted this 27th day of June, 2024 at a duly called meeting of the La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians Tribal Council by a vote of 2 in favor, 0 against, and 1 abstaining.

Wendy Schlater (Jun 27, 2024 14:03 PDT)

Wendy Schlater, Tribal Chairwoman

JACK MUSICK SR (Jun 27, 2024 14:05 PDT)

Jack Musick Sr., Vice-Chairman

Vacant, Secretary

Vacant, Treasurer

John Paipa (Jun 27, 2024 15:19 PDT)

John Paipa, Council Member

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians developed this 2024 Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan to be prepared for, able to respond to, and recover from hazards of all kinds. This provides for a state of readiness for the 9,800-acre Reservation, its 1,000 residents, and the thousands of visitors who come to camp, float the San Luis Rey River, ride the zipline, use the Water Park, Mountain Bike Park, Splash Pad, Grill, or shop and fuel at the Trading Post. The forested Reservation is situated in a tier 3 high fire area. It is also subject to severe storms with massive rain, flooding and wind.

This is an update to the 2019 MHMP which has served as a frequent reference for dealing with the large number of natural disasters that occurred since its adoption. It has served as a resource for preparing Public Assistance Administrative Plans which are required on an annual basis. It has provided background and baseline information for the La Jolla Threat Hazard Identification and Resource Assessment. It is designed to meet Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) requirements.

Several significant changes occurred during this plan update process. The General Council, comprised of all adult members of the Tribe, maintained continuous involvement and follow-up. This included development of a Tribal website, www.lajollaindians.org, and posting of the 2019 Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan for review and comment. The Tribal Council prepared a public notice for review and comment of an intended use plan for FEMA's Safeguarding Tomorrow Through Ongoing Risk Mitigation (STORM) which included a project priority list of mitigation measures. This program, when funded, will create a revolving loan fund for ongoing risk mitigation.

The Tribe is currently administering FEMA recovery efforts pursuant to FEMA DR-4422 (2019), DR-4683 (2022-23), and DR-4743 (2023), all Presidentially Declared Disasters relating to severe storms and flooding for the La Jolla Reservation. The Tribe was significantly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic which was declared EM-3428.

The Tribe has directly benefited from 20 years of formal pre-disaster mitigation planning which is now institutionalized. During the 2007 Poomacha Wildfire, which burned 94% of the reservation, the Tribe had access to mitigation dollars available because of the 2004 plan. The approved mitigation plan allowed the Tribe to receive immediate and complete Federal Public Assistance for which they would otherwise not have been eligible. This update incorporates materials from earlier plans in order to remember the lessons learned through response to and recovery from fire, floods, mudslides, debris flows, and the COVID-19 pandemic.

Andrew Grant, FCO, Chairwoman Wendy Schlater, Council Member John Paipa, Pamela Joe, FEMA, Vice Chairman Jack Musick, and Carter Long, FEMA Recovery Scoping Meeting DR-4743

Former Tribal Chairman Fred Nelson, Jr., Chris Poehlmann, Tribal Liaison, FEMA, Mark Wingate, FCO, FEMA, Samantha Cordova, Tribal FEMA, Don Smith, Senior Emergency Management Specialist, FEMA, John Beresford, Tribal Public Works Director, PDA Visit April 5, 2019, DR-4422

Qwenolyn Kendle. FEMA Program Delivery Manager, John Paipa, Tribal Council Member and TAR DR-4683 and DR-4743

The La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians experienced major flooding from the rains in San Diego County on February 14th and 15th, 2019. Public buildings and roads were significantly inundated resulting in major damage. Massive damage occurred to the Upper and Lower Roads of the La Jolla Indian Campground, the campground itself, the 2.5 mile stretch of the San Luis Rey River and the road to the top of the Tribe's zipline. Residential roads were also impacted including destruction of domestic water infrastructure. A request for the President to declare the event as a Disaster, sent March 8,

2019, resulted in DR-4422 being declared March 26, 2019. FEMA fielded staff for damage assessment and recovery scoping meetings in short order. The San Luis Rey River runs through the project site and Cedar Creek joins it in the campground. Lake Henshaw Dam is 10 miles east and water from Lake Henshaw is released into the SLR River. Cleveland National Forest and Palomar Mountain State Park are to the north. The same damage occurred that resulted in DR-4683 and DR-4743 as shown in aerial photograph above.

The intent of this plan is to reduce future loss of life, land, and property due to natural hazards, such as earthquakes, floods, and wildfires. While it is difficult to predict exactly when a natural hazard will impact the Reservation, it is safe to say that it will. By implementing the mitigation strategies listed in this updated plan, the Tribe will lessen the impact of inevitable natural hazards.

Wildfires and floods have been the largest and costliest natural disaster for the Tribe. The 1993 and 2003 wildfires burned 1800 acres above the campground section of the Reservation, while the 2007 Poomacha Wildfire burned 94% of the Reservation, including fifty-two homes, and severely impacted the Reservation infrastructure by taking out phone lines, electricity and water. The later floods that destroyed portions of the Reservation were because of the fires in 2007. Yet again, La Jolla has handled the four proclaimed disasters and one pandemic emergency and has put this Multi Hazard Mitigation Plan into use.

A major impact of the 2019 MHMP was implementation of the mitigation strategies. Preparation of damage inventories, conducting of recovery scoping meetings, weekly meeting with Program Delivery Manager, performing recovery efforts, identifying mitigation opportunities, and uploading information to the eGrants portal have become a normal part of the work program at La Jolla.

Planning for implementation of the mitigation strategies herein has assisted in preparation of the Tribe's other planning efforts including Strategic Plan, Fire Management Plan (Community Wildfire Defense Plan), Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (Includes Area Allocation Plan), Historic Preservation Plan, Integrated Resource Management Plan, Forest Management Plan, Long Range Transportation Plan, Capital Improvements Plan, FEMA Public Assistance Administrative Plans, and Climate Adaptation Plan. Planning is a continuous process and does not end once the plan is written. The next steps may be the most important of the whole planning process. Linkages of mitigation planning with all the other Tribal plans serves to answer the question: How will the La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians use the mitigation plan to achieve its goal of becoming a more resilient community?

The damage inventory for DR-4743, Tropical Storm Hilary, mirrors that of DR-4683 and DR 4422.

ster Number:	4743DR	Program Delivery Manager (PDMG) Name:	KENDLE, QWENOLYN
licant Name:	La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians (000-39374-00)	Program Delivery Manager (PDMG) Phone:	(202) 655-7554
licant FIPS:	000-39374-00	Program Delivery Manager (PDMG) Email:	qwenolyn.kendle@fema.dhs.gov
licant Point of Contact Name:	Paipa, John		
licant Point of Contact Phone:	(760) 742-3771		
licant Point of Contact Email:	john.paipa@lajolla-nsn.gov		

Name of damage/facility	Address 1	Address 2	City	State	Zip	Latitude	Longitude	Describe Damage	Primary Cause of Damage	Approx. Cost	% Work Complete	Labor Type	Has received PA grant(s) on this facility in a past?	Applicant priority
Culverts	22000 Highway 76		Pauma Valley	CA	92061	33.2733	-116.852	Vegetative/debris removal 36 CY	Tropical	$3,600	25%	FA	Y	High
Campground Road	22000 Highway 76		Pauma Valley	CA	92061	33.2733	-116.852	New vegetative/tree debris from Hilary 250CY x $100/CY = $25,000	Tropical	$25,000	100%	FA	Y	High
Church Road	22000 Highway 76		Pauma Valley	CA	92061	33.28277	-116.86159	Vegetative and Tree Debris Removal 24 CY x $100/CY	Tropical	$2,400	100%	FA	Y	High
Water Park	22000 Highway 76		Pauma Valley	CA	92061	33.27455	-116.85726	Tarping and Sand Bags	Tropical	$3,600	100%	FA	N	High
Roofs	22000 Highway 76		Pauma Valley	CA	92061			Tarping of five roofs	Tropical	$3,600	100%	FA	N	High
Campground Road	22000 Highway 76		Pauma Valley	CA	92061	33.2733	-116.852	1501.5' x 12' = 18,018 sf x $3.33/sf	Tropical	$60,000	25%	FA	Y	High
Culverts	22000 Highway 76		Pauma Valley	CA	92061	33.2733	-116.852	375' x 12' = 4500 sf x $3.33/sf	Tropical	$15,000	0%	FA	Y	High
Eastern Tank	22000 Highway 76		Pauma Valley	CA	92061	33.28754	-116.86831	1776' x 12' = 21312 sf x $3.33/sf	Tropical	$70,969	0%	FA	Y	High
Third Gate	22000 Highway 76		Pauma Valley	CA	92061	33.27397	-116.82980	330' x 12' = 3960 sf x $3.33/sf	Tropical	$13,187	0%	FA	Y	High
Zipline Road (Vallecitos Road)	22000 Highway 76		Pauma Valley	CA	92061	33.2602	-116.8734	600.6' x 12' = 7206 sf x $3.33/sf	Tropical	$24,000	0%	FA	Y	High
Parcell Road	22000 Highway 76		Pauma Valley	CA	92061	33.29778	-116.88883	120.12' x 12' = 1441.44 sf x $3.33/sf	Tropical	$4,800	0%	FA	Y	High
JM Creek	22000 Highway 76		Pauma Valley	CA	92061	33.30524	-116.90038	125' x 12' = 1500 sf x $3.33/sf	Tropical	$5,400	0%	FA	Y	High
Christy Nelson Road	22000 Highway 76		Pauma Valley	CA	92061	33.27290	-116.86400	60.06' x 12' = 720.6 sf x $3.33/sf	Tropical	$2,400	0%	FA	Y	High
Mountain Bike Road	22000 Highway 76		Pauma Valley	CA	92061	33.25537	-116.86693	6336' x 12' = 92,312.31 sf x $3.33/sf	Tropical	$307,400	0%	FA	N	High
Campground Access Road	22000 Highway 76		Pauma Valley	CA	92061	33.27286	-116.85414	1,284' x 12' = 15,408 sf x $3.33/sf	Tropical	$51,308	0%	FA	N	High
Mountain Bike Road 8 & 9	22000 Highway 76		Pauma Valley	CA	92061	33.27089	-116.84066	1308' x 12' = 15,696 sf x $3.33/sf	Tropical	$52,268	0%	FA	N	High
Mountain Bike Parking Area	22000 Highway 76		Pauma Valley	CA	92061	33.27164	-116.84162	5405.40 sf x $3.33/sf	Tropical	$18,000	0%	FA	N	High
Splash Pad Road	22000 Highway 76		Pauma Valley	CA	92061	33.27229	-116.84262	405' x 12' = 4860 sf x $3.33/sf*3.33	Tropical	$16,184	0%	FA	N	High
Poomacha Tank Road	22000 Highway 76		Pauma Valley	CA	92061	33.27232	-116.86126	1513' x 12' = 18156 sf x $3.33/sf	Tropical	$60,459	0%	FA	N	High
Poomacha Tank Road West	22000 Highway 76		Pauma Valley	CA	92061	33.27425	-116.86177	1605' x 12' = 19260 sf x $3.33/sf	Tropical	$64,136	0%	FA	N	High
Weather Station Road	22000 Highway 76		Pauma Valley	CA	92061	33.28745	-116.92188	1886' x 12' = 22632 sf x $3.33/sf	Tropical	$75,365	0%	FA	N	High
Gymnasium Roof	22000 Highway 76		Pauma Valley	CA	92061	33.27692	-116.85686	Ridge Separation	Tropical	$12,000	0%	FA	N	High
Mountain Bike Trails	22000 Highway 76		Pauma Valley	CA	92061	33.27164	-116.84162	20,000sf x $1.25/sf	Tropical	$25,000	100%	FA	N	High

A 2020 FEMA PDM Flood Control planning grant was provided to La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians. This was instrumental in bringing an $829,000 USDA NRCS Flood Control study to address the flooding issues. The feasibility portion of the NRCS study has been completed and the full study will start June 2024.

The hazards studied for this plan were broken into four categories—natural hazards, technological hazards, lifelines, and pandemics—and can be seen in Table 1 below.

Table 1 Hazards Identified for Inclusion in this Plan

Hazard Category	Specific Hazard	Justification for Inclusion
Natural Hazards	Drought	Weather history and climate study show the possibility for drought.
	Earthquakes	There are fault zones in San Diego County as well as the Lake Elsinore Fault, which runs through the Reservation.
	Extreme Heat	Weather history and climate study indicate the likelihood of this. Extreme heat could increase the chance of a wildfire, while extreme heat during a blackout could cause health problems.
	Floods	The steep mountainous slopes of the Reservation, now bare from wildfires, create a high risk for flooding due to rain. The 2010 floods are a result of this example.
	High Winds	Santa Ana winds may fuel wildfires as they did during the October 2007 Poomacha Wildfire.
	Landslides and Liquefaction	Steep slope topography and the prevalence of wildfires create the potential for landslides during rain events.
	Wildfires and Structural Fires	Recently wildfire destroyed nearly 94% of the Reservation and has occurred on other occasions. Concern from residents about the presence of hazardous materials and inappropriate dumping of garbage and waste.
Technological Hazards	Dam Failure	The Lake Henshaw Dam, located near the Reservation, would cause flooding if the dam failed due to accident or earthquake.
	Cyber Attacks	Concern is growing over the large possibility of governmental shut down resulting from wide scaled cyber-attacks.
	Hazardous Materials	Trucks using Route 76, the San Onofre Nuclear Power Plant in San Diego County and the presence of hazardous materials on the Reservation.
	Nuclear Incidents	San Onofre Nuclear Power Plant located in San Diego County.
Lifelines	Communications	Telephone and Internet communications are essential and frequently interrupted.
	Transportation	Rt. 76 is the only road for entering and exiting the Reservation and is susceptible to flooding, landslides, traffic accidents and hazardous material spills. Tribal arteries are also subject to the same issues as shown after the wildfires and frequent flooding.
	Utilities Blackout - Electricity • Water • Sewer	Loss of power, which has a history of occurring, is a concern for the residents, especially as losing power causes water interruption. The Reservation maintains its own sewer and water lines. This system needs to be protected from hazards and accessible for maintenance.
Pandemic	Community-wide disease outbreak	Loss of life, illness, shuddering of Enterprises and governmental offices. Passing of Elders reduces transmission of Culture and Language.

The risk assessment performed indicated that flooding, landslides, wildfire and earthquakes are the most likely to impact the Reservation. Due to the small size of the Reservation, the whole Reservation is likely to be impacted by any of these hazards. For this reason, all people living and working on the Reservation have a stake in mitigation planning. The public is involved in this process

and defined as Tribal citizens of La Jolla and those residing on the reservation**.** When the original mitigation plan was written, several community meetings were held, and a Natural Hazards Preparedness Questionnaire was distributed to all residents. Since then, mitigation planning has been incorporated into the Monthly Managers' Meeting (including Enterprise & Government), weekly Tribal Council meetings, and General Council meetings which are held every two months, at a minimum.

The four goals designated in the original plan have stood the test of time and remain relevant to the Tribe. They are seen in Figure 1.

Figure 1 Pre-Disaster Mitigation Goals

Mitigation Strategies

Twenty-one mitigation strategies were included in the 2019 plan; they can be seen in Table 2 below. The strategies marked in green have been addressed successfully during the last five years. Many of the strategies relate to flooding because that has been the biggest recent risk to the Reservation, particularly in the aftermath of drought and wildfire. The strategies are ranked for their relevance to the four goals as well as for their cost-benefit to the Tribe. The types of recovery are ongoing. The strategies are ranked in order of their priority but are mostly contingent on government assistance for funding. Timeframes for start dates are contingent on securing funding so the Tribe is not able to identify start dates for the priorities. These mitigation strategies were ranked based on La Jolla's current needs and previous losses. La Jolla has experienced two decades of significant disasters, including the 2003 Wildfire, the 2007 Wildfire and Flood (FEMA DR 1731), the 2019 Flood (FEMA DR 4422), 2022-23 Severe Storms (FEMA DR 4683), and Tropical Storm Hilary (FEMA DR-4743).

A 406 mitigation project, installing a V-ditch with culverts along a paved patch of Campground Road

has been requested for DR-4683. Similarly, a 406 paving project has been requested for DR-4743. The paving project has also been requested through the Building Resilient Infrastructure Communities (BRIC).

A new FEMA program, Safeguarding Tomorrow through Ongoing Risk Mitigation (STORM), has been reviewed with FEMA staff. An application has been prepared and submitted to FEMA to capitalize a $5,100,000 revolving loan fund to fund mitigation projects, as well as assist with the local share cost of FEMA mitigation projects.

Table 2 2019 Mitigation Strategies in Priority Order

Priority Rank	2019 Mitigation Strategies in Priority Order
1	Build a Fire Station. – Tribal Government
2	Emergency and Evacuation Preparedness Plan – Tribal Government
3	Retrofit Tribal facilities for earthquake – includes EQ strapping - Tribal Government
4	Emergency debris removal for all areas of the Reservation following landslides, floods or wildfires.
5	Move RV portion of Campground out of the alluvial fan. – Tribal Government
6	Adopt the National Incident Management System (NIMS). FREE only needs staff time Tribal Government
7	Improve and pave reservation roads. – Tribal Government
8	Adopt a back-up satellite communication system for telephone and internet Tribal Government
9	Purchase back-up generators for all water system pumps and EOC. Tribal Government
10	Reduce the amount of fuel around structures. Create 100 feet of defensible space. Tribal Government
11	Implement erosion control measures including fencing and weed treatments. Tribal Government
12	Develop Memorandums of Understanding (MOU's) with CALTRANS, Cuca Ranch, Pala and Rincon. Meet with San Diego County and provide them with a copy of the Tribal Plan.
13	Maintain and improve early warning system, including setting-up additional hazard lights, signs. Cost: Tribal Government
14	Rt. 76 requires many improvements including: • Culverts need to be improved to withstand the amount of water that may flow through them due to flooding and debris. • Widening and straightening the road will make it safer to drive on. • Reducing speed will reduce accidents. • Hazmat protection based on what vehicles travel the road. • One-way to evacuate Tribal Government
15	Hold meetings with the General Council regarding emergency management and household preparedness. Tribal Government
16	Create an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) for both community members and volunteers. Designate an Emergency Manager (paid or volunteer)

17	Conduct hazard preparedness and response training including an evacuation drill. Complete Functional Needs Assessment of all homes on reservation. Tribal Government
18	Generate a bi-annual hazard information newsletter. Tribal Government
19	Participate in TEEN CERT and Ready Kids Programs. Tribal Government
20	Adopt the Tribe's Pandemic Preparedness Plan. Tribal Government
21	Maintain backup copies of Tribal electronic files including accounting records. Tribal Government

The Tribal Chair will take the lead in implementing the mitigation strategies outlined in this plan and will work closely with the Tribal Council, Tribal Enterprises, Departments and committees. The Tribal Council will oversee all work. Many of these identified strategies are needed on an ongoing basis and continue from year to year and plan to plan. The plan will be reviewed following all disasters and will be updated every five years. The updated mitigation strategies are below:

Table 2 (continued) 2024 Mitigation Strategies in Priority Order

Priority Rank	2024 Mitigation Strategies in Priority Order
1	Obtain Funds for Firefighters & Emergency Electric Vehicles – Tribal Government
2	Reduce/eliminate devastation caused by Gold Spotted Oak Borer – Forestry/Natural Resources Depts.
3	Retrofit Tribal facilities for earthquake – includes EQ strapping - Tribal Government
4	Move RV portion of Campground out of the alluvial fan. – Tribal Government
5	Develop and implement asset protection plan for water system, tanks, pumps to include mitigation measures
6	Improve and pave reservation roads. – Tribal Government
7	Work with NRCS to complete flood control study and implement suggested projects
8	Purchase back-up generators for all water system pumps and EOC. Tribal Government
9	Reduce the amount of fuel around structures. Create 100 feet of defensible space. Tribal Government
10	Continue discussions with CALTRANS for Highway 76 Safety Improvements
11	Continue discussions with SDG&E for Grid Resilience Project Plans and Implementation
12	Implement Reservation-wide Broadband Network Design and install system
13	Update 2024 MHMP for 2029
14	Hold meetings with the General Council regarding emergency management and household preparedness. Tribal Government
15	Conduct hazard preparedness and response training including an evacuation drill. Complete Functional Needs Assessment of all homes on reservation. Tribal Government
16	Maintain backup copies of Tribal electronic files including accounting records. Tribal Government

ASSURANCES

The Tribe will comply with all applicable Federal statutes and regulations in effect with respect to the periods for which it receives grant funding, including 2 CFR Parts 200 and 3002, and will amend its plan whenever necessary to reflect changes in tribal or Federal laws and statutes? [44 CFR § 201.7(c)(6)]

ORGANIZATION OF THE PLAN

This updated mitigation plan is organized to reflect FEMA requirements and the FEMA Crosswalk. The original plan was carefully reviewed by the project leaders and Tribal Council. In addition, FEMA's requirements were reviewed, and FEMA was directly consulted regarding the plan. The plan has four main chapters: planning process, risk assessment, mitigation strategies, and plan maintenance process. Table 3 below shows the reorganization of the updated plan.

Table 3 How the Original Plan Coincides with the Updated Plan

Chapters in the Original Plan – September 2004	Chapters in the Updated Plan – August 2019	Chapters in the Updated Plan – June 2024
Chapter 2 - The Planning Process	The Planning Process	The Planning Process
Chapter 3 – La Jolla Reservation Profile	Risk Assessment	Risk Assessment
Chapter 4 – Identification of Hazards		
Chapter 5 – Profile of Each Hazard and Historical Impact of Hazards		
Chapter 6 – Inventory of Assets		
Chapter 7 - Loss Estimates for Each Hazard		
Chapter 8 – Capability Assessment	Mitigation Strategies	Update on Mitigation Strategies
Chapter 9 – Mitigation Vision, Goals, Objectives and Strategies		
Chapter 10 – Implementation Plan	Plan Maintenance Process	Plan Maintenance Process

The planning process includes documentation of how this updated plan was created. It also identifies which agencies are coordinating with the Tribe for mitigation planning and mitigation strategies. The planning process also identifies how the plan integrates with other Tribal programs and initiatives.

The risk assessment portion of the plan includes a complete profile of the La Jolla Reservation and all the hazards identified. Risk is assessed for specific jurisdictions within the Reservation and for all critical facilities. For purposes of this plan, critical facilities are identified as tribally owned facilities and businesses. Potential losses are estimated for all critical facilities and jurisdictions.

The mitigation strategies portion of the plan includes a complete tribal capability assessment, which has been updated to reflect changes on the Reservation and in Tribal resources since the original mitigation plan. Mitigation goals, objectives, and strategies are defined. The mitigation strategies are prioritized, and funding sources for each are identified.

The plan maintenance process includes how the plan will be monitored, evaluated, and updated. The Tribe intends to seek funding to update this plan in plenty of time to meet its expiration deadline. The plan maintenance process also defines how each mitigation strategy will be monitored and implemented.

As noted in the Executive Summary, Planning for implementation of the mitigation strategies herein has assisted in preparation of the Tribe's other planning efforts including Strategic Plan, Fire Management Plan (Community Wildfire Protection Plan), Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (Includes Area Allocation Plan), Historic Preservation Plan, Integrated Resource Management Plan, Forest Management Plan, Long Range Transportation Plan, Capital Improvements Plan, FEMA Public Assistance Administrative Plans, and Climate Adaptation Plan.

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1. THE PLANNING PROCESS

An effective planning process is essential in developing and maintaining a good plan. This chapter of the plan includes a profile of the reservation and then a complete description of how the plan was developed. The Reservation profile describes the Reservation in detail including specifics regarding geography, infrastructure and 2022 ACS Census data. It also includes hazard history on the Reservation and in the region. This information sets the stage for the risk assessment in the next chapter.

The planning process section outlines the meetings held and decisions made to create this updated mitigation plan. It defines who was involved in the planning process and reviews the FEMA Plan Review Tool from 2019 and documents changes made in this plan to reflect FEMA recommendations.

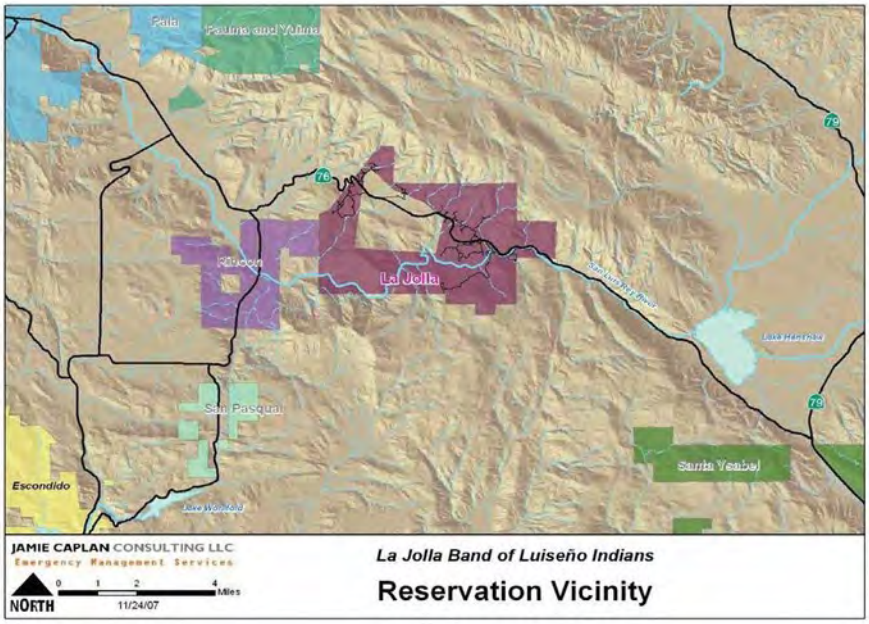
1.1. RESERVATION PROFILE

The La Jolla Band of Indians' Reservation is in northeast San Diego County, approximately 20 miles east of Interstate 15 on State Highway 76 and approximately 22 miles from the city of Escondido on Palomar Mountain. Map 1 to the right shows the location of the Reservation in San Diego County. The Reservation was established in 1875 via Executive Order under President Grant that formed the present land base of the Tribe which is approximately 9,986 acres. The land is held in trust for the Tribe by the U.S. Department of the Interior through the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The Reservation is in a remote, rural, mountainous area adjacent to the Cleveland National Forest Service, at the foot of Palomar Mountain. The geographical location of the land includes the San Luis Rey River which runs through the Reservation. The land is characterized by rugged topography, with elevations ranging from 920 feet above mean sea level at the Reservation's western border to 5,080 feet at the northeast corner. Palomar Mountain (elevation 6,140 feet), site of the Palomar Observatory, is just north of the Reservation

Map 1 Reservation Location

The mountain ranges generally trend 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. However, the rugged topography also provides opportunities for the occurrence of springs. Map 2 shows the vicinity of the other Reservations in the region.



Map 2 Reservation Vicinity

The temperature is normally in the low 30's° F during the winter months and above100°F during the summer months. This is one of the coolest areas of San Diego County, with a mean annual temperature of 55° F. Rainfall is the dominant form of precipitation on the La Jolla Reservation, most of which occurs from December to March. The Reservation lies in one of the wettest areas of San Diego County. The average rainfall ranges from approximately 21 inches at the southwest corner of the Reservation to nearly 40 inches at the northeast corner.

The vegetation consists primarily of Coast Live Oak, Black Oak, Chamise and Manzanita. Mule deer live in the higher elevations along with possums, grey foxes, and a variety of rodents.

Land uses in the vicinity include pasture, crop land, commercial, recreational, and undeveloped areas. Palomar Mountain State Park is to the north, and Hellhole Canyon Open Space Preserve and private land are to the south. The Rincon Reservation and private agricultural land are to the west in Pauma Valley, and the Cleveland National Forest and private land are to the east. The Cuca Ranch land grant lies within the west- central portion of the Reservation.

Palomar Mountain draws thousands of visitors annually and is part of the San Jacinto Mountain range. The mountain, whose summit is 6,140 feet, has some of the most stable weather on earth, an average of over 200 clear days a year. That clear weather is on the eastern face, while the western face catches moisture-bearing ocean winds which cause up to 65 inches of rain and snow, making it the wettest point in Southern California.

Figure 2 Route 76 Through the La Jolla Reservation

The Reservation land is characterized by rugged topography, with elevations ranging from 1,000 feet at the Reservation's western border to 5,000 feet in the northeast corner. Palomar Mountain is the site of the Palomar Observatory, which is just north of the La Jolla Reservation. The mountain

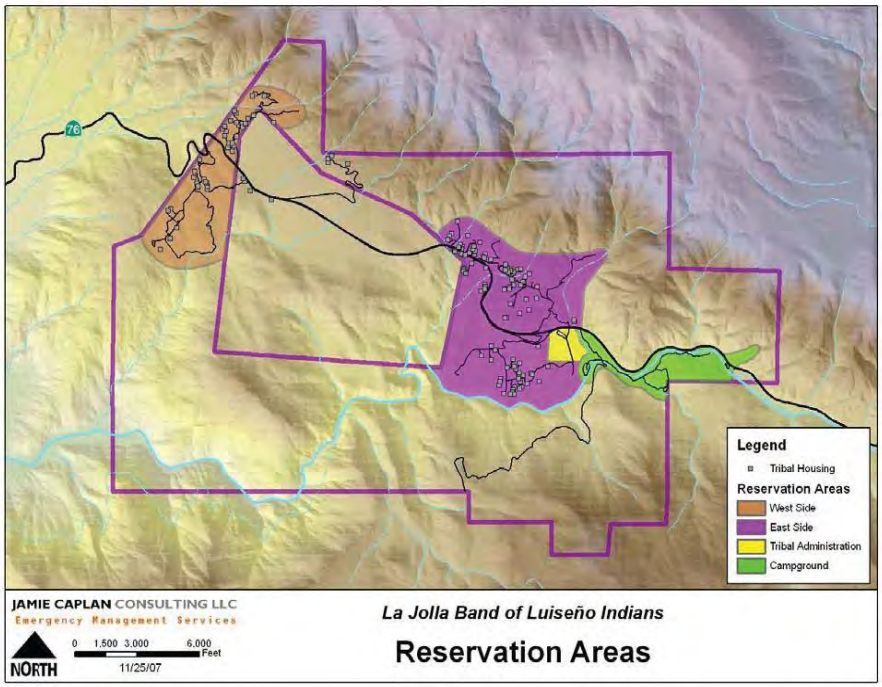
ranges generally trend in a northwest-southwest direction, broken up by faults and river valleys. The one major transportation corridor that runs through the reservation is State Highway 76 (East & West).

The tribal government structure consists of a General Council of all enrolled adults who elect a five-member Tribal Council including Tribal Chair, Vice-Chair, Treasurer, Secretary, and one Member-at-Large, and is governed by the La Jolla General membership. Elections are held every second December. The Council serves two-year staggered terms, to prevent an entire Council change over at one time.

The Tribe has approximately 782 members. Population on the Reservation is approximately 950 and consists of members, non-member Indians, and non-Indians. Tribally operated departments and commercial operations consist of the following: La Jolla Tribal Administration, La Jolla Indian Campground, Luiseno Mountain Bike Park, Sengme Oaks Water Park, La Jolla EPA, La Jolla Volunteer Fire Department, La Jolla Roads Department, Avellaka Domestic Violence Outreach and Advocacy Program, Education, Court Services and Community Outreach, Tribal Law Enforcement and the La Jolla Trading Post. Non-tribally owned or operated facilities consist of the Amago Race Way, Riverside Bar and Amago Tube Rentals.

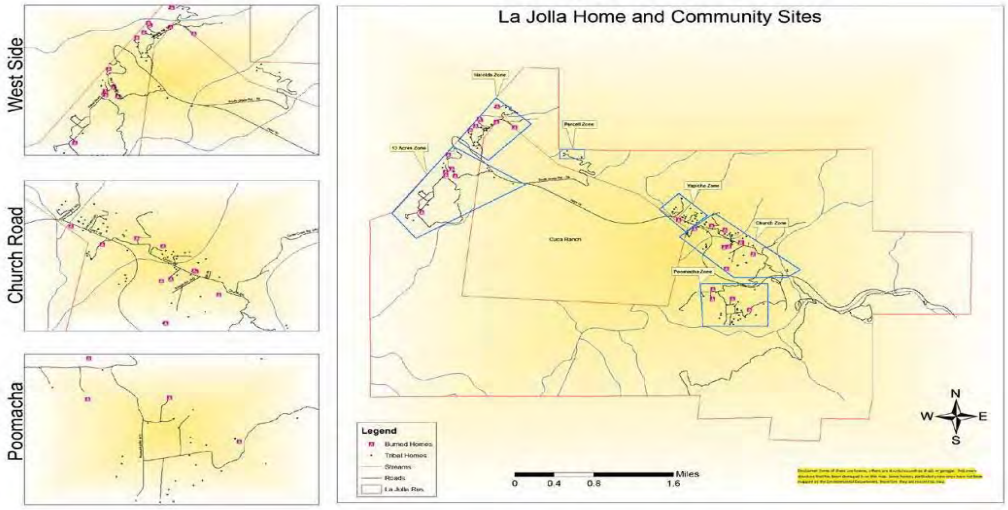
Most Tribal residents live in one of three main areas as seen in Map 3 and 4. The west side, which is near the southwest entrance to the Reservation, includes Red Gate Road and Harolds Road. A mile further on State Highway 76 there are several streets with approximately twenty-five to thirty

Map 3 Reservation Areas



residential homes. The second large residential area is on Church Road, which is also home to the only church on the Reservation, a Catholic church with a small cemetery in the back. The largest residential area is half a mile to the east and is commonly called Poomacha. Poomacha borders the south side of the San Luis Rey River and is home to approximately sixty families. All the Tribal enterprises and structures, including the Tribal Hall, gym, water park and store, are on the east side of the Reservation.

Map 4 La Jolla Home and Community Sites



1.1.1. WATER

The La Jolla Band of Indians is one of five tribes included in Public Law 100-675, the San Luis Rey Indian Water Rights Settlement Act, signed on November 1988 by President Reagan. As a result of the settlement, the San Luis Rey Water Authority was established to fulfill the obligations of the Authority and obtain all agreements as set forth in the Act.

The local hydrology and topography of the Reservation produces several streams and creeks, many of which are tributary to the San Luis Rey River. Approximately 35.2 miles of rivers and streams occupy the Reservation, including approximately 8.5 miles of perennial streams and 26.7 miles of intermittent streams.

The San Luis Rey River runs through the Reservation for approximately 7.8 miles. Other major streams include 2.1 miles of Cedar Creek and 2.6 miles of Yapicha Creek. The Escondido Canal runs through approximately 1.1 miles of the Reservation.

The San Luis Rey River originates at the crest of the coast range in northern San Diego County. It flows approximately 16 miles to Henshaw Dam and Lake Henshaw. Flow in the San Luis Rey River is regulated by the Henshaw Dam. The presence of stream flow in the Riverbed depends on local runoff and releases from Henshaw Dam. Records of stream gaging stations on the San Luis Rey River and its tributaries collected over a limited number of years indicate that in dry years, stream flow either diminishes or ceases.

Downstream of Lake Henshaw, the River flows through a narrow canyon along the base of Palomar Mountain and flows into the Reservation. Approximately 3.9 miles into the Reservation, the River flows to a diversion dam into the Escondido Canal, which conveys the water to Lake Wohlford for municipal and irrigation uses.

Downstream of the Escondido Canal, river flow generally occurs only when the Escondido Canal is shut down or when the flow exceeds its capacity, such as after a large rainfall event.

The San Luis Rey River is on the 2002 Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List of Water Quality Limited Segments (93 miles) for chloride (urban runoff, storm drains, unknown point and nonpoint sources) and total dissolved solids (agricultural runoff, industrial point sources, urban runoff, surface mining, flow regulation/modification, golf courses, unknown point and nonpoint sources, natural sources). The San Luis Rey River is also on the Proposed Watch List by the U.S. EPA Region 9 for calcium, eutrophication, magnesium, and phosphorous. These impairments threaten the beneficial uses of warm water habitat, wildlife habitat, and preservation of rare, threatened or endangered species, agriculture, and land uses.

Because of the high resource value of the San Luis Rey watershed (i.e. surface water and groundwater resources, cultural resources, aquatic and wildlife habitat), high environmental risks associated with hydrologic and habitat modification, impairment of surface water and groundwater resources, and high restoration opportunities, the La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians has designated the San Luis Rey watershed as a Priority Category I Watershed, warranting immediate restoration actions. This designation is in concurrence with the California Final Unified Watershed Assessment.

The Reservation has two types of water supply. The first system is the domestic water supply, which is capable of pumping about six hundred gallons per minute. The second system is the irrigation system, which is capable of pumping fifteen gallons per minute. Neither system can provide fire flow due to insufficient pipe size and the lack of fire hydrants. The La Jolla Water Supply System was reviewed in the Preliminary Water Management Plan, a study conducted by Marc Anderson, Inc., and upgrades have been proposed.

Since before the turn of the 20th century, the Cities of Escondido and Vista (or their predecessors) have taken an average annual diversion of approximately 16,000 acre-feet of water from the San Luis Rey River, to which the Indian Bands claim senior rights based on the reserved rights or "Winters" doctrine (Winters v. United States). Under Winters, Indian reservations have a right to all the water they need as of the date they were created, regardless of when, or if, the water is first put to use. The San Luis Rey River Basin of northern San Diego County has been home to the reservations of five Indian bands—La Jolla, Pala, Pauma, Rincon and San Pasqual Bands of Mission Indians—since the late 1800s.

Henry Rodriguez, a La Jolla Band member who passed away remembered when the basin was lush: "I look back to what it was like when I was young, around eight or nine years old. It was full of vegetation, clean water and wildlife. Everything looked green. There were dry years, we know that, but there was enough to give us a good life."

All that changed, however, when settlers in the region used state law and federal authority to divert the waters of the San Luis Rey River into the Escondido Canal. From the 1890s to early 1900s, settlers secured water rights through federal legislation and agreements. The Escondido Canal diverted enough water to serve more than 67,000 people each year in the growing non-Indian communities of Escondido and Vista.

Since the diversion of San Luis Rey River water, the basin has dried up. For more than 75 years, the Indian Bands have lived with scarce water supplies and all the ensuing economic hardships caused by lack of water.

In 1969, the Indian Bands sued the City of Escondido and the Vista Irrigation District. The suit charged that U.S. law protecting Indian reservation water rights had been violated and that the Secretary of the Interior exceeded his authority in reaching water agreements on behalf of the Indian Bands. A series of hearings in 1980 on the Indian Bands' and the United States' motions for partial summary judgment upheld that position.

In 1988, the Indians negotiated a partial settlement compensation of $30 million through the San Luis Rey Indian Water Rights Settlement Act (Public Law 100-675). The funds are used by the Bands for economic development and the operation of the San Luis Rey Indian Water Authority. In addition to arranging the delivery of water for the Indian Bands, the settlement also preserved water for the non-Indian communities that have come to rely on it.

In 2002, representatives from the Bands, U.S. Department of the Interior, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD), City of Escondido, and the Vista Irrigation District signed Principles for the Settlement Agreement. The MWD has agreed in principle to provide the Bands with 16,000 acre-feet of water a year, which would be purchased from or exchanged with the Department of the Interior, and would be supplemented by local supplies.

The Indian Bands have not received any of their water to date. Delivery of the water has been caught up in the long delays caused by the efforts to resolve the much larger problem of Colorado River water uses. "We're very understanding about the layers of government and legal issues that arise, and we'll wait as long as necessary to fight for what we believe in," said Tilda Green, Secretary-Treasurer of the San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians.

The San Luis Rey Indian Water Authority directors and reservation leaders have been patient because they are confident the water that rightfully belongs to the Indian Bands will be returned to them, as provided in the settlement and federal law. Then, once again, water will be plentiful in the San Luis Rey River Basin.

1.1.2. LAKE HENSHAW

Lake Henshaw is located 60 miles northeast of San Diego and 100 miles south of Los Angeles on Highway 76. It is a prime fishing lake and open year round. There is a resort and other amenities surrounding the lake. The Henshaw Dam was built in 1923 by the San Diego Water Company. The completion of the dam made it possible for the Vista area to receive water. By January 1, 1927 the Vista Irrigation District (VID) had taken over the Henshaw Dam. In June, 1946 the Vista Irrigation District purchased the San Diego County Water Company. In

this purchase the VID also received The Warner Ranch, a former Spanish Land Grant, and Lake Henshaw and the Henshaw Dam. In October, 1949, because of a drought going into its eighth year, the board of directors authorized a geophysical survey of the Henshaw basin. This survey revealed that there was a greater amount of water than previously expected.

In the 1950's, faced with drought conditions and the devastating impact further drought would have on the agricultural community, the Vista Irrigation District had to look for additional water sources to supplement its local source from Lake Henshaw. In February 1954, the district's board of directors made the decision to join the San Diego County Water Authority so that it could receive imported water from northern California and the Colorado River. This decision helped the district meet its customers' needs for a reliable water supply during dry conditions then and now.

Customers of the district have historically enjoyed the ability to obtain inexpensive, reliable water from a local source. In this regard, district customers differ from most San Diego County residents, who must rely exclusively on water imported from outside the county. As noted above, the district is also able, as needed, to receive imported water; however, local water from Lake Henshaw has supplied about one-half of our customers' needs.

Being in the local mountains, Lake Henshaw receives an average of about 30 inches of rain per year. In a normal rainfall year, the surrounding 200 square miles of watershed produce enough runoff into the lake to supply more than half of the district's needs. However, during extended dry periods, when there is little or no run-off and minimal groundwater replenishment, over 80% of the total water supplied to customers comes from imported sources.

While the board's decision to join the Water Authority in the 1950's was somewhat controversial at the time, their action enabled future customers the assurance of a reliable and sustainable water supply. The availability of local as well as imported water has provided the district with the flexibility it needs to serve customers with little or no interruption.

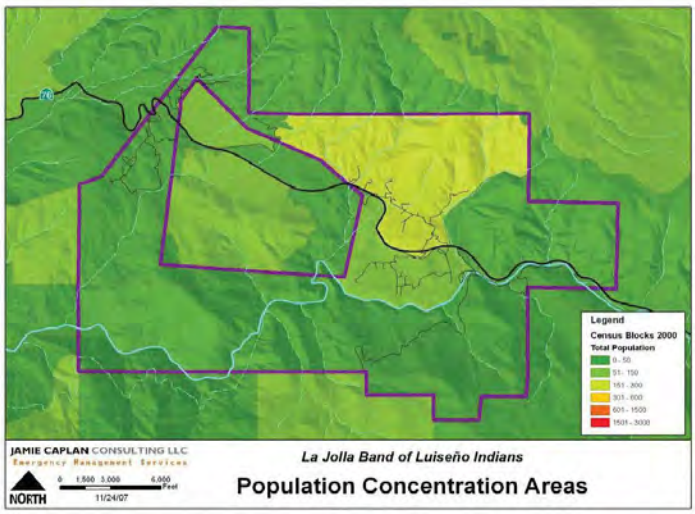
The San Luis Rey River watershed is located east of the City of Oceanside in the northwestern portion of San Diego County. The 558 square mile drainage is the largest hydrologic unit in the San Diego region. The watershed drains to the Pacific Ocean to the west and is bounded by the Cleveland National Forest and Camp Pendleton to the northwest, and Escondido, San Diego, and other cities to the south. The basin is roughly 50 miles long by 16 miles wide and is divided into two hydrologic units by Henshaw Dam. The areas above and below the dam encompass 206 and 354 square miles, respectively (USACOE, 1977).

Approximately 92.5% of the San Luis Rey River watershed is in unincorporated areas of San Diego County. Roughly one-fourth of the land area in the watershed is located west of Interstate 15 including portions of the cities of Oceanside and Vista, the communities of Fallbrook and Bonsall, and the southwestern portion of Camp Pendleton. The land west of I-15 has multiple uses including open space/ undeveloped, residential, commercial/ industrial, and agricultural. East of Interstate 15, most of the land is owned and managed by government agencies (county, state, and federal), special districts, and Native American bands. The predominant land uses are open space/ undeveloped and agricultural.

Historically, the Vista Irrigation District has met about 50 percent of its water demand from Lake Henshaw and adjacent wells in the Warner Basin but has been much more dependent on imported water in recent years because of low rainfall and groundwater pumping, which had reduced surface water inflow to the Lake.

1.1.3. POPULATION

The population on the Reservation is shown below in Map 5. Population statistics are in Appendix G.



Map 5 Population Concentration Areas

1.1.4. ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT

The Tribe's five existing enterprises gross an average of $800,000 per year and operate primarily during the summer months. According to theLa Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy, the La Jolla Reservation has a 28% unemployment rate. This is due, in part, to the seasonal nature of the employment on the Reservation. In comparison, San Diego County has a 7% unemployment rate.

Tribal members seek employment in Escondido which is the nearest community to the Reservation. Although some members are successfully employed in Escondido, many members are unable to obtain employment because they have no means of transportation to and from the work site.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service both have trust responsibilities that require them to interact with the Tribe in transactions dealing with real estate, governance documents, and health and safety issues. The Tribe's most important resources are their members, the water, and their land. The Tribe is seeking additional land within the Reservation boundaries for future economic development and possible expansion of existing projects. The Tribe desires to limit the types of industry on the Reservation for social and cultural reasons. All projects on the Reservation are developed with this in mind.

1.1.5. EDUCATION

The Tribe has taken an active role in improving the education of its Tribal members by working with the San Diego County Department of Education and the Indian Health Council. The Tribe operates an after-school program, servicing our tribal youth, ages Kindergarten through High School, four days per week. The GENERATIONS Youth Program works closely with the Pauma Valley Unified School District to ensure our kids have resources to help them be successful in school. As of 2024, we have 60 students enrolled. The Tribe participates in Inter Tribal Sports, which offers seasonal sports teams throughout the year and reservations across Southern California have teams. Beginning in 2009, the Education Department has been partially funded by the Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Delinquency, Tribal Youth Programs. We are addressing both academic rates and through a Demonstration grant, we are targeting the Native girls on the reservation.

The achievement rates among Native students at the Pauma Valley School District have been low for years and seem to be having small and slow increases. There are four reservations attending this school district. According to the district testing standards, Native students account for less than 25% at each individual school. The dropout rate is highest amongst our students and achievement levels are low. We believe we can make a difference with our students, which is why we operate an after-school program.

Figure 3 Table 4 Pauma Valley School District Results Impact Aid Equity Report (2021-2022, 2022-2023)

- **Our American Indian students showed an increase of 2.76% in Math proficiency (from 5.63% to 8.39%)**
- **Our American Indian students showed an increase of 6.1% in ELA proficiency (from 12.09 % to 18.19%)**
- **Our American Indian students showed an increase of 6.69% in chronic absenteeism (from 60.90 % to 67.59%)**
- **Our American Indian students showed an increase of 31.99% in CTE pathway completion (from 6.9 % to 38.89%)**
- **Our American Indian students in 11th grade showed an increase of 5.26% in EAP-Math (from 0 % to 5.26%)**
- **Our American Indian students in 11th grade showed an increase of 27.05% in EAP-ELA (from 17.39% to 44.44%)**
- **Our American Indian students in 12th grade showed a decrease of 0.29% in UC/CSU requirements (from 19.04% to 18.75%)**
- **Our American Indian students showed an increase of 5.4% in graduation rate (from 94.60 % to 100%)**
- **Our American Indian students showed a decrease of 6.08% in suspension rate (from 14.10 % to 8.02%)**

The Center also promotes cultural activities and provides transportation for children to educational and cultural events and youth conferences. Recently it began offering classes in basket-weaving and hopes to offer a class where Indian students can learn their native Luiseño language.

1.2. PALOMAR OBSERVATORY

The Palomar Observatory sits atop Palomar Mountain just a few miles from the border of the La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indian Reservation. The observatory is home to a 200-inch Hale telescope which attracts thousands of visitors annually. Through an observation window viewers can see the enormous horseshoe-shaped mechanism that moves the telescope under the dome. The telescope actually rides on an infinitesimally thin layer of oil. The gears in the machinery that move the mirror are almost as big in circumference as the mirror itself. These same gears have been in use for nearly 50 years.

Telescope machinery was built by the Westinghouse Corporation in the 1930s. The giant mirror was cast by

Corning and then polished to incredible degrees of finesse at Cal Tech in Pasadena. No one actually ``looks'' through the telescope, in the sense that one sets up one's telescope in the back yard. When it was first built, astronomers exposed photographic plates in long exposures lasting late into the cold nights. Today they catch light on the light sensitive diodes, which translate energy from billions of light years away into recognizable images.

1.3. LA JOLLA BAND OF LUISEÑO INDIAN'S HISTORY

The term Luiseño is derived from the San Luis Rey Mission and has been used in Southern California to refer to those Takie-speaking people associated with the Mission. The Luiseño language (along with Cupeno, Cahuilla, and Gabrielino) belongs to the Cupan group of Takie subfamily (Bright and Hill 1967: W. R. Miller 1961: Bright 1975). This subfamily, which also includes Serrano and Kitanemuk, all of Southern California, was earlier called Southern California Shoshonean; it is part of the widespread Uto-Aztecan family.

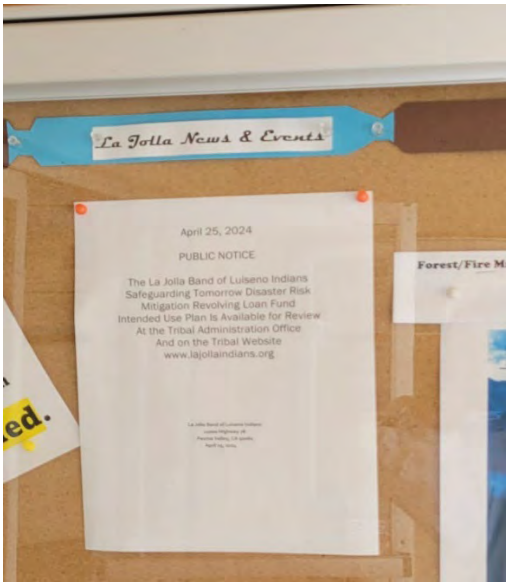
The Luiseño tended toward an isolationist policy except when expanding, which they did through warfare and marriage. They were considered by their neighbors to be dangerous and warlike expansionists, an opinion supported by their highly developed warfare structure which incorporated war leadership duties in the hands of the chief and an initiated warrior class.

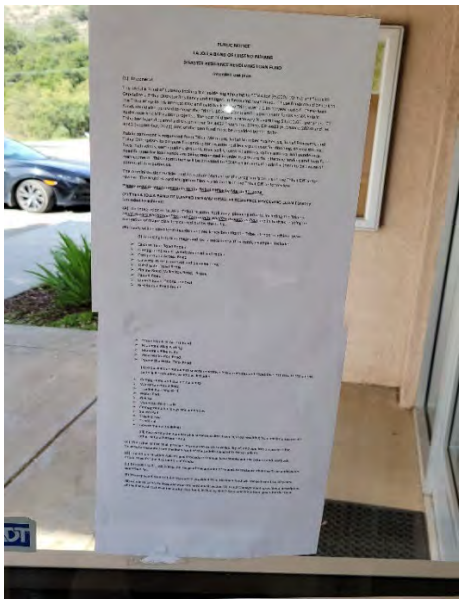
The Luiseño shared boundaries with the Cahuilla, Cupeno, Gabrielino, and Ipai peoples on the east, north and south respectively. Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Cupeno share cultural and language traditions with the Luiseño as well. The Yuman Ipai have a different linguistic and cultural background but shared certain similarities in social structure (patrilineality as a basic form of social organization) and exchanged some religious practices with the Luiseño. Luiseño social structure and philosophy were like the other Takie-speaking tribes, but they diverged in having a more rigid social structure and greater population density. The differences are clearly seen in these ways: 1) extensive proliferation of social statuses, 2) clearly defined ruling families that interlocked various villages within the ethnic nationality, 3) a sophisticated philosophical structure associated with the taking of hallucinogens (datura), and 4) elaborate ritual paraphernalia including sand paintings symbolic of an avenging sacred being, named Chingchingish. The territory of the Luiseño comprised 1,500 square miles of coastal Southern California (R.C. White 1963:117). Along the coast it extended from about Agua Hedionda Creek on the south to near Aliso Creek on the northwest. The boundary extended inland to Santiago Peak, then across to the eastern side of the Elsinore Fault Valley, then southward to the east of Palomar Mountain, then around the southern slope above the valley of San Jose. From there the boundary turned west and returned to the sea along the Agua Hedionda Creek. The territory of the Luiseño included most of the drainage of the San Luis Rey River and that of the Santa Margarita River immediately to the north. Their habitat thus covered every ecological zone from the ocean, sandy beaches, shallow inlets, marshes, coastal chaparral, lush interior grassy valley, extensive oak groves, up to the pines and cedars on the top of Mount Palomar. The first recorded contact the Luiseño had with European explorers was in 1796 when the Gaspar de Portola expedition arrived, and San Diego Mission was founded to the south. In 1776 a mission was established at San Juan Capistrano, and 22 years later San Luis Rey Mission was founded. R. C. White (1963:104) estimated there were 50 Luiseño villages with a population totaling 10,000 people, in contrast to Kroeber's (1925:646, 649) estimate of 4,000-

5,000 people. At no time have published population figures been reliable, since many individuals and some villages were never part of the mission or reservation system. Upon contact, European ideas and diseases immediately began to spread throughout the Luiseño population. Living conditions at missions and on the ranches accelerated and the population declined. Conflicts between Indians and encroaching Whites finally led to the investigation and establishment of executive order reservations for some villages (for example, Pala, Potrero, La Jolla, Yapitcha) in 1875.

1.4. DOCUMENTATION OF THE PLANNING PROCESS

Picture 2 Public Notices





Picture 3 2024 Plan Community Post

This mitigation plan was prepared according to FEMA guidelines. Gratitude is expressed to the Planning Unit of FEMA Region IX for their preparation of the Tribal Mitigation Plan Review Tool for the 2019 Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan. The suggestions made in that Tool have been incorporated in this 2024 update. The Tribe was receiving and applying for FEMA federal support including public assistance for DR-4422, DR-4683, and DR 4743 as well as EM-3428 and Pre-Disaster Mitigation Assistance including BRIC. It was essential to update the plan so this support would not be interrupted. For this reason, the Tribal Council, Managers of departments and Tribal enterprises, and the General Council met several times regarding the plan. Community meetings were held; new data was gathered; the Reservation was toured by the contractors; and the plan was written. Coincidentally, the Tribe prepared an application to the FEMA Safeguarding Tomorrow through On-going Risk Mitigation (STORM) Revolving Loan Fund to provide for ongoing disaster mitigation and resilience projects. The Intended Use Plan and Project Priority List required for this application was prepared by all Tribal entities including publicly held community hearings to discuss the mitigation plan update.

1.4.1. WHO WAS INVOLVED IN THE PLANNING PROCESS?

The planning process included the five members of the Tribal Council, the Tribal Administrator, and the original Planning Team and is open to all Tribal citizens. Documentation of meeting agendas, minutes and sign in sheets are held at the Tribal Administration facility by the Secretary of the Tribe. The Tribe maintains records of the agendas and minutes of General Council and Tribal Council where FEMA and emergency preparedness are discussed.

The 2024 plan has been able to use much of what was outlined in the 2019 plan and previous 2004, 2012, and 2014 plan update. During the 2007 plan writing, it was determined by FEMA and the Tribe that an independent risk assessment would be performed in greater detail than the one done for the region. The risk assessment was performed by the contractors and included all Tribal data and mapped critical facilities and other areas specific to the Reservation. Much of this has remained the same. The Tribe has now recovered from homes lost in the 2007 wildfires and is still recovering from infrastructure loss because of the 2019 floods. At this time, we are focusing our efforts on comprehensive planning for the Tribe as well. The Tribe, with assistance from the U.S. Economic Development Administration, developed a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy in 2023, as well as a Long Range Transportation Plan, Forest Management Plan, and Community Wildfire Protection Plan.

Wendy Schlater, Tribal Chairwoman, has worked tirelessly following the floods of 2019, 2022, and 2023, to put the Tribe in a position to receive public assistance and to update the mitigation plan. Council Member John Paipa, who serves as Tribal Authorized Representative (TAR) to FEMA has met with FEMA on a weekly basis to oversee Public Assistance projects. Mark Webb, Disaster Prevention Coordinator has helped mobilize all parties to focus on plan update in an effective sustainable manner. He understands disasters and the importance of having a plan in place prior. He brings invaluable support to this project.

For the last two decades, The Tribe has been actively addressing disaster preparedness strategies in quarterly meetings. Numerous meetings have been held to coordinate Zone Leaders who use a phone tree in case of emergency. Further, the Tribe is a member of the Intertribal Long Term Recovery Foundation. The Tribe is applying to FEMA for Firefighters and Firefighter Assistance. Following the Valentines 2019 flood disaster, General Council meetings were held to keep the community informed and work on this Plan Update.

1.4.2. AGENCIES THAT PARTICIPATED IN THE PLANNING PROCESS

The active Poomacha Wildfire disaster made it easy for the Planning Team to coordinate with agencies outside of the Reservation. These included, but are not limited to, FEMA, the BIA and the Burned Area Emergency Response Team. The Tribe also participates in the Inter-Tribal Long Term Recovery Foundation stakeholder meetings. Quarterly Tabletop meetings take place with 9 Tribes in our region. The goal of these meetings is to bring Tribe's together to discuss issues and resources for the Tribe. This format is provided for Tribe's to gain

input from other Tribes (neighboring communities). At these quarterly meetings key stakeholders are invited from outside the Tribal community as well. Some agencies who have attended are American Red Cross, County OES, CalEMA, San Diego Gas & Electric, Tribal Fire Departments and Indian Health Clinic. These meetings provide an opportunity for Tribes to gain input and provide comments on each other's strategies to address preparedness and response and to be involved in each other's mitigation planning efforts. Adam Geisler attends these meetings and was able to discuss the Tribe's PDM Plan Update and gain input from local stakeholders. The other Tribe's are able to provide responses and comments at these meetings.

Table 5 Organizations Involved in the Planning Process

Organizations 2024 Update	Involvement 2024 Update
Inter-Tribal Long Term Recovery Foundation	Participated in Table Top exercises with other Tribes and American Red Cross, County OES, CalEMA, SDG&E, Indian Health Clinic, Tribal Fire Departments and Tribal leadership.
Rural Community Assistance Corporation	Assisted Tribe in strategic planning and establishing long term and short goals.
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	FEMA played an advisory role in terms of public assistance on DR-4422, EM-3428, DR-4683, DR-4743 and mitigation in conformance with federal requirements.
California Office of Emergency Service	Provided immense guidance and assistance for all disasters. Tribe was subrecipient in DR-4683
Environmental Protection Office (EPO)	The Tribal EPA Department worked closely with the contractors, sharing data, discussing Tribal capabilities and determining mitigation strategies. Prepared Climate Action Plan
Water Department & Water Board	The Tribal Water Department met with the contractors to discuss the vulnerability of the Reservation water system to disasters.
La Jolla Tribal Office of Historic Preservation	Participated in protecting cultural sites with disaster resiliency per Tribal Historic Preservation Plan
La Jolla Natural Resources & Forestry Departments	Prepared Forest Management Plan, Fire Management Plan (CWPP). Provided Public Assistance on DR 4683 & DR 4743
La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians Tribal Council	Oversight of MHMP Plan Update, Creation of Cybersecurity Plan, Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy.
Public Works/Roads Department	Coordinated with the Tribe and contractors several times regarding the early warning system and the flood risk to the Reservation. Assisted with defining the mitigation strategies related to flooding. Provided Public Assistance for category A, B, and C for DR-4422, DR-4683 and DR-4743. Prepare Long Range Transportation Plan

Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)	**BIA met with Tribe to discuss mitigation strategies and the possible role the BIA could play mitigating risks and recovering from disasters including ERFO**
La Jolla Police Department & Fire Department	**Participated in Managers' Meetings for Plan Update**
Burned Area Emergency Response (BAER) Team	**The BAER team was on site with the Tribe in response to the Poomacha Wildfire. They met with the Tribe and contractors several times to review their findings and discuss immediate and long-term mitigation strategies. While 17 years old, report is relevant today.**

1.4.3. MEETING SPECIFICS

1.4.3.1. COMMUNITY MEETING

The final Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan meeting was held on May 23 , 2024 to review the 2024 changes in the 2019 plan. The Tribe has been holding community meetings with the public, including Tribal citizens and those residing on the reservation. The meetings have addressed many aspects of Tribal planning over the past 5 years. Since 2019 the Tribe has created an Area Allocation Plan, Long Range Transportation Plan, Community Wildfire Protection Plan, Forest Management Plan, Strategic Plan, Climate Adaptation Plan and Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy. The General Council, Tribal Council, and Enterprise & Department Managers held numerous meetings, including community members, to discuss issues they saw as relevant and needing to be included. One of the issues that came up was the importance of safety. The tribe has addressed this with our Multi Hazard Mitigation Plan, as well as developing our law enforcement department/ These helped in addressing the impacts of the DR-4422 Flood Disaster of Valentine's 2019, the severe storms of 2022-23 (DR-4683) and Tropical Storm Hilary (DR-4743).

The 2021 Tribal Hazard Identification & Threat Assessment expanded upon the 2019 Multi Hazard Mitigation Plan: particularly about emergency response capability. Since the Valentine's Day Flood, the Tribal Council has created a FEMA disaster recovery effort that includes post disaster mitigation analysis and mitigation planning. This planning effort is led by the Tribal Chairman, Tribal Council and Tribal Department Heads: Wendy Schlater, Tribal Chairwoman, Jack Musick, Sr., Vice Chairperson, Delia Gutierrez, Secretary, Larriann Musick, Treasurer and John Paipa, Council Member and FEMA TAR. Under the oversight of the Tribal Council, the current FEMA disaster recovery and mitigation planning effort is coordinated by Mark D. Webb, Contract AOR, with input from Rob Roy, Director, La Jolla Tribal EPA, Carla Rodriguez, La Jolla Tribal Public Works Director, Roy Clay, Police Chief, Wesley Ruise, Jr., Fire Chief, and Rabih Ghanem, Chief Financial Officer. Meetings of the Tribal Council most recently have been held Mondays jointly with FEMA Program Delivery Manager Qwenolyn Kendle. Support has been provided by Julie Nash of FEMA and Jeremiah Wade of CalOES. These meetings provided a clear understanding of the Public Assistance process as well as the distinction between 404 and 406 Hazard Mitigation opportunities. This was supplemented by meetings with Mr. Webb and Tribal Council and Department heads with FEMA site inspectors and Ramon De Mier and Trinimar Luna Garcia, FEMA 406 Mitigation Grant Specialist. These meetings, along with bimonthly General Council meetings, have provided the content for this 2024 Update.

Below are two plan update emails sent to Tribal Council, 2023, and Managers, 2024.

From: Mark Webb

Sent: Wednesday, September 20, 2023 12:07 PM

To: Wendy Schlater <wendy.schlater@lajolla-nsn.gov>; jack.musick lajolla-nsn.gov <jack.musick@lajolla-nsn.gov>; Larriann Musick <larriann.musick@lajolla-nsn.gov>; Delia Gutierrez <delia.gutierrez@lajolla-nsn.gov>; John Paipa <john.paipa@lajolla-nsn.gov>

Cc: Rich Rodriguez <richard.rodriguez@lajolla-nsn.gov>

Subject: La Jolla Multi Hazard Mitigation Plan

Honorable Chairwoman & Tribal Council,

Attached for your review and updating please find the 2019

La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians' Multi Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Cleaned it up a bit this morning. As it is updated, it needs to be shortened. It is too cumbersome in my opinion.

Would you like me to share this with Department Heads and Managers and continue the update process?

Thank You.

Respectfully,

Mark D. Webb, MCP

AOR

La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians

951-501-9198

La Jolla Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Mark Webb <Mark.Webb@LAJOLLA-NSN.GOV>

Thu 2/22/2024 6:52 AM

To:Wendy Schlater <wendy.schlater@lajolla-nsn.gov>;Jack Musick <jack.musick@lajolla-nsn.gov>;John Paipa <john.paipa@lajolla-nsn.gov>;Larriann Musick <larriann.musick@lajolla-nsn.gov>;Delia Gutierrez <delia.gutierrez@lajolla-nsn.gov>
Cc:Rich Rodriguez <richard.rodriguez@lajolla-nsn.gov>;Carla Rodriguez <carla.rodriguez@lajolla-nsn.gov>;Nathan Howard <nathan.howard@LAJOLLA-NSN.GOV>;Wesley Ruise Jr. <wesley.ruisejr@lajolla-nsn.gov>;Randy Sandoval <Randy.Sandoval@LAJOLLA-NSN.GOV>;Rob Roy <rob.roy@lajolla-nsn.gov>;Roy Clay <bruce.clay@lajolla-nsn.gov>;Robin Parcell <robin.parcell@lajolla-nsn.gov>;Bill Nelson` <bill.nelson@lajolla-nsn.gov>;Joseph Ruise <joseph.ruise@lajolla-nsn.gov>; Joelene Tamm <joelene.tamm@lajolla-nsn.gov>;Fred Nelson <fred.nelson@lajolla-nsn.gov>;James Trujillo <james.trujillo@lajolla-nsn.gov>;Laura Viramontes <Laura.Viramontes@LAJOLLA-NSN.GOV>;Heather LaVergne <heather.lavergne@LAJOLLA-NSN.GOV>;Pauline Chess <pauline.chess@LAJOLLA-NSN.GOV>;Inez Sanchez <inez.sanchez@lajolla-nsn.gov>;Jose Oros <jose.oros@lajolla-nsn.gov>;Steve Ford <Steve.Ford@LAJOLLA-NSN.GOV>;Leah Herrera <leah.herrera@LAJOLLA-NSN.GOV>

6 attachments (8 MB)

Hazard Mitigation Plan 2019 Final 09202023.pdf; Binder1_Page_1.jpg; Binder1_Page_2.jpg; Binder1_Page_3.jpg; Binder1_Page_4.jpg; Binder1_Page_5.jpg;

Honorable Tribal Council & Managers,

Attached please find the current La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (MHMP). This has been approved by FEMA and will expire August 6, 2024 and require updating and approval by FEMA.
The attached pictures show the capital improvements plan that resulted from the planning process.

In FEMA's approval letter of the plan they state: "***Prior to August 6, 2024, the La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians is required to review and revise its plan to reflect changes in development, progress in local mitigation efforts, and changes in priorities, and resubmit it for approval in order to continue to be eligible for mitigation project grant funding.***" This includes existing Public Assistance funding provided for recovery from storm damage on DR-4683 (Winter storms 2022-2023) and DR-4743 (Tropical Storm Hilary). It is also required for pre disaster mitigation funding including the upcoming Building Resilient Infrastructure Communities (BRIC).

In order to prepare a plan update, a committee, including Tribal Council and Tribal Department Heads will need to be established for a four-month plan update process. At a minimum, representatives from first responders, including La Jolla Police, Fire, Public Works, Water, Environmental, Human Resources, and Natural Resources, should be included on the committee.

Following MHMP plan review and update, it will be sent to FEMA for review and approval (This requires two months). Following FEMA's approval, it will be ready for adoption by Tribal Council.

The Tribal Mitigation Planning Process

1. **There are several steps in the mitigation planning process for tribes. They include:**

2. **Describe the Tribe: Create a community profile that describes the planning area, assets and the tribe's unique characteristics.**

3. **Identify Hazards: List and provide details about hazards that could occur in the tribal planning area.**

4. **Explain the Impacts of Hazards: Describe how hazards can affect the tribe. Detail the effects of hazards on people, property, and other important tribal holdings such as sacred sites and subsistence areas. List how future conditions (e.g., climate change, land use and population changes) could change those impacts.**

5. **Review the Tribe's Capability to Reduce Impacts: Identify and describe the tribe's plans, policies and programs that could help reduce risks in the planning area. These should be relevant to identified hazards and resources.**

6. **Develop the Strategy: Identify the tribe's mitigation goals and actions. Keep in mind the tribe's risks and capabilities.**

7. **Develop an Action Plan: Provide details and prioritize actions to carry out the plan.**

8. **Keep Track of Progress: Adopt the plan. Record the progress of the mitigation program using a defined method and schedule.**

Mitigation plans are living documents that change over time. As such, tribes should actively maintain them. The tribal planning team should stay engaged during the 5-year life of the plan. They should use the plan to guide decision making. **FEMA can provide training and technical assistance to tribal governments as they develop, implement, maintain and update mitigation plans.**

I look forward to working with the MHMP Plan Update Committee to accomplish this effort.

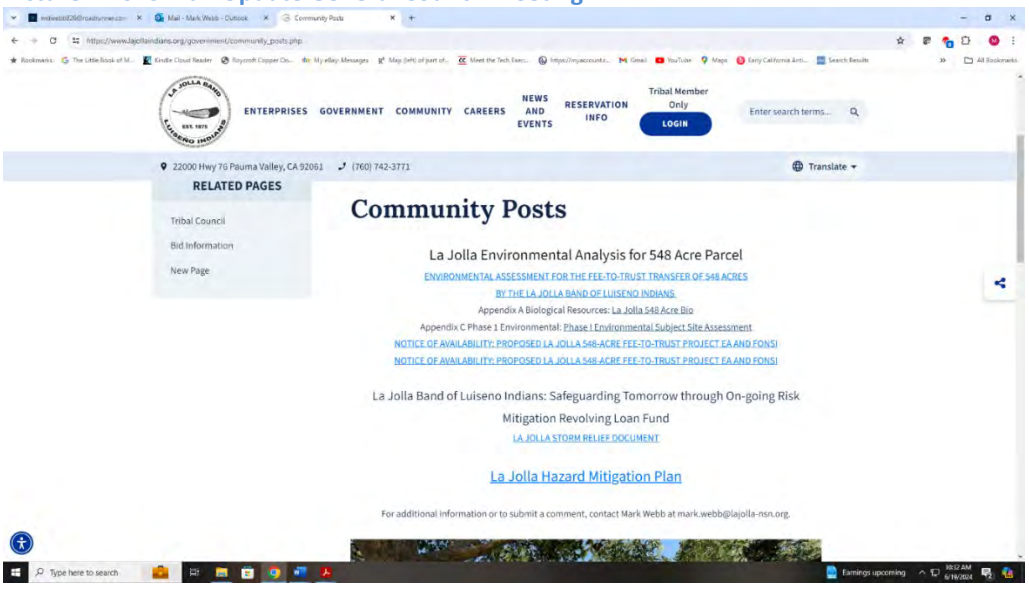
Respectfully,

Mark D. Webb, MCP
AOR
La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians
951-501-9198

Picture 4 2021 Plan Update Meeting

Picture 4 2023 Plan Update Meeting

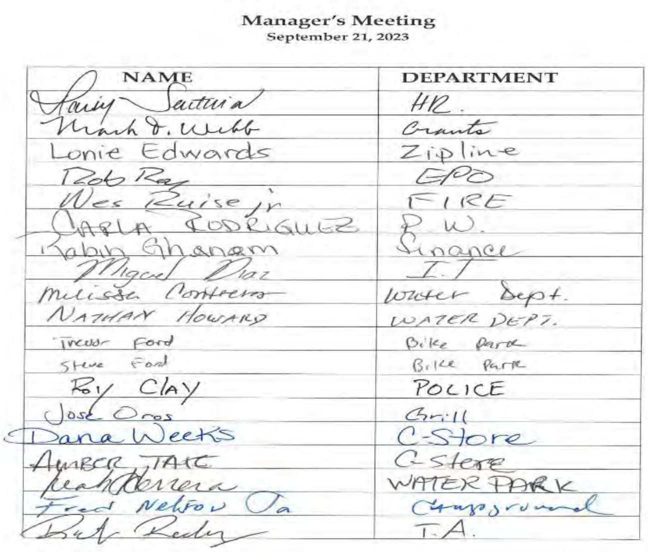
Picture 4 2023 Plan Update General Council Meeting



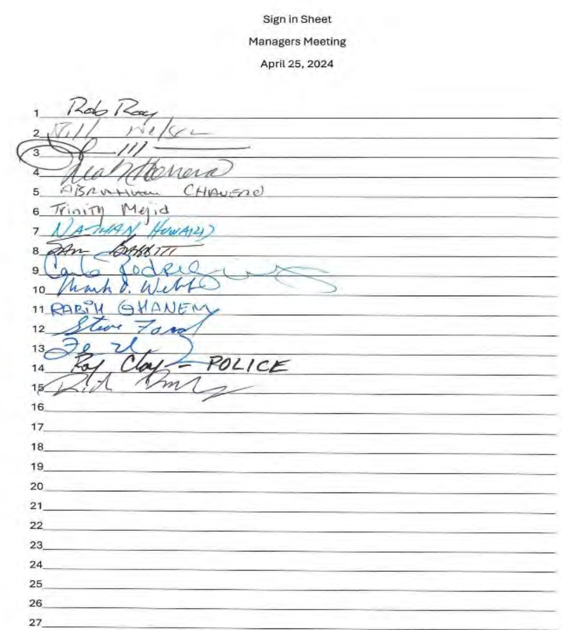
Picture 5 2024 Plan Community Post on www.lajollaindians.org with linked copy of 2019 MHMP and STORM

1.4.3.2. TRIBAL COUNCIL MEETING

The Tribal Council has played an active role in the updating of this plan. Wendy Schlater, Tribal Chair, has extensive experience with FEMA and disaster response and recovery. John Paipa, Tribal Council Member and FEMA Tribal Authorized Representative is also well versed in FEMA initiatives and programs. The Tribal Council has spent hours reviewing mitigation strategies, priorities and funding opportunities. This has expanded with the 2024 update, prepared with assistance from Mark D. Webb, TAR.

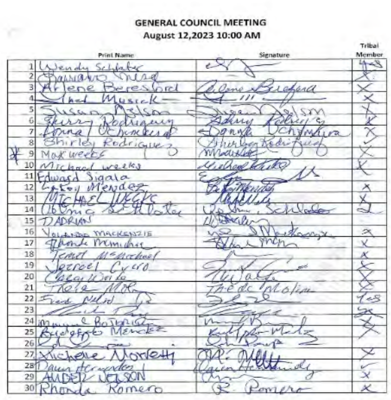

Manager's Meeting
September 21, 2023

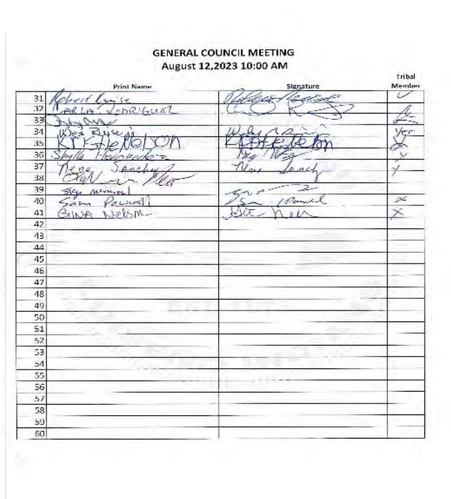
NAME	DEPARTMENT
[illegible] Sattuia	HR
Mark D. Webb	Grants
Lonie Edwards	Zipline
Rob Ray	EPO
Wes Ruise jr	FIRE
Carla Rodriguez	P.W.
Rabin Ghanam	Finance
Miguel Diaz	I.T
Melissa Contreras	Water Dept.
Nathan Howard	Water Dept.
Trevor Ford	Bike Park
Steve Ford	Bike Park
Roy Clay	POLICE
Jose Oros	Grill
Dana Weeks	C-Store
Amber Tate	C-Store
Leah Herrera	WATER PARK
Fred Nelson Jr	Campground
[illegible]	T.A.


Sign in Sheet
Managers Meeting
April 25, 2024

1. Rob Ray
2. [illegible]
3. [illegible]
4. Leah Herrera
5. Abraham Chavero
6. Trinity Mejia
7. Nathan Howard
8. [illegible]
9. Carla Rodriguez
10. Mark D. Webb
11. Rabin Ghanem
12. Steve Ford
13. [illegible]
14. Roy Clay – POLICE
15. [illegible]
16.
17.
18.
19.
20.
21.
22.
23.
24.
25.
26.
27.

Picture 6 Tribal Council Managers' Meeting & General Council Sign-In Sheets


GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING
August 12,2023 10:00 AM


GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING
August 12,2023 10:00 AM

1.4.3.3. MEETING WITH THE BIA

The Tribal Council is extremely active with the BIA offices and staff. This administration held over 20 meetings with them to discuss contracts, future finding and current projects. Several meetings were held to prepare the Long Range Transportation Plan. Following each of the three major disasters and one pandemic during the last 5 years, BIA Roads Department personnel have provided guidance and technical assistance. The conversation focused on how the BIA could assist the Tribe with mitigation projects. It was determined that the BIA could assist with coordinating with other tribes and agencies in the area specifically around forming and signing memorandums of understanding (MOUs). The BIA has responsibility for the tribes and will support their best interests. Tribal Council decided to pursue recovery assistance from FEMA PA instead of BIA ERFO although the BIA option would yield a 100% reimbursement for costs.

1.4.3.4. MEETING WITH THE BAER TEAM

The 2007 Poomacha Fire was so significant, its damages, recovery, and lessons learned are critically important to memorialize 17 years later. The Tribe continued to meet with the Burn Area Emergency Response, BAER, Team through 2010. After the fires, the contractors and Tribal Liaison met with the BAER Team on several occasions. The most significant meeting occurred on November 12, 2007. The BAER Team reported their findings and their immediate mitigation measures. The Tribal Council and contractors also got to review the BAER Team maps. The focus of the conversation was the RV portion of the campground and the high threat of flooding and landslides on the Reservation. In terms of longer-term mitigation strategies, the BAER Team mentioned maintaining Reservation infrastructure and the early warning system. Although this material is 17 years old, it remains essential to include in every MHMP update.

1.4.3.5. FEMA COORDINATION

FEMA coordination has been significant across the years with La Jolla. Communication began immediately following the Poomacha Wildfire. It was quickly evident that the Tribe would require all levels of public assistance. They were eligible for this assistance because of the current 2004 Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan. Planning in the middle of a period of disaster response and recovery is challenging at best. The contractors spoke with FEMA Region IX Planning staff who relayed information to the Tribe regarding the requirements of the updated plan, the availability of local support and the availability of some risk assessment maps. Revisiting the 2019 Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Review tool helped immensely in this 2024 update. Currently the Tribe is in a good working relationship with FEMA, we take part in trainings and are constantly building our capacity to handle emergencies efficiently. Robert Fenton, Region IX Administrator, Robert Wingate, FCO for DR-4422 and Andrew Grant, FCO for DR-4743 provided excellent oversight, Jeremiah Wade of CalOES provided excellent. technical assistance for DR-4683-CA. Program Delivery Managers Qwenolyn Kendle, DR-4683 and DR-4743, Donna Norton, EM-3428 (COVID-19 pandemic), and Colby Wright, DR-4422 provided effective

guidance on Public Assistance activity including uploading of documents to the FEMA eGrants portal. FEMA staff, including Megan Guerra, Carter Lone, Alan Ball, John Paul Henderson, Tribal liaisons, Christopher Poehlmann and Jesse Johnson, and Mitigation Planners JoAnn Scordino and Jaime Symons, all deserve immeasurable gratitude for their guidance and assistance. Dana Kenneth Mosher and Katrina Strauss deserve recognition for their help with La Jolla preparing and applying for the Safeguarding Tomorrow Through Ongoing Risk Mitigation (STORM) Revolving Loan Fund program.

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

The Planning Team was made up of Tribal Council, Enterprise and Department Managers with Police Chief Roy Clay, Fire Chief Wesley Ruise, Jr. Council Member John Paipa, Tribal Administrator Richard Rodriguez, Public Works Director Carla Rodriguez, Water Department Director Nathan Howard, and Mark Webb, AOR, taking the lead. Each section of the plan was distributed to the people who are involved with that aspect of Tribal operations. Because Tribal leaders have been involved in FEMA work for many previous years, much of the work was able to be done with the people listed above. The Planning Team reviewed specific sections of the plan. Initially, they discussed the hazards impacting the Tribe and determined that the hazard list from the original plan could remain the same.

The Planning Team reviewed the maps and determined that they were sufficient for use in this update. The Planning Team then reviewed the 2019 list of mitigation strategies and determined that all of the strategies that had yet to be implemented should be included in the list of 2024 mitigation strategies. The Planning Team attended FEMA Region IX Trainings and has built their capacity on emerging trends and associated risks for the Tribe, regional area and country.

Finally, the Planning Team reviewed the 2019 implementation plan and determined that the Committee would take the lead role in evaluating the current planning process and in implementing this updated plan and all of the mitigation strategies.

1.4.5. CHANGES IN COORDINATION BETWEEN FEDERAL AND TRIBAL AGENCIES SINCE 2019

The La Jolla Tribe now works more closely and productively with FEMA and other Federal agencies since the previous plan was written. This improved working relationship is due in part to the Tribal Council's oversight. For instance, the Tribe hit the ground running during the 2019 floods and mobilized to repair damages with help from Public Works' Tribal Forces, EPA, Water Department, fiscal staff. This included use of the quarry and Tribal Equipment to bring dg to the campground and roads in order to open the Campground and Zipline Enterprises on time! In addition, the existence of the 2007 plan updated through 2019, enabled the Tribe to receive all levels of public assistance from FEMA. Finally, the process of creating the 2024 plan, combined with the experience of several disasters, has improved the Tribe’s understanding of the role federal agencies play in emergency management.

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

Each section of the plan was read carefully for accuracy and revised as needed. The Planning Process from the original plan was replaced by the Planning Process for the updated plan. The Reservation profile was not changed significantly. The hazards identified in the original plan are the same in the updated plan with the addition of one. The hazard profiles and order of priority rankings were slightly revised. The inventory of assets was changed to reflect the new Tribal Hall location within the Education Building and the addition of one Tribal Administrative (trailers), making a total of six. In addition, the Poomacha fires burned fifty-two homes and all these homes have been rebuilt. The revised implementation plan accounts for the Tribe's new capabilities and their increased administrative abilities.

Table 6 How the Original Plan Coincides with the Updated Plan

Chapters in the Original Plan – September 2004	Chapters in the Updated Plan – November 2019	Chapters in the Updated Plan – September 2024
Chapter 2 - The Planning Process	The Planning Process	The Planning Process
Chapter 3 – La Jolla Reservation Profile	Risk Assessment	Risk Assessment
Chapter 4 – Identification of Hazards		
Chapter 5 – Profile of Each Hazard and Historical Impact of Hazards		
Chapter 6 – Inventory of Assets		
Chapter 7 - Loss Estimates for Each Hazard		
Chapter 8 – Capability Assessment	Mitigation Strategies	Update on Mitigation Strategies
Chapter 9 – Mitigation Vision, Goals, Objectives and Strategies		
Chapter 10 – Implementation Plan	Plan Maintenance Process	Plan Maintenance Process

1.5. 2019 FEMA REGION IX TRIBAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN REVIEW TOOL

FEMA's recommendations in the 2019 REVIEW TOOL were incorporated into this updated plan. The specific recommendations are noted below in Table 6.

Table 6 2019 FEMA Review Tool Recommendations Incorporated

SECTION 2:
STRENGTHS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT
Element A: Planning Process

Opportunities for Improvement:
1. It would be helpful to provide a schedule and description of meetings and other planning activities that took place during the update of this plan. **This has been accomplished**
2. Documentation of past updates is definitely valuable, but for the next update we would like to see more detail on how the plan was updated during the most recent planning cycle. **This has been accomplished**

Element B: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment

Opportunities for Improvement:
1. It would be useful to provide more detailed definitions of probability scores; for example, probability scores could be given in terms of the percentage likelihood that an event could occur in a given year? Also, it looks like the definition of level "3" probability was switched with "4". **This has been accomplished**
2. Continue monitoring pertinent reports and studies pertaining to the planning area to ensure the most current information on selected hazards is incorporated and kept up-to-date. **This has been accomplished**
3. The methodology on how loss estimates are projected could be expanded to give the reader a more informed perspective on how potential losses were determined. **This has been accomplished**

Element C: Mitigation Strategy

Opportunities for Improvement:
1. Under the Mitigation Strategy category, it would be useful to list which natural hazards are impacted for each action. It helps the reviewer knowing which risks are impacted by each action. Another column for your more generalized comments could be added. **This has been accomplished**

Element D: Plan Update, Evaluation, and Implementation (*Plan Updates Only*)

Opportunities for Improvement:
1. In the next update, excess info on past plans could be removed and more detail and attention to the current plan update could be the focus. **This has been accomplished**

1.6. PROGRAM INTEGRATION

1.6.1. THE TRIBAL MITIGATION PLANNING PROCESS IS INTEGRATED WITH OTHER TRIBAL PLANNING EFFORTS

The past five years the Tribe has been very proactive in the mitigation planning process. The Tribe has completed a review of tribal ordinances and tribal policy and procedures. The Tribal Administrator has assisted the Tribe and coordinated with the Planning Team to integrate the mitigation strategies into other Tribal initiatives. Mitigation planning and emergency management are an integral part of the administration on the La Jolla Reservation. The Tribal Council spends a significant portion of time planning and preparing for events causing emergencies. The Tribe has developed a Law Enforcement Department which addresses community safety issues, and according to a survey given to General Council members in 2023 and 2024, showed to be a top priority. The Tribe also has a Tribal Court which they utilize for civil matters. The past few years, the Tribe has dedicated itself to improving its internal documents and procedures. As a result of the fire and general operating experiences, the Tribe is extremely well organized and operating efficiently. The Tribe has spent a sufficient amount of time structuring the organization of operations. The Tribal Council has ensured that mitigation and sustainable development are a consideration for all Reservation development projects.

During the period 2019-2024, the Tribe incorporated Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan components and mitigation strategies into its Strategic Plan, Community Wildfire Protection Plan, Climate Adaptation Plan, Long Range Transportation Plan, Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy, Housing Assistance Plan, Forest Management Plan, and FEMA Public Administration plans for DR-4422, DR-4683, EM-3428, and DR-4743.

1.6.2. THE TRIBAL MITIGATION PLANNING PROCESS IS INTEGRATED WITH FEMA MITIGATION PROGRAMS

The Tribe's mitigation strategies coincide with several federal mitigation strategies. These include, but are not limited to, the National Incident Management System (NIMS), the National Flood Program (NFP), the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) including BRIC, and 406 Mitigation linked with Public Assistance. The Tribe relies primarily on federal grants to implement their mitigation projects. They also have participated in federal education initiatives such as the Tribal Emergency Response Team (TERT) program. The La Jolla Tribe respects and values FEMA's programs and their assistance and they work hard to integrate their programs with FEMA's. The Tribal Administrator has made this a priority of his/her position.

2. RISK ASSESSMENT

The risk assessment portion of creating a mitigation plan has four steps: identifying hazards, profiling hazards, inventorying assets and estimating losses. Conducting a risk assessment is a way of asking and answering "what if . . . " questions. For instance, what if the Reservation receives a heavy rain? The risk assessment includes information regarding history, probability and severity or impact of hazards. The risk assessment provides essential data to determine and prioritize mitigation strategies. The risk assessment meets the requirements of 201.4©(2): "The Tribal plan must include a risk assessment that provides the factual basis for activities proposed in the strategy portion of the mitigation plan. Reservation-wide risk assessments must characterize and analyze natural hazards and risks to provide a statewide overview. This overview will allow the Tribe to compare potential losses throughout the State and to determine their

priorities for implementing mitigation measures under the strategy, and to prioritize jurisdictions for receiving technical and financial support in developing more detailed local risk and vulnerability assessments."

2.1. IDENTIFYING HAZARDS

Hazard identification is the process of identifying the kinds of natural or man-made hazards that can affect the mitigation plan study area — in this instance the La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians Reservation. To identify hazards affecting the Reservation, historical information was gathered from the Tribe, the internet, newspapers and journals. In addition, existing plans, such as the San Diego County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, were studied. In addition, geographic information system (GIS) data was gathered for risk analysis utilizing HAZUS-MH. Much of the data collected for the 2004, 2007, 2012, 2014, and 2019 plans are still applicable to the 2024 plan.

All of the hazards from the original plan were considered and deemed relevant. For purposes of this updated plan the hazards were divided into three categories: natural hazards, technological hazards and lifelines. Table 7 below names the hazards and gives a brief statement justifying their inclusion in the plan. It is important to note that some of the hazards may occur off the Reservation, such as dam failure or cyber attacks, but would directly impact the Reservation.

Table 7 Hazards Identified for Inclusion in this Plan

Hazard Category	Specific Hazard	Justification for Inclusion
Natural Hazards	Drought	Weather history and climate study show the possibility for drought.
	Earthquakes	There are fault zones in San Diego County as well as the Lake Elsinore Fault, which runs through the Reservation.
	Extreme Heat	Weather history and climate study indicate the likelihood of this. Extreme heat could increase the chance of a wildfire, while extreme heat during a blackout could cause health problems.
	Floods	The steep mountainous slopes of the Reservation, now bare from wildfires, create a high risk for flooding due to rain.
	High Winds	Santa Ana winds may fuel wildfires as they did during the October 2007 Poomacha Wildfire.
	Landslides and Liquefaction	Steep slope topography and the prevalence of wildfires create the potential for landslides during rain events.
	Wildfires and Structural Fires	Recently wildfire destroyed nearly 92% of the Reservation and has occurred on other occasions. Concern from residents about the presence of hazardous materials and inappropriate dumping of garbage and waste.

Technological Hazards	Dam Failure	The Lake Henshaw Dam, located near the Reservation, would cause flooding if the dam failed due to accident or earthquake.
	Hazardous Materials	Trucks using Route 76, the San Onofre Nuclear Power Plant in San Diego County and the presence of hazardous materials on the Reservation.
	Nuclear Incidents	San Onofre Nuclear Power Plant located in San Diego County.
Lifelines	Communications	Telephone, Internet and high frequency radio communication are essential and frequently interrupted.
	Transportation	Rt. 76 is the only road for entering and exiting the Reservation and is susceptible to flooding, landslides, traffic accidents and hazardous material spills. Appendix C includes an article about the danger of driving on Route 76.
	Utilities • Blackout - Electricity • Water Sewer	Loss of power, which has a history of occurring, is a concern for the residents, especially as losing power causes water interruption. The Reservation maintains its own sewer and water lines. This system needs to be protected from hazards and remain accessible for maintenance.
Pandemics	Loss of life and illness	Maintain block captains program and emergency operations plan

2.1.1. DATA COLLECTED FOR HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND STUDY

The data names and sources are included on page 108.

2.2. PROFILING ALL HAZARDS THAT CAN AFFECT THE RESERVATION

Each of the hazards studied in this plan are profiled below by category and then in alphabetical order. The hazard profiles include a definition, historical information, and severity and impact information. The location of each of these hazards is universal to the Reservation.

2.2.1 NATURAL HAZARDS

2.2.1.1. DROUGHT

The La Jolla Reservation is not subject to drought in the same way that other parts of the San Diego area are subject to drought. Like much of Southern California, the San Diego region relies extensively on imported water. Long periods of time without substantial rainfall in Northern California and the Colorado River watershed would affect San Diego's water supply more than a local rainfall deficit. Additionally, regional water conservation and water management programs are already in place for urban areas. This is not the case for the Reservation, which is located in a remote area and does not have any connection to imported water supplies. Instead, the Reservation relies completely on local groundwater supplies for potable water, and on local streams for irrigation and fire suppression water. For this reason, the Reservation is highly impacted by local rainfall deficits. Lack of precipitation in Northern California or the Colorado River basin may not have much impact on Tribal water supplies, but lack of local rainfall can have severe impacts on Tribal water supplies.

The extent of drought can be determined by the U.S. Drought Monitor. The U.S. Drought Monitor (USDM) established a drought scale much like those that rate hurricanes and tornadoes. The "D-scale" speaks to the "unusualness" of a drought episode. Over the long run, D1 conditions are expected to occur about 10 to 20 percent of the time. D4 is much rarer, expected less than 2 percent of the time. Use of the drought monitor in tracking the extent of drought on the Reservation from 2000-2024 shows "None".

Drought is a normal, recurrent feature of climate. It occurs almost everywhere, although its features vary from region to region. Defining drought is therefore difficult; it depends on differences in regions, needs, and disciplinary perspectives. Based on the many definitions that have appeared in literature, for example, we might define drought in Libya as occurring when annual rainfall is less than 180 mm, but in Bali, drought might be considered to occur after a period of only 6 days without rain! In the most general sense, drought originates from a deficiency of precipitation over an extended period of time, resulting in a water shortage for some activity, group, or environmental sector. Whatever the definition, it is clear that drought cannot be viewed solely as a physical phenomenon.

One dry year does not normally constitute a drought in California, but it serves as a reminder of the need to plan for droughts. California's extensive system of water supply infrastructure —its reservoirs, groundwater basins, and inter-regional conveyance facilities—mitigates the effect of short-term dry periods for most water users. Defining when a drought begins is a function of how the drought impacts water users. Hydrologic conditions constituting a drought for water users in one location may not constitute a drought for water users elsewhere or for water users having a different water supply. Individual water suppliers may use criteria such as rainfall/runoff, amount of water in storage, or expected supply from a water wholesaler to define their water supply conditions.

Drought is a gradual phenomenon. Although droughts are sometimes characterized as emergencies, they differ from typical emergency events. Most natural disasters, such as floods or forest fires, occur relatively rapidly and afford little time for preparing for disaster response. Droughts occur slowly, over a multiyear period. There is no universal definition of when a drought begins or ends. Impacts of drought are typically felt first by those most reliant on annual rainfall—ranchers engaged in dry land grazing, rural residents relying on wells in low-yield rock formations, or small water systems lacking a reliable source. Criteria used to identify statewide drought conditions do not address these localized impacts. Drought impacts increase with the length of a drought, as carry-over supplies in reservoirs are depleted and water levels in groundwater basins decline.

2.2.1.2. EARTHQUAKES

Like the rest of southern California, San Diego County has several active earthquake faults. These faults generally run in a northwest-southeast direction and are the product of crustal stresses associated with movement of the Pacific and North American lithospheric plates. On Easter Sunday in 2011, a 7.2 magnitude earthquake rattled Baja California and the effects were felt throughout southern California. From east to west the major active faults consist of the San Jacinto, Elsinore, La Nacion, and Rose Canyon faults onshore and the Coronado Bank, San Diego Trough, and San Clemente faults offshore. Often the traces of these faults are marked by river valleys and canyons such as in the Lake Henshaw area where the Elsinore Fault passes along the northeast shore of the lake, or in Balboa Park where the small Florida Canyon Fault passes along the western slope of the canyon and beneath the parking lot of the Naval Hospital.

Since 1984, earthquake activity in San Diego County has doubled over that of the preceding 50 years. In modern times the strongest recorded quake (seismographs were not developed until 1934) in coastal San Diego County was the M5.3 tremor that occurred on 13 July 1986 on the Coronado Bank Fault, 25 miles offshore of Solana Beach. Historic documents record that a very strong earthquake struck San Diego on 27 May 1862, damaging buildings in Old Town and opening up cracks in the earth near the San Diego River mouth. This destructive temblor was centered on either the Rose Canyon or Coronado Bank faults, and descriptions of damage suggest that it had a magnitude of about 6.0.

Ongoing field and laboratory studies suggest the following maximum likely magnitudes for local faults: San Jacinto (M6.4 to 7.3), Elsinore (M6.5 to 7.3), Rose Canyon (M6.2 to 7.0), La Nacion (M6.2 to 6.6), Coronado Bank (M6.0 to 7.7), San Diego Trough (M6.1 to 7.7), San Clemente (M6.6 to 7.7).[15]

The extent or effect of an earthquake on the Earth's surface is called the intensity. The intensity scale consists of a series of certain key responses such as people awakening, movement of furniture, damage to chimneys, and finally - total destruction. Although numerous intensity scales have been developed over the last several hundred years to evaluate the effects of earthquakes, the one currently used in the United States is the Modified Mercalli (MM) Intensity Scale. It was developed in 1931 by the American seismologists Harry Wood and Frank Neumann. This scale, composed of increasing levels of intensity that range from imperceptible shaking to catastrophic destruction, is designated by Roman numerals. It does not have a mathematical basis; instead it is an arbitrary ranking based on observed effects.

The Modified Mercalli Intensity value assigned to a specific site after an earthquake has a more meaningful measure of severity to the nonscientist than the magnitude because intensity refers to the effects actually experienced at that place.

The lower numbers of the intensity scale generally deal with the manner in which the earthquake is felt by people. The higher numbers of the scale are based on observed structural damage. Structural engineers usually contribute information for assigning intensity values of VIII or above.

The Elsinore Fault Zone (EFZ), a major northwest-striking fault system, runs through the northeast portion of the Reservation and the project area. The EFZ is classified as Active, pursuant to the State of California Alquist-Priolo guidelines (Hart, 1994). Displacements along faults within the EFZ form a distinctive series of northwest-southeast striking, linear mountain blocks separated by valley troughs (Kennedy, 1977).

The EFZ is a structurally complex area comprised of several smaller, related fault splays and fault zones. The Reservation is situated approximately mid-way between two splays of the Elsinore Fault and may be situated on or adjacent to a third possible splay of the fault. The presence of the faults and their associated fracture zones are a significant influence on the groundwater system in the area.

The Elsinore Fault Zone is one of the largest in southern California and, in historical times, has been one of the quietest. The southeastern extension of the Elsinore Fault Zone, the Laguna Salada fault, ruptured in 1892 in a magnitude 7 quake, but the main trace of the Elsinore Fault Zone has only seen one historical event greater than magnitude 5.2—the

earthquake of 1910, a magnitude 6 shock near Temescal Valley, which produced no known surface rupture and did little damage. At its northern end, the Elsinore Fault Zone splays into two segments, the Chino fault and the Whittier fault. At its southern end, the Elsinore Fault is cut by the Yuha Wells fault from what amounts to its southern continuation, the Laguna Salada fault.

Several of the fault strands which make up the Elsinore Fault Zone possess their own names. Northwest of Lake Elsinore are the Glen Ivy North and Glen Ivy South faults. Heading southeast from Lake Elsinore, the two parallel fault strands are the Wildomar fault (the more easterly) and the Willard fault.

2.2.1.3. EXTREME HEAT

Temperatures that hover 10 degrees or more above the average high temperature for the region and last for several weeks constitute extreme heat. Prolonged heat waves are not a historically documented hazard in the region.

2.2.1.4. FLOODS

The San Luis Rey River watershed has experienced several significant flood events over the past 100 years. The Reservation was declared a disaster area in 2019 from flooding, DR-4422, in 2020 from the pandemic, EM-3428, in 2022-23 from severe storms, DR-4683-CA, and in 2023 from Tropical Storm Hilary, DR-4743. The largest recorded flood occurred in January 1916 and was well-documented by the USGS. The peak flood- flow discharge was calculated at 95,600 cubic feet per second (CFS), measured at Oceanside (near the ocean). This flood was considered to be a 100-year event and caused extreme damage throughout the entire watershed. The series of storms that produced it produced major 100-year floods throughout San Diego County. Every bridge over the San Luis Rey River was washed away, and many lives were lost, although the exact number is not known.

There have been other serious flood events in this watershed. In February, 1980, an estimated 40-year flood produced a peak discharge of 25,000 CFS at Oceanside, with much damage all along the main stem river. A 20 - 25 year flood event occurred in January 1993, with similar devastating results. I worked for San Diego County in 1993 and remember doing flood damage assessments along the San Luis Rey. Lake Henshaw overflowed in that flood, and 7 large bridges were washed away, including the East Grade Road Bridge directly below the dam. Several smaller road crossings on the river were destroyed, including roads that provide the Tribe access to their campground and to important Reservation lands on the south side of the river. Serious flooding also occurred along the smaller creeks and tributaries coming through Tribal lands from the southwestern slopes of Palomar Mountain, impacting some Tribal residences.

In 1922, the Henshaw Dam was completed in the upper part of the watershed. Located several miles upstream from the La Jolla Indian Reservation, this dam captures flow from the upper third of the watershed. The presence of the dam has tended to reduce the magnitude of peak flood events on the San Luis Rey, but this region has also not experienced any 100-year storm events since 1916. The dam was designed to hold a large reservoir behind it, and the outline for the original reservoir can still be seen on older USGS topographic maps.

Unfortunately, geologic studies performed by the California State Office of Dam Safety revealed that the Henshaw Dam was constructed on top of the Elsinore Fault, an active fault that runs parallel to the river and directly under the dam. This fault is considered to be major, capable of producing earthquakes up to 7.0 magnitudes. Such large earthquakes are believed to occur here on a 400 - 600 year interval, with the last 7.0 quake taking place 300 - 400 years ago. Smaller earthquakes in the 4.5 - 6.5 magnitude range are believed to occur about every 12 - 20 years.

Because of the dam being built on a fault line, the State directed Vista Irrigation District (VID) (the water district operating the dam) to reduce the maximum amount of water that the dam can hold. This was accomplished by cutting a large V-notch in the already existing spillway, thus lowering the spillway level by about 30 feet.

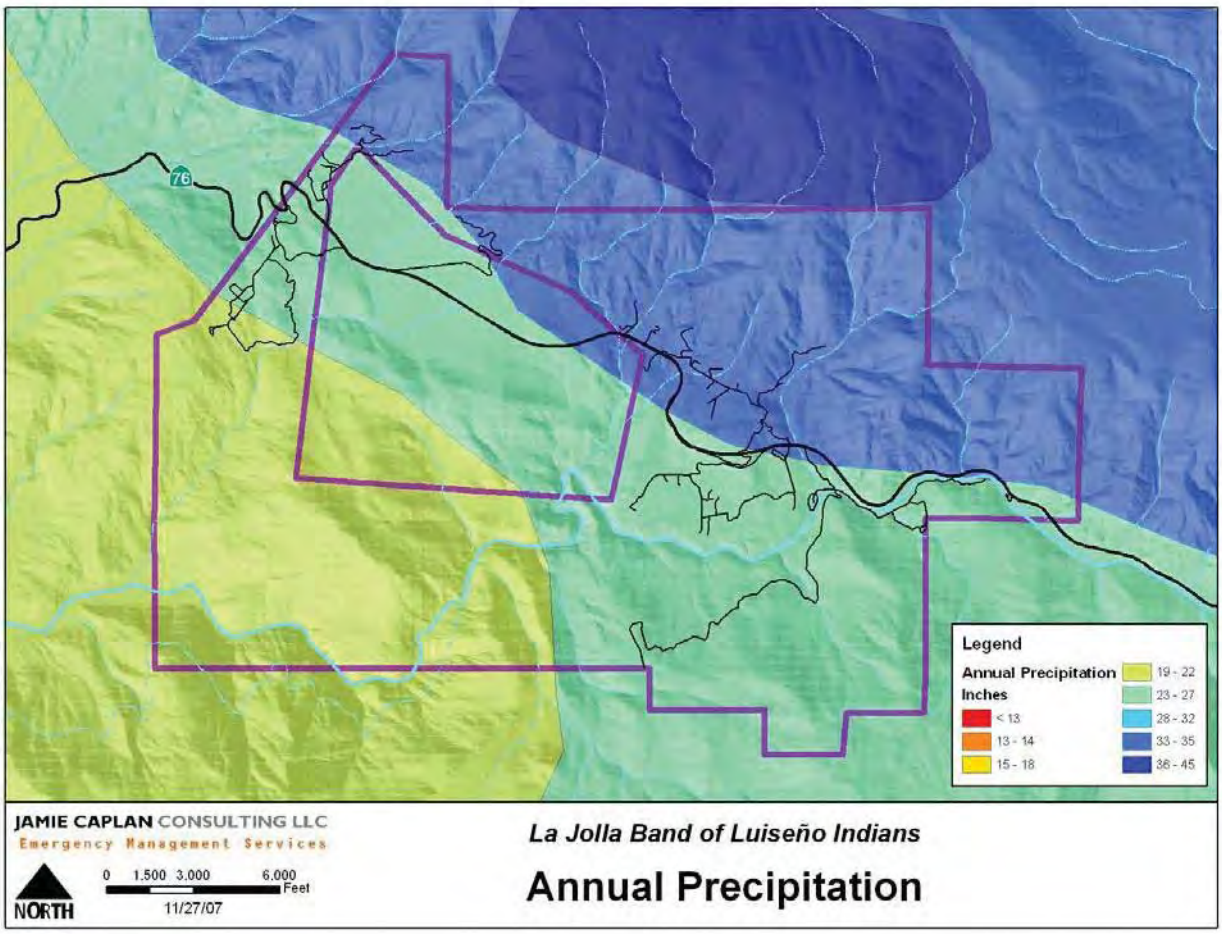
The State also required VID to construct a large rock and wire structure on the downstream side of the dam, which is designed to contain the lake water in case of a catastrophic failure, and to allow the water to "leak out" through the rocks and wire. Both of these modifications to the dam are designed to reduce the maximum peak flood flow from a full dam failure, yet there would still be major risk of damage to Tribal interests downstream, particularly to people camping at the Tribal campground.

The Reservation is at risk of flooding due to flash floods and heavy rains. The RV portion of the La Jolla Campground is in an alluvial fan which is prone to flooding and mud flows. According to FEMA guidelines, alluvial fan flooding means, "flooding that occurs on the surface of an alluvial fan, originates at the apex, and is characterized by high-velocity flows; active processes of erosion, sediment transport, and deposition; and unpredictable flow paths."

Map 6 below shows the predicted amount of annual precipitation on the Reservation. Since the Poomacha Wildfire even the slightest amount of rain could create erosion and mud slides.

In December of 2010, the Tribe experienced severe flooding in the campground. This flooding was declared as a Presidential Disaster Declaration known as FEMA Disaster 1952. There was severe damage to the infrastructure in the campground, including roadways, water system, and drainage systems. Heavy erosion also occurred as a result of the floods.

Picture 7 2010 Flood San Luis Rey River through the Campground



Map 6 Annual Precipitation

2.2.1.5. HIGH WINDS

A windstorm is defined by winds that have reached a constant speed of 74 miles per hour or more. Southern California experiences Santa Ana winds typically between the months of October and February. Santa Ana winds are generally defined as warm, dry winds that blow from the east or northeast (offshore). These winds occur below the passes and canyons of the coastal ranges of Southern California and in the Los Angeles basin. Santa Ana winds often blow with exceptional speed in the Santa Ana Canyon (the canyon from which it derives its name). Forecasters at the NWS in Oxnard and San Diego usually place speed minimums on these winds and reserve the use of "Santa Ana" for winds greater than 25 knots.

The complex topography of Southern California combined with various atmospheric conditions creates numerous scenarios that may cause widespread or isolated Santa Ana events. Commonly, Santa Ana winds develop when a region of high pressure builds over the Great Basin (the high plateau east of the Sierra Mountains and west of the Rocky Mountains including most of Nevada and Utah). Clockwise circulation around the center of this high pressure area forces air down slope from the high plateau. The air warms as it descends toward the California coast at the rate of 5 degrees F per 1000 feet due to compressional heating. Thus, compressional heating provides the primary source of warming. The air

is dry since it originated in the desert, and it dries out even more as it is heated.

Wind speeds are typically north to east at 35 knots through and below passes and canyons with gusts to 50 knots. Stronger Santa Ana winds can have gusts greater than 60 knots over widespread areas and gusts greater than 100 knots in favored areas. Frequently, the strongest winds in the basin occur during the night and morning hours due to the absence of a sea breeze. The sea breeze which typically blows onshore daily, can moderate the Santa Ana winds during the late morning and afternoon hours.

Santa Ana winds are an important forecast challenge because of the high fire danger associated with them. Also, unusually high surf conditions on the northeast side of the Channel Islands normally accompany a Santa Ana event. Other hazards include wind damage to property, turbulence and low-level wind shear for aircraft, and high wind dangers for boaters.

Tropical Storm Hilary impacted the Reservation August 19-21, 2023. The damages were similar to those experienced from the severe storms of 2022-2023 resulting in DR-4683 as well as the flooding of DR-4422 on Valentine's Day, 2019. President Biden declared the Hilary damage as DR-4743. Roofs were destroyed on four homes and damaged on the Gymnasium roof.

2.2.1.6. LANDSLIDES AND LIQUEFACTION

Landslides occur when masses of rock, earth, or debris move down a slope, including rock falls, deep failure of slopes, and shallow debris flows. Landslides are influenced by human activity (mining and construction of buildings, railroads, and highways) and natural factors (geology, precipitation, and topography). Frequently they accompany other natural hazards such as floods, earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions. Although landslides sometimes occur during earthquake activity, earthquakes are rarely their primary cause. The most common cause of a landslide is an increase in the down slope gravitational stress applied to slope materials (over steepening). This may be produced either by natural processes or by human activities. The undercutting of a valley wall by stream erosion or of a sea cliff by wave erosion are ways in which slopes may be naturally over steepened. Other ways include excessive rainfall or irrigation on a cliff or slope. Another type of soil failure is slope wash, the erosion of slopes by surface-water runoff. The intensity of slope wash is dependent on the discharge and velocity of surface runoff and on the resistance of surface materials to erosion. Surface runoff and velocity is greatly increased in urban and suburban areas due to the presence of roads, parking lots, and buildings, which have zero filtration capacities and provide generally smooth surfaces that do not slow down runoff. Mudflows are another type of soil failure and are defined as flows or rivers of liquid mud down a hillside. They occur when water accumulates under the ground, usually following long and heavy rain falls. If there is no brush, tree, or ground cover to hold the soil, mud will form and flow down the slope.

La Jolla experienced heavy mud and debris flows because of the Poomacha Fire in 2007. Due to the mud and debris flows on the reservation, the President amended the Disaster 1932 to include flooding, which in La Jolla's case constituted heavy mud flows that damaged Tribal infrastructure including roadways, water systems, power, housing, drainage systems and other utilities. Currently in 2019, the Tribe is still mitigating the impacts resulting from the floods in 2017 and 2019. The Tribe and it's residents continue to be at risk due to the lack of vegetation regrowth after a fire, making the area susceptible to flooding.

Steep slope data from SANDAG, dated 1995, for all of San Diego County and soils data for San Diego County were combined and modeled to determine areas susceptible to rain-induced landslides. Soils that are prone to movement were

determined from the database and combined with areas that have greater than 25% slope, which are prone to sliding. The combination of these two factors gives a general idea of landslide susceptibility. Localized hard copy maps developed by TAN were also reviewed. The TAN landslide susceptibility modeling takes into account more information, such as past landslides, landslide prone formations, and steep slope. The identified vulnerable assets were superimposed on top of this information, resulting in three risk/exposure estimates: 1) the aggregated exposure and building count (both dollar exposure and population) at the census block level for residential and commercial occupancies, 2) the aggregated population at risk at the census block level, and 3) the critical infrastructure at risk (schools, hospitals, airports, bridges, and other facilities of critical nature). These results were then aggregated and presented by hazard risk level per jurisdiction.

2.2.1.7. WILDFIRES AND STRUCTURAL FIRES

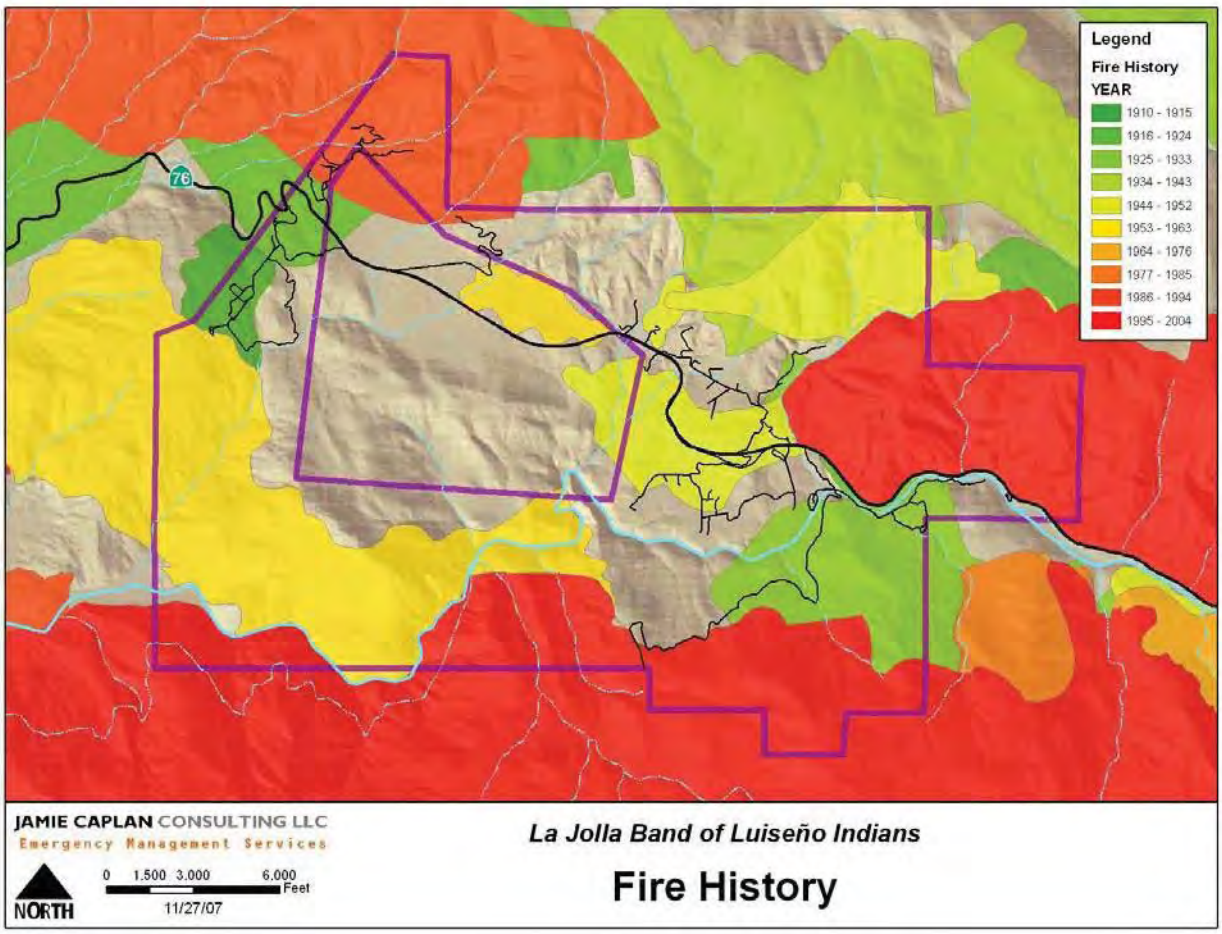
Wildfire is the most likely of the hazards to impact the Reservation. A number of wildfires have historically burned on or near the Reservation which is considered a Tier 3 high fire area! During the formation of the original plan, the 2003 wildfires in San Diego were still fresh on everyone's minds. During the writing of this update, the impacts of the 2007 Poomacha Wildfire are still remembered. Residents of the Reservation evacuated during both of these fires. The dry climate and low-lying vegetation make the area susceptible to wildfires. In addition, many of these fires are caused by humans.

The extent of wildfire is classified with The Fire Hazard Severity Zone (FHSZ). Maps (see https://osfm.fire.ca.gov/what-we-do/community-wildfire-preparedness-and-mitigation/fire-hazard-severity-zones) are developed using a science-based and field-tested model that assigns a hazard score based on the factors that influence fire likelihood and fire behavior. Many factors are considered such as fire history, existing and potential fuel (natural vegetation), predicted flame length, blowing embers, terrain, and typical fire weather for the area. There are three levels of hazard in the State Responsibility Areas: moderate, high, and very high. Fire Hazard Severity Zone maps evaluate "hazard," not "risk". They are like flood zone maps, where lands are described in terms of the probability level of a particular area being inundated by floodwaters, and not specifically prescriptive of impacts. "Hazard" is based on the physical conditions that create a likelihood and expected fire behavior over a 30 to 50-year period without considering mitigation measures such as home hardening, recent wildfire, or fuel reduction efforts. "Risk" is the potential damage a fire can do to the area under existing conditions, accounting for any modifications such as fuel reduction projects, defensible space, and ignition resistant building construction.

The Tribe has implemented mitigation strategies to lessen the wildfire threat. Wildfires on the Reservation or in the area of the Reservation present significant risk to the Reservation. These wildfires impact the economy on the Reservation by potentially causing widespread destruction of homes and critical facilities. In addition, the limited access in and out of the Reservation increases the danger to residents and creates problems during an evacuation. The top priority mitigation strategy was construction of a $100,000 fire station. This was magnificently accomplished although it cost the Tribe $1,000,000 of its own funds. Now a new strategy if to obtain funds for firefighters to house the station.

Picture 8 Burnt Hills from the Poomacha Wildfire

Picture 8 a. Poomacha Wildfire Remains



Map 7 Fire History

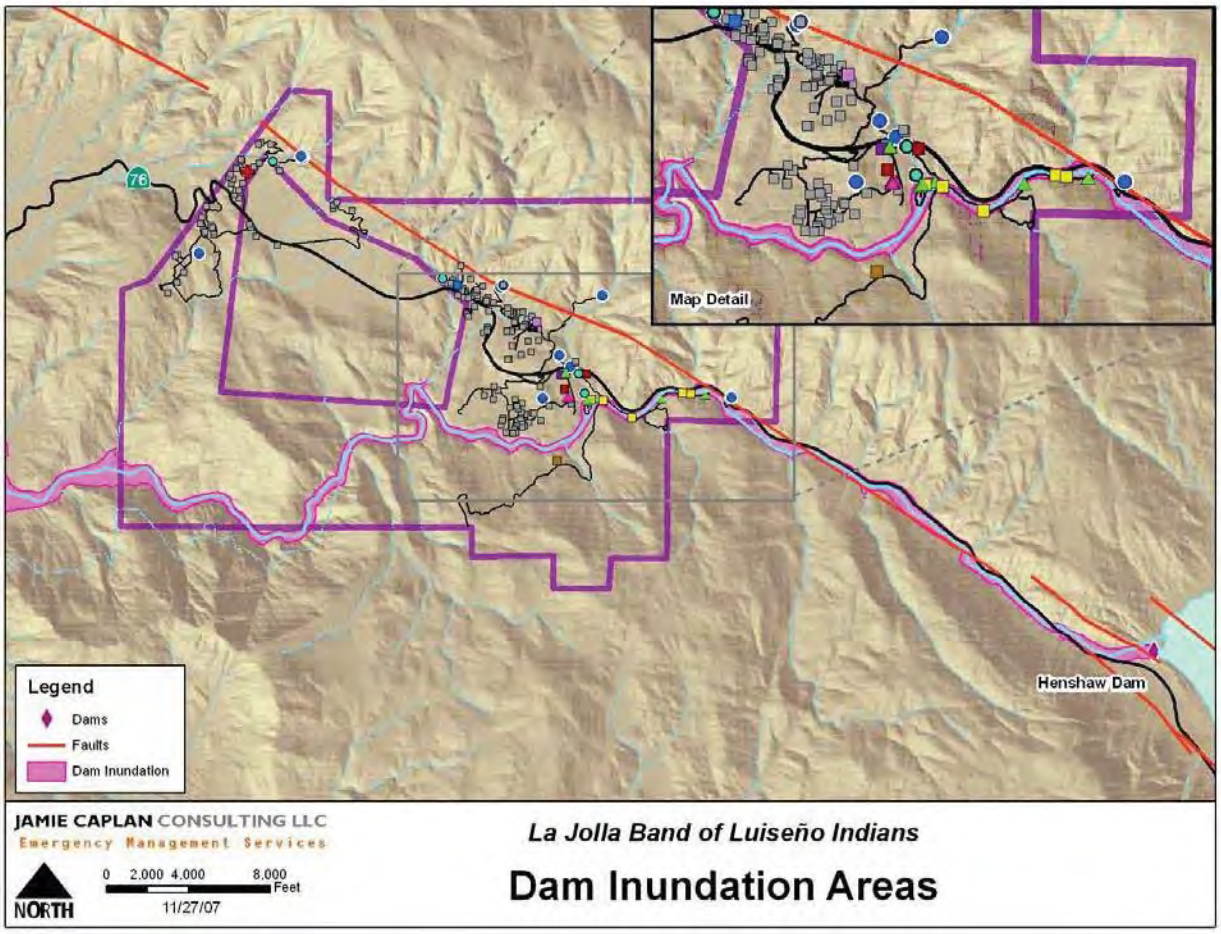
2.2.2. TECHNOLOGICAL HAZARDS

2.2.2.1. DAM FAILURE

Dam failures can result in severe flood events. When a dam fails, a large quantity of water is suddenly released with a great potential to cause human casualties, economic loss, lifeline disruption, and environmental damage. A dam failure is usually the result of age, poor design, or structural damage caused by a major event such as an earthquake or flood. The Lake Henshaw Dam (Henshaw Dam), located east of the Reservation, is the only dam that could potentially fail and adversely impact the Reservation. Henshaw Dam is a hydraulically- filled dam built in 1922, and it is built on the Elsinore Fault Zone (EFZ). The EFZ is an active, major fault zone and an earthquake on the EFZ could potentially cause significant damage to Henshaw Dam.

For this reason, the State of California Division of Dam Safety required that earthquake retrofit measures be implemented for Henshaw Dam. Retrofit measures included cutting a 30-foot deep notch in the spillway to reduce the amount of water that the lake can hold. The State also required construction of rock-and-wire

gabions along the downstream face of the dam to retard the release of water from the dam, should a catastrophic failure occur. Dam failure inundation data was reviewed to see what impacts a failure of the Henshaw Dam could have on the Reservation. If the reservoir was close to full at current capacity and a 7.0 earthquake occurred on the EFZ near the dam, serious structural damage could be expected. The dam would likely fail, with the rock-and-wire gabions attenuating the release of flood waters. Engineering calculations estimate that flood waters would flow down the San Luis Rey River and would reach the Reservation in approximately 15 minutes. Per calculations, the flood waters would be 75-90 feet deep as they passed through the La Jolla Indian Campground, causing catastrophic damage to this part of the Reservation. The flood waters would continue to flow down the river, traversing unpopulated sections of the Reservation before flowing onto the Rincon Indian Reservation. Specific information regarding Henshaw Dam is located in the La Jolla Reservation Profile, and more information on flood impacts is included below in the flood section.

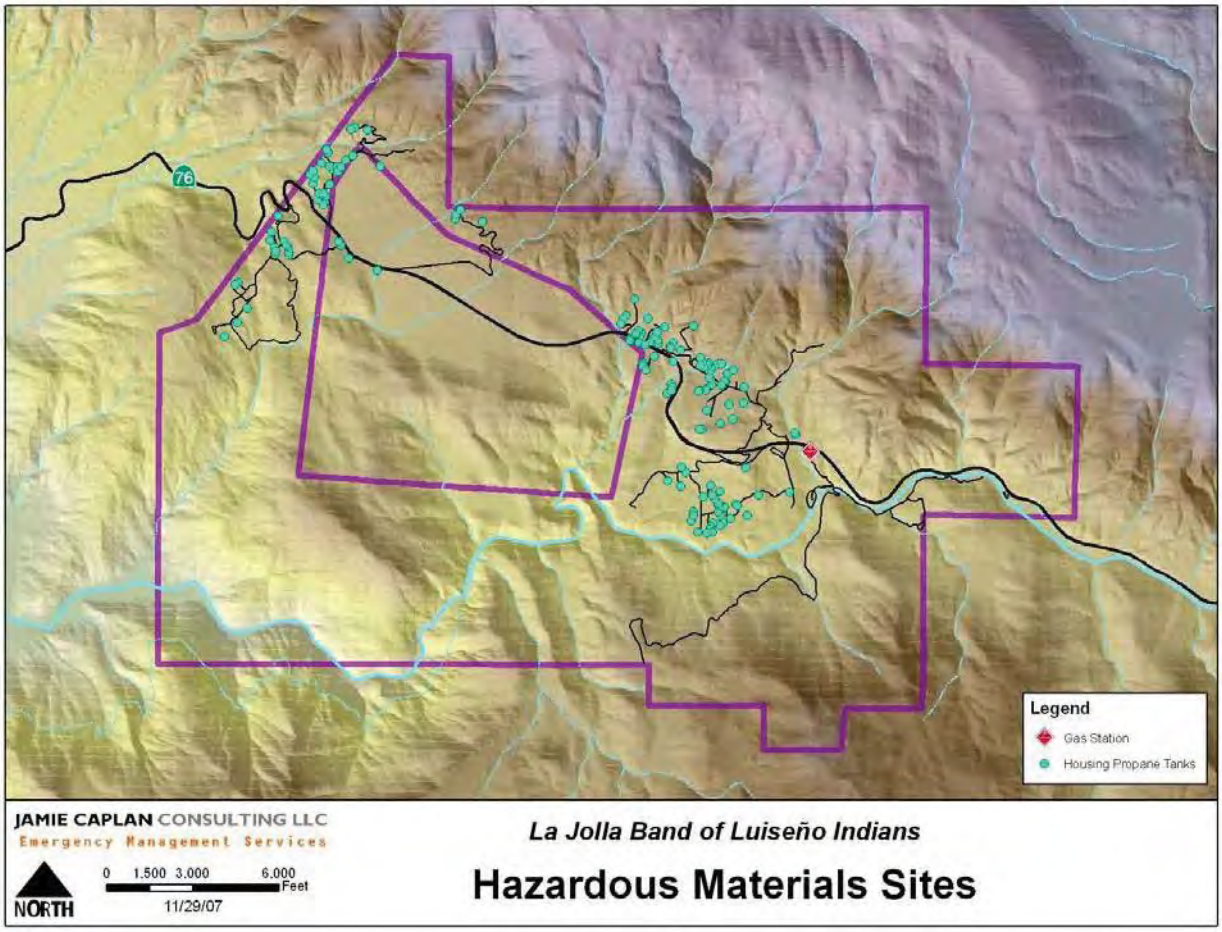


Map 8 Dam Inundation areas

2.2.3.1. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

The hazardous materials considered for this plan include materials stored on the Reservation at individual homes,

the Trading Post Gas Station, materials transported on Route 76 which intersects the Reservation, and the San Onofre nuclear plant located on the coast in San Diego County, approximately fifty miles from the Reservation. The location of each of these materials is shown in Map 9.



Map 9 Hazardous Materials Sites

2.2.2.2. CYBER ATTACKS

Cyber-attacks are becoming more widely understood as an imminent threat to government, businesses and personal identities. The Tribe recognizes this threat and sees it as a potential problem in the event of a government shutdown. The La Jolla Tribal government functions and responsibilities to its community would be greatly affected if the federal government experienced a large scale cyber-attack or act of cyber terrorism. All five of the Tribe's enterprises, Campground, Zipline, Mountain Bike Park, Water Park, and Trading Post, use internet portals for patrons to make reservations and maintain communications. Critical infrastructure of the Tribe, including smart water system monitoring and metering, would be at risk.

2.2.2.3. NUCLEAR

San Onofre Nuclear Power Plant

San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station (SONGS) is a 3 unit site located ~10 miles south of San Clemente, California. As of 2013, the entire Plan has been shut down. The major safety issue, then, is the storage of radioactive waste.

Since 1980, each utility that owns a commercial nuclear power plant in the United States has been required to have both an onsite and offsite emergency response plan as a condition of obtaining and maintaining a license to operate that plant. Onsite emergency response plans are approved by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). Offsite plans (which are closely coordinated with the utility's onsite emergency response plan) are evaluated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and provided to the NRC, which must consider the FEMA findings when issuing or maintaining a license.

Federal law establishes the criterion for determining the adequacy of offsite planning and preparedness. Although construction and operation of nuclear power plants are closely monitored and regulated by the NRC, an accident, though unlikely, is possible. The potential danger from an accident at a nuclear power plant is exposure to radiation. This exposure could come from the release of radioactive material from the plant into the environment, usually characterized by a plume (cloud-like) formation. The area the radioactive release may affect is determined by the amount released from the plant, wind direction and speed, and weather conditions (i.e., rain, snow, etc.) which would quickly drive the radioactive material to the ground, hence causing increased deposition of radionuclides.

If a release of radiation occurs, the levels of radioactivity will be monitored by authorities from federal and state governments, and the utility, to determine the potential danger in order to protect the public. Radiation is any form of energy propagated as rays, waves, or energetic particles that travel through the air or a material medium. Radioactive materials are composed of atoms that are unstable. An unstable atom gives off its excess energy until it becomes stable. The energy emitted is radiation. The process by which an atom changes from an unstable state to a more stable state by emitting radiation is called radioactive decay or radioactivity. People receive some natural or background radiation exposure each day from the sun, radioactive elements in the soil and rocks, household appliances (like television sets and microwave ovens), and medical and dental x- rays.

Radioactive materials—if handled improperly—or radiation accidentally released into the environment can be dangerous because of the harmful effects of certain types of radiation on the body. The longer a person is exposed to radiation and the closer the person is to the radiation, the greater the risk. Although radiation cannot be detected by the senses (sight, smell, etc.), it is easily detected by scientists with sophisticated instruments that can detect even the smallest levels of radiation.

The Tribe stays abreast of the current conditions of the San Onofre and is aware of potential loss and damage to Tribal lands that could occur if an emergency situation. The Tribe will continue to stay informed on the status of the plant. At the time of writing this plan, SONGS is permanently closed.

2.2.3. LIFELINES

2.2.3.1. COMMUNICATIONS

The Tribe has previously relied on Tribal Digital Village for their internet service. However, the service is located within the region of the Reservation and is frequently impacted by the same hazards that affect the Reservation. For this reason, the service is not reliable during a disaster, and it has become necessary for the Tribe to purchase satellite service. The Reservation can become quickly isolated from the rest of the region when the only road, Rt. 76 is obstructed or when phone or internet service is interrupted. A back-up communication system is imperative. The Tribe has completed a Reservation-wide Broadband network design and is seeking funds to construct it from the U.S. National Telecommunication and Information Administration Tribal Broadband Connectivity Program. During the recent wildfires Tribal leaders relied upon a phone tree and personal cell phones for communication. Further, the Tribe has developed a cybersecurity policy and is seeking funds for its implementation. Appendix D includes an article about how the Indian Tribes became isolated during disasters due to loss of communications.

2.2.3.2. TRANSPORTATION

Transportation hazards are incidents involving air, rail, or highway transport of goods or passenger travel resulting in1property damage, death or serious injury. The incidents can be caused by transportation of hazardous materials, earthquake, hazardous weather or other hazardous conditions affecting the uninterrupted flow of transportation and/or public safety. The major transportation system that operates on and around the La Jolla Reservation is Rt. 76.

In Southern California, Native American tribes, the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), and the San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) are taking an active approach to building relationships and improving coordination in transportation planning. By working together with the parties that participate in the SANDAG Transportation meetings, tribes have developed a greater voice to articulate their transportation needs. The benefits of this approach are exemplified by the Tribal participation and adoption of the La Jolla Tribal Long Range Transportation Plan.

In 2023 the Tribe was awarded a planning grant from SANDAG to assess the reservation for safe pathways on its artery roads. A safety audit was performed and because of the planning grant, the Tribe is in a good position to look for additional funding opportunities to address safe transportation routes. A complementary Highway Safety Study was completed in 2023 by U.C. Berkeley in collaboration with the La Jolla Public Works Department.

The opportunities for tribal involvement and improved consultation in California are currently enormous. Many tribes are familiar with the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act as well as the transportation planning process. As a result, tribes often are contacted to discuss potential impacts on tribal lands after a project already has been planned, at a time when making changes in the project will be costly and difficult. Earlier involvement of tribes in working with Caltrans, MPOs, and other entities in the transportation planning process would help tribes play a more meaningful role in shaping planning decisions and in developing projects that are more sensitive to the context of their lands and the transportation needs of tribal members.

By working together in a regional consortium, tribes have a greater voice to articulate their transportation needs. Without

this consortium, the voices and concerns of the individual tribes may not have been heard. Consortia bring together the interests of diverse tribes and help pool resources to improve tribal transportation planning activities and coordination with other agencies.

Interest in working with tribes must exist at all levels of an organization, starting with top leadership and extending down to all staff. Also, the elected officials of SANDAG's Borders Committee are taking a leadership role in strengthening government to government relations with the tribes in the region.

The establishment of a mechanism for tribes to take important issues directly to the Caltrans Director, through the Native American Advisory Committee, has been critical in ensuring that tribes are heard by key decision makers and in building trust among tribal members.

Increased and earlier involvement in the transportation planning process would help tribes play a more meaningful role in shaping project decisions and in developing projects that are more sensitive to the context of their lands and tribal transportation needs.

2.2.3.3. UTILITIES

The Reservation relies upon electricity from SDG&E. This service is beyond their control to maintain. Blackouts do occur on the Reservation and, because they are in a geographically remote location, may last for days. The Tribe maintains an independent water and sewer system that draws water from wells on the Reservation. Maintenance of this system is essential. The addition of backup generators is important for the Tribe in the event of a disaster both to maintain accessibility to the water system and to power Tribal emergency operations. The recent flood disasters of 2019 2022-2023 and 2023 have stressed the need for development and implementation of mitigation strategies to protect water supply infrastructure including wells, pumps, tanks, and distribution lines.

2.2.4. PREVIOUS OCCURRENCES OF EACH HAZARD

Table 9 below shows some of the disaster occurrences the Reservation has experienced. A complete list of major disaster declarations, emergency declarations, and fire management assistance declarations are in Appendices E and F.

Table 9 Previous Hazard Occurrences

Hazard Category	Specific Hazard	Previous Occurrences on the Reservation
Natural Hazards	Drought	A significant drought has not impacted the Reservation.
	Earthquakes	Several minor earthquakes have occurred and a magnitude 7.5 is possible. A 7.2 earthquake rattled Baja California and the entire Southern California region in 2011.
	Extreme Heat	Occasional heat waves do occur.

	Floods	Most recently, in 2023 the Tribe was greatly impacted by the FEMA Presidentially Declared DR-4743. The Tribe is still mitigating the damage caused by the floods from 2019 (DR-4422) and severe storms of 2022-23 (DR-4683) . In addition, in 2007, as a result of the fires extreme flooding was included in the on the original Presidential Disaster Declaration # 1592. Cloudbursts – In 1929 or 1930, there was a terrible cloud burst that caused water to run down the canyon behind the church. It was so bad that many of the graves were washed out and human remains had to be reburied.
	High Winds	Santa Ana winds may fuel wildfires as they did during the October 2007 Poomacha Wildfire. They may also cause power outages. Tropical Storm Hilary blew the roofs off 5 houses 8/19/2023
	Landslides and Liquefaction	As a result of the floods in 2019, 2022 and 2023, the Tribe experienced mudslides and heavy debris flow. Infrastructure was damaged as a result of the trees, boulders and other debris which were washed through the campground.
	Wildfires and Structural Fires	In 2003 the San Diego wildfires burned the Reservation; in 2007 the Poomacha Wildfire burned 91% of the Reservation. Wildfires continue to be a threat. There have also been house fires.
Technological Hazards	Dam Failure	There has not been a dam failure.
	Hazardous Materials	Minor hazardous material incidents have occurred.
	Cyber Attacks	No cyber-attacks have occurred directly affecting La Jolla.
	Nuclear Incidents	There has not been a nuclear incident.
Lifelines	Communications	Communications are frequently disrupted leaving the Tribe isolated. Internet communication is powered by solar energy and relies upon line of sight. During winter months this mode of communication is greatly impacted. New 10G has been acquired from AT&T
	Transportation Utilities • Blackout - Electricity • Water • Sewer	Route 76 is closed regularly due to accidents, downed power line, flooding and landslides. Blackout conditions do occur regularly which impact communications as well as water lines. There are frequent PSPS. Floods have exposed and undermined lines and reduced access To Pumps, Tanks, and Well

2.2.5. PROBABILITY OF FUTURE EVENTS FOR EACH HAZARD ADDRESSED IN THE PLAN

Earthquakes, flooding, landslides and wildfires are the most probable hazards to occur and have a significant impact on the La Jolla Reservation and its residents. We know an earthquake will occur, but it is not clear when. With an active fault running through the Reservation, earthquake preparedness and mitigation planning are essential. Wildfires are a threat to the area because of the dry climate and vegetation. History proves that these fires will occur and have deadly consequences. Landslides in the area are probable following an earthquake or wildfire. A landslide following a wildfire induced by rain is most likely. Wildfires destroy vegetation that may hold a hillside in place; when it rains following a wildfire the hills slide, often with tremendous consequence.

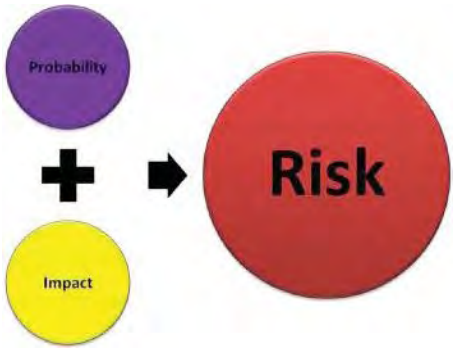


Figure 4 Risk Formula

Determining risk includes understanding probability and impact, a simple diagram is Figure 6. In the original mitigation plan, earthquake, landslide and wildfire were rated with the highest risk. In the 2007 plan update, flood was added to this list. Also, due to the Santa Ana winds which fueled the Poomacha Wildfire, wind has been moved to moderate risk from low risk. The updated risk determination for each hazard in this plan is displayed in Figure 5.

The categories of low, moderate and high were evaluated using the formula above. Each hazard was given a probability score on a scale of 1 to 5 with five being very high probability**. The probability is defined as:**

1 = Not occur

2 = Doubtful – not likely

3= Possible – could occur

4= Probable – very likely to occur

5= Inevitable– will occur in the next 5 years

Each hazard was also given a score on a scale of 1 to 4 to rank impact with four being catastrophic impact and one being minor impact. The scores and the result in risk can be seen below in Table 9, the hazards are in order of high to low risk.

Figure 5 Table 10 Risk Evaluation Table

Hazard	Probability	Impact	Risk
Flooding	5	4	9
Landslides and Liquefaction	5	4	9
Wildfires and Structural Fires	4	4	8
Earthquake	4	3	7
Lifeline Incidents	5	4	9
High Winds	4	3	7
Hazardous	3	3	6

Nuclear Incidents	2	4	6
Dam Failure	2	4	6
Cyber Attacks	4	4	8
Extreme Heat	2	2	4
Drought	3	3	6

2.2.6. ASSESSING VULNERABILITY BY JURISDICTION

This updated risk assessment looked at the four main areas on the Reservation, west side, east side, Tribal Administration and the campground. Vulnerability on the Reservation has changed due to the Poomacha Wildfire and the 2019, 2022 and 2023 flooding. The vulnerability to the campground has increased because it has become known that the RV portion of the campground is located within an alluvial fan. Flooding, mud flow and landslide risk has increased exponentially due to the bare hills left as a result of the Poomacha Wildfire. The RV portion of the campground is the biggest income generating source for the Tribe. Therefore, the campground's vulnerability to flooding must be considered a top priority when determining mitigation strategies. The homes on the east side of the Reservation are slightly less vulnerable to flooding and landslides than the homes on the west side of the Reservation. The Church Road residential area is especially vulnerable because it sits just below a steep portion of Palomar Mountain. In terms of the other hazards such as earthquakes, the Reservation as a whole is equally vulnerable. All of the four priority hazards could affect the Tribe's critical facilities. Flooding, Landslides, Wildfires and Earthquakes have equal potential to cause damage to existing buildings and critical infrastructure. Vulnerability to the mentioned areas on the reservation are recognized as well as to existing buildings such as pump houses, Fire Department facilities, Administration buildings and trailers, gas station and store.

All new infrastructure will be impacted the same as the existing facilities.

2.2.7. BAER TEAM ASSESSMENT

The BAER Team is a National Interagency Response Team under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior. According to a BAER 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 as a result of the recent wildfires. One of the primary concerns is the potential threat of flooding and mud flows." Following the BAER Team assessment they provided an Emergency Stabilization Plan. In addition to the revised risk assessment and the reviewed 2007 strategies, the 2007 Burned Area Emergency Response (BAER) Team's report was considered when creating mitigation strategies.

The BAER Team report includes the following assessments and recommendations. "During major storm events, low water crossings, culverts, and other sections of roadways can be expected to flood or experience significant surface erosion as a result of the effects to watershed conditions from the fires. Flood events will erode and/or deposit sediment, organic debris, and boulders on roadways, making them impassable and unsafe. This specification provides for maintenance and removal of sediment, debris, and rock fall from BIA/ tribal roadways and for providing assistance for county and state roadways within the Poomacha and Witch Fires that occur on tribal lands."

Picture 9 Wildfire on the Reservation

The BAER Team recommended that roads be inspected after storms to determine if improvements are required. They also recommended, "Remove sediment and debris from irrigation diversions. It is anticipated that there will be higher than normal flow events with increased sediment loadings to the irrigation diversions on the La Jolla Reservation as a result of the Poomacha Fire. Increased maintenance activities following high runoff events will ensure proper functioning of the irrigation systems and minimize potential damage to facilities. Irrigation systems include the Cedar Creek, Luket, and Yapitcha."[27] "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. Installation of automated stream gauges, rain gauges, radio- repeaters, weather stations, warning sirens and base stations to provide downstream warnings to these communities will alleviate some of the risks to life and property in these communities. Additional details concerning the early warning system can be found in the Watershed Assessment. Appendix B is a FEMA Press release explaining the multitude of agencies involved in the burn assessment.

2.3. ASSESSING VULNERABILITY TO CRITICAL FACILITIES

2.3.1. CRITICAL FACILITIES IN THE IDENTIFIED HAZARD AREAS

For purposes of this plan, five types of critical facilities have been designated; they are the La Jolla Fire Department, Businesses, Cultural Sites, Tribal Buildings and Utilities. Structures not designated as critical on the Reservation include individual homes and privately owned businesses. The committee reviewed the structures identified in our 2019 Plan and there has been one new critical facility built; the La Jolla Tribal Fire Station. The identified four top hazards still affect all of these identified critical facilities. The planning committee team reviewed the hazards previously listed in the 2019 Plan and all hazard types still could affect these facilities. Although our previous plan indicated we were planning for future development, the Tribe has not had the funding available to initiate the projects, although the Tribe has added approximately 15 homes since the 2019 Plan. The FEMA TRIBAL MITIGATION Planning Handbook is a useful tool for assessing vulnerability.

The La Jolla Fire Department maintains a Type 1 Engine, Type 3 Truck and Quick Attack truck along with one response vehicle. They now have a fire house and training facility which will house the trucks. The Reservation is prone to wildfires and has experienced several serious house fires, for this reason the Reservation residents rely heavily on the fire department. The Tribe has recently submitted a FEMA SAFER application to provide for 24/7 firefighter coverage. It has also submitted a FEMA AFG application to provide the new firefighters with turnout gear.

Wildfires, Floods, Debris Flows create the greatest vulnerability for the fire station and its operations in terms of hindering emergency response and creating emergencies beyond the capacity of manpower and equipment to handle as well as presenting obstacles to access for providing for public safety.

Picture 10 and 10a New La Jolla Fire Station

Tribal Annex including Natural Resources, Forestry, Environmental Protection, Avellaka Program, and Historic Preservation. Storage Trailers.

New Elders Hall in Foreground

There are four businesses on the Reservation designated as critical. The brand new water park is included. The campground has been an economic base for the Tribe since 1938. Recent additions include the Zipline and Mountain Bike Park . The Trading Post is a Tribal enterprise; it is considered a critical facility because it has gasoline and a small store. It is the only such facility on the Reservation. The campground is the Tribe's primary source of revenue. During the summer season, the campground can gross up to $800,000. Moving the RV Park portion of the campground to a safer location is one of the mitigation strategies in the next chapter of this plan. Wildfires, Floods, Debris Flows create the greatest vulnerability for the enterprises including the need to evacuate patrons and recover from the impacts by restoring the businesses to operating condition.

The Tribe maintains a domestic water operation collecting fees from homeowners. The pumps, well, tanks, and distribution lines are critical assets. Wildfires, Floods, Debris Flows create the greatest vulnerability in terms of blocking access to the daily operations and maintenance activities that are required to assure domestic water delivery.

For the purposes of this plan, six cultural sites have been identified, two churches and four cemeteries. Wildfires, Floods, and Debris Flows create the greatest vulnerability to these sites. The Reservation does have additional cultural sites, but they are not known to the contractors or the public. Their location and description are held secret by the Tribe and protected under the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 as well as the Freedom of Information Act. For purposes of mitigation, the Tribal Office of Historic Preservation (THPO) will coordinate with the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and the National Park Service (NPS) regarding the specifics of cultural sites. According to the BAER Team report, eight of the 45 recorded archaeological sites on the La Jolla Reservation were assessed and two of the sites (both cemeteries) were recommended for mitigation treatment.

Picture 11 Tribal Hall

The Tribal Hall is currently located in what was the Education Building. The building has a reception area, 3 offices, 3 large rooms, a full kitchen, men's and women's restroom and Council Chambers. The Tribe has a gymnasium also which is located next to the Education Building. The Tribal Hall is used for all Tribal meetings, cultural gatherings, birthdays and weddings. The Tribe has designated the Tribal Hall as the emergency operations center (EOC) and the gym as the emergency evacuation center during a disaster and this plan calls for improving the hall to handle all of the needs of an EOC. Wildfires, Floods, Debris Flows create the greatest vulnerability in terms of limiting access to the Tribal Hall.

The 2007 recent wildfire disaster, the Education Building gym became an emergency distribution center. It had clothing, water, food and other emergency supplies. The Education Building/Tribal Hall and Gym are the two permanent buildings on the Reservation owned and operated by the Tribe. The building was also used for storage and distribution of personal protective equipment (PPE) during the COVID pandemic.

Utilities on the Reservation include water, communications and electricity. They are all critical and improvements to each are included in the mitigation strategies portion of this plan. However, the Tribe only owns and maintains the water system. The domestic water system supplies water from its storage tanks through a network of pipes lying under the access road. The pipes are high pressure pipes kept in check by the road weight and compaction. Runoff flows from the Poomacha fire will accelerate erosion on the road and threatens the integrity of the water pipes. An assessment should be completed to determine risk to the La Jolla domestic water system. The Poomacha Fire burned

hill slopes above the access road leading to the domestic water system. Runoff and erosion may threaten the road and underlying water pipes.

Picture 13 Education Building

Picture 12 Gym as a Distribution Center

Picture 15 Water Towers

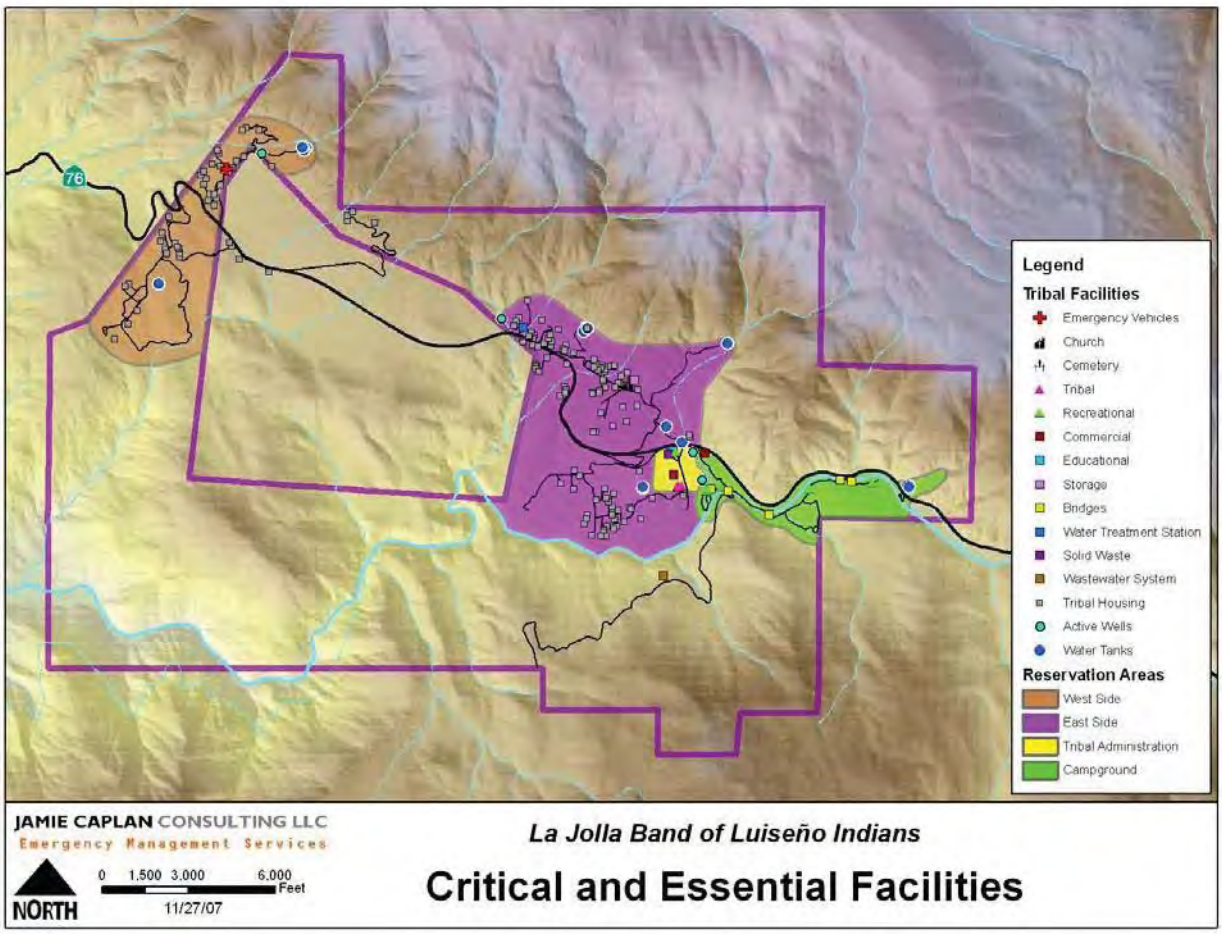
Picture 14 Wastewater Treatment Plant

Table 11 Description, location, and value of Critical Facilities

Critical Facilities	Description	Location	Value
La Jolla Fire Department	Brand new Fire Station	Diamond Hill & Hwy 76	$1,000,000
	Brush truck, Type 3	Diamond Hill & Hwy 76	$145,000
	Quick Attack Truck	Diamond Hill & Hwy 76	$57,500

	Fire Chief Vehicle – Suburban	Diamond Hill & Hwy 76	$35,000
	Type I Engine	Diamond Hill & Hwy 76	$660,000
	Emergency Vehicle	Diamond Hill & Hwy 76	$20,000
Businesses	Trading Post Steel Building, 3,200 square feet Built in 1994	Rt.76 at intersection with road to Campground Lat. 33.29673 Lon. 116.85368	$600,000 building value
	Campground		Generates $800,000 annually between Memorial Day and Labor Day
	Water Park Built 2023	Between Education Building and Administrative Trailers	$1,000,000
	Domestic Water		$2,875,000
Cultural Sites	Church Concrete, 1,000 square feet Built in 1901	Lat. 33.28331 Lon. 116.86233	
	Church	Lat. 33.28363 Lon. 116.86231	
	Rodriguez Cemetery	Lat. 33.29864 Lon. 116.90429	

	Cemetery		
Critical Facilities	**Description**	**Location**	**Value**
	Cemetery		
	Cemetery		
Tribal Buildings	Tribal Administrative Trailers (6 trailers)		Rent per month
	Education Building Stucco, 6,000 square feet	Lat. 33.27703 Lon. 116.85726	$828,000 building value
	Gym Steele/Stucco Built in 1997	Lat. 33.27689 Lon. 116.85687	$700,000 building value
	Waste Water Treatment Facility	Lat. 33.26519 Lon. 116.85931	Part of $2,875,000 water system
	Elders Hall		$1,000,000
Utilities	Waste Water Treatment Facility	Lat. 33.26519 Lon. 116.85931	Part of $2,875,000 water system
	Dump/Transfer Station		$475,000
	GSA Yard		$200,000
	Water Filtration Plant		Part of $2,875,000 water system
	Water Tanks		Part of $2,875,000 water system
	Pump Houses		
	Water Mains		Part of $2,875,000 water system



Map 10 Critical and Essential Facilities

2.3.2. CHANGES IN DEVELOPMENT ON LOSS ESTIMATES

The biggest change on the La Jolla Reservation in terms of critical facilities is the Tribal Administrative facilities moved from the trailers to the Education Building, located above the water park. This move was done in 2009. The other significant change is the water system on the Reservation has expanded and improved making it a more reliable asset to the Tribe as well as a more valuable asset. The Public Works Building also houses the Water Department. This building was condemned and removed and offices have been temporarily moved to the fire station. The Environmental Protection Office, Avellaka, THPO, and Natural Resources/Forestry Department have relocated from the terminus of Sengme Oaks to new modulars on Church Road. A new fire station has been built and is nearly ready for occupancy. Similarly, a new Elders Hall has been built and is also nearly ready for occupancy.

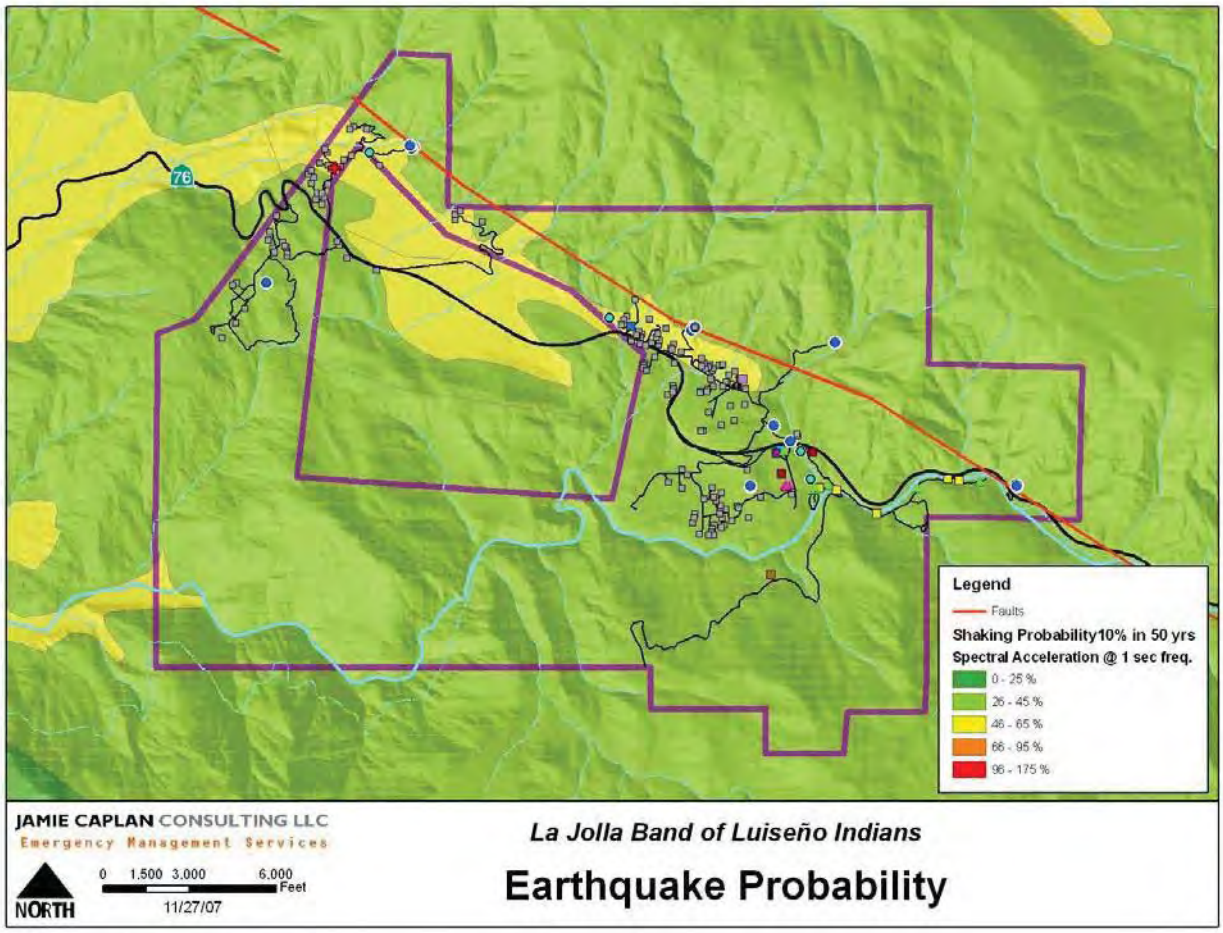
2.4. ESTIMATING POTENTIAL LOSSES TO CRITICAL FACILITIES

All of the named critical facilities are vulnerable to losses on the Reservation due to earthquakes, floods, winds, landslides and wildfires. An exact dollar amount cannot be placed on Tribal artifacts including churches and burial grounds. The other critical facilities have been given a value which can be seen in Table 10. Below is information and mapping specific to the

highest risks on the Reservation.

2.4.1.1. EARTHQUAKE

The earthquake hazard is a major concern for the La Jolla Reservation. The Elsinore Fault Zone runs through the middle of the Reservation. This fault has the potential of generating a magnitude 7.5 earthquake. It would undoubtedly impact the homes, businesses and infrastructure on the Reservation. Also, an earthquake of this magnitude would impact the infrastructure in the region which would directly impact the Reservation. Approximately 46-65% of tribally owned facilities are in the shaking zone of an earthquake along the Elsinore Fault. These include water storage tanks, the water treatment station, active water wells, the fire station, the campground structures including five bridges and the GSA yard, a church and cemetery. The bridges along the San Luis Rey River would be susceptible to liquefaction.

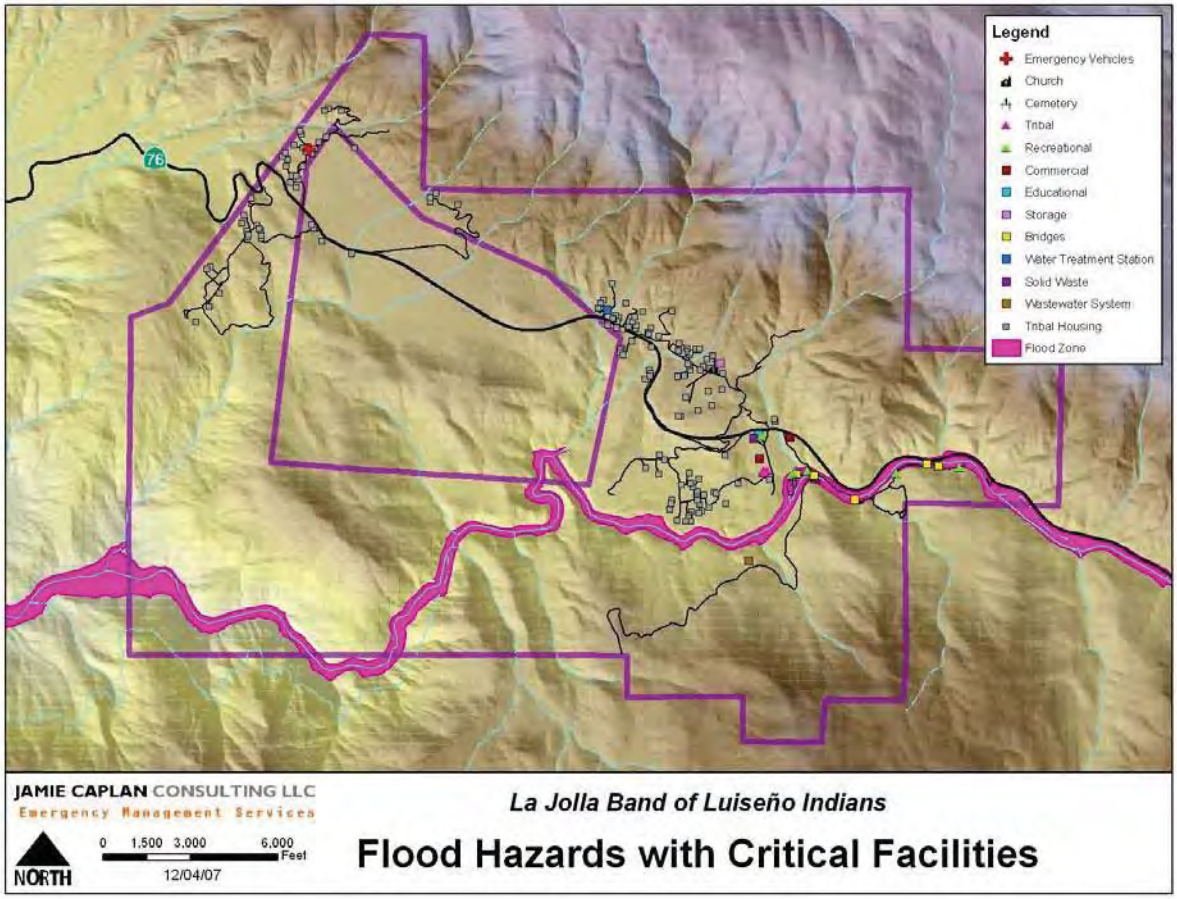


Map 11 Earthquake Probability

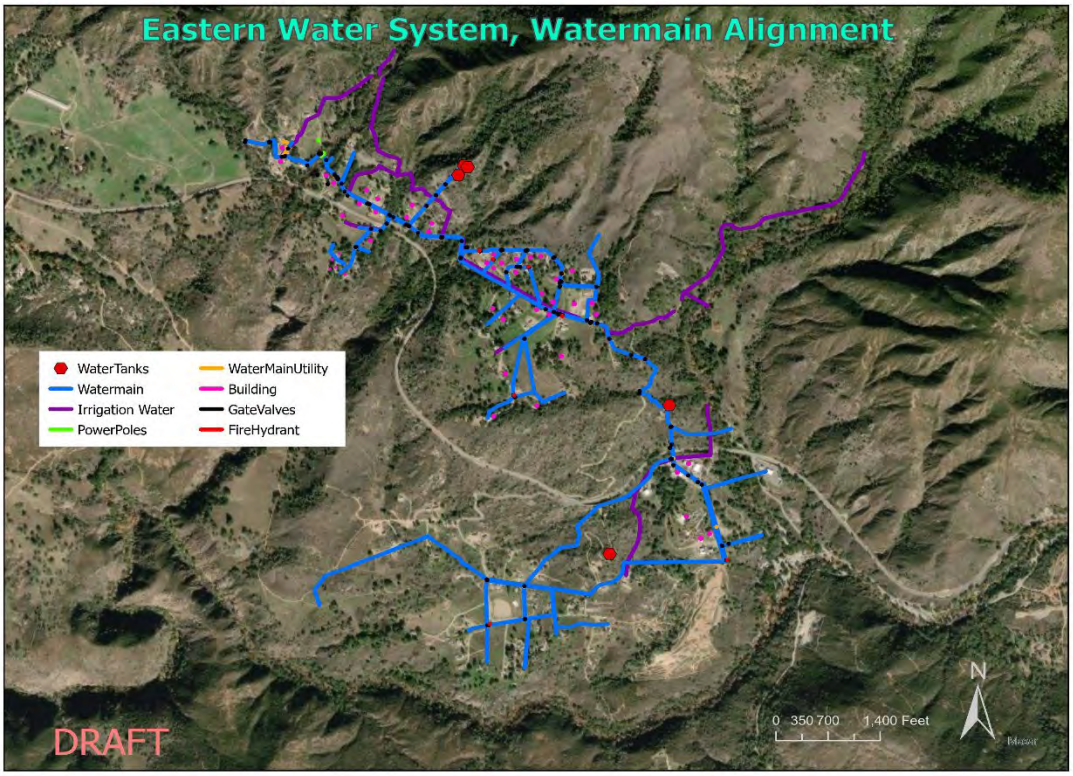
2.4.1.2. FLOOD AND LANDSLIDE

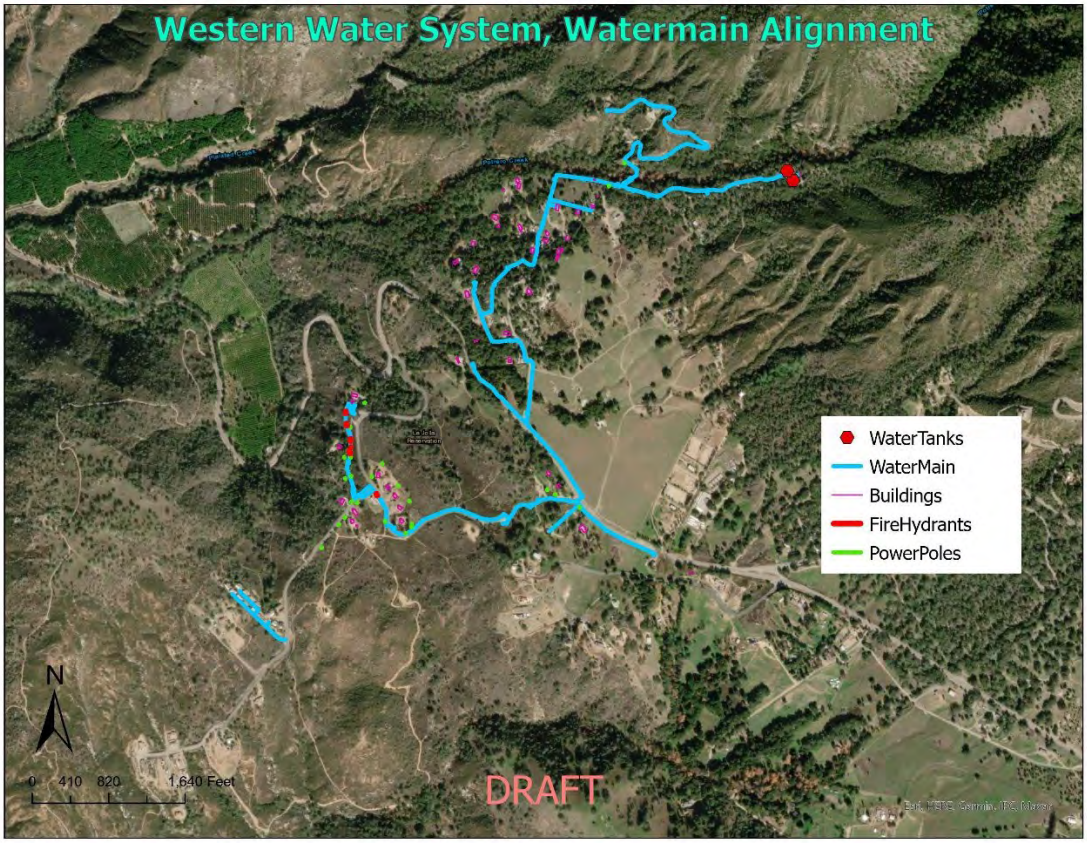
The risk of flooding from a dam breach has increased since the 2007 revision to this plan. Riverine flooding is

possible from heavy rains but still not probable. The risk of flooding, mud flows and landslides from even a small amount of rain is extremely high. The Tribe has been evacuated due to heavy rains. The Poomacha Wildfire has left the Reservation extremely vulnerable to flooding. In 2019, 2022, and 2023, the Tribe was damaged by FEMA DR-4422, DR-4683, and DR-4743. Much of the damage was done in the campground. Map 12 shows flood hazards with critical facilities. A Pre-Disaster Mitigation Flood Control Engineering project was initiated in 2020. This resulted in the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service providing $800,000 to expand flood control engineering and identify needed resilient infrastructure. Map 13 shows all of the culverts on the Reservation. The RV portion of the campground is especially susceptible to flooding because it is in an alluvial fan, however, all of the campground buildings, bridges and sites are still susceptible to landslides and flooding. The water storage tank at the end of Cedar Creek Road and the tribal lands along Route 76 are also particularly vulnerable to landslides. Appendix A is an article from the Los Angeles Times which discusses how San Diego County is preparing for mudslides as a result of the wildfires.

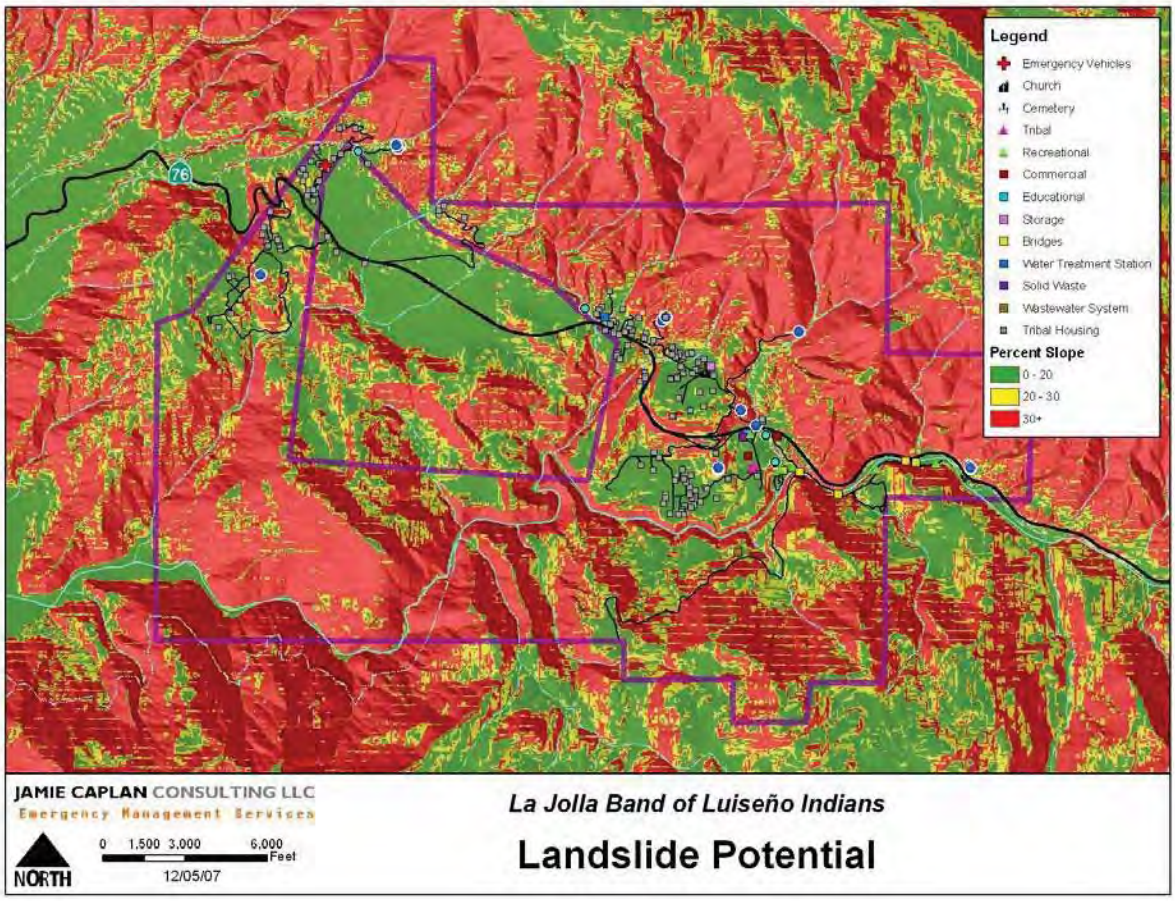


Map 12 Flood Hazards with Critical Facilities





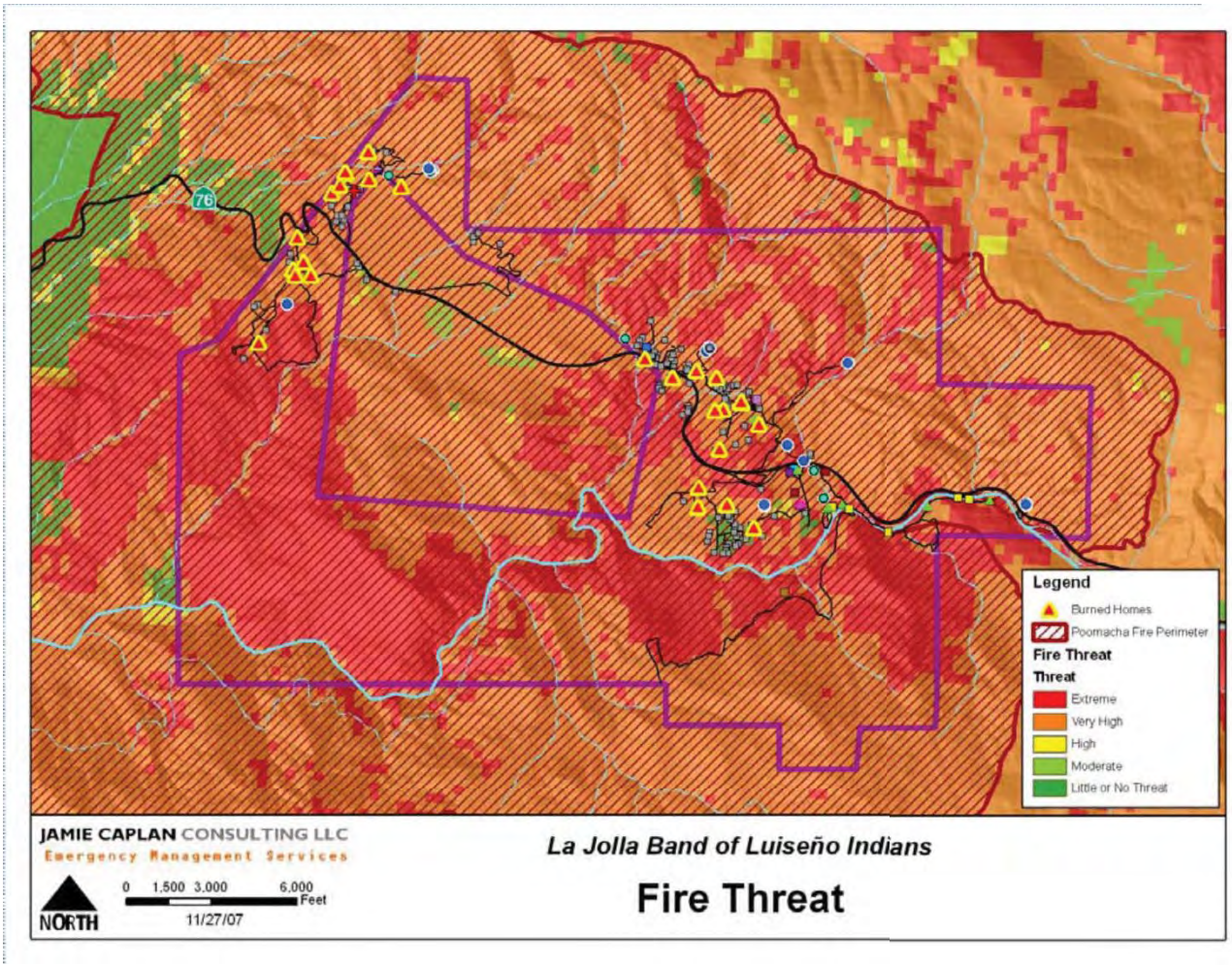
Map 13 Eastern and Western Water Systems



Map 14 Landslide Potential

2.4.1.3. WILDFIRE

The Poomacha Wildfire recently destroyed 94% of the La Jolla Reservation. It took 52 residential homes and left the hills on the Reservation without vegetation. The high Santa Ana Winds fueled this wildfire and the steep slopes on the Reservation and dry grasses made it spread quickly. Wildfire may impact the Reservation again and it will be severe due to the greasy vegetation that has grown. Map 15 shows the threat of fire on the Reservation and the homes burned in the Poomacha Wildfire. It is clear that the wildfire impacted the entire Reservation equally. All Reservation structures including utilities and critical facilities are vulnerable to wildfire.



Map 15 Wildfire Threat

3. MITIGATION STRATEGY

The original Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan adopted and approved in 2004 followed FEMA's guidelines for developing mitigation strategies. In that plan, developing mitigation strategies was the third step in the planning process. Participating in the process were the Planning Team and Tribal members. The input of the Tribe in developing the mitigation plan ensured that they took ownership of the plan and valued its implementation. A plan update was completed in 2007, 2010, 2014, and 2019. This plan will serve as the 2024 Updated Hazard Mitigation Plan.

This updated plan meets the requirements in §201.4©(3)(i) of the Federal Register/Vol. 72. To create this update, the Tribal Council, which included additional Planning Team members, met to review the original goals and objectives of the plan and to consider the potential impact of hazards on the Reservation to the people, land, and property. The Poomacha Wildfire and continuous Flood Disaster since 2010 have created a tremendous concern about flooding and landslides. As noted in the risk assessment portion of this plan, the Poomacha wildfire and its impact have re-prioritized the ranking of hazard concerns so that flooding now has the highest level of probability and impact. The mitigation goals are "broad, forward-looking statements that succinctly describe your aims," as described in FEMA 386-3.

In addition to examining the hazard profiles and risk assessment results, the Planning Team performed

a capability assessment, which is a review of the current and historic mitigation actions taken by the Tribe as well as the technical and financial capability of the Tribe. The capability assessment was revised to reflect the current abilities of the Tribe as well as work performed in the last six years.

The updated goals and objectives were created by the Tribe with review of the following documents:

- Projects performed under the 2019, 2022-23 and 2023 FEMA Public assistance programs. Prepared by Tribe and FEMA staff
- 2023 Community Economic Development Strategy
- Tribal Mitigation Planning Handbook
- FEMA 406 Hazard Mitigation projects. Prepared for DR-4683 and Dr-4743 by Tribe and FEMA staff.
- La Jolla Band of Indians, 2020. La Jolla Band of Indians Emergency Operations Plan.
- La Jolla Band of Indians, July 1, 2023. La Jolla Emergency Evacuation Plan.
- Burned Area Emergency Stabilization Plan, November 2007, DOI Interagency BAER Team

During the recent Poomacha Wildfire and 2010 Floods, the Tribe saw the benefits of having a FEMA-approved mitigation plan, as well as the benefits of mitigation in general. The 2004 and 2007 mitigation plan enabled the tribe to recognize the need for a generator and purchase one. During the Poomacha Wildfire, this generator was used to power water lines, saving, in effect, nearly half the homes on the Reservation. In addition, the Tribe has had complete support from FEMA and other federal agencies due to the existence of their approved plan. It is worth noting that both the original plan, the 2007, 2012, 2014, 2019 and this 2024 updated plan were written during times in which the Reservation was in a response and recovery mode. While the original plan was being drafted, the contractors focused on helping the Tribe understand the need for mitigation. During the drafting of the 2007 plan, the contractors were welcomed by the Tribe which had recently seen the value of mitigation.

Picture 16 Generator Used to Power Water Lines

The 2019 and 2024 plans has been drafted by both contractors and Tribal Employee integration to learn in greater detail the components needed in drafting the plan. This plan is integrated completely with the mitigation programs and initiatives already in place and recognized as priorities on the Reservation. The Tribe intends to continue to seek FEMA funding and will integrate their mitigation efforts with FEMA programs and initiatives. All mitigation projects will be monitored by Tribal Council review of quarterly reports submitted by project managers

for each project. The quarterly reports will include a description of progress made and goals achieved and will refer back to the work plan required by the Tribal Council for each project as a means of monitoring progress and goal achievement. Quarterly reports will be presented at community meetings so that the whole Tribe remains involved in mitigation and aware of progress made. The goals and objectives below satisfy the Tribe's primary concerns for the safety of their people, their land and their property.

3.1. TRIBAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

The capability assessment is conducted in order to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the Tribe in terms of mitigating risks. This analysis will point to shortfalls and weaknesses as well positive measures already in place. The capability assessment serves as the foundation for designing an effective hazard mitigation strategy. It not only helps establish the goals and objectives for the La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians mitigation plan but also ensures that those goals and objectives are realistically achievable under local conditions. The capability assessment includes a comprehensive examination of the following capabilities: (program documentation has been reviewed but not included for each program), and it meets 201.4©(3)(ii) requirements as outlined in the Federal Register.

Table 12 Capability Assessment Components

Current Programs and Policies	• Political Capability • Land Use Management Systems and Regulations • Floodplain Management Regulations • Mitigation Projects • Authority and Representation: Who makes the decisions and how are they influenced by the people they govern? Is mitigation an important issue to the community?
Technical Capability	• What kind of technical resources does the Tribe have to help with mitigation techniques?
Fiscal Capability	• What kind of funding does the Tribe have or have access to that will allow them to mitigate for disasters?
Historical Assessment of Past Development Efforts	• Historical events and past developments are taken into account when determining where current work needs to be done.
Analysis and Evaluation of Capability Data	Proposed activities should be classified as those which • Can be carried out easily, without a change in the law • Require only a change in the regulations • Can be implemented with only a change in practice or • Require new authorization

Capability Assessment Conclusions	• La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians has the ability to apply for grant funding for mitigation projects. They have the administrative capabilities to manage the grants. • La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians will continue to rely on consulting expertise for mitigation, preparedness, and response and recovery operations.

3.2. CURRENT PROGRAMS AND POLICIES

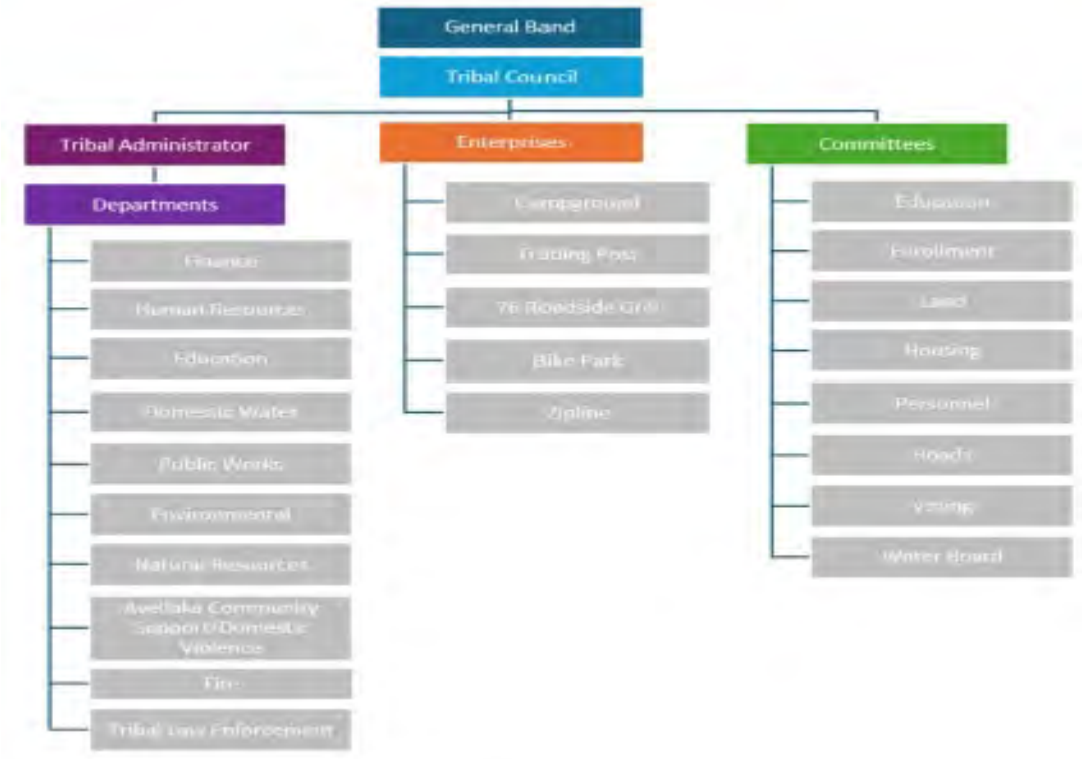
The current grant programs are outlined below.

3.2.1. POLITICAL CAPABILITY – TRIBAL ORGANIZATION

The tribal government structure consists of a five-member elected Executive Committee including Tribal Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Treasurer, Secretary, and one Member-at-large and is governed by the La Jolla General membership. Elections are held every two years in December and the Tribe has recently (2010) revised the Constitution to have the Tribal Council hold staggered terms.

All of the Tribal Members are involved with the decisions made on the Reservation; however, the Tribal Council oversees day-to-day Tribal business. The table below illustrates the human resource hierarchy functioning on the Reservation.

Figure 6 Tribal Organizational Chart



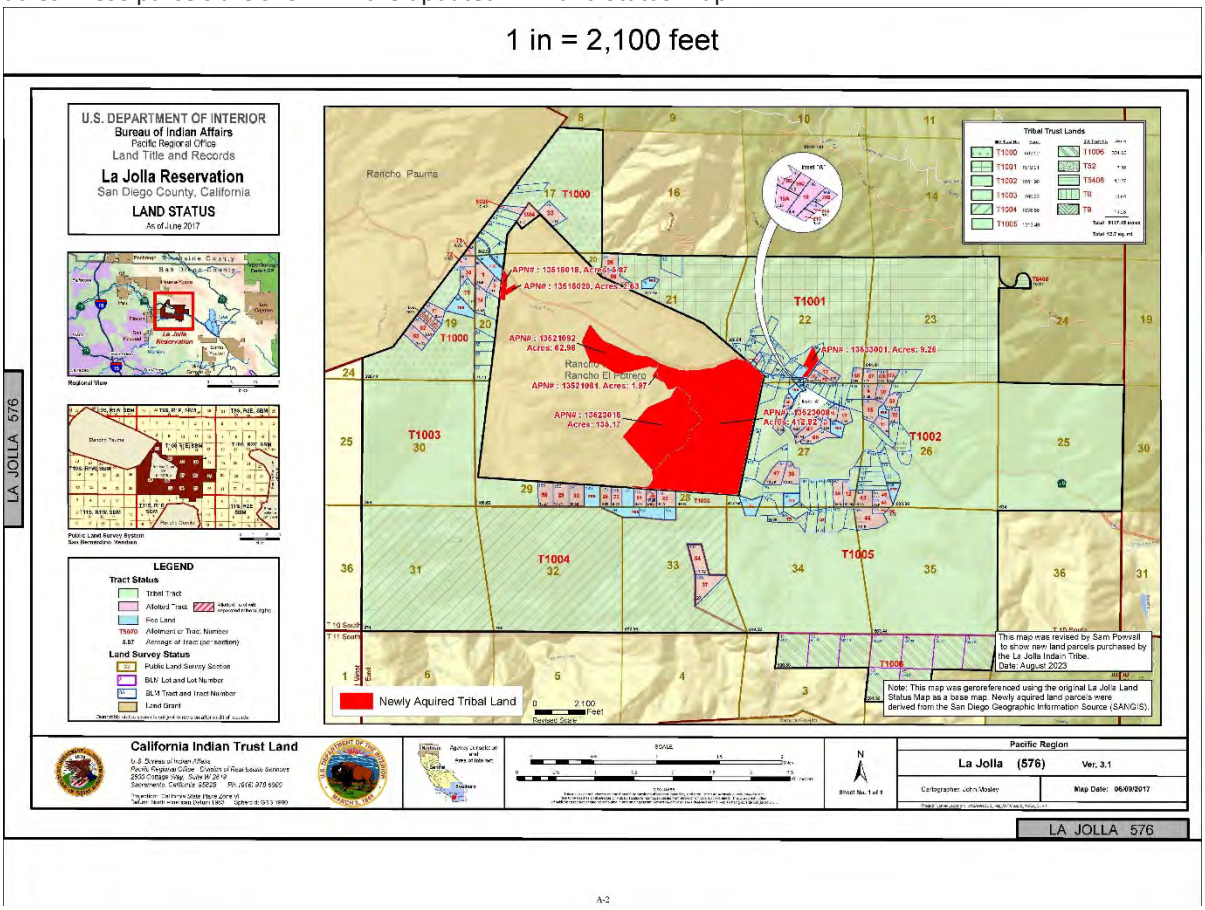
3.2.2. LEGAL AND REGULATORY CAPABILITIES

Table 13 Tribal Ordinances and Regulations

Regulatory Tools (ordinances, codes, plans)	Comments Regarding Pre-Disaster, Post-Disaster and Sustainable Development
a. Building code	The Tribe adopted a universal building code (IBC)
b. Zoning ordinance	Residential and economic development areas.
c. Subdivision ordinance or regulations	Utilizes the Tribe's land and water ordinances.
d. Special purpose ordinances (floodplain management, storm water management, hillside or steep slope ordinances, wildfire ordinances, hazard setback requirements)	Permit is not needed, but individuals are expected to call the Fire Department in Valley Center for permission
e. Growth management ordinances (also called smart growth" or anti-sprawl programs)	50 new homes are predicted to be built in the next ten years The Tribe does have a specific sustainable development plan.
f. Site plan review requirements	General Council
g. General or comprehensive plan	Yes
h. A capital improvements plan	No
i. An economic development plan	Yes
j. An emergency response plan	Only for hazardous materials
k. A post-disaster recovery plan	Yes
l. A post-disaster recovery ordinance	No
m. Real estate disclosure requirements	No

3.2.3. LAND USE MANAGEMENT

The Reservation has several types of land designation which can be seen in the map below. The 2023 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy sets forth a land allocation plan. Allotted land is feral land which has been set aside for the exclusive use of an Indian who is called the allottee. Fee land is land that is no longer held in trust. Allotted minerals are minerals on allotted lands. The Tribe intends to develop two areas on the Reservation for additional housing. In addition, they plan to build a destination resort and casino. In 2018 the Tribe acquired 548 acres in Cuca Ranch. In 2020 they added four smaller parcels totaling 12 acres. In 2023 they acquired an additional 64 acres adjacent to the 548 acres These parcels are shown in the updated BIA Land Status Map



Map 16 Land Status

3.2.4. CURRENT MITIGATION PROJECTS

The current mitigation projects include those being implemented from both the 2019 and 2024 plans. The Reservation is currently in a state of disaster recovery. The Tribe maintains mitigation as a priority, and they are implementing strategies to lessen the impact of landslides as fast as they can.

3.3. TECHNICAL CAPABILITIES

The Reservation has technical capabilities that include firefighting, law enforcement, GIS, planning, grant writing, financial management, first aid and CPR. For a small population they have a breadth of

technical skills and resources. Their biggest resource, however, is the closeness of their community. They utilize their personal resources for the benefit of the Tribe during times of disaster.

The Tribal Broadband Connectivity Program funded a Reservation-wide Broadband Network design. An application has been submitted to construct the $3,000,000 worth of improvements. In 2010, the Tribe purchased 10G Fiber to the Tribal Hall from AT&T.

Most of the technical expertise resides in the EPA Department, which has an experienced planner, a GIS professional and high-speed internet service. Additional members of the EPA Department include a director, assistant director, and clerk. The Domestic Water Department, which consists of a Board with a chairman, vice chairman, consultant and two staff, focuses on implementing and maintaining the water system on the Reservation

The Tribe has several standing committees, named in Table 14 below. These committees, which are staffed by volunteers, function similarly to the departments in a city or county. The committees meet on a regular basis and report directly to the Tribal Council and General Council. The Tribe relies on the work of its volunteers and cannot afford to hire staff for committees such as these.

Table 14 Committees on the Reservation

Committee	Role
Enrollment	Accepts applications for the enrollment into the tribe. Stipend, voted in by General Band.
Land & Housing	Assists Tribe with Land and Housing issues
Personnel	Assists Tribe with work force list and processing applications
Roads	Repair and maintenance for Reservation roads.
Voting	Election Committee voted in by General Band and Stipend.
Water Board	Plans and assists in domestic and water irrigation projects. Voted in by General Band and Stipend.
Education	Voluntary committee that provides the after school program with community support.

3.3.1. RESOURCES AVAILABLE ON THE RESERVATION

The resources on the Reservation are outlined below in Table 15. The table indicates that the Tribe has on staff several professionals such as GIS professionals. However, many professionals are hired by the Tribe on a per-project basis, which meets the needs of the Tribe while also being economical. Since La Jolla is not a gaming tribe, they lack significant financial resources, although their level of administrative organization and emergency management experience surpasses that of many of the wealthier tribes.

Table 15 Human Resources Available

Human Resources	Availability
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land practices	Have a Planning Team but must outsource for professional planners and engineers
Engineers or professionals trained in construction practices related to buildings and infrastructure	No one on staff with the Tribe but do have some capable residents
Planners or engineers with an understanding natural and human-caused hazards	Fire, Natural Resources, Forestry, and Environmental & Water Departments
Floodplain Manager	Environmental & Water Departments
Surveyors	Must outsource for this skill
Staff with an expertise to assess the community's vulnerability to hazards	Environmental, Natural Resources & Water Departments and outside consultants
Personnel skilled in GIS	Environmental & Water Departments and outside consultants
Scientists familiar with the hazards on the Reservation	NO
Emergency Manager	Yes, members of the current Tribal Council, Disaster Prevention Coordinator
Grant writer/Project Managers	Yes, Tribal Administration and Natural Resources, Environmental & Water Departments

Table 16 Organizations to which the Tribe Belongs

Organization	Description
All Mission Indian Housing Authority (AMIHA)	Administer housing projects for participating tribes.
Inter-Tribal Long Term Recovery Foundation (ITLTRF)	To strengthen and enhance the coordination of area-wide disaster recovery efforts on tribal lands located in Southern California affected by wildfires and other disasters by working with tribal, federal, state, and local government agencies
California Nations Indian Gaming Authority (CNIGA)	All tribes must belong, and they review state and federal regulations.
Indian Health Board	Oversees the administration of the Southern California Indian Health Clinic.
Native American Graves Protection Act (NAGPRA)	Trained to monitor construction projects so artifacts and graves are protected.
National Congress of American Indians (NCAI)	National organization of participating tribes across the United States.
San Luis Rey Indian Water Authority	Protecting water rights for the Tribe.
Southern California Tribal Chairmen's Association (SCTCA)	All tribal chairman's coordinating consortium.
Tribal Digital Village	Networking computers, internet provider and tutoring youth.
Tribal Employment Rights Office	Ensure employment rights for Tribal members.
National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Offices	Collaboration with Inter-Tribal Cultural Network
San Diego Regional Task Force on Homelessness	Dedicated network to prevent and reduce homelessness

3.4. HISTORIC ASSESSMENT OF PAST DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS

The La Jolla Tribe has made some outstanding and successful efforts in the development of the Reservation and their resources. Infrastructure has been completed to facilitate growth of new homes, community facilities, and economic development projects. Examples of the successful projects include the following:

Picture 17 Bridge over the River at the Campground

1. La Jolla Indian Campground (1938)
2. Trading Post Store and Fueling stations (1995)
3. Zipline (2014)
4. Water Park (2023)
5. Splash Pad (2023)
6. Mountain Bike Park (2023)
7. Creation of Natural Resources Department (2022)
8. Creation of Forestry Department (2022)
9. Domestic/Irrigation Water Systems
10. Transfer Station and CRV (2011)
11. Installation of domestic water and sewage disposal (septic tanks) funding by U.S. Indian Health Service (I.H.S.).
12. SW domestic water system with distribution lines, 33,500 gallons of storage and accessories funded the U.S. Economic Development Administration (E.D.A., Drought Assistance and the Bureau of Indian Affairs (B.I.A.)

6. NE domestic water system with distribution lines, 33,500 gallons of storage and accessories, funded by E.D.A, Drought Assistance and the B.I.A.
7. Yapitcha Irrigation System line “A”, “B”, “C” funded by E.D.A. Drought Assistance and B.I.A. in 1977
8. Cedar Creek SE Irrigation system line “D”, “E”, “F” funded by E.D.A. Drought Assistance and the B.I.A. in 1977.
9. Black-topping of two miles of reservation dirt roads funded by U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Community Development Block Grant Program.
10. Black-topping of 1.5 miles of Campground Road funded by U.S. Economic Development Administration (2014)

11. Completion of the construction of a Multipurpose Community Building funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Community Development Block Grant Program.
12. Completion of Public Administration Administrative Plans for DR-4422, DR-4683, DR-4743, and EM-3428
13. Completion of the La Jolla Tribal Emergency Operations Plan (2020)
14. Completion of the La Jolla Tribal Long Range Transportation Plan (2023)
15. Completion of the La Jolla Tribal Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (2023)
16. Completion of the Strategic Plan (2024)
17. Completion of the La Jolla Tribal Community Wildfire Protection Plan (2022)
18. Completion of the La Jolla Tribal Forest Management Plan (2023)
19. Completion of the La Jolla Tribal Historic Preservation Plan (2022)
20. Completion of the La Jolla Climate Adaptation Plan. (2019)
21. Completion of the La Jolla Tribal Energy Plan
22. The development of water resources and agricultural land use with Pauma, Pala, Rincon, and San Pasqual Bands for the San Luis Rey Indian Water Authority settlement.
23. Development of one of the first Tribal Employment Rights Offices (TERO) in California.
24. Completion and successful operation of the Sengme Oaks Waterpark

3.5. FISCAL CAPABILITY

The Tribe functions with the aid of grants from organizations such as the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. As noted in the Reservation Profile portion of this plan the Tribe's five existing enterprises gross an average of $800,000 per year and operate primarily during the summer months. The Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service both have trust responsibilities that require them to interact with the Tribe in transactions dealing with real estate, governance documents, and health and safety issues. Since California is a Public Law 280 state, the State has criminal jurisdiction on the Reservation which could affect some tribal decisions regarding governance. The Tribe's most important resources are their members, their water, and their land. The Tribe is seeking additional land within the Reservation boundaries for future economic development and possible expansion of existing projects, including housing. The Tribe desires to limit the types of industry on the Reservation for social and cultural reasons. All projects on the Reservation are developed with this in mind.

The Tribe does not currently have the resources to fund hazard mitigation projects and relies on grant funding for all of its mitigation projects. The Disaster Prevention Coordinator, Environmental and Water

Resources Office Director writes numerous grant applications. The Tribal Administrator and Council are active in pursuing grants as well for all Tribal projects. Understanding this, through participation in writing this pre- disaster mitigation plan, the Tribe is committed to understanding and working within the bounds of FEMA's PDM and HMGP grant programs as well as other federal initiatives. The Tribe received PDM funds to create the original draft of the pre-disaster mitigation plan which has now been renamed the Multi Hazard Mitigation Plan. This 2024 update was made possible with a FEMA Tribal Homeland Security Grant. As reviewed in this section, the Tribe has received Federal grant funding as well as private grant funding for mitigation activities as well as initiatives such as water and wastewater programs and education. The Tribe intends to continue to seek funding for projects from FEMA, ESRI, BIA, EDA, ANA, etc. The Tribe also intends to work more closely with the County of San Diego, State of California and the Inter-Tribal Long Term Recovery Foundation on mitigation projects, specifically emergency management protocol.

3.5.1. TRIBE'S FUNDING CAPABILITIES FOR HAZARD MITIGATION PROJECTS

The Tribe has successfully received funding for mitigation projects in the past and will continue to seek funding to implement the mitigation strategies named in this plan. Now, the Tribe has several pending grants that include funding from FEMA, EPA, NPS, EDA, ANA, HUD Indian Housing, the Northern California Indian Development Council (NCIDC), the HUD Indian Community Development Block Grant Program, BIA Road funding for road maintenance and road construction. The Tribe also receives BIA funds and Cal FIRE funds for fire prevention.

3.5.2. PAST GRANT PROGRAMS

The Tribe operates over 40 grant programs, many of these are recurring and many are designated for special projects. The Tribe's past grant history has been in good standing with the funding agencies. Past grant programs which have been completed are closed out in a timely manner. The Tribe depends on grant programs for many departments and prides itself in having the capacity to handle these federal, state and local funding agencies. The Tribe obtains agency-wide audits on an annual basis and there have been no significant findings.

3.5.3. POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES OTHER THAN FEMA

The La Jolla Tribe is eligible for funding assistance for mitigation projects from organizations other than FEMA. These organizations include federal agencies, state agencies and private agencies. Some of these are listed below with a brief description. Exact dollar amounts and eligibility requirements are not included, because these vary from year to year.

3.5.4. FEMA FUNDING SOURCES

FEMA currently has three mitigation grant programs: the Building Resilient Infrastructure Communities (BRIC), the Pre- Disaster Mitigation program (PDM), and the Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program. The Tribe does not currently participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) so it is not eligible for FMA.

3.5.4.1. Building Resilient Infrastructure Communities (BRIC)

Building Resilient Infrastructure Communities (BRIC) provides grants to states and local governments to implement long-term hazard mitigation measures after a major disaster declaration. The purpose of the program is to reduce the loss of life and property due to natural disasters and to enable mitigation measures to be implemented during the immediate recovery from a disaster declaration.

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funding is only available in states following a Presidential disaster declaration. Eligible applicants are

- State and local governments
- Indian tribes or other tribal organizations
- Certain private non-profit organizations

Individual homeowners and businesses may not apply directly to the program; however, a community may apply on their behalf. HMGP funds may be used to fund projects that will reduce or eliminate the losses from future disasters. Projects must provide a long-term solution to a problem; for example, the elevation of a home to reduce the risk of flood damages is acceptable, while buying sandbags and pumps to fight the flood is not. In addition, a project's potential savings must be more than the cost of implementing the project. Funds may be used to protect either public or private property or to purchase property that has been subjected to, or is in danger of, repetitive damage.

3.5.4.2. FLOOD MITIGATION ASSISTANCE (FMA) PROGRAM

FMA provides funding to assist states and communities in implementing measures to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to buildings, manufactured homes, and other structures insurable under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). There are three types of grants available under FMA: planning, project, and technical assistance grants. FMA planning grants are available to states and communities to prepare Flood Mitigation Plans. NFIP-participating communities with approved Flood Mitigation Plans can apply for FMA project grants. FMA project grants are available to states and NFIP-participating communities to implement measures to reduce flood losses. It appears, on review, that only one Indian Tribe in the United States that participates in the NFIP. La Jolla is currently consulting with FEMA to review the pros and cons. Ten percent of the project grant is made available to states as a technical assistance grant. These funds may be used by the state to help administer the program. Communities receiving FMA planning and project grants must be participating in the NFIP. A few examples of eligible FMA projects include the elevation, acquisition, and relocation of NFIP-insured structures. Additional information can be read on the FMA pages.

Funding for the program is provided through the National Flood Insurance Fund, and FMA is funded at $20 million nationally. States are encouraged to prioritize FMA project grant applications that include repetitive loss properties. The FY 2001 FMA emphasis encourages states and communities to address target repetitive loss properties identified in the Agency's Repetitive Loss Strategy. These include structures with four or more losses and structures with 2 or more losses where cumulative payments have exceeded the property value. States and communities are also encouraged to develop plans that address the mitigation of these target repetitive loss properties.

3.5.4.3. PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION PROGRAM (PDM)

The Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) program provides technical and financial assistance to states and local governments for cost-effective pre-disaster hazard mitigation activities that complement a comprehensive mitigation program and reduce injuries, loss of life, and damage and destruction of property. FEMA provides grants to states and federally recognized Indian tribal governments which, in turn, provide sub-grants to local governments (including Indian Tribal governments) for mitigation activities such as planning, and the implementation of projects identified through the evaluation of natural hazards.

3.6. ACCEPTABILITY ASSESSMENT (CONCLUSIONS)

The Tribe has a long list of policies and a formal emergency management disaster preparedness, response and recovery capability. The Tribal Council, Tribal Administrator, and Tribal departments and committees are aware of the needs of the Tribe prior to, during, and post-disaster. The Poomacha Wildfire made it evident how the Tribe can function in terms of a disaster, and this continued to be shown in the Tribes response to the 2010, 2019, 2022, 2023 floods. During these events, the Tribe quickly turned the Tribal Hall into an Emergency Operations Center (EOC), implemented a phone tree for communication via cell phones, evacuated their elders, and turned the Tribal gym into an emergency distribution center. The Tribe has also utilized its relationship with the Inter-Tribal Long Term Recover Foundation (ITLTRF) to create a Tribal early warning notification system. The partnership with the ITLTRF has also fostered participation between the Tribe and the San Diego County to complete and share damage assessment data collected immediately after and event or disaster. The Tribe uses the resources they have incredibly effectively, and despite limited resources they continue to make the Reservation a safer place to live and work.

3.6.1. EVALUATION OF THE TRIBE'S PRE- AND POST-DISASTER HAZARD MANAGEMENT POLICIES, PROGRAMS, AND CAPABILITIES

The Tribe does have a long list of policies and a formal emergency management disaster preparedness, response and recovery capability. This has been made possible through ongoing Public Assistance recovery efforts, reliance on FEMA guidance materials including the Tribal Mitigation Planning Handbook and PAPPG As noted above, the Tribal Council, Tribal Administrator, and Tribal departments and committees are aware of the needs of the Tribe prior to, during, and post-disaster. The recent COVID 19 Pandemic shows how the Tribe functions in terms of a disaster. As with the Poomacha Fire, they quickly turned the Tribal Hall into an Emergency Operations Center (EOC), implemented a phone tree for communication via cell phones, evacuated their elders, and turned the Tribal gym into an emergency distribution center. The Tribe uses their human resources exceptionally well; they function

as a dedicated extended family and look after one another. The Tribal leaders are adept at accessing federal and local support. With the implementation of the mitigation strategies outlined in this plan the Tribe will be in a stronger position to prepare for, be resilient to, respond to, and recover from a disaster.

3.6.2. EVALUATION OF THE TRIBE'S POLICIES RELATED TO DEVELOPMENT IN HAZARD PRONE AREAS

The Tribe does have sustainable development plans including Emergency Operations Plan, Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy, Long Range Transportation Plan, Climate Adaptation Plan, Energy Plan, Historic Preservation Plan, Housing Plan. As a result, the Tribal Council, Tribal Administrator, EPA Department and Housing Department are aware of the risks to the Reservation and have designated safe building areas. Tribal members and residents are not permitted to build on the Reservation without approval from the Tribal Council. In addition, the Tribe has also adopted additional building codes and created a process for development that involves all relevant tribal departments.

3.6.3. ADDRESS ANY HAZARD MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES THAT HAVE CHANGED SINCE APPROVAL OF THE 2019 PLAN

The capability assessment illustrates that the Tribe does not have significant revenue generation which is why maintaining the RV portion of the campground is so important. In addition, they have a limited number of skilled workers with emergency management expertise. On the positive side, they have been quite successful at securing funding for projects from organizations such as the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Additionally, many Tribal residents are active on volunteer committees which manage and implement projects that in a large city might be managed by a city department. The Tribe uses the resources it has incredibly effectively and, despite limited resources, continues to make the Reservation a safer place to live and work. Since 2019, the Tribe has had a change in leadership and has restructured the finance department. This has helped immensely. The Tribal Administrator oversees the review and implementation of this plan. Having a dedicated staff person who can write grant applications, manage grants and generally act on the Tribe's behalf is a benefit to the Tribe. The members of the Tribal Council, particularly the FEMA Tribal Authorized Representative, Council member John Paipa, and Tribal Administrator have played an active role in mitigation planning and project implementation to date as well as in disaster response and recovery.

3.7. MITIGATION ACTIONS

3.7.1. GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

The four goals from the original mitigation plan have stood the test of time and are still relevant to the Tribe (Figure 9). They were reviewed during community meeting held on November 13, 2007, July 14, 2010, March 4, 2019 also reviewed by the Tribal Council in several subsequent meetings during the process of updating the mitigation plan. It was agreed at each meeting that these goals should remain. The actions will be undertaken by the Tribal Chairman at the direction of Tribal Council. For each

strategy, a particular department or group of departments will be assigned implementation and evaluation. Emergency services including the Fire Department and Police Department, along with Public Works and Environmental Protection will be kept informed of implementation activities. Current disaster recovery efforts are coordinated by the Contract AOR. This position includes mitigation planning and analysis and works closely with Tribal Chairman.

Figure 7 Pre-Disaster Mitigation Goals

Three objectives have also been added to this plan; these name how the Tribe intends to implement and prioritize mitigation on the Reservation. These three objectives are below:

- Develop and improve PARTNERSHIPS with local, state and federal stakeholders and maintain compliance with state and federal initiatives such as NIMS.
- Coordinate all FUTURE DEVELOPMENT on the Reservation so that it is consistent with mitigation strategies.
- Improve the INFRASTRUCTURE on the Reservation so it is resistant to natural hazards.

The mitigation strategies take the objectives a step further and describe specific mitigation projects the

Tribe intends to implement. FEMA describes six mitigation action categories which are seen in Table 17 below. Possible mitigation strategies for all the hazards identified can be seen in Table 18.

Table 17 FEMA's Mitigation Action Categories

1. Prevention. Government administrative or regulatory actions or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. These actions also include public activities to reduce hazard losses. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.
2. Property Protection. Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard, or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.
3. Public Education and Awareness. Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about the hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. Such actions include outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and school-age and adult education programs.
4. Natural Resource Protection. Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.
5. Emergency Services. Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and protection of critical facilities.
6. Structural Projects. Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, levees, floodwalls, seawalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.

Table 18 Mitigation Strategies for Each Hazard Type

Hazard Category	Specific Hazards	Possible Mitigation Strategies
Natural Hazards	Drought	Public education and awareness, protection of water system.
	Earthquakes	Building code enforcement, retrofit existing structures, public education and awareness.
	Extreme Heat	Public education and awareness and fire prevention measures.
	Floods	Land use improvements include relocating the RV portion of the campground, erosion control and structure protection measures. Public education and awareness. NRCS Flood Control Study.

Hazard Category	Specific Hazards	Possible Mitigation Strategies
	High Winds	Build to code enforcement and reduce number of susceptible structures.
	Landslides and Liquefaction	Land use improvements, relocate certain structures, increase capacity of current implemented mitigation (i.e. culverts),
	Wildfires and Structural Fires	Implement fire prevention ordinances, build to code enforcement.
Technological Hazards	Dam Failure	Work on early warning systems and MOU's with dam operators to prepare for flooding.
	Hazardous Materials	Implement response and recovery plans.
	Cyber Attacks	Ensure proper backups are maintained of Tribal records. Provide firewalls on all computers.
	Nuclear Incidents	Implement emergency evacuation and preparedness plans.
Lifelines	Communications	Have back-up systems in place and train ham radio operators. Install Reservation-wide broadband network.
	Transportation	Improve road conditions including paving, widening and straightening.
	Utilities • Blackout - Electricity • Water • Sewer	Have back-up systems such as generators and satellite systems.

3.7.2. 2007-2019 MITIGATION ACTIONS EVALUATED

For the purposes of this plan, the Planning Team first reviewed the new risk assessment results which showed a continued huge risk in flooding. They then reviewed the progress of the mitigation actions identified in the 2007 and subsequent plans through 2019. These results are in Table 19. All of the strategies were either implemented or carried over to this plan; none had become irrelevant**.** Since 2004 and 2007, a majority of our mitigation actions are the same as 2012 and 2019 because the Planning committee feels they are viable actions for the Tribal community and its citizens.

Table 19 Assessment of 2019 Mitigation Strategies

2007-2019 Mitigation Action	2024 Assessment – completed by Tribal Council and FEMA Project staff
Disseminate plan to Valley Center, Rincon and campground, store, raceway, Indian health clinic and AMIHA. Give plan to those who participated in CERT training.	**Completed**
Hold quarterly disaster planning meetings at the Tribal Hall.	**Completed** **Maintained on Tribal website www.lajollaindians.org**
This year, identify a representative from each community on the Reservation to participate in mitigation planning.	**Zone Leaders have been identified for each community of the reservation.**
Distribute mitigation newsletter and publicize the effectiveness of mitigation and preparedness activities at General Council meetings.	**Distributed Preparedness Brochures, magnets and Discussed at General Council Meetings** **Held Community Meetings with Inter Tribal Long Term Recovery Foundation two times Distributed materials at La Jolla Earth Day 4/19**
CERT Training taking place with 21 Tribal members.	**Scheduling for TEEN Cert**
Distribute emergency management information to Tribal residents at each quarterly meeting.	**Distributed Emergency Management Brochures and Discussed at General Council Meetings** **Held Community Meetings with Inter Tribal Long Term Recovery Foundation two times Distributed materials at La Jolla Earth Day 4/19**
Make Reservation residents aware of Amerind insurance.	**Amerind now shows up to annual General Council meetings centered around Emergency Preparedness**
Encourage Tribal residents to use dumpsters and to till their land instead of burning it due to the fire risk inherent to the area.	**Transfer station is in use**
Attend Tribal Emergency Management Meetings.	**Tribe belongs to Inter-Tribal Long Term Recovery Foundation, members of Council have attended many Emergency Management Meetings**
Maintain plan with annual reviews and share with Tribes in the region.	**Information was shared and tabletop exercises have occurred.**

2007-2019 Mitigation Action	2024 Assessment – completed by Tribal Council and FEMA Project staff
Build a transfer station (plans are underway).	Built and in use
Develop communication system to implement during disasters.	Zone leaders are organized and phone Tree is in place. The Inter-Tribal Emergency Alert System is also being used in consortium with the ITLTRF
Purchase equipment and train ham radio operators.	HAM radio training was completed by 2 employees, one Tribal Member and Council Member. Tribe has purchased radio equipment
Implement additional programs such as BARE to reduce the amount of fuel for wildfires. Determine potential programs this year and seek funding in the following year. Consider raising cattle to limit the fuel for fires.	The Tribe continues to implement WUI, NCIDC, BIA Fuels reduction program, and has constructed defensible space mitigation around homes burned in the 2007 fires and flooded in 2017 through 2023
Continue additional disaster training. Develop a two year training calendar and a plan for implementation.	FEMA meetings have been attended by Tribal staff and Inter Tribal Long Term Recovery Meetings are attended Regularly, Tribe also holds training for the community through the Tribes Volunteer fire department .
Review and improve emergency response and evacuation plans in the next two years. Secure resources for each in the next year.	The Tribe secured funding to develop an evacuation plan for the campground through RCAC in 2012. The Tribe has an evacuation route which Zone Leaders have. This has been improved with EDA funding in 2014
Quarterly newsletter specific to mitigation sent to each house on the Reservation. Seek funding in the next two years.	Newsletters were sent with funding from a FEMA 404 project that allowed this activity. Tribe is restricted due to cash.
Memorandum of understanding with potential partners during disaster response. Create a plan and seek funding in the next two years.	Currently in discussions with the Pechanga Tribe to develop an MOU.
Establish the Tribe as a recognized first responder in the next three years.	The Tribe has increased its number of certified firefighters and has established a fund to provide training. As a result the department is now able to provide 1st responder service. An MOU is in place with US Forest Service for fire protection. Tribe has applied for SAFER 2019
Tribal first responders need to be recognized by state.	There has been greater education and acceptance by the State and County authorities to recognize our Tribal First Responders.

2007-2019 Mitigation Action	2024 Assessment – completed by Tribal Council and FEMA Project staff
Write and implement an Emergency Evacuation and Preparedness Plan	Completed
Purchase a generator for the East Side of the Reservation	Completed
Emergency debris removal for all areas of the reservation following landslides, floods or wildfires	Completed
Move RV portion of the Campground out of the alluvial fan	We are currently working with SDG&E to move our 69KV Line, at which time we will bring additional poles to the East end of the campground
Adopt the National Incident Management System (NIMS)	NIMS framework has been adopted by Tribe and we are still working to get everyone NIMS compliant. Tribe is committed to getting staff members certified, due to some council change and staff turnover – we do not have all relevant staff trained.
Improve reservation roads	Roads paved include all major roads on reservation, working with BIA to add all arterial roadways to inventory
Purchase an additional fire truck	Completed
Purchase a backup satellite communication system for telephone and internet usage	Continuing to work with ITLTRF and Tribal Digital Village. TDV provides Internet services to Tribal Hall, Tribe and ITLTRF are looking for funding to purchase a mobile satellite back up system. Working on Reservation-wide broadband network with 10G fiber AT&T has installed at Tribal Hall
Train and supply HAM radio operators	Completed by EPA staff and one Tribal Council Member
Build a fire station	Completed
Reduce the amount of fuel around structures. Create 100' of defensible space	The Tribe receives BIA WUI funds and money from NCIDC to address the defensible space projects. The Tribe also has submitted to have an EA done for defensible space. New Forestry & Natural Resources Departments assist fire department.
Implement erosion control measures including fencing and weed treatments	The Tribe continues to deal with erosion issues on an on-going basis with our EPA Department
Develop Memorandum of Understanding (MOUS's) with CalTrans, Cuca Ranch, Pala and Rincon	The Tribe has an MOU with Palomar Mountain and Rincon and are renewed annually. The work with Cal Trans and is still in negotiations
Maintain and improve early warning system, including setting up rain and stream gauges.	Stream gauges have been installed and the Tribe is in the process of developing its own warning system or partnering with the County as they switch over to their new system
Rt. 76 requires many improvements	The Tribe continues to negotiate with Cal Trans to find funding to improve Hwy 76. Working with Federal Highways to find funding to address Hwy 76 issues.

Adopt and implement building codes	Completed
Hold meetings with General Council regarding emergency management and household preparedness	The Tribe discusses this at General Council meetings as well as attending quarterly ITLTRF Tabletop meetings and reports this information to general council. Tribe also holds quarterly meetings with Zone Leaders
Create an Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	Completed
Conduct hazard preparedness and response training including an evacuation drill	Completed
Generate Bi-Annual hazard information newsletter	Established on Tribal website www.lajollaindians.org
Write and implement a Pandemic Preparedness Plan	Plan has been adopted

3.7.3. MITIGATION STRATEGIES IMPLEMENTED BY THE BAER TEAM

The five strategies below were identified and implemented by the BAER Team as a result of the 2007 Poomacha Wildfire. All of these strategies have been completed. They are not listed in priority order.

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

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

3.7.4. 2024 MITIGATION STRATEGIES

The Tribe intends to implement sixteen mitigation strategies in the next five year period. These strategies

will mitigate risks to natural, technological, and lifeline hazards named in this plan. The hazards are each ranked for the "level of effort" it takes the Tribe to implement them. The level of effort categories were created for the 2007 plan and remain the same in the updated plan. They are described in Table 20 Level of Effort Ranking for Mitigation Strategies. All implementation strategies will be administered, as funds are available, we have not put timelines into our table of Mitigation actions because it is difficult to determine when the strategies will be completed when the Tribe is dependent on being awarded grants and funding from outside agencies. The Tribe fully intends to do the projects listed in the order of priority given (Table 21), as funding becomes available.

Table 20 Level of Effort Ranking for Mitigation Strategies

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

The strategies are broken into two categories, general and hazard specific. The general strategies impact multiple hazards and the Reservation as a whole; these include communication, disaster response, disaster management, education, infrastructure improvements and partnership development. The specific strategies are those that directly impact the largest natural hazards on the Reservation—earthquake, flood and wildfire. The Mitigation Strategies for Specific Hazards are shown in the following four pages. These tables include the priority number given to the strategy, the strategy, the hazard category, the hazards addressed, the goals addressed, the mitigation strategy category, approximate cost, its benefits, its level of effort rank, its impact on environmental and historic preservation considerations, its probability, impact, and risk, the lead entity, and potential sources of funding. This table was a consolidation of 12 tables included in the 2019 MHMP.

Priority Rank	2024 Mitigation Strategies in Priority Order	Hazard Category	Hazards Addressed	Goals	Mitigation Strategy Category	Cost	Benefit
1	Obtain Funds for Firefighters & Emergency Electric Vehicles – Tribal Government	Natural Hazards	Floods, Landslides, High Winds	Property, Response & Recovery	Disaster Response	$3,000,000.00	Be ready to respond to and recover from a disaster. Lessen the impact of disasters.
2	Retrofit Tribal facilities for earthquake – includes EQ strapping -Tribal Government	Natural Hazards	Earthquakes	Life & Property	Infrastructure Improvement	36.000.00	Buildings will be better prepared to handle a large earthquake
3	Move RV portion of Campground out of the alluvial fan. – Tribal Government	Natural Hazards	Floods	Life & Property	Flood & Landslide	$750,000.00	Save lives and property from flooding. Protect the Tribe's primary business.
4	Develop and implement asset protection plan for water system, tanks, pumps to include mitigation measures	Natural Hazards	Floods	Property	Disaster Management	$75,000.00	Be ready to respond and recover from a disaster. Lessen the impact of disasters.
5	Improve and pave reservation roads. – Tribal Government	Natural Hazards	Floods, Debris Flows	Life & Property	Infrastructure Improvement	$4,800,000.00	Improve access to all utilities including the water system. Ensure accessible evacuation routes. Protect underground water and utility lines.
6	Work with NRCS to complete flood control study and implement suggested projects	Natural Hazards	Floods, Debris Flows	Preparedness, Life, Property	Flood & Landslide	$1,500,000.00	Design & Install measures to become resilient to and mitigate impacts from flooding
7	Purchase back-up generators for all water system pumps and EOC. Tribal Government	Lifelines, Electricity, Utilities	Floods, Debris Flows, Power Outages, Winds, Fires	Property, Preparedness	Disaster Management	$120,000.00	Maintain ability to pump water during a blackout
8	Reduce the amount of fuel around structures. Create 100 feet of defensible space. Tribal Government	Natural Hazards	Fire	Life & Property	Wildfire	$560,000.00	May save structures from burning.

Priority Rank	2024 Mitigation Strategies in Priority Order	Hazard Category	Hazards Addressed	Goals	Mitigation Strategy Category	Cost	Benefit
9	Continue discussions with CALTRANS for Highway 76 Safety Improvements	Lifelines, Transportation	Floods, Debris Flows, Power Outages, Winds, Fires	Life & Property	Infrastructure Improvement	$40,000.00	A safer roadway, accessible at all times and lives saved
10	Continue discussions with SDG&E for Grid Resilience Project Plans and Implementation	Natural Hazards, Lifelines All	Floods, Debris Flows, Power Outages, Winds, Fires	Preparedness & Property	Partnership Development	$1,100,000.00	Maintain ability to provide power and continue communications
11	Implement Reservation-wide Broadband Network Design and install system	Lifelines, Communications	Floods, Debris Flows, Power Outages, Winds, Fires	Preparedness, Life, Property, Response & Recovery	Communication	$3,000,000.00	Establish high speed communications and internet for preparedness and response
12	Update 2024 MHMP for 2029	Natural Hazards, Technological Hazards, Lifelines	Floods, Debris Flows, Power Outages, Winds, Fires	Preparedness	Disaster Management	$75,000.00	Meet federal requirements and improve coordination during response and recovery.
13	Hold meetings with the General Council regarding emergency management and household preparedness.	Natural Hazards, Technological Hazards, Lifelines	Floods, Debris Flows, Power Outages, Winds, Fires, Pandemic	Preparedness	Education	$50,000.00	Informed and prepared public which is supportive of mitigation strategies.
14	Conduct hazard preparedness and response training including an evacuation drill. Complete Functional Needs Assessment of all homes on reservation.	Natural Hazards, Technological Hazards, Lifelines	Floods, Debris Flows, Power Outages, Winds, Fires, Pandemic	Preparedness	Education	$240,000.00	Tribal leadership and Reservation residents have improved capabilities
15	Maintain backup copies of Tribal electronic files including accounting records.	Natural Hazards, Technological Hazards, Lifelines	Disaster Management	Preparedness	Communication	$20,000.00	All records will be available
16	Reduce/eliminate devastation caused by Gold Spotted Oak Borer	Natural Hazards	Fires	Property	Disaster Management	$600,000.00	Reduce potential for wildfire

Priority Rank	2024 Mitigation Strategies in Priority Order	Level of Effort	Environmental & Historic Preservation Impact	Probability	Impact	Risk	Responsible Entity	Funding Source
1	Obtain Funds for Firefighters & Emergency Electric Vehicles – Tribal Government	Tribe can accomplish on their own with financial resources and designated staff	None	5	4	9	Fire Department	FEMA, EPA
2	Retrofit Tribal facilities for earthquake – includes EQ strapping -Tribal Government	Tribe can accomplish on their own with financial resources and designated staff	None	4	3	7	Public Works Department	HUD,BIA
3	Move RV portion of Campground out of the alluvial fan. – Tribal Government	Outside consultant and additional resources required	Identify and address impacts	5	4	9	Public Works Department	HUD,EDA
4	Develop and implement asset protection plan for water system, tanks, pumps to include mitigation measures	Tribe can accomplish on their own with financial resources and designated staff	None	5	4	9	Water Department	FEMA, BOR
5	Improve and pave reservation roads. – Tribal Government	Outside consultant and additional resources required	Identify and address impacts	5	4	9	Public Works Department	FEMA, EDA
6	Work with NRCS to complete flood control study and implement suggested projects	Multi-partnered program requiring substantial additional resources both human and financial	Identify and address impacts	5	4	9	Environmental Protection Office	NRCS
7	Purchase back-up generators for all water system pumps and EOC. Tribal Government	Tribe can accomplish on their own with financial resources and designated staff	None	5	4	9	Public Works Department	EPA, BIA, SDG&E
8	Reduce the amount of fuel around structures. Create 100 feet of defensible space. Tribal Government	Tribe can accomplish on their own with financial resources and designated staff	Identify and address impacts	4	4	8	Fire Department	FEMA, CalFIRE, USDA

Priority Rank	2024 Mitigation Strategies in Priority Order	Level of Effort	Environmental & Historic Preservation Impact	Probability	Impact	Risk	Responsible Entity	Funding Source
9	Continue discussions with CALTRANS for Highway 76 Safety Improvements	Tribe can accomplish on their own with financial resources and designated staff	None	5	4	9	Public Works Department	CALTRANS BIA
10	Continue discussions with SDG&E for Grid Resilience Project Plans and Implementation	Tribe can accomplish on their own with financial resources and designated staff	None	5	4	9	Environmental Protection Office	SDG&E, DOE
11	Implement Reservation-wide Broadband Network Design and Install system	Outside consultant and additional resources required	Identify and address impacts	5	4	9	IT Department	NTIA, CPUC, CISA
12	Update 2024 MHMP for 2029	Tribe can accomplish on their own with financial resources and designated staff	None	5	4	9	Disaster Prevention	FEMA, THSG, Tribe
13	Hold meetings with the General Council regarding emergency management and household preparedness.	Tribe can accomplish on their own with financial resources and designated staff	None	5	4	9	Disaster Prevention	Tribe
14	Conduct hazard preparedness and response training including an evacuation drill. Complete Functional Needs Assessment of all homes on reservation.	Tribe can accomplish on their own with financial resources and designated staff	None	5	4	9	Fire Department	FEMA
15	Maintain backup copies of Tribal electronic files including accounting records.	Tribe can accomplish on their own with financial resources and designated staff	None				Finance Department	Tribe
16	Reduce/eliminate devastation caused by Gold Spotted Oak Borer	Multi-partnered program requiring substantial additional resources both human and financial	Identify and address impacts	4	4	8	Forestry & Natural Resources Departments	USDA, BIA

3.7.5. EVALUATION OF PREVIOUS MITIGATION STRATEGIES

Many governments would review a list of mitigation strategies using the STAPLEE Criteria for Mitigation Action Selection. STAPLEE, an acronym for a general set of criteria common to public administration officials and planners, stands for the Social, Technical, Administrative, Political, Legal, Economic, and Environmental criteria for making planning decisions. La Jolla used basic cost benefit review and some general discussion about how the strategies meet the mitigation plan goals and objectives. All costs have been adjusted according to a 3% increase annually based on average increase in costs of living. La Jolla is a small Tribe, and the Tribal Council will determine what projects are implemented and funded. However, the majority of the projects will be incorporated only if grant funding is received as the Tribe does not have significant resources of its own. Table 21 above shows the Tribe's mitigation strategies in priority order with a simple analysis for environmental impact, historical preservation impact, and importance to life and property. In addition, this table names the mitigation strategy category and the cost and level of effort for the Tribe to implement the strategy. The Tribe also evaluated how each strategy coincides with the four mitigation plan goals; this can be seen in Table 21.

Closeout of Hazard Mitigation Grants will be accomplished at the direction of the Tribal Chairwoman with involvement from the Contract AOR (Disaster Recovery Coordinator) and Chief Financial Officer and additional participation from departments performing the mitigation. This will likely include Tribal EPA and Public Works. FEMA uses a sample checklist for closeout activities to assure compliance with 44 CFR §§ 201.7(c)(4)(ii) and 201.7(c)(4)(v)]. This will be employed by Tribal Chair, Coordinator, and CFO as well as addressing closeout pursuant to 2 CFR § 200.343.

3.8. FUNDING SOURCES

3.8.1. POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES FOR MITIGATION STRATEGIES

After FEMA approves this plan, the Tribe can seek funding for each of the strategies named in the plan. Each strategy may have several potential funding sources. It is important to note that the mitigation strategies, which have costs associated with them are dependent on funding for completion. These are shown in Table 22 on page 98.

Picture 18 Heavily Damaged Road Leading to Water Tanks

Picture 19 Burned Mountainside Above Church Road

4. PLAN MAINTENANCE PROCESS

The La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians will implement the strategies outlined in this mitigation plan according to the methods below. They will consider the resources available to them, the cost/benefit ratio for each project, and the mitigation impact of the project. The Tribe has seen firsthand the value of mitigation and fully intends to keep mitigating risks.

4.1. MONITORING, EVALUATING AND UPDATING THE PLAN

This mitigation plan needs continual updating and review. Its accuracy and relevance will change as mitigation strategies are implemented and as hazards impact the Reservation. The primary focus of the 2024 plan is lessening the impact of wildfire and floods. Since wildfire has impacted the Reservation, the primary focus of the current plan is lessening the impact of floods and landslides and future wildfires. For this reason, the risk assessment and mitigation strategies will be reviewed and updated annually as well as following each major disaster. Evaluation will be accomplished on an annual basis at a minimum.

4.1.1. METHOD AND SCHEDULE FOR MONITORING AND UPDATING THE PLAN

The plan will be monitored by the Tribal Chair. It will be their responsibility to oversee the plan's implementation, its annual review and its revision and update. The plan will be reviewed following each major disaster. This has occured with comprehensive effort following the Valentines 2019 DR-4422 Flood Event and the resulting updating of mitigation strategies and the MHMP 2019 update, followed by this 2024 update. It will also be formally reviewed annually and re-written every five years to meet FEMA requirements.

4.1.2. METHOD AND SCHEDULE FOR EVALUATING THE PLAN

The Tribal Council will meet with on a quarterly basis with Department heads, Police and Fire, Mr. Webb, FEMA Contract AOR and the key community planning members to review how the plan was created. They will discuss with General Council what was effective and what could have been improved upon. Evaluation of the planning process will look specifically at the number and quality of meetings held, data gathered, and strategies determined. It will also focus on

who was involved in the planning process and suggestions will be documented regarding how to bring more outside organizations to the planning process, such as San Diego County, the Intertribal Long Term Recovery Foundation and other tribal governments. Additional Mitigation opportunities will be included as they are reviewed and approved

4.1.3. ANALYSIS OF PREVIOUS PLAN – WHAT WORKED AND WHAT WAS CHANGED

The previous plan did work! The Tribe was able to implement several mitigation strategies on the Reservation. In addition, having a FEMA-approved mitigation plan has allowed the Tribe to receive complete post-disaster federal assistance, including all levels of public assistance.

This 2019 and 2024 updated plans have more mitigation strategies than the previous ones, and they are more specific. It was easier to identify mitigation strategies because the Tribe more completely understands mitigation, and the contractors and Tribe were able to work with FEMA and the BIA.

The status of the 2019 mitigation strategies is included in the Executive Summary and is shown below for ease of reference. Those shown in green were completed

Priority Rank	2019 Mitigation Strategies in Priority Order
1	Build a Fire Station. – Tribal Government
2	Emergency and Evacuation Preparedness Plan – Tribal Government
3	Retrofit Tribal facilities for earthquake – includes EQ strapping - Tribal Government
4	Emergency debris removal for all areas of the Reservation following landslides, floods or wildfires.
5	Move RV portion of Campground out of the alluvial fan. – Tribal Government
6	Adopt the National Incident Management System (NIMS). FREE only needs staff time Tribal Government
7	Improve and pave reservation roads. – Tribal Government
8	Adopt a back-up satellite communication system for telephone and internet Tribal Government
9	Purchase back-up generators for all water system pumps and EOC. Tribal Government
10	Reduce the amount of fuel around structures. Create 100 feet of defensible space. Tribal Government
11	Implement erosion control measures including fencing and weed treatments. Tribal Government
12	Develop Memorandums of Understanding (MOU's) with CALTRANS, Cuca Ranch, Pala and Rincon. Meet with San Diego County and provide them with a copy of the Tribal Plan.
13	Maintain and improve early warning system, including setting-up additional hazard lights, signs. Cost: Tribal Government

14	Rt. 76 requires many improvements including: • Culverts need to be improved to withstand the amount of water that may flow through them due to flooding and debris. • Widening and straightening the road will make it safer to drive on. • Reducing speed will reduce accidents. • Hazmat protection based on what vehicles travel the road. • One-way to evacuate Tribal Government
15	Hold meetings with the General Council regarding emergency management and household preparedness. Tribal Government
16	Create an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) for both community members and volunteers. Designate an Emergency Manager (paid or volunteer)
17	Conduct hazard preparedness and response training including an evacuation drill. Complete Functional Needs Assessment of all homes on reservation. Tribal Government
18	Generate a bi-annual hazard information newsletter. Tribal Government
19	Participate in TEEN CERT and Ready Kids Programs. Tribal Government
20	Adopt the Tribe's Pandemic Preparedness Plan. Tribal Government
21	Maintain backup copies of Tribal electronic files including accounting records. Tribal Government

4.2. MONITORING PROGRESS OF MITIGATION STRATEGIES

The Planning Team includes the EPA, the Roads Department, the Domestic Water Department, the Fire Department, the Tribal Council, the Housing Department, and the recently formed Police Department. The Tribe is in a current state of disaster response and recovery. When this state subsides, the Planning Team will meet monthly. No modifications have been made to the Tribe's system for tracking the initiation, status and completion of mitigation activities, as the current process has been working and the Planning Team agreed to continue this process for this update. The amount of training opportunities provided to the Tribe's leadership has helped the stakeholders involved in monitoring better understand the strategies, but the actual process has not changed.

4.2.1. MITIGATION STRATEGIES WILL BE MONITORED

The Planning Team, led by the Tribal Administrator, will monitor the implementation of all mitigation strategies. The Tribal Administrator will develop a spreadsheet to track the implementation schedule for each strategy. This spreadsheet will include a timeline for applying and securing grant funding and implementing a specific strategy. The Tribal Administrator will report to the Planning Team monthly.

4.2.2. MITIGATION GOALS WILL BE MONITORED

The four mitigation plan goals will be monitored through the implementation of the mitigation strategies. However, as strategies are implemented and as hazards impact the Reservation, it may be necessary to change the order of priority of the mitigation strategies. As the strategies are re-evaluated annually and following each disaster, the Planning

Team will review the four mitigation goals. It is anticipated that these goals and the three new objectives will continue to be relevant to the Tribe.

4.2.3. MODIFICATIONS TO THE PREVIOUSLY APPROVED PLAN

The biggest change since the 2019 plan is the general organization of the Tribe. All levels of the Tribe's operating ability have increased in capacity significantly. The Tribes documents, including Ordinances and Constitution have been revised and adopted, as well as improvements made to the Finance office and overall structures of the daily operations. It was too difficult for the Tribal Council to implement and monitor mitigation strategies; they needed the support of dedicated staff. In addition, the Planning Team has become a stronger force on the Reservation. They are committed to sustainable development and emergency management. The Tribe has learned that they need to make emergency management a priority all year and will do this by conducting Planning Team meetings at least monthly.

4.2.4. A SYSTEM FOR REVIEWING PROGRESS ON IMPLEMENTING MITIGATION STRATEGIES

The Tribal Administrator will develop a spreadsheet to track the implementation schedule for each strategy. This spreadsheet will include a timeline for applying and securing grant funding and implementing a specific strategy. The Tribal Administrator will report to the Planning Team monthly. The Tribal Administrator will put together a quarterly report regarding the implementation of the mitigation strategies. This report will be presented to the General Council quarterly.

4.2.5. WERE MITIGATION STRATEGIES IMPLEMENTED AS PLANNED?

All of the mitigation strategies were not implemented according to plan. For this reason, the implementation plan has been revised. The strategies that were not implemented in the last three years are included in this plan. Refer to Table 19 for an exact list of mitigation strategies and their implementation status.

4.2.6. INCORPORATING THE MITIGATION STRATEGIES

Most of the mitigation strategies included in this plan are addressed in the Tribe's series of new plans. These plans were all developed between 2020 and 2023 to address planning needs for the Tribe. In conjunction with Rural Community Assistance Corporation, the Tribe identified short- and long-term strategic goals for all Tribal departments. This Plan, Tribal Historic Preservation Plan, Cybersecurity Plan, Housing Assistance Plan, Community Wildfire Protection Plan, Long Range Transportation Plan, Forest Management Plan, and the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy are living documents that can be updated and monitored for progress. The mitigation strategies identified in this update are incorporated into the Tribe's planning process for grants. Since much of the work is dependent on grant funding, when opportunities come up we are aware of these identified needs. As we work with agencies, we are able to mobilize resources and implement efforts to best meet the needs of the Tribe.

In order to keep the plan alive, we hold special general meetings open to all the citizens of La Jolla to discuss ongoing mitigation strategies and projects. The Tribe addresses hazards specific to the Tribe and does

emergency disaster education throughout the year.

The Tribe recognizes the importance of staying involved and informed regarding disaster preparedness. La Jolla continues its involvement in Inter Tribal Long Term Recovery Foundation as well as attending meetings with transportation authorities, SDG&E, American Red Cross, CalOES, County OES, Sheriffs, FEMA and others. Tribal Members are kept informed on any activity taking place at General Council Meetings, held bi-monthly. The Public can attend community meetings to stay involved in mitigation efforts. The Tribal Administrator and Tribal Council provide reports at all meetings, when activity is taking place and progress is being made. Staff who attend training also report back to the community to keep stakeholders informed and involved.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AMIHA	All Mission Indian Housing Authority
APHIS	U.S. Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
BAER	Burned Area Emergency Rescue Team
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BRIC	Building Resilient Infrastructure Communities
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
EDA	Economic Development Administration
EFZ	Elsinore Fault Zone
EOC	Emergency Operation Center
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FMA	Flood Mitigation Assistance Program
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
HMGP	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
HUD	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
IHS	Indian Health Service
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

NCAI	National Congress of American Indians
NCIDC	Northern California Indian Development Council
NEIEN	Environmental Information Exchange Network & Grant Program, EPA
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
PDM	Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program
RTA	Reservation Transportation Authority
SANDAG	San Diego Association of Governments
SCTCA	Southern California Tribal Chairman's Association
SDG&E	San Diego Gas and Electric
SONGS	San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station
SWPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention
TERO	Tribal Employment Rights Office
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
VID	Vista Irrigation District

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APPENDICES

A. SAN DIEGO COUNTY BRACES FOR MUDSLIDES

Agencies rush to take preventive measures before rainy season arrives.

By Tony Perry, Los Angeles Times Staff Writer
November 11, 2007

LA JOLLA INDIAN RESERVATION -- With rain clouds gathering nearby, key officials in the post-fire recovery efforts for Southern California said Saturday that they're racing to take steps to prevent erosion and mudslides.

The Witch, Poomacha and Rice fires that struck northern San Diego County last month scorched steep hillsides and hilltops, increasing the chances that rain will create muddy runoff that could endanger homes and clog streams and culverts, officials said.

The Cedar and Paradise fires that struck the region in 2003 destroyed more homes than the recent fires did, but they didn't burn as much acreage on steep gradients, said Bill Peters, an official with the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection and spokesman for the Burned Area Emergency Response teams.

As a result, San Diego County did not suffer the mudslides that occurred elsewhere in Southern California after the 2003 fires, including the slide that killed five people in the San Bernardino Mountains two months after the fires.

This time could be different, Peters said.

"Look at that," he said, pointing to scorched land on a ridge on the foothills of Palomar Mountain. "The fire has killed the root systems. It's like moonscape. When rain hits it, it's going to come straight down."

State and federal agencies are addressing that threat by combing the burned area, mapping a combined strategy that involves removing debris, placing barriers at key spots and then reseeding much of the scorched earth, possibly with crop duster-like aircraft.

At a morning news conference, Lee Rosenberg, an official with the Federal Emergency Management Agency, said he is confident that state and federal agencies have enough equipment and personnel. He turned aside a semi-serious question about whether residents should call the White House.

"Right now we have enough to get a good start," Rosenberg said.

By early this week, Rosenberg said, a battle plan should be in place. Thousands of so-called New Jersey barriers, the concrete blockades often used on freeways, are ready to be distributed to prevent runoff from cascading

downhill.

"As the rainy season approaches, protecting those living near and below the burn areas from flooding and mudflows is a priority," said Henry Renteria, director of the governor's Office of Emergency Services.

Among those considered most at risk from mudflows are residents of the La Jolla Indian Reservation, 60 miles northeast of San Diego. More than 90% of the tribe's 9,400-acre reservation was burned; 59 of 180 dwellings were destroyed.

The tribe is developing an early-warning system for residents whose homes nestle up against the mountain.

"If we get hit [with rain] right away, we're going to need an evacuation plan," said Fred Nelson, the tribe's treasurer.

"We're told that we may need to get out of our homes in 15 minutes," he said.

Thirty-three tribe members are still in temporary housing, some in motels as far away as Palm Springs. FEMA is bringing mobile homes to March Air Reserve Base in Riverside that might be used on the La Jolla and Rincon reservations.

The fire also is a setback to the La Jolla tribe's plan to find a partner to open a casino and hotel on the reservation. Of 18 tribes in San Diego County, the isolated La Jolla tribe is one of nine that does not have a gaming facility.

"We had hoped to bring people here because of the beauty of our mountain," Nelson said. "But now that's gone."

After being criticized for its response to Hurricane Katrina, FEMA appears determined not to suffer a repeat. FEMA bosses ordered Mike Parker, an official in the Kansas City regional office, to be the onsite coordinator for assistance on tribal lands.

"We're here for the long haul," said Parker. tony.perry@latimes.com

B. Inter-Tribal Long Term Recovery Tribal Table Top Exercise

Earthquake & Flood Notes from TTX

Summary: Top 3 Take-Aways

1.) Communication (in/out)
2.) Damage Assessment
3.) Implementing Plans/Coordinating Resources
*Pre: Training/Education Prepare

La Jolla Reservation, B.I.A., & Los Coyotes Reservation:

- Enact "Zone Leader" System
- Impact: Campground @ La Jolla/HWY 76
  -Evacuation Issues
- No S.W.R.
- E.O.C. Established for shelter
- *C.E.R.T Response
  -Triage
  -Morgue
- Chairwoman would declare disaster & Call on local, state, and federal Assistance
- Expects tribe to respond by itself initially
- H.P.D.M. Plan: Has values of assets and inventory

Agua Caliente, Cabazon, & Torres Martinez Reservations:

- Shelter:
  -Banquet rooms
  -Open spaces on site (golf courses, etc.)
  -Tribal Hall
- Food:
  -Perishable items 1st
- Injured/Dead:
  -Hospital color-code (minor, major, trauma, dead)
  Rescue:
  -Security = 1st Response
  -C.E.R.T./T.E.R.C. Team
- Losses:
  -Emergency Management
- RP:
  -Drafting Now
  ~Tribal Government is mobile~

Pauma & Soboba Reservation

- Shelters:

C. After Action Report

JULY 25, 2012

ARE WE READY, AGAIN?

After Action Report

August 20, 2012

ADMINISTRATIVE HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS

1. The title of this document is the **ITLTRF-IHC Table Top Exercise (TTX) 2012 After Action Report.**

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SUMMARY

Purpose

The purpose of the ITLTRF-IHC Tabletop was to conduct as a seminar following a preparedness planning meeting hosted by the ITLTRF in coordination with the Indian Health Council, the American Red Cross, and representatives from Public Health. The exercise was designed to identify & improve the Tribal Emergency Communication / Notification system (s) currently in place. The exercise was a low stress environment to allow all participants to provide an overview of new or current plans, resources, strategies, concepts or ideas in regards to communicating the need for an evacuation of Tribal lands.

The table top was a "no fault" environment where participants were free to explore potential solutions. Participant collaborations, decisions, and actions did not necessarily reflect policy, practice, procedure, or previous agreement and were not a commitment of policy, practice, procedure, or agreement. The facilitator was Mr. Bill Martinez, Emergency Serviecs Coordinator from California EMA. The 2012 ITLTRF-IHC Table Top Exercise was supported Indian Health Council of Rincon and the ITLTRF.

Goals

1. Review Current Plans and Procedures.

2. Discuss what works in the current plans and what needs to be improved.
3. Identify existing Notification Systems.
4. Identify known Evacuation Sites.

Background

The **Inter-Tribal Long Term Recovery Foundation (ITLTRF)** is incorporated with the State of California and is a non-profit 501-C-3 tax exempt organization that formed in the aftermath of the October 2007. The mission of the ITLTRF is to *strengthen area-wide disaster coordination on tribal lands affected by wildfires and other disasters by sharing information, simplifying resident access to services, and jointly resolving cases with disaster-caused recovery needs.*

The ITLTRF is an inter-tribal resource and network that provides immediate assistance with disaster preparedness, coordination of emergency response, and long term recovery needs on tribal lands. While there are numerous charitable, volunteer, and faith-based organizations active during a disaster, there are few non-profit, tribally-centered organizations in existence. The ITLTRF provides direct access and resource distribution to American Indian people during and immediately following a disaster because our primary goal is to support the recovery needs of the Native American community. The Executive Board of Directors consists of the following tribal leadership:

- Chairman of Executive Board, Mark Romero (Mesa Grande Band of Indians)
- Vice Chairman of Executive Board, Adam Geisler (La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians)
- Treasurer of Executive Board, Robert Smith (Pala Band of Indians)
- Secretary of Executive Board, Charlie Kolb (Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians)
- Executive Board (Voting) Members: Marlaine Bojorquez (Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians), Fire Chief Harold Rodriguez (San Pasqual Band of Kumeyaay), Don Butz (Fire Chief, Viejas Band of Kumeyaay), Chairman Virgil Perez (Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel), Chris Ortiz (Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla-Cupeno Indians), Campo Band of Kumeyaay Indians
- Community Partners: Southern California Tribal Chairman's Association, American Red Cross, Community Recovery Team, AMERIND Risk Management Corporation.

Ten tribes committed their time and resources to establish the Foundation as a regional model of inter-tribal coordination and collaboration for emergency preparedness and long term recovery.

The Exercise

The TTX focused primarily on a discussion about who *had* plans in place in 2007, which tribe or organization *has* plans in place now, and what is missing from those plans today. A recurring point of discussion was the need to establish a "master plan" or "updated directory" with tribal and non-tribal

points of contact that also includes some standard operating procedures (SOP) for various tribal departments and organizations to activate depending on the emergency or trigger.

The participants expressed a collective agreement that the lack of a master plan and procedures for tribes/partners to access can create some confusion about who to notify about varioius needs and resources during an event. The conversation turned toward a discussion about notifications to tribal members, tribal entities, and tribal partners about evacuations and sheltering. Several notificaiton and alert systems were talked about including the following: Traditional tribal kinship networks, Inter Tribal Alert System (operated by ITLTRF), autonomous tribal alert systems (Rincon, Viejas, etc.), Pala Radio, Reverse 911, and Alert San Diego. There was a concerned discussion about the messaging that goes out in the alerts pertaining to the accuracy of evacuation notices. An example was shared from the Old Fire (Campo, CA in June 2012) that an evacuation notice was issued to Campo residents that said a shelter was at the Golden Acorn Casino, but this was incorrect information. The shelter was actually supposed to be at the La Posta Casino. There seemed to be some confusion in the communication of this message that may have to do with non-tribal understanding/education about tribes in the area and tribal sites for evacuation (mixing up the two casinos as designated evacuation sites). A tribal member from La Posta in attendance said that the LP tribe only communicated with the Sheriff's and not with anybody from the American Red Cross to discuss evacuation and shelters during the Old Fire.
There was not a representative from Camp or Sheriff's department to add to or verify the information shared during the Table Top. An ancillary issue related to notification alerts and communications was how to send out messages for reunification. Reunification notices and procedures also need to be included in operating plans and procedures.

Chairwoman LaVonne Peck stated that tribes need to set up these relationships now, beforehand to identify critical points of contact. "The ITLTRF has done a lot to coordinate this network," she said, "but we cannot only include the 10 tribes on the ITLTRF board. Communication is [the] key; we just need to get it on paper." Orvin Hanson from Indian Health Clinic at Rincon echoed Chairwoman Peck's comments and stated directly that he would like to work directly with the American Red Cross to estalish a clear list of contacts (at least three deep) so that an inventory of medical resources and supplies can be established for emergencies.

There were also valid concerns expressed by tribal professionals about sharing the information, points of contact, and resources with non-tribal (e.g. State and County) entities. The discussion around this issue hinged on protecting and exercising tribal sovereignty. In this case tribes are expected to exercise their own plans, procedures, and response, and then share the information and resources that they produce with tribal funds (or with limited and competitive tribal grant funding that is minimal compared to state/county leveraged resources and grants) but still help fill in the gaps or inaccuracies in the county/state plans with no guarantee of funding or assistance during an actual event. Another comment was made that tribes need to depend on other tribes because when an incident occurs tribes are historically left stranded, cut off, and to fend for themselves.

The Table Top then covered a more specific discussion about medical needs of tribal evacuees, where IHC mobilizes its pharmacy, how it continues operations, and what steps it is taking to ensure access to medical supplies from non-tribal sources. Indian Health works directly with federal entities and

is also developing private partnerships with national pharmaceutical chains to assist with filling prescriptions during an emergency.

Major Strengths

The major strengths identified during this exercise are as follows:

1) Created a constructive discussion between inter-tribal nations and public, private, and non-profit organizations about emergency management, notifications, and evacuations.

2) Provided solutions to jointly resolve gaps in emergency response, communication, and relief coordination.

Primary Areas for Improvement

Throughout the exercise, several opportunities for improvement in from participants' ability to respond to the incident were identified. The primary areas for improvement, including recommendations, are as follows:

1.) Create Directory of Tribal Points of Contact (keep it updated and circulating amongst partners to avoid gaps/inaccuracies)

2.) Pre-identify Evacuation Sites (share this information between tribal partners and agencies)

3.) Create a Master or Regional Tribal EOP (participants/partners send in information to ITLTRF and ITLTRF will collate and send out for input, guidance, revision, etc. Make an organic document)

SECTION 1: EVENT PARTICIPANTS

Participants at the event included the following agencies:

- Indian Health Council (Rincon)
- Rincon Fire Station
- La Jolla Band of Luiseno Tribal Council & Personnel
- Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla/Cupeno Tribal Council and Personnel
- San Pasqual Fire Department
- Pala Fire Department
- American Red Cross Disaster Services Personnel
- San Diego County Public Health
- Cal EMA, Tribal Liaison Denise Banker and Bill Martinez, Emergncy Services Coordinator
- Mesa Grande Fire

- Southern Indian HealthClinic
- SDGE
- San Manuel Indian Health Clinic (Riverside/San Bernardino Indian Health Council)

Next Steps:

SECTION 2: CONCLUSION

1) Request that all participants/agencies submit contact information to ITLTRF to compile a Regional Tribal Emergency Resource Directory (Name, Position, Tribe/Organization, Email, Phone for three contacts; include brief description of each individual's role during a disaster)

2) Coordinate follow up meeting between Indian Health Council and American Red Cross (include Federal, State, County Health organizations in this meeting)

3) Create a flow chart to outline how to engage assets and resources available in the county/region

D. SAN DIEGO DISASTER HISTORY[38]

1769 - April 11, the ship San Antonio sailed into San Diego Bay, the spearhead of the "Sacred Expedition" of Spain to begin the colonization of California. Disease and illness almost doomed this effort, but despite the real threat of disaster, the four parts of the expedition managed to converge on San Diego. The San Carlos arrived two weeks later; some of the crew had died and most were sick with scurvy. A canvas hospital was set up on the beach. On May 14, the land expedition of Capt. Rivera and Father Juan Crespi arrived where they found 21 sailors and some military men already dead and the rest ill with scurvy. A new camp was established on Presidio hill near the present site of Old Town. Gaspar de Portola and the second land expedition arrived on June 29 with a small group, followed two days later by Father Serra. Only 126 of the 219 in the four expeditions survived scurvy and other diseases.

1772 - Father Jayme wrote at the presidio that "the flood carried away what was growing" and recommended moving the mission to another location.

1800 - November 22, an earthquake of 6.5 magnitudes hit the San Diego region.

1812 - An earthquake destroyed the San Diego Mission church, which was rebuilt in 1813.

1821 - A flood in Sept. or Oct. "in a single night filled the valley" according to William Smythe and changed the course of the river to flow into False Bay rather than into the harbor. It washed away many of the rancherias and early homes in Old Town.

1828 - A flood changed the course of the river to flow into the harbor rather than the False Bay. In 1853 Lt. George Derby built a dam that turned the river into False Bay again.

1832 - The malaria epidemics of 1832-33 and smallpox epidemics of 1837-39 kill many Indians.

1855 - A flood destroyed the 1853 Derby Dike and changed the course of the river to flow into the harbor. 1860 -

Storms and heavy rain throughout the state of California caused flooding in San Diego.

1861-65 - The floods of 1861-62 were caused by excessive rain, with a total of 15.75 inches falling in the year of 1862. This was followed by a four-year drought. Only 3.87 inches of rain fell in the county in 1862-63, and less than 5 inches fell in 1863-64. Ranchers drove their cattle to the mountains and into Baja California, and the once-great cattle industry of California was virtually destroyed.

1862 - May 27, an earthquake of 6.0 magnitudes hit the San Diego region.

1862-63 - A smallpox epidemic killed hundreds of Indians and Mexicans in Southern California. Beginning in San Juan Capistrano, the epidemic reached San Diego in 1863.

1867 - In March, after two years of heavy rain, a flood washed away homes in Mission Valley and a large section of the earthen Mission Dam.

1872 - April 20, a fire destroyed the business section of Old Town.

1884 - A record 25.97 inches rain that year caused a severe flood that washed out bridges and railroad trestles. The Derby Dike destroyed in 1855 had been rebuilt in 1875 but was almost washed away again in this flood. Part of Presidio Hill was cut away to provide dirt to keep the river channel flowing into False Bay. The first Morena Bridge would be built across Mission Bay due to the frequent high waters. The spring produced many butterflies that were followed by cutworms and caterpillars causing damage to crops. In 1888, the Sweetwater Dam was built, the first of 7 dams constructed over the next 10 years that would reduce the risk of flooding.

1905 - Sixty people were killed by a boiler explosion on the Navy ship Bennington in San Diego harbor. Heavy rains caused a flood in Mission Valley that washed out the north end of the railroad bridge.

1916 - January 27, heavy rains caused severe flooding in San Diego, washing out all but two of the city's 112 bridges and breaking the Lower Otay Dam. 20 people drowned in the Tia Juana River Valley flood, and 135 Little Landers settlers were left homeless. Charles "Rainmaker" Hatfield was blamed and was never paid his $10,000 fee from the city. During the next 35 years, 9 additional dams were built that helped reduced the severity of flooding in 1927, 1937, 1978, 1980.

1918 - The "Spanish flu" killed 368 people in San Diego. Over 600,000 Americans died from the pandemic, over 20 million people worldwide.

1927 - A heavy rain storm caused a serious flood in Mission Valley and an outbreak of typhoid fever.

1970 - The Laguna fire, the county's largest fire until 2003, burned 175,425 acres, killed eight people and destroyed 382 homes. In 24 hours the fire burned from near Mount Laguna into the outskirts of El Cajon and Spring Valley.

1978 - September 25, one of the worst air crashes in U.S. history occurred in San Diego when PSA flight 182, approaching San Diego airport, was struck in mid-air by a small Cessna. 144 people were killed, including 7 on the ground in North Park. 22 dwellings were damaged or destroyed.

1984 - A gunman opened fire in a San Ysidro McDonald's restaurant, killing 21 people. 1985 -

67 homes were destroyed in the Normal Heights fire.

1996 - 54 homes were destroyed in the Carlsbad Harmony Grove fire.
1997 - March 26, in a Rancho Santa Fe home, 39 members of Heaven's Gate cult were discovered dead and covered in purple shrouds after the largest mass suicide on U.S. soil. They apparently believed they were shedding their earthly "containers" to catch a ride on a spaceship trailing the Hale-Bopp Comet.

2003 - Oct. 25, the worst fire in the history of San Diego County began near Ramona Saturday at 5:30 pm when a lost hunter set a signal fire. This Cedar fire quickly spread to become the largest fire in California history, consuming over 272,000 acres. With the De Luz fire that started Oct. 19 during live fire exercises on Camp Pendleton, the Otay fire, and the Paradise fire near Valley Center, these in total burned over 400,000 acres or 18% of the county land area of 2,166,691 acres, destroyed over 1800 homes valued at $700 million, killed 16 people, and filled the air with smoke and soot causing people to remain indoors and closing businesses and schools for three days.

E. DISASTER DECLARATIONS

FEMA MAJOR DISASTER DECLARATIONS

The following list of disasters is taken directly from the www.fema.gov website. It is important to recognize that Disaster DR-4422 is currently in recovery as a result of the Valentine's Day 2019 floods. DR-4683 and DR-4743, severe storms and flood are in Public Assistance as well.

Table 22 FEMA Major Disaster Declarations

Year	Date	Disaster Types	Disaster Number
2023	**8/19**	**Tropical Storm Hilary**	**DR-4743**
2022-23	**3/23**	**Severe Storms**	**DR-4683**
2020	**3/20**	**COVID-19 Pandemic**	**EM-3428**
2019	**3/25**	**La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians Severe Storms, Flooding, Landslides, And Mudslides**	**DR-4422**

2018	1/1	California Wildfires, Flooding, Mudflows, And Debris Flows (1A Only SD County)	DR-4353
2017	**12/17**	**California Wildfires**	EM-3396
2017	03/15	California Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, and Mudslides	DR-4305
2011	01/2505	California Winter Storms, Flooding, and Debris and Mud Flows	DR-1952

Year	Date	Disaster Types	Disaster Number
2010	**11/10**	**Campground Flood**	**1952**
2008	6/28	California Wild Fires	3287
2007	**10/24**	**Wildfires**	**1731**
2007	03/13	Severe Freeze	1689
2006	06/05	Severe Storms, Flooding, Landslides, And Mudslides	1646
2005	04/14	Severe Storms, Flooding, Landslides, And Mud And Debris Flows	1585
2005	02/04	Severe Storms, Flooding, Debris Flows, And Mudslides	1577
2004	06/30	Flooding As A Result Of A Levee Break	1529
2004	01/13	Earthquake	1505
2003	**10/27**	**Wildfires**	**1498**
2000	09/14	Earthquake	1342
1999	02/07	Severe Freeze	1267

Year	Date	Disaster Types	Disaster Number
1998	02/09	Severe Winter Storms And Flooding	1203
1997	01/04	Severe Storms/Flooding	1155
1995	03/12	Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Landslides, Mud Flows	1046
1995	01/10	Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Landslides, Mud Flows	1044
1994	09/13	El Nino Effect (The Salmon Industry)	1038
1994	01/17	Northridge Earthquake	1008
1993	10/28	Fires, Mud & Landslides, Soil Erosion, Flooding	1005
1993	02/03	Severe Storm, Winter Storm, Mud & Landslides, Flooding	979
1992	08/29	Old Gulch, Fountain Fires	958
1992	07/02	Earthquake, Aftershocks	947
1992	05/04	Earthquake, Aftershocks	943
1992	05/02	Fire During A Period Of Civil Unrest	942
1992	02/25	Snow Storm, Heavy Rain, High Winds, Flooding, Mudslide	935
1991	10/22	Oakland Hills Fire	919
1991	02/11	Severe Freeze	894

Year	Date	Disaster Types	Disaster Number
1990	06/30	Fires	872
1989	10/18	Loma Prieta Earthquake	845
1988	09/29	Wildfires	815
1988	02/05	Severe Storms, High Tides, Flooding	812
1987	10/07	Earthquake, Aftershocks	799
1986	02/21	Severe Storms, Flooding	758
1985	07/18	Grass, Wildlands, Forest Fires	739
1983	09/22	Flash Flooding	690
1983	07/01	Flooding	687
1983	05/05	Coalinga Earthquake	682
1983	02/09	Coastal Storms, Floods, Slides, Tornadoes	677
1982	09/24	Levee Break	669
1982	04/24	Urban Fire	657
1982	01/07	Severe Storms, Flood, Mudslides, High Tide	651
1980	11/27	Brush, Timber Fires	635

Year	Date	Disaster Types	Disaster Number
1980	10/02	Levee Break And Flooding	633
1980	02/21	Severe Storms, Mudslides, Flooding	615
1979	10/19	Earthquake	609
1979	07/27	Heavy Rains, Flooding, Mud Flows	594
1978	10/09	Landslides	566
1978	02/15	Coastal Storms, Mudslides, Flooding	547
1976	09/21	Flooding, Tropical Storm Kathleen	521
1974	05/07	Severe Storms, Flooding	432
1974	01/25	Severe Storms, Flooding	412
1973	02/08	Severe Storms, High Tides, Flooding	364
1972	06/27	Flooding Caused By Levee Break	342
1972	04/05	Severe Storms, Flooding	329
1972	01/11	Winds, Flooding, Mudslides	316
1971	02/09	San Fernando Earthquake	299
1970	09/29	Forest, Brush Fires	295

Year	Date	Disaster Types	Disaster Number
1970	02/16	Severe Storms, Flooding	283
1969	08/15	Flooding	270
1969	01/26	Severe Storms, Flooding	253
1967	01/02	Severe Storms & Flooding	223
1966	01/22	Severe Storms, Flooding	212
1965	12/07	Heavy Rains, Flooding	211
1964	12/24	Heavy Rains & Flooding	183
1964	04/01	Seismic Sea Wave	169
1963	12/21	Flood Due To Broken Dam	161
1963	02/25	Severe Storms, Heavy Rains, Flooding	145
1962	10/24	Severe Storms, Flooding	138
1962	03/06	Floods	122
1961	11/16	Fire (Los Angeles County)	119
1958	04/04	Heavy Rainstorms, Flood	82
1956	12/29	Forest Fire	65

Year	Date	Disaster Types	Disaster Number
1955	12/23	Flood	47
1954	02/05	Flood & Erosion	15

EMERGENCY DECLARATIONS

Table 23 Emergency Declarations

Year	Date	Disaster Types	Disaster Number
2020	3/20	COVID 19 Pandemic	3428
2007	10/23	Wildfires	3279
2005	09/13	Hurricane Katrina Evacuation	3248
1999	09/01	Extreme Fire Hazards	3140
1996	10/23	Severe Fires	3120
1977	01/20	Drought	3023

FIRE MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE DECLARATIONS

Table 24 Fire Management Assistance Declarations

Year	Date	Incident	Disaster Number
2010	7/26	California Bull Fire	2849
2008	9/1	California Gladding Fire	2786

2007	10/20	California Ranch Fire	2736
2007	10/5	California Border 50 Fire	2585
2007	10/22	Rice Fire	2739
2007	10/22	Grass Valley Fire	2738

Year	Date	Incident	Disaster Number
2007	10/22	Santiago Fire	2737
2007	10/22	Ranch Fire	2736
2007	10/21	Harris Fire	2735
2007	10/21	Witch Fire	2734
2007	10/21	Buckweed Fire	2733
2007	10/21	Canyon Fire	2732
2007	09/15	Angel Fire	2729
2007	09/15	Butler 2 Fire	2728
2007	07/08	Canyon Fire	2708
2007	07/07	Inyo Fire Complex	2706
2007	06/29	Creek Fire	2702
2007	06/24	Angora Fire	2700

2007	05/10	Island Fire	2694
2007	05/09	Griffith Park Fire	2691
2007	03/11	241 Fire	2683

Year	Date	Incident	Disaster Number
2006	12/03	Shekell Fire	2681
2006	10/26	Esperanza Fire	2678
2006	09/26	Day Fire	2677
2006	09/17	Orchard Fire	2676
2006	07/30	Junction Fire	2662
2006	07/24	Horse Fire	2656
2006	07/12	Sawtooth Fire Complex	2653
2006	02/06	Sierra Fire	2630
2005	11/18	School Fire	2586
2005	10/06	Border 50 Fire	2585
2005	10/06	Woodhouse Fire	2584
2005	09/28	Topanga Fire	2583
2005	09/05	Sundevil Fire	2582

2005	08/26	Manton Fire	2580
2005	07/25	Quartz Fire	2571

Year	Date	Incident	Disaster Number
2004	09/13	Old Highway Fire	2555
2004	09/04	Geysers Fire	2554
2004	09/03	Pattison Fire	2553
2004	09/02	Bear Fire	2552
2004	08/14	Lake Fire	2548
2004	08/14	French Fire	2547
2004	08/11	Oregon Fire	2545
2004	08/11	Bear Fire	2544
2004	08/08	Stevens Fire	2541
2004	08/07	Calaveras Fire Complex	2540
2004	07/21	Crown Fire	2535
2004	07/18	Foothill Fire	2534
2004	07/18	Melton Fire	2533
2004	07/14	Hollow Fire	2532

2004	07/14	Lakeview Fire	2530

Year	Date	Incident	Disaster Number
2004	07/14	Mataguay Fire	2529
2004	07/14	Pine Fire	2528
2004	06/05	Gaviota Fire	2519
2004	05/04	Cerritos Fire	2517
2004	05/04	Eagle Fire	2516
2004	04/26	Pleasure Fire	2515
2003	10/28	Whitmore Fire	2508
2003	10/26	Mountain Fire	2507
2003	10/26	Paradise Fire	2506
2003	10/26	Cedar Fire	2505
2003	10/26	Simi Fire	2504
2003	10/25	Old Fire	2503
2003	10/25	Verdale Fire	2502
2003	10/23	Grand Prix Fire	2501
2003	10/21	Pass Fire	2500

Year	Date	Incident	Disaster Number
2003	09/06	Bridge Fire	2497
2003	08/19	Locust Fire	2491
2003	07/25	Canyon Fire	2487
2003	07/03	Railroad Fire	2475
2003	06/29	Tejon Fire	2474
2003	06/28	Sawmill Fire	2473
2003	01/07	Pacific Fire	2466
2002	09/25	Croy Fire	2465
2002	09/24	Williams Fire	2464
2002	09/19	Sierra Fire	2463
2002	09/04	Leona Fire	2462
2002	09/04	Squirrel Fire	2461
2002	07/30	Pines Fire	2456
2002	07/22	Deer Fire	2450
2002	06/27	Louisiana Fire	2433

Year	Date	Incident	Disaster Number
2002	06/17	Blue Cut Fire	2425
2002	06/06	Copper Fire	2417
2002	05/14	Antonio Fire	2405
2002	02/11	Gavilan Fire	2396

G. POPULATION DATA

Table: ACSDPSY2021.DP03

	United States				La Jolla Reservation, CA; La Jolla Reservation, CA			
Label	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
With public coverage	15,356,389	±44,113	10.8%	±0.1	14	±11	15.6%	±15.3
No health insurance coverage	15,565,863	±43,383	10.8%	±0.1	31	±16	34.4%	±14.6
Unemployed:	8,045,794	±33,315	8,045,794	(X)	9	±11	9	(X)
With health insurance coverage	5,934,080	±22,758	73.8%	±0.2	5	±10	55.6%	±44.9
With private health insurance	3,378,543	±17,228	42.0%	±0.2	0	±13	0.0%	±100.0
With public coverage	2,819,784	±18,433	35.0%	±0.2	5	±10	55.6%	±44.9
No health insurance coverage	2,111,714	±21,160	26.2%	±0.2	4	±5	44.4%	±44.9
Not in labor force:	42,031,678	±119,387	42,031,678	(X)	73	±23	73	(X)
With health insurance coverage	35,803,351	±93,106	85.2%	±0.1	45	±23	61.6%	±13.5
With private health insurance	21,514,471	±55,067	51.2%	±0.2	14	±9	19.2%	±11.3
With public coverage	17,233,378	±54,479	41.0%	±0.1	31	±20	42.5%	±21.2
No health insurance coverage	6,228,327	±59,336	14.8%	±0.1	28	±15	38.4%	±19.5
PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL								
All families	(X)	(X)	8.8%	±0.1	(X)	(X)	17.3%	±9.4
With related children of the householder under 18 years	(X)	(X)	13.9%	±0.1	(X)	(X)	23.0%	±16.0
With related children of the householder under 5 years only	(X)	(X)	13.1%	±0.2	(X)	(X)	10.0%	±11.3
Married couple families	(X)	(X)	4.5%	±0.1	(X)	(X)	10.5%	±11.2
With related children of the householder under 18 years	(X)	(X)	6.0%	±0.1	(X)	(X)	20.0%	±23.6
With related children of the householder under 5 years only	(X)	(X)	4.7%	±0.1	(X)	(X)	20.0%	±67.5
Families with female householder, no spouse present	(X)	(X)	24.3%	±0.1	(X)	(X)	25.8%	±19.9
With related children of the householder under 18 years	(X)	(X)	33.0%	±0.2	(X)	(X)	25.0%	±22.6
With related children of the householder under 5 years only	(X)	(X)	37.8%	±0.4	(X)	(X)	0.0%	±100.0
All people	(X)	(X)	13.6%	±0.1	(X)	(X)	20.3%	±8.3
Under 18 years	(X)	(X)	17.0%	±0.2	(X)	(X)	34.4%	±17.5
Related children of the householder under 18 years	(X)	(X)	16.7%	±0.2	(X)	(X)	34.4%	±17.5
Related children of the householder under 5 years	(X)	(X)	18.3%	±0.3	(X)	(X)	33.3%	±34.4
Related children of the householder 5 to 17 years	(X)	(X)	16.1%	±0.2	(X)	(X)	30.6%	±16.9
18 years and over	(X)	(X)	11.3%	±0.1	(X)	(X)	18.8%	±6.5
18 to 64 years	(X)	(X)	11.8%	±0.1	(X)	(X)	23.1%	±8.2
65 years and over	(X)	(X)	8.6%	±0.1	(X)	(X)	2.8%	±7.1
People in families	(X)	(X)	9.9%	±0.1	(X)	(X)	16.0%	±5.4
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	(X)	(X)	23.5%	±0.1	(X)	(X)	43.4%	±13.0

Table: ACSDP5Y2021.DP03

	United States				La Jolla Reservation, CA; La Jolla Reservation, CA			
Label	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error
INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2021 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)								
Total households	124,010,992	±196,755	124,010,992	(X)	137	±43	137	(X)
Less than $10,000	6,835,028	±25,393	5.5%	±0.1	12	±8	8.8%	±5.9
$10,000 to $14,999	4,848,344	±17,701	3.9%	±0.1	18	±14	13.1%	±9.2
$15,000 to $24,999	9,670,321	±23,312	7.8%	±0.1	5	±5	3.6%	±3.9
$25,000 to $34,999	10,140,962	±23,689	8.2%	±0.1	19	±12	13.9%	±7.6
$35,000 to $49,999	14,162,768	±33,279	11.4%	±0.1	23	±11	16.8%	±7.8
$50,000 to $74,999	20,845,331	±39,943	16.8%	±0.1	12	±12	8.8%	±7.7
$75,000 to $99,999	15,865,589	±44,008	12.8%	±0.1	13	±10	9.5%	±6.6
$100,000 to $149,999	20,237,972	±81,221	16.3%	±0.1	19	±12	13.9%	±8.8
$150,000 to $199,999	9,694,586	±42,381	7.8%	±0.1	16	±21	11.7%	±13.8
$200,000 or more	11,729,691	±39,924	9.5%	±0.1	0	±13	0.0%	±24.8
Median household income (dollars)	69,021	±146	(X)	(X)	42,917	±15,914	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	97,196	±185	(X)	(X)	68,538	±19,036	(X)	(X)
With earnings	96,520,674	±155,680	77.8%	±0.1	81	±36	59.1%	±17.0
Mean earnings (dollars)	98,899	±177	(X)	(X)	51,901	±13,140	(X)	(X)
With Social Security	38,585,639	±87,888	31.1%	±0.1	56	±30	40.9%	±13.7
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	21,046	±19	(X)	(X)	26,589	±10,488	(X)	(X)
With retirement income	27,294,149	±131,444	22.0%	±0.1	21	±11	15.3%	±7.4
Mean retirement income (dollars)	29,743	±68	(X)	(X)	16,967	±7,834	(X)	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	6,436,771	±23,493	5.2%	±0.1	12	±11	8.8%	±7.4
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	10,468	±20	(X)	(X)	14,083	±3,394	(X)	(X)
With cash public assistance income	3,348,333	±17,683	2.6%	±0.1	4	±5	2.9%	±3.5
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	3,875	±21	(X)	(X)	N	N	(X)	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	14,105,231	±38,703	11.4%	±0.1	13	±9	9.5%	±6.7
Families	80,755,759	±185,835	80,755,759	(X)	98	±36	98	(X)
Less than $10,000	2,697,864	±15,898	3.3%	±0.1	5	±5	5.1%	±5.1
$10,000 to $14,999	1,619,887	±11,299	2.0%	±0.1	7	±7	7.1%	±7.6
$15,000 to $24,999	4,158,021	±20,499	5.1%	±0.1	2	±3	2.0%	±3.1
$25,000 to $34,999	5,284,627	±22,649	6.5%	±0.1	15	±12	15.3%	±10.5
$35,000 to $49,999	8,272,296	±28,365	10.2%	±0.1	16	±10	16.3%	±9.0
$50,000 to $74,999	13,449,194	±29,179	16.7%	±0.1	10	±9	10.2%	±8.7
$75,000 to $99,999	11,449,794	±42,877	14.2%	±0.1	10	±8	10.2%	±8.3
$100,000 to $149,999	15,869,670	±84,111	19.7%	±0.1	17	±11	17.3%	±11.0
$150,000 to $199,999	8,071,087	±46,594	9.9%	±0.1	16	±23	16.3%	±18.8
$200,000 or more	9,933,419	±67,648	12.3%	±0.1	0	±13	0.0%	±37.2
Median family income (dollars)	85,028	±246	(X)	(X)	58,333	±29,931	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	114,099	±267	(X)	(X)	75,552	±24,577	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	37,638	±102	(X)	(X)	27,159	±7,694	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily households	43,255,233	±40,196	43,255,233	(X)	39	±17	39	(X)
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	41,394	±63	(X)	(X)	19,375	±12,813	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	61,039	±103	(X)	(X)	29,221	±8,614	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	38,732	±68	(X)	(X)	41,750	±5,441	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	57,803	±191	(X)	(X)	44,286	±11,723	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	46,823	±160	(X)	(X)	46,250	±9,075	(X)	(X)
HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE								
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	324,818,565	±10,001	324,818,565	(X)	339	±97	339	(X)
With health insurance coverage	296,329,429	±241,456	91.2%	±0.1	240	±76	70.8%	±7.9
With private health insurance	230,227,921	±624,177	67.9%	±0.2	111	±44	32.7%	±8.3
With public coverage	115,056,151	±281,001	35.4%	±0.1	162	±60	47.8%	±9.5
No health insurance coverage	28,489,143	±244,689	8.8%	±0.1	99	±37	29.2%	±7.9
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 19 years	78,612,964	±15,511	78,612,964	(X)	96	±43	96	(X)
No health insurance coverage	4,168,731	±36,071	5.3%	±0.1	34	±25	35.4%	±17.3
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 19 to 64 years	194,499,875	±18,603	194,499,875	(X)	172	±47	172	(X)
In labor force:	152,468,197	±122,015	152,468,197	(X)	99	±35	99	(X)
Employed:	144,422,403	±140,373	144,422,403	(X)	90	±32	90	(X)
With health insurance coverage	128,856,540	±270,407	89.2%	±0.1	59	±25	65.6%	±14.6
With private health insurance	117,443,342	±318,654	81.3%	±0.1	47	±22	52.2%	±14.8

Table: ACSDPSY2021.DP03

	United States				La Jolla Reservation, CA; La Jolla Reservation, CA			
Label	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	% Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	% Margin of Error
EMPLOYMENT STATUS								
Population 16 years and over	264,087,642	±15,794	264,087,642	(X)	263	±69	263	(X)
In labor force	167,869,126	±136,946	63.6%	±0.1	115	±38	43.7%	±8.3
Civilian labor force	166,672,597	±134,646	63.1%	±0.1	114	±38	43.3%	±8.3
Employed	157,510,982	±152,056	59.6%	±0.1	103	±35	39.2%	±7.8
Unemployed	9,161,615	±34,138	3.5%	±0.1	11	±10	4.2%	±3.9
Armed Forces	1,196,529	±9,879	0.5%	±0.1	1	±3	0.4%	±1.0
Not in labor force	96,218,516	±130,450	36.4%	±0.1	148	±44	56.3%	±8.3
Civilian labor force	166,672,597	±134,646	166,672,597	(X)	114	±38	114	(X)
Unemployment Rate	(X)	(X)	5.5%	±0.1	(X)	(X)	9.6%	±7.8
Females 16 years and over	134,470,549	±11,988	134,470,549	(X)	130	±41	130	(X)
In labor force	79,068,939	±81,305	58.8%	±0.1	45	±22	34.6%	±12.5
Civilian labor force	78,886,056	±80,916	58.7%	±0.1	45	±22	34.6%	±12.5
Employed	74,610,341	±87,681	55.5%	±0.1	40	±22	30.8%	±12.3
Own children of the householder under 6 years	22,399,131	±19,184	22,399,131	(X)	26	±18	26	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	14,932,885	±42,589	66.9%	±0.2	13	±11	50.0%	±26.7
Own children of the householder 6 to 17 years	47,950,748	±20,816	47,950,748	(X)	47	±29	47	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	34,480,760	±56,742	71.9%	±0.1	25	±24	53.2%	±32.0
COMMUTING TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	153,284,955	±164,172	153,284,955	(X)	101	±35	101	(X)
Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	113,724,271	±124,490	74.2%	±0.1	95	±35	94.1%	±3.8
Car, truck, or van -- carpooled	13,340,835	±63,721	8.7%	±0.1	4	±5	4.0%	±4.6
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	6,472,379	±21,165	4.2%	±0.1	0	±13	0.0%	±31.5
Walked	3,849,557	±19,333	2.5%	±0.1	0	±13	0.0%	±31.5
Other means	2,836,292	±15,135	1.8%	±0.1	0	±13	0.0%	±31.5
Worked from home	12,061,684	±47,181	7.7%	±0.1	2	±3	2.0%	±2.6
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	26.8	±0.1	(X)	(X)	22.5	±5.6	(X)	(X)
OCCUPATION								
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	157,510,982	±152,056	157,510,982	(X)	103	±35	103	(X)
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	63,469,480	±277,871	40.3%	±0.1	28	±14	27.2%	±10.9
Service occupations	26,826,595	±82,881	17.0%	±0.1	29	±15	28.2%	±12.7
Sales and office occupations	32,862,044	±50,890	20.9%	±0.1	14	±17	13.6%	±13.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	13,719,271	±61,497	8.7%	±0.1	17	±10	16.5%	±8.7
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	20,633,592	±52,809	13.1%	±0.1	15	±8	14.6%	±7.8
INDUSTRY								
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	157,510,982	±152,056	157,510,982	(X)	103	±35	103	(X)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	2,614,109	±15,405	1.7%	±0.1	2	±3	1.9%	±2.8
Construction	10,717,186	±55,411	6.8%	±0.1	9	±8	8.7%	±7.0
Manufacturing	15,786,008	±41,164	10.0%	±0.1	3	±4	2.9%	±3.9
Wholesale trade	3,916,817	±16,547	2.5%	±0.1	6	±4	5.8%	±4.1
Retail trade	17,253,259	±36,331	11.0%	±0.1	7	±5	6.8%	±7.7
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	8,905,978	±24,489	5.7%	±0.1	0	±13	0.0%	±31.1
Information	3,031,263	±18,532	1.9%	±0.1	0	±13	0.0%	±31.1
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	16,483,270	±35,839	10.5%	±0.1	2	±3	1.9%	±2.5
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	18,817,926	±48,271	11.9%	±0.1	8	±9	7.8%	±7.9
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	36,753,702	±132,563	23.3%	±0.1	10	±14	9.7%	±11.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	14,346,635	±51,784	9.1%	±0.1	19	±12	18.4%	±10.0
Other services, except public administration	7,485,169	±26,553	4.8%	±0.1	2	±3	1.9%	±2.7
Public administration	7,399,660	±40,051	4.7%	±0.1	35	±16	34.0%	±14.0
CLASS OF WORKER								
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	157,510,982	±152,056	157,510,982	(X)	103	±35	103	(X)
Private wage and salary workers	125,632,359	±65,278	79.8%	±0.1	63	±30	61.2%	±14.3
Government workers	22,212,764	±131,486	14.1%	±0.1	37	±17	35.9%	±14.8
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	9,363,653	±32,503	5.9%	±0.1	3	±5	2.9%	±4.9
Unpaid family workers	302,206	±4,850	0.2%	±0.1	0	±13	0.0%	±31.1