



IIPAY NATION OF SANTA YSABEL

TRIBAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

The Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel's Hazard Mitigation Plan to reduce the loss of life, property, revenue, and to minimize the impacts of natural and manmade disasters.

Contents

1	Introduction and Adoption.....	4
1.1	Tribal Government Structure	4
1.2	Territory.....	4
1.3	Jurisdiction	5
1.4	Community Description.....	5
1.5	Resolution Adopting Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan.....	6
2	Planning Process.....	8
2.1.	Hazard Mitigation Planning Cycle	8
2.2.	Risk Assessment	9
2.3.	Development and Implementation of the THMP.....	9
2.4.	Tribal Contributions.....	9
2.5.	Federal Contributions.....	11
2.6.	State Contributions	12
2.7.	Local Contributions	12
2.8.	Training Events and Activities	13
3	Hazard Identification and Risk Profiles.....	14
3.1	Drought	17
3.2	Flood.....	18
3.3	Earthquake	19
3.4	Severe Winter Storms	19
3.5	Wildfire.....	20
3.6	Windstorms	21
3.7	Hazardous Material Spill	21
3.8	Prolonged Power Outage	21
3.9	Pandemics	22
4.	Hazard Risk Assessment	23
4.1	Probability	23
4.2	Historical Frequency.....	23
4.3	Vulnerability	23
4.4	Risk Level	24
4.5	Hazard Risk Assessment Worksheet	24
5	Developmental Trends	25

5.1.	Land Use Management	25
5.2.	Land Use for Housing	25
5.3.	Recognized Family Holdings	25
5.4.	Land use for Tribal Community	25
5.5.	Land use for Economic Development	25
5.6.	Land Use for Industrial Purposes	25
5.7.	Land Use for Hunting, Fishing, and Gathering	26
5.8.	Environmentally Protected Sites	26
5.9.	Contaminated Sites	26
5.10.	Cultural and Sacred Sites	26
6	Tribal Assets	27
6.1.	Community Building	27
6.2.	Community Gardens.....	27
6.3.	Community Playgrounds	27
6.4.	Cultural and Sacred Sites.....	27
6.5.	TDC Botanical Facility	27
6.6.	Equipment Yard.....	27
6.7.	Indian Health Clinic.....	28
6.8.	IND Loan Services	28
6.9.	Roadside Mini Mart.....	28
6.10.	Social Services and Domestic Violence Shelter/Office	28
6.11.	Tribal Fire Department	28
6.12.	Tribal Motor Pool	28
6.13.	Tribal Office	28
6.14.	Tribal Youth Program	28
6.15.	Waste Management Facility.....	29
6.16.	Water System	29
6.17.	Asset Inventory Worksheet.....	30
7	Tribal Capabilities	32
7.1.	Organizational	32
7.2.	Technical Staff and Personnel	32
7.3.	Fiscal	32
7.4.	Legal and Regulatory	33

7.5.	Tribal Work Force	33
7.6.	CERT Teams	33
8	Mitigation Goals	34
8.1.	Protect the Tribe, Tribal Community, Property, and Natural Environment.....	34
8.2.	Ensure Continuity of Critical Infrastructure, economic Enterprises and Tribal Government	34
8.3.	Promote and Protect Tribal Sovereignty and Identity	34
8.4.	Public Outreach and Education	34
9	Mitigation Categories	35
9.1.	Prevention	35
9.2.	Property Protection.....	35
9.3.	Public Education and Awareness	35
9.4.	Natural Resources Protection	35
9.5.	Emergency Services.....	35
9.6.	Structural Projects.....	35
10	Mitigation Actions	36
10.1.	Mitigation Action Evaluation and Prioritization Worksheet	45
11	Plan Maintenance.....	47
12	Monitoring.....	49
12.1	2016-2021 Monitoring	49
12.2	Tribal Emergency Notification Tree (Zone Leaders).....	50
12.3	Capability Assessment Worksheet	51
12.4	Problem Statement Worksheets	56
12.5	Mitigation Action Progress Report.....	65
13	Definitions	66
14	Acronyms.....	69
15	Appendices	71
15.1	44 CFR 201.7.....	71

1 Introduction and Adoption

This Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan has been formally adopted by the Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel. The supporting documentation, a Tribal Resolution is included in section 1.5. This plan also provides the following assurances that the tribe will continue to comply with all applicable federal statutes and regulations during the periods for which it receives grant funding, in compliance with 44 CFR 13.11(c), and will amend its plan whenever necessary to reflect changes in Tribal or federal laws and statutes as required in 44 CFR 13.11(d).

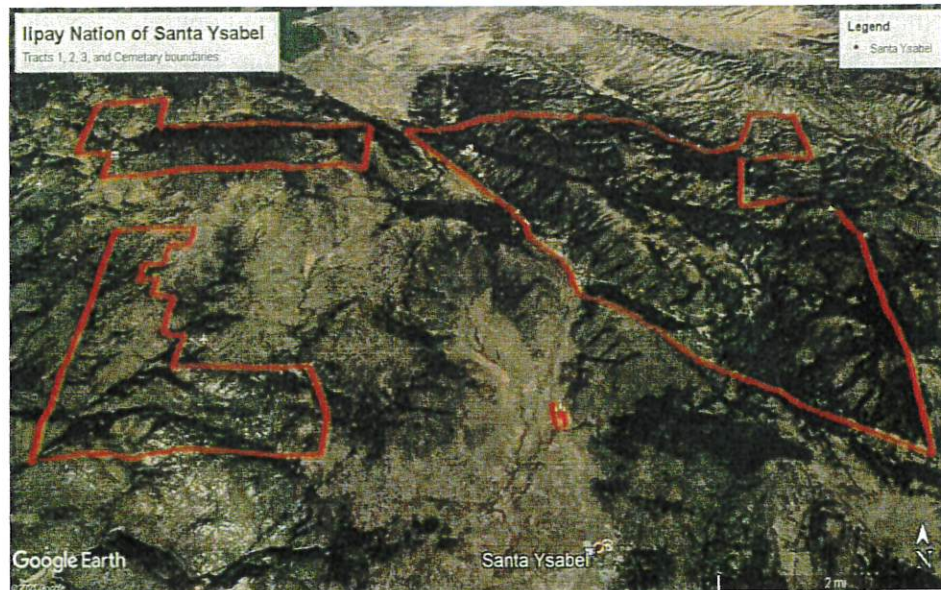
1.1 Tribal Government Structure

The Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel is a federally recognized Tribe and is governed by a constitution, which establishes a government organization structure. There is a General Council that consists of all enrolled members that are eighteen years of age and older. A Tribal Council that consists of the Tribal Chairperson, Vice Chairperson, Tribal Secretary, and four (4) council members (two (2) resident council members and two (2) non-resident council members). The Judicial Branch consists of one Judge from the Southern California Tribal Court System.

All inherent sovereign powers of government shall be vested in the General Council. The General Council shall be the supreme governing body of the Iipay Nation. The General Council has delegated to the Tribal Council the legislative power to make laws and appropriate funds in accordance with Article VI and the power to execute the laws and administer funds in accordance with Article V. The General Council has delegated to the Judicial Branch the judicial power to interpret and apply the laws and Constitution of the Nation in accordance with Article VII.

1.2 Territory

The Territory of the Nation shall be comprised of all lands within the exterior boundaries of the Reservation including Tract One, Tract Two, and Tract Three, all lands held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Iipay Nation or its People, and any additional lands acquired by the Nation. The lands within the Territory shall include all water, property, airspace, surface, subsurface, natural resources, and any interests therein,



notwithstanding the issuance of any patent or right-of-way in fee or otherwise, held by the governments of the United States or the Nation, existing or in the future.

1.3 Jurisdiction

The Jurisdiction of the Nation shall extend to all persons, activities, and property within the Territory based upon inherent sovereignty and outside the Territory based upon inherent sovereignty and applicable law. Any person who enters the Territory shall, by entering, be deemed to have consented to the Jurisdiction of the Nation. Every license or permit issued under the authority of the Nation shall include a provision submitting all parties and their assigns to the Jurisdiction of the Nation. Any employee of the Nation shall, by accepting employment, be deemed to have submitted to the Jurisdiction of the Nation. The Tribal Council shall have the power to assert the Sovereignty and Jurisdiction of the Nation by law over all matters that affect the interests of the Nation. Nothing in this Article shall be construed to limit the ability of the Nation to exercise its Jurisdiction based upon its inherent sovereignty as an Indian Nation.

1.4 Community Description

The Santa Ysabel Reservation was established on December 10, 1875 by Executive Orders of President Benjamin Harrison. The Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel is a federally recognized Tribe under the United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs. It is comprised of a land base of 15,546 acres of tribal trust land and located in the remote Volcan Mountains 60 miles northeast of San Diego, California. Our reservation lies mainly on the east side of Highway 79, which is the main route to the De Anza Borrego Desert. Another portion of the reservation lies on the west side of Highway 79. The three tracts of land that comprise the reservation boundaries are identified as Santa Ysabel reservation Tracts 1, 2, & 3. Although reservation land base is 15,546 acres, only 810 acres have physical improvements or infrastructure. The remaining 14,736 acres are without infrastructure and is either underdeveloped or undeveloped land. The entire 15,546 acres is tribal trust land under the Trustee of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The BIA Area Office is located in Sacramento, California, and the BIA Agency is located in Riverside, California.

The reservation contains a wide range of valued physical resources, including forest, woodlands, and water resources. Recreation includes small game hunting and uses of wilderness/primitive areas. Developed resources of value include 177 housing units, 5 tribally owned buildings, a Fire station, FEMA building, an IHC health clinic, 6 pumphouses/water treatment plants, 1 mini mart, and a Cultivation Facility. Cultural and traditional resources round out the significant wealth of the Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel. The population of our tribe is 935 members; One hundred fifty-six (156) members are children and youth between the ages of newborn and 18 years of age, 502 are over eighteen and 92 are elders over 60 years of age. Most of the residents are concentrated on Tract 3. Approximately 80% of on-reservation households are economically disadvantaged, falling within the very low, low, and moderate-income limits as set forth by the Federal Anti-Poverty Income Guidelines of April 2021. Our tribe is an active member of a local health Consortium, the Pauma Valley Indian Health Council, Inc. where a majority of our tribal members receive health services.

1.5 Resolution Adopting Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan



IIPAY NATION OF SANTA YSABEL

Tribal Council Office

Chairwoman Bernice Paipa

Phone (760) 765-0845

Fax (760) 765-2545

P.O. Box 130 Santa Ysabel, CA 92070

Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
Resolution # 2022-07
Approval of 2022 Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan

WHEREAS, the Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel has historically experienced severe damage from natural and human-caused disasters such as flooding, wildfire, earthquake, drought, high winds, and severe winter storms on many occasions in the past century, resulting in loss of property and life, economic hardship, and threats to the public health and safety;

WHEREAS, the Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel has developed and received approval from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for its 2016 Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan under the requirements of 44 CFR 201.7;

WHEREAS, the Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan specifically addresses hazard mitigation strategies and plan maintenance procedures for the Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel;

WHEREAS, the Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan recommends several hazard mitigation actions/projects that will provide mitigation for specific natural and human-caused hazards that impact the Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel, with the effect of protecting the people, property, and environment from loss associated with those hazards;

WHEREAS, adoption of the Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan will make the Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel eligible for funding to alleviate the impacts of future hazards on the Reservation;

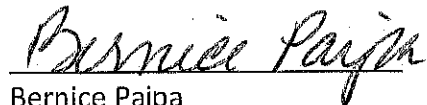
WHEREAS, the Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel has empowered the Tribal Council with governing authority to take certain actions, including adopting resolutions on behalf of the Tribe pursuant to the Constitution of the Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel, Article VI, Section 2.7

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that

1. The 2022 Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan is Hereby adopted as an official plan of the lipay Nation of Santa Ysabel.
2. The respective officials identified in the mitigation strategy of the plan are hereby directed to pursue the implementation of the recommended actions assigned to them.
3. Future revisions and Plan maintenance required by 44 CFR 201.7 and FEMA, are hereby adopted as part of this resolution for a period of five (5) years from the date of this resolution.
4. An annual report on the progress of the implementation elements of the plan shall be presented to the Tribal Council, department heads, and the general membership each calendar year.
5. The lipay Nation of Santa Ysabel will comply with all applicable Federal statutes and regulations in effect with respect to the periods for which it receives grant funding, in compliance with 44 CFR 13.11 (c); and will amend our plan whenever necessary to reflect applicable changes in Tribe, State, or Federal law and statutes as required by 44 CFR 13.11 (d).
6. The lipay Nation of Santa Ysabel, acting by and through its Tribal Constitution, authorizes and approves the submission of their Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan to FEMA and requests approval therefrom.

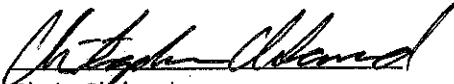
CERTIFICATION

The foregoing resolution was adopted by the Tribal Council of the lipay Nation of Santa Ysabel at a duly called meeting held this 18th day, of the month of January, in the year Two Thousand Twenty Two. By a vote of 4 FOR, 0 AGAINST, And 0 ABSTAINING.



Bernice Paipa
Chairperson

1/19/2022
Date



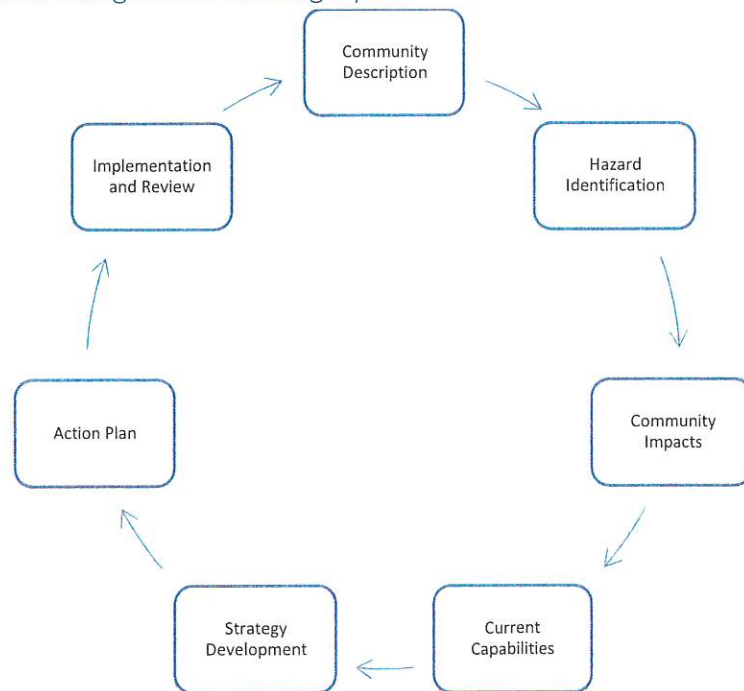
Chris Cleland
Vice Chairperson

1-19-2022
Date

2 Planning Process

This chapter outlines the planning process used for the development of the Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel's Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan (THMP). The planning process is the cornerstone in the development of the Iipay Nation's Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan. It is crucial for the plan to have opportunities for the Tribal membership and community to be involved in the THMP through open discussion. In addition, by involving the tribal community in the planning process, it increases awareness of the hazards affecting the Santa Ysabel Reservation and surrounding communities while sharing information about hazard mitigation planning and activities. Having the tribal community involvement in the planning process also allows the plan to reflect the general memberships views and opinions while honoring Tribal customs and traditions. In general, the tribal community is defined as the tribal membership, tribal relations, extended tribal families, the employees of the tribe, guests and visitors to the Reservation, and the Tribe's business enterprises. Other potential interests include the Tribe's intergovernmental partners including other tribes, federal agencies, the state, the county, and surrounding area's local governments. Although the Tribe is interested in all constructive input in the development and maintenance of this plan, all decisions and final authority rest with the Tribe though the General Council.

2.1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Cycle



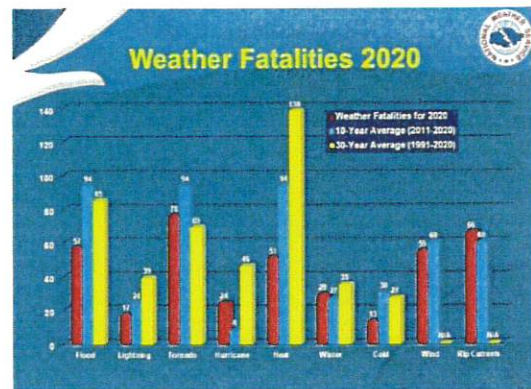
The Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel recognizes a 7 step Hazard mitigation planning process.

- 1) Community Description: Describe the planning area, Tribal assets, and any unique characteristics of the Tribe.
- 2) Hazard Identification: Decide what natural or man-made hazards could occur in the planning area.

- 3) Community Impacts: Describe what the identified hazards could do to people, property, and land and determine the Tribes biggest hazard concerns.
- 4) Current Capabilities: Inventory the Tribes current plans, policies, and programs that can be used to protect the community.
- 5) Strategy Development: keeping the risks and capabilities in mind, identify the Tribes mitigation goals and actions.
- 6) Action Plan: Prioritize Tribal actions and develop the details to assist with implementation.
- 7) Implementation and Review: Observe and record progress in implementing the Tribes mitigation program using a defined method and schedule.

2.2. Risk Assessment

The main goal of the THMP is to reduce the risk to life and property. As shown in the graph to the right, the listed natural hazards caused a reported 388 deaths across the nation. This mitigation plan identifies natural hazards and risks based on history, potential frequency, and magnitude of disasters and assess the potential losses of life and property damage. The risk assessment identifies vulnerabilities to the natural environment, including the type and numbers of existing and future buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities within the identified hazard areas. The risk assessment may include man-made threats and culturally significant and sacred sites if the Tribe wishes to include them.



2.3. Development and Implementation of the THMP

Once the risk assessment is complete, the Tribe will develop a mitigation strategy, establish priorities to reduce risk, and identify mitigation actions and projects to implement the plan. Grant funding may be available to help a Tribe develop or update a mitigation plan and for implementing mitigation projects identified in the plan. The tribe will incorporate this plan with other planning documents that are already completed and are relevant to this Mitigation Plan. Plans already in place are the annual Indian Housing Plan, the Integrated Resource Management Plan (2008), the Forest Management Plan (2014), and the TDC Emergency Response Plan (2014). The Hazard Mitigation Plan will be reviewed annually or after its implementation. All relevant updates to the Mitigation Plan, as well as updates from each of the plans listed above and any other plans developed in the future, will be incorporated.

2.4. Tribal Contributions

The Tribal governing body appointed the Tribal Administrator to oversee the development of this plan and requested Tribal involvement from Tribal employees and members of the Tribal

community to form a planning committee that meet on a monthly basis to discuss the formulation of the plan. Committee members included Tribal staff, Tribal elders, the Indian Health Council, local agencies and the Inter-Tribal Council of California. The Update Team will evaluate and revise the information in all sections of this plan.

Tribal Group or Partner	Planning Team Member Name and Affiliation	Contact Information
Tribal Groups Involved in Hazard Mitigation Activities		
Tribal Administrator	Michael Huesca Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel	Mhuesca@iipaynation-nsn.gov
Emergency Management	Joe Wier Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel	Jwier@iipaynation-nsn.gov
Fire Department	Erritte Hamilton Santa Ysabel Fire Department	Erritte.hamilton@gmail.com
Tribal Police	Officer Saul Lopes Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel	Saul.lopes74@gmail.com
Tribal EPA	George Rodriguez Iipay nation of Santa Ysabel	Dieguenoindian44@gmail.com
Housing	Leeann Mangels Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel	Lmangels@iipaynation-nsn.gov
Roads	Thomas Osuna Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel	Tosuna@iipaynation-nsn.gov
Social Services	Linda Ruis Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel	Kpai@hotmail.com
Tribal Grants Coordinator	Annette Guachino Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel	Aguachino@iipaynation-nsn.gov
Tribal Utilities	Gator Whitsey Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel	Gatorwhitsey@gmail.com
I.T.	Ken Sinlao Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel	Ksinlao@iipaynation-nsn.gov
Facilities Maintenance and Transportation	Catrina Christman Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel	Cchristman@iipaynation-nsn.gov
Geographic Information Systems	George Rodriguez Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel	Dieguenoindian44@gmail.com
Tribal Administrative Assistant	Evelyn Zuniga Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel	Ezuniga@iipaynation-nsn.gov
Tribal Receptionist	Brittany Valle Iipay nation of Santa Ysabel	Bwier@iipaynation-nsn.gov
Tribal Finance Department	Cindy Sutalo Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel	Csutalo@iipaynation-nsn.gov
Agencies With Authority to Regulate Development		
Tribal Council	Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel Tribal Council	Tribalcouncil@iipaynation-nsn.gov
BIA		
BLM		

Tribal Group or Partner (Cont.)	Planning Team Member Name and Affiliation (Cont.)	Contact Information (Cont.)
Other Agencies		
Economic Development Corporation	Missy Barnett Chairwomen of EDC Board	mpico@iipaynation.com
Tribal Development Corporation	James Bucaro Treasurer of the TDC Board	jbucaro@iipaynation.com
U.S. Department of Forestry		
Cal-Fire		
Indian Health Council	Kristie Orosco IHC Emergency Operations	korosco@indianhealth.com
Inter-Tribal Council of California		
Other		
Non-Governmental Organizations		
Cultural Liaison	Tribal Chairperson	Bpaipa@iipaynation-nsn.gov
Non-Governmental Organizations		
Elders Committee	Arlene Linton Elders Committee Chairperson	
Tribal Education Liaison	Bobby Sue Althaus Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel	Balthaus@iipaynation-nsn.gov
Tribal Youth Program	Toni-Marie Dominguez Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel	Tdominguez@iipaynation-nsn.gov
Tribal Youth Program	Autumn Banegas Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel	Abanegas@iipaynation-nsn.gov
Julian School Districts	Patrick Hefflin Superintendent	Phefflin@juhsd.org
Warner Unified	Dave MacLeod	David.macleod@warnerusd.net

2.5. Federal Contributions

The Federal Emergency Management Agency has provided several resources for hazard mitigation specifically the State and Local Mitigation How-To Guides, Tribal hazard Mitigation Planning Handbook and the Public Assistance Program and policy Guide. All materials were used in conjunction with the FEMA CC-202 Tribal Hazard Mitigation Planning Cohort to develop this plan.



FEMA

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2.6. State Contributions



The 2018 California State Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP) represents the state's primary hazard mitigation guidance document and is composed of comprehensive and valuable input provided by State Hazard Mitigation Team members and stakeholders. The 2018 SHMP continues to build upon the state's commitment to reduce or eliminate potential risks and impacts of natural and human-caused disasters to help communities with their mitigation and disaster resiliency efforts. The 2018 plan includes: an updated statewide risk assessment, disaster history, and statistics; recent mitigation progress, success stories, and best practices; updated state hazard mitigation goals, objectives, and strategies; and updated climate mitigation progress and adaptation strategies. FEMA approved California's 2018 SHMP on September 28, 2018. The Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel used the California SHMP as a source of information for guidance to update the Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan. The California SHMP can be found at: https://www.caloes.ca.gov/HazardMitigationSite/Documents/002-2018%20SHMP_FINAL_ENTIRE%20PLAN.pdf

2.7. Local Contributions

Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee will request non-tribal community involvement by holding an annual community open discussion meeting. Notices of meeting will be made public through the official Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel Facebook page, INSY official Website, and postings located at all tribally owned public buildings.

2.8. Training Events and Activities

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic there were now community meeting held during 2021. For the purposes of this Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan, community input was derived from existing plans and the expressed concerns of Tribal staff who are also members of the INSY community. The below chart establishes the proposed schedule for 2022. With the ever-changing conditions caused by current pandemics, meeting dates are subject to change.

Date	Event	Purpose
January 20 th 2022	Monthly Meeting	Finalize THMP / Open Meeting
February 17 th 2022	Monthly Meeting	General Meeting- Sever Winter Storms
March 17 th 2022	Monthly Meeting	General Meeting- Pandemics
April 21 st 2022	Monthly Meeting	General Meeting- Flood
Easter Event	Community Event	Education and outreach
May 19 th 2022	Monthly Meeting	General Meeting- Drought
June 16 th 2022	Monthly Meeting	Semi- Annual Review / Open meeting
July 21 st 2022	Monthly Meeting	General Meeting- Earthquakes
August 18 th 2022	Monthly Meeting	General Meeting- Wildfire
Traditional Gathering	Community Event	Education and outreach
September 15 th 2022	Monthly Meeting	General Meeting- Wind Storms
October 20 th 2022	Monthly Meeting	General Meeting- Power Outage
Halloween Event	Community Event	Education and outreach
November 17 th 2022	Monthly Meeting	General Meeting- Haz-Mat
Christmas Event	Community Event	Education and outreach
December 15 th 2022	Monthly Meeting	Draft THMP Update / Open Meeting

3 Hazard Identification and Risk Profiles

The Tribal Risk Profiles include an overview of the location of natural hazards that can affect the tribe, including information on previous occurrences of hazardous events as well as the probability of future hazardous events using maps where appropriate. Our plan is based on information collected as we have no GIS specialist and rely on information we can collect from the Internet and the sources for what was submitted in our previous plans. Unfortunately, we are unable to spend tribal funding on additional data collection activities, equipment or personnel at this time but maintain a constant effort to seek funding through technical assistance grants. The cost provided for each hazard is based on a combination of insurance records and tribal departmental staff expertise.

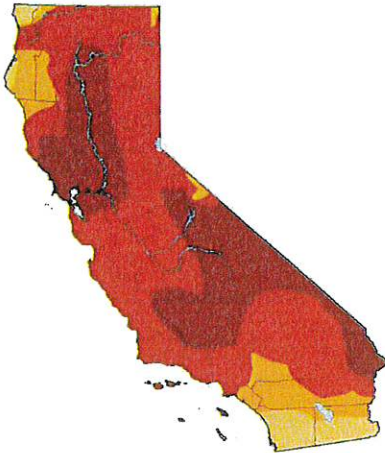
The Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee used historical information extrapolated from government web sites, i.e. SANDAG, NOAA, NWS, NASA, and FEMA to start the process of identifying and profiling hazards. In addition, meetings with Tribal Elders, the community and the completion of the “Problem Statement Worksheets” (Appendix 12.3) provided useful historical information. The team used this base of resources to create the following Hazard Identification Worksheet and Risk Profiles.

HAZARD	WHERE DOES THIS HAZARD OCCUR?	HOW FREQUENTLY DOES IT OCCUR?	WHAT IS THE MAGNITUDE OR STRENGTH?	HOW FREQUENTLY WILL THIS EVENT HAPPEN IN THE FUTURE?	WHAT ARE THE POTENTIAL IMPACTS?	NOTES AND AGENCY WITH EXPERTISE/ DATA
Avalanche	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Civil Disturbance	Tract 3	No known occurrences	No Historical Data	0-1 times in a 50 year span	Destruction of tribal property and potential loss of life	
Erosion	Reservation wide	Yearly	Severe	Yearly	Limited accessibility of roads, deforestation and flooding	
Coastal Storm	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Drought	Reservation wide	Yearly	Severe	Yearly	Deforestation, low water supply, low resources for combating fire	

Earthquake M<5	Reservation wide	On a weekly basis	Moderate	On a weekly basis	Damage to property	
Earthquake M>5	Reservation wide	3-4 Times a year	Severe	3-4 Times a year	Damage to property	
Extreme Heat	Reservation wide	Yearly	Severe	Yearly	Heat casualties, wildfires, damage to property	
Flood	Reservation wide	Yearly	Severe	Yearly	Limited access to roads, damage to property, potential loss of life	
Hazardous Materials	Reservation wide	No known occurrences	No Historical Data	0-1 times in a 50 year span	Destruction of tribal property and potential loss of life	
Landslide		No known occurrences	No Historical Data	0-1 times in a 50 year span	Destruction of tribal property and potential loss of life	
Pandemic	Reservation wide	Once every 10 years	Severe	Once every 10 years	Disruption of tribal operations, loss of life, economic hardship	
Power Outage	Reservation wide	Yearly	Severe	Yearly	Disruption of life services, loss of food, disruption of Tribal operations	
Seiche	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Severe Winter Storm	Reservation wide	Yearly	Severe	Yearly	Limited accessibility of roads, deforestation, flooding, destruction of tribal property and potential loss of life	

HAZARD (Cont.)	WHERE DOES THIS HAZARD OCCUR? (Cont.)	HOW FREQUENTLY DOES IT OCCUR? (Cont.)	WHAT IS THE MAGNITUDE OR STRENGTH? (Cont.)	HOW FREQUENTLY WILL THIS EVENT HAPPEN IN THE FUTURE? (Cont.)	WHAT ARE THE POTENTIAL IMPACTS? (Cont.)	NOTES AND AGENCY WITH EXPERTISE/ DATA (Cont.)
Solar Flares	Reservation wide	1 to 10 times a year	Moderate	1 to 10 times a year	Communication disruption, extreme heat, heat casualties	
Terrorism	Nation wide	1 to 2 times every ten years	Severe	1 to 2 times every ten years	Loss of life, civil unrest, damage to property, limited access to road and healthcare, economic hardship	
Tornado	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Transportation Impediment	Hwy 79	1-2 times a month	Moderate	1-2 times a month	Limited access for emergency services, potential loss of life	
Tsunami	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Volcanic Eruption	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wildfire	Reservation wide	Yearly	Severe	Yearly	Severe damage to property and tribal lands, potential loss of life, displacement of tribal members	
Wind-Storm	Reservation wide	Yearly	Severe	Yearly	Downed trees and power lines, loss of food, no electricity for medical necessities	
Additional Comments or Information to Share: Note that all N/A entries relate to hazards that are not commonly recognized to affect the Tribal planning area. None are omitted that do affect the planning area						

3.1 Drought

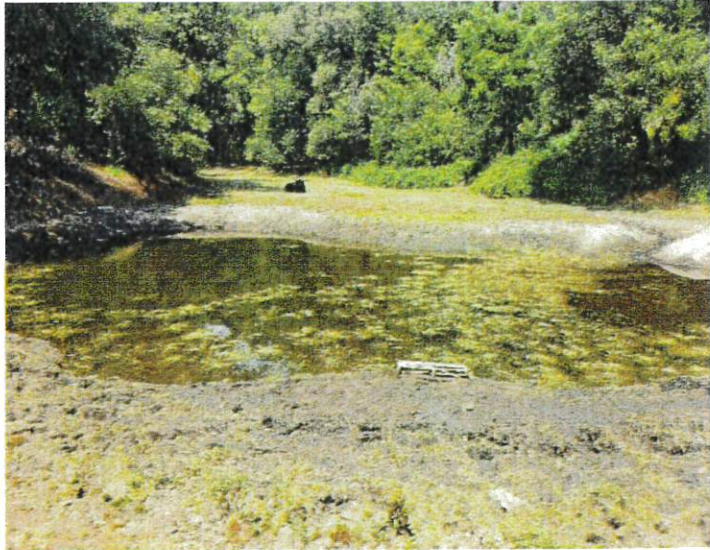


According to USGS, in California the beginning of a drought is difficult to determine. Several months or years may pass before people know that a drought is occurring. The Santa Ysabel reservation is included in the US Drought Monitor and the tribe can access these reports when needed. Risk for the Santa Ysabel Reservation is the same as San Diego County. Since the creation of the U.S. Drought Monitor in 2000, the longest duration of drought (D1–D4) in California lasted 376 weeks beginning on December 27, 2011 and ending on March 5th, 2019. The most intense period of drought occurred the week of July 29, 2014, where D4 affected 58.41% of California land.

The Tribe relies on fractured rock aquifers located on tribal lands to fill its seven (7) wells. Due to a prolonged and current drought conditions, it is highly suspected that the aquifer levels have been dropping, causing wells to fill more slowly or not at all. Other evidence to support this is that natural springs that were once free flowing year-round have become seasonal springs with heavy rainfall. Several of the INSY wells are no longer viable to maintain tribal community and firefighting needs. In an effort to conserve water, the Tribe has implemented several tips to saving water in the community. Cattle owners and tribal members using water for recreational purposes (i.e. swimming pools, lawns and cattle breeding) must haul in water at a huge cost. Over the past several years the Tribe has had to warn Tribal members living on Tract 3 to boil their water due to poor water quality caused by sediment build-up from the low water levels in the wells

In the summer 2015, two wells supplying water to tribal community went dry. The Tribe was awarded an Imminent Threat Grant from HUD to identify new water sources and increase tribal capacity. The grant provided funds to deepen and connect a feeder well to the main well on Schoolhouse Canyon Rd in order to reduce the water supply demand on the main well. Initially, the drilling of the feeder well provided 80 gallons per minute of water, shortly there after water supply dropped due to soil issues causing the tribe to select another feeder well to drill at. In the spring of 2021, the tribe had to seek an additional imminent threat grant to drill a new well for the Ortega System after the well showed signs of drying up and iron bacteria was detected during water testing. It is believed that the iron bacteria derive from higher concentrated iron levels associated with a low water supply.

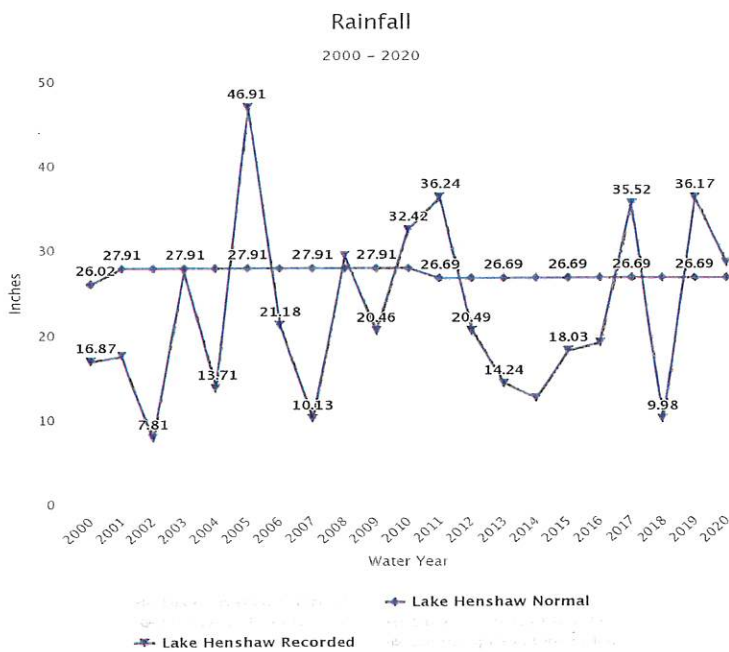
The Tribe is unable to provide adequate water for residential and commercial purposes until other resources can be obtained. As the reservation is currently under D2 drought conditions, probability for negative impacts from a drought event is highly likely. Signs of drought on the reservation are already here. The picture to the right illustrates a pond that has seen a decrease in water due to the spring that feeds it drying up. Although drought does not impose much physical damage to structures, the tribe's access to readily available resources for fighting fire is hindered.



Estimated cost of obtaining outside water for Reservation residents and for the loss of natural resources is approximately \$144,000 per drought season.

3.2 Flood

On February 28, 2014 the Tribe received a flash flood watch from CALFIRE RRU for San Diego County Mountains. The Tribe received additional flash flood warnings in August 2014 and again in September 2014 for San Diego County Mountains. Some areas of the reservation are in 100-year floodplain which could cause the contamination of our water source if protective walls are not reinforced surrounding water wells. Floods may also cause landslides due to the effects of the drought and fires which have occurred in the past. Since the terrain of the reservation is high mountains and low valleys, there is possible property damage by debris being



push to the more populated areas of the reservation. Tribal roads and roads providing access to and from the reservation may be destroyed including major roads like Highways 79 and 76. Vehicle accidents may be caused by mudslides or buildups of loose soil on the roads. Electric poles may collapse, creating dangerous low-lying live wire and eventually causing power outages. If electricity is lost, food sources will be impacted. Tribal buildings, trailers and TDC structures may be flooded and unusable, causing a disruption of

Tribal government services, emergency services and services at the Tribal shelter. Without access to roads, Tribal members will need water and food to sustain them until the roads are cleared or other resources are obtained. Individuals may be swept away, property maybe damaged, with possible loss of life. Additionally, the TDC employs a drainage pond at its botanical facility as a wastewater management system, which could overflow under heavy rain or flood conditions, contaminating ground water and wells. In 1998, 2005 and 2017, San Diego County was declared a disaster area due to flooding. With El Nino weather pattern and current drought conditions, flooding is likely to occur in the near future. Damage costs is estimated at \$6,400,400.

3.3 Earthquake



Earthquakes are frequent in Southern California due to the 300 faults that exist statewide. Reservation lands are in the path of the well-known San Andreas Fault, more specifically, the Elsinore Fault Zone. If an event were to occur, the geographical area affected by this natural hazard would be reservation wide. Depending on the magnitude of the quake, the extent of the damage could range from substantial to catastrophic. Historically, there are numerous recorded occurrences in the immediate area. On March 8, 2005, a 3.2 magnitude jolt centered in Palomar Mountain and on June 1st, 2021 and a 3.6 magnitude jolt (yellow epicenter in image) centered in Lake Henshaw occurred, both just miles from the reservation reminding the community of the potential for a major earthquake. If “The Big one” does occur, it will cause major damages to the Tribe. Buildings will be damaged and depending upon the day and time if the week, tribal staff and guests could be

trapped in the damaged buildings/homes while damage to roads could cause limited to no access to outside resources or emergency personnel. Damage to the Fire Department infrastructure, vehicles and personnel can cause a delay of emergency services including search and rescue, fire protection, EMS and shelter services. A Northern California rupture can disrupt cell phone services limiting the tribe’s ability to communicate with key personnel. A severe earthquake may destroy our water system infrastructure and Tribal member housing, causing the Tribal community to be homeless without food or water for an extended period of time. Forecasting for a major Southern California earthquake within the next 30 years is moderately likely to occur. Estimated damage costs is \$16 million.

3.4 Severe Winter Storms

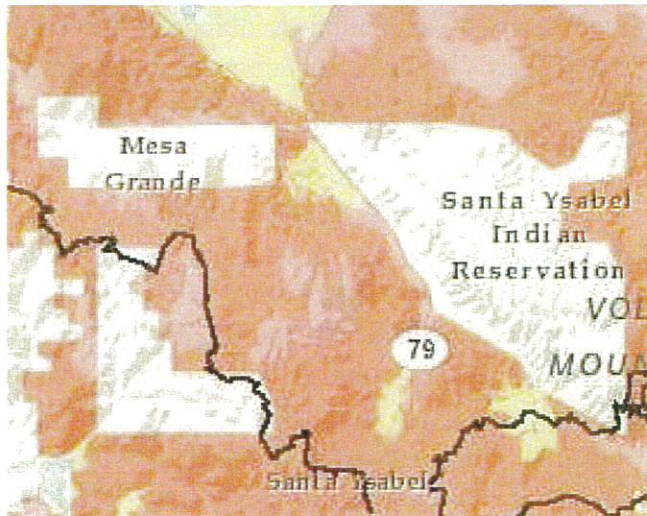
The Santa Ysabel reservation, located two miles from Lake Henshaw, has been experiencing severe winter storms that cause damage to tribal structures and restricts tribal capabilities. In

February 1998 and again in February 2005, a Federal Disaster Declaration was made in San Diego due to heavy rains causing flooding. During the 2020 winter season, there were numerous trees that fell, causing damage to a water system pump house, two tribal residences, a vehicle, and restricted road access to tribal members and emergency response personnel for several hours. This, in conjunction with the growing number of standing dead oak trees due to beetle kill, poses a risk yearly as San Diego County experiences severe winter storms annually. According to the San Diego Water Authority, Lake Henshaw receives an average of 27 inches of rainfall annually. Statistics show the heaviest months of rain, on average, are January (5.57), February (5.19), and March (5.41) while the lightest months of rain are June (.14) and July (.37). Damage from a severe winter storm is highly likely. Estimated damage costs is \$6,400,000.

3.5 Wildfire

Wildfires are an ongoing threat to the Lipay nation of Santa Ysabel. In 2003, the Paradise Fire burned through neighboring tribal communities of La Jolla, Rincon, and San Pasqual. During the same period, the Cedar Fire, consumed 800 acres and one home on the Santa Ysabel Reservation. The 800 acres and home were located on Tract 3, in the area of San Filipe. The Cedar Fire and the Witch Creek Fire that occurred in October of 2007 did not burn any acreage on the reservation. However, both fires caused the entire reservation to be evacuated and a power outage that lasted for seven days. One home and fencing were burned on Tract 1.

Every year the INSY fire department responds to several brush fires on or near the Santa Ysabel Indian Reservation preventing them from becoming full blown wild and forest fires. The picture above shows INSY and Cal Fire personnel responding to a brush fire that started on tribal lands and came within 200 ft of four (4) tribal residences. Through quick response efforts made available by mutual aid agreements, fire personnel were able to contain the fire to approximately 1 acre of land, preventing hundreds of thousands of dollars in damages to life and property. The Fire Threat Map (Bottom Image) pertaining to Santa Ysabel Tribal Lands, Tracts 1, 2 and 3 shows that all areas are very high risk.



The Santa Ysabel Indian Reservation is located in a very high fire hazard area, making damage from future wildfires extremely likely. Potential loss is estimated at \$64 million.

3.6 Windstorms

The popular name for the storms is Santa Ana and is frequent in our area. Winds produced have Reached speeds as high as 85 miles per hour and are a potential threat causing damages to buildings and older homes by blowing off roofs, and toppling trees and power lines. Throughout the county, since 1980, the National Weather Service has reported over 50 high wind events with winds exceeding 40 knots. San Diego Gas and Electric, the main supplier of electricity, shuts off their services when the winds reach a certain level, thereby resulting in no service to residents or Tribal government. The lack of electrical supply from SDG&E basically shuts down all services and the Tribal government. As an effort to maintain service, the Tribe received funding from multiple agencies to install two generators to supply water to residents, 3 generators to supply power to Tribal buildings, and a solar array for critical infrastructure. Santa Ana and other windstorms impact Santa Ysabel frequently; compounded with the electrical service shut offs from SDG&E under windy conditions, the tribe is highly likely to incur damage from future windstorms. Potential loss or damage to power lines and infrastructure is estimated at \$200,000.

3.7 Hazardous Material Spill

The Santa Ysabel Reservation is located on Highway 79. Highway 79 is a main transit route for the surrounding communities and is frequently used by recreational vehicles and big rigs to transport goods and fuel. INSY Fire Department can act as a primary response team but will rely on county services for incident management and clean up. There have been no known Haz-Mat spills in the area but the threat still remains. If there were to be a Haz-Mat spill on Hwy 79, the reservation will be inaccessible, Tribal services will be hindered, and there will be possible ground water contamination. Additionally, the Tribes main water supply that is located within 100 ft of Hwy 79 may be contaminated and result in the tribe having to establish a new well and holding tank. Estimated cost to supply potable water to tribal residents and establishing a new water facility is \$310,000.

3.8 Prolonged Power Outage

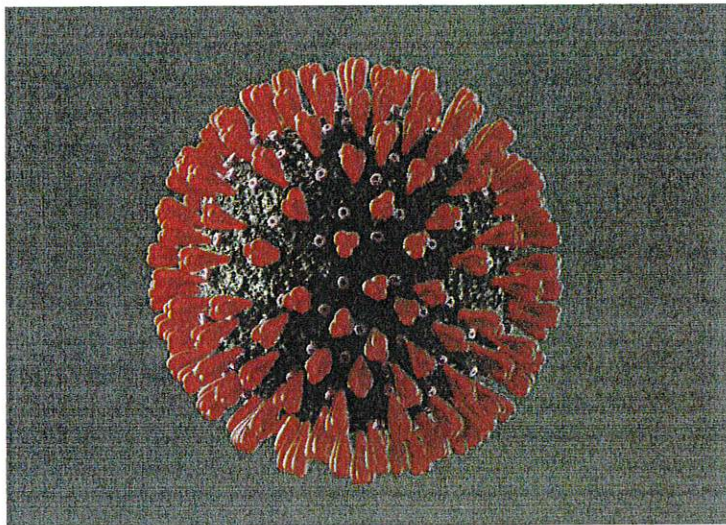
Prolonged power outages on the Santa Ysabel Reservation happen numerous times a year under many circumstances. Historically, PPO's have occurred as the result of power safety shutoff's due to high winds, wildfires, and floods that damage or down power lines on the reservation or in the surrounding communities. Power outages caused by these events can last anywhere from a few hours and up to a month as seen in the 2019 California Power shutoff that lasted from October 9th, 2019, to November 1st, 2019, as the result of wildfires. More recently, in November 2021, SDGE conducted a power safety shut off that last 4 days over the thanksgiving holiday. PPOs often create unsafe living conditions by eliminating many Tribal households means of cooking food, storing food, and powering life saving medical devices. In an effort to combat the negative consequences of PPO's, in 2020, the tribe acquired emergency generators for on reservation households who were connected to the grid. Additionally, the tribe is also partnering with outside agencies to establish solar and battery banks for on reservation households and a

micro grid for the INSY. Until these programs mature, the estimated cost to provide food, water and temporary housing for medical devise dependent households is \$100,000 per year.

3.9 Pandemics

Pandemics are unpredictable but recurring events that can have consequences on human health and economic well-being worldwide. Advance planning and preparedness are critical to help mitigate the impact of a pandemic. History has shown that such pandemics do occur periodically. Prudence therefore dictates that the Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel achieves a level of preparedness that ensures, at a minimum, the maintenance of essential services during times in which widespread disease affects the health care system, the broader economy, and society as a whole.

In March of 2020 and January 2022, the Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel passed a stay-at-home order resolution in response to the highly contagious COVID-19 Pandemic. This order regulated tribal polices from travel to in home isolation guidelines for Tribal officials, staff members and Tribal members and set the required ground to declare a tribal state of emergency. As part of the tribe’s commitment to protecting and providing for the community, the Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel, established a tribal food bank for sustenance assistance and opened a new education liaison position to assist in COVID-19 education and distanced learning for tribal youth who were unable to attend school due to the pandemic. While every pandemic is different, the estimated cost to respond to the next pandemic is \$14 million dollars.



4. Hazard Risk Assessment

The section below outlines the process used to create the Hazard Risk Assessment Worksheet for the development of the Iipay nation of Santa Ysabel Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan.

4.1 Probability

Hazard probability was determined for each hazard using a zero to three value based on how likely the event is to happen in the region.

0	Hazard is unlikely to happen in the region.
1	Hazard is likely to occur once every 20 years in the region.
2	Hazard is likely to occur once or twice every 10 years in the region.
3	Hazard is likely to occur on a regular basis in the region.

4.2 Historical Frequency

Historical frequency was determined for each hazard using a zero to three value based on how frequently the event has happened in the past.

0	Hazard has not occurred in the region.
1	Hazard has occurred once in the last 20 years in the region.
2	Hazard has occurred once or twice in the last 10 years in the region.
3	Hazard has occurred on a regular basis in the region.

4.3 Vulnerability

Vulnerability is used to address the extent of hazards impact on various aspects of the tribe. Impacted areas include environment, buildings, infrastructure (roads and water systems), Tribal Operations, and the General membership. Each area is assigned a value ranging from zero to three.

0	Events cause no damages to the category.
1	Event causes mild damages to the category.
2	Event causes moderate damages to the category.
3	Event causes significant or catastrophic damages to the category.

4.4 Risk Level

Risk level is calculated as the average of individual scores in the sections above. The Tribe will use this data to determine the priority of each hazard ranging from low to high.

Low	Calculated score ranges from 0-1
Moderate	Calculated Score Ranges from 1-2
High	Calculated score ranges from 2-3

4.5 Hazard Risk Assessment Worksheet

The Hazard Risk Assessment Work Sheet is tool used to keep track of and easily determine the risk level of each hazard to the Tribe.

Hazard	Probability	Historical Frequency	Vulnerability					Risk Level
			Environment	Buildings	Infrastructure	Tribal Operations	General Members	
Avalanche	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Low
Civil Disturbance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Low
Coastal Erosion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Low
Coastal Storm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Low
Drought	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	High
Earthquake M<5	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	Mod
Earthquake M>5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	High
Extreme Heat	3	3	3	1	1	2	2	High
Flood	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	High
Hazardous Materials	1	1	3	1	2	3	3	High
Landslide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Low
Pandemic	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	High
Prolonged Power Outage	3	3	0	3	3	3	3	High
Seiche	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Low
Severe Winter Storm	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	High
Solar Flares	2	3	3	1	2	1	1	Mod
Terrorism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Low
Tornado	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Low
Transportation Impediment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Low
Tsunami	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Low
Volcanic Eruption	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Low
Wildfire	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	High
Wind-Storm	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	High

5 Developmental Trends

Over the past two decades the Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel's development trends have primarily focused on the construction of community infrastructure such as roads, water, utilities, housing, and tribal facilities while the Tribal Development Corporation (TDC) oversees all proposed economic development projects.

5.1. Land Use Management

The Santa Ysabel Reservation is 15,546 acres of land federally entrusted to the Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel under the trustee of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Of the 15,546 acres only 810 acres have physical improvement infrastructure such as roads, water, and utilities. The remainder of the land is used for recreation, hunting, gathering, or are protected environmental or cultural sites.

5.2. Land Use for Housing

Since 2017, the INSY has added an additional 8 housing sites across reservation tracts 1, 2 and 3 bring the total number of inhabited housing sites to 141. Currently there are an additional 22 housing sites approved and due for completion in fiscal year 2023. Every year, additional housing sites are proposed and added based on available funds and Tribal member needs in accordance with the Tribes housing committee and governing policies.

5.3. Recognized Family Holdings

Family land holdings are recognized by our general council and are used by lineal decedents of families that have traditionally lived in that area of the reservation. The family holdings primary uses are housing, livestock, family gardens/orchards and business ventures. The housing locations are determined by the family members as a group. Any economic business venture on family holdings must meet the approval of all family members, be sanctioned by the general council and non-competing with Tribal enterprises.

5.4. Land use for Tribal Community

There are multiple recreational areas along Highway 79 that have been identified for current and future recreation including one (1) softball/baseball, one (1) playground, one (1) traditional gathering area, and a community picnic area. Currently the INSY is building a community building that will house a community kitchen, meeting area, and a dialysis center. Future development plans include a complete overhaul of the tradition gathering area, expanding the community gardens, and building an outdoor basketball court.

5.5. Land use for Economic Development

Any economic development project proposed to the general council for approval by the TDC needs to identify the proposed land, total acreage, and land classification (ie: community, industrial, housing). Before a project can move forward it must have an approved land assignment or lease.

5.6. Land Use for Industrial Purposes

The same land use process takes place for industrial use as for economic development. A formal request must be presented to the General Council for approval and a lease or assignment must be approved. Currently, the INSY is getting technical assistance to develop a small-scale transfer station at the tribal dump.

5.7. Land Use for Hunting, Fishing, and Gathering

In 2013 the general council approved into law the Peace and Security Act that protects Tribal members, Tribal lands and regulate hunting on tribal lands. The plan identifies specific areas of reservation lands for hunting by tribal members and accompanied non-tribal members. Currently, hunting is limited to fowl, deer, rabbit, turkey, dove and other small game.

5.8. Environmentally Protected Sites

The Tribe currently has a Safe Harbor Agreement with the Department of Fish and Wildlife to protect Red Legged Frogs and Southwestern Pond Turtles in an uninhabited area of tract 2. Currently the tribe is looking to add another 3 areas on tract 3 to the environmentally protected sites list to protect the threatened 2 Striped Garter Snake, Northern Spotted Owls and the Dogwood tree species. The INSY does not wish to disclose the exact location of current or proposed sites in this mitigation plan.

5.9. Contaminated Sites

There are currently 3 locations on the Tribes Contaminated sites list; the old dump located southeast of the current dump and 2 individual tribal member housing units. The INSY is currently seeking environmental and technical assistance to conduct testing to properly classify contaminated sites.

5.10. Cultural and Sacred Sites

Cultural and sacred sites are determined by the general council thru the Tribal Council, protected under tribal law, customs and traditions and are considered invaluable. The INSY does not wish to disclose specific locations or general information that may or may not compromise the integrity of said sites in this THMP.

6 Tribal Assets

6.1. Community Building

The INSY currently has two (2) community buildings, the Community Building located directly across from the Tribal Office and the Building lipay Nation Building located across from the Indian Health Clinic. The main community building was constructed in 2020-2021 and is being used as a general meeting area with a kitchen with plans to house a dialysis center in the future. Estimated cost to replace both community buildings is \$1,500,000.

6.2. Community Gardens

The INSY currently has one (1) community garden located near the main entrance of the Santa Ysabel Reservation between the Tribal Youth Program and Tribal Offices. The garden consists of approximately a half-acre of land, four (4) raised planter boxes, two (2) fruit trees and various gardening tools. Current development plans include expanding the gardens to approximately one (1) acre of land, fencing and building a Garden shed/nursery when more funding become available. Current estimated cost to replace the community gardens is \$25,000.

6.3. Community Playgrounds

The INSY currently has one (1) community playground located near the main entrance to the Santa Ysabel Reservation just off of Schoolhouse Canyon Rd and one (1) community picnic area located between the community build and the community gardens. Estimated cost to replace the community playground is \$115,000 while the cost to replace the Community picnic area is \$10,000.

6.4. Cultural and Sacred Sites

Cultural and sacred sites are protected under tribal law, customs and traditions and are considered invaluable. The INSY does not wish to disclose specific locations in this THMP.

6.5. TDC Botanical Facility

In 2007 Santa Ysabel Casino built a 37,000 sq. ft. facility, located at 25575 Highway 79, Santa Ysabel Ca. 92070. In 2014 the casino closed and in 2017 was repurposed as the Santa Ysabel Botanical Facility which the replacement cost on the facility being \$200 a sq. ft. @ 37,000 sq. ft. Totaling \$7,400,000.

6.6. Equipment Yard

The lipay Nation of Santa Ysabel currently has three (3) equipment yards all located on tract 3 of the reservation. The first yard is located between the current community playground and social services building and serves as storage facility for a vast majority of the tribal departments. Containers in this yard houses brush crew equipment, event supplies and decorations, non-sensitive documents, and various high dollar items. The second yard is located at the old Rodriguez residence and is primarily used for the roads department. This location has two 10x10 containers that store hand tools, generators, parts and a wide array of traffic signs and cones. The third and final lot, is the Old Schoolhouse storage lot that houses 1 container with heavy machine equipment and serves as the road motor pool. The estimated cost to replace the equipment yards are, \$125,000 for yard 1, \$11,000 for Yard 2, and \$5,000 for yard 3.

6.7. Indian Health Clinic

The Indian Health Clinic at Santa Ysabel is a satellite clinic that is a critical asset to the Lipay Nation of Santa Ysabel. It is a 6,000 sq. ft. facility with a replacement cost of \$900,000.

6.8. IND Loan Services

The IND Loan Service is a 24X60 1440 sq. ft. modular office building located at 100 Schoolhouse Canyon Rd. Santa Ysabel Ca. 92070. Replacement cost estimated at \$84,000.

6.9. Roadside Mini Mart

24X62 1488 sq. Modular building used as a mini mart. Built in 1990 and located at 25575 Highway 79, Santa Ysabel, Ca. 92070. Estimated replacement cost with FFE's \$70,000.

6.10. Social Services and Domestic Violence Shelter/Office

The Lipay Nation of Santa Ysabel social services and domestic violence offices operate out of the social services building located at 100-s Schoolhouse Canyon Road. The building is 4-bedroom 1-bath modular home converted into private offices, a conference area with teleconferencing capabilities, and a kitchen. Externally, there is a handicap ramp, centralized air, one storage container and fencing around the perimeter of the lot. Estimated cost to replace the offices is approximately \$250,000.

The Lipay Nation of Santa Ysabel does not wish to disclose any information that will jeopardize the safety and integrity of the Domestic Violence Shelter. Estimated cost to establish a new Domestic Violence shelter is \$600,000.

6.11. Tribal Fire Department

The Lipay Nation of Santa Ysabel Fire Department is a 3,000 sq. ft. critical facility with a replacement cost of \$450,000.

6.12. Tribal Motor Pool

The current tribal motor pool is located in the parking lot of the Tribal administration building and stores most tribally owned vehicles and trailers. A list of all tribally owned vehicles and trailers is kept on hand with the finance department and Tribal Administrator. The estimated cost to replace the motor pool is \$60,000.

6.13. Tribal Office

The new Tribal Office was finalized in the summer of 2021 and is located at 100 Schoolhouse Canyon Rd. It is a 2-story metal building with the interior offices constructed out of wood. Inside there are 12 offices, one meeting room, one server room, 2 bathrooms, and a kitchen with all associated appliances. Externally, there is an elevator system and a porch located on the back of the building. Estimated cost to replace the Tribal Office is \$1,200,000.

6.14. Tribal Youth Program

The Tribal Youth Program is located at 100-C Schoolhouse Canyon Rd and is used for educational and cultural classes. This program currently serves approximately 30 tribal youth from the ages of 7- 18 years old. Inside the building, there are 8 computer stations, an air hockey table, basketball shoot-out, 20

student desks, kitchen with appliances, popcorn machine, outdoor toys, arts and crafts supplies and various cultural artifacts on display. Outside there is a half basketball court, tetherball court, and a back porch. Estimated cost to replace the Tribal Youth Program is approximately \$270,000.

6.15. Waste Management Facility

The disposal of solid waste on the Santa Ysabel Indian reservation has traditionally been at the discretion of the individual homeowner. Currently, there are two main disposal sites located on Santa Ysabel Tracts #1 and #3. One of the sites "Lower" is located on Tract #3. The disposal site on Tract #1 is the smallest of the sites and is located off of Deming Ranch Road. This site is utilized by nine homes located in the area. The open dumps formerly located on Tract #2, were cleaned up by clean closure in July 1999 by Burns & McDonnell through IHS funding.

The Tribe has a current Contract for a commercial collection and disposal services. Tribal members utilize a 40-yard disposal bin that is paid for out of Tribal funds. It has been reported that instances of illegal dumping of waste generated off reservation by non-reservation residents has been observed. The tribe is currently seeking IRT and EPA funding to build a secured Small Scale transfer Station. Estimated cost for Environmental assessment, and reestablishing the waste management facility is \$40,000.

6.16. Water System

The INSY Currently has two (2) community water systems containing two (2) treatment plants, six (6) pump houses, four (4) booster stations, three (3) pressure reducing stations, seven (7) water storage tanks servicing approximately 141 tribal households. The main system has three wells on one header going to a treatment plant. From the treatment plant, the treated water is pumped uphill to a nearby storage tank giving the required pressure to operate a gravity fed system. From the storage tank water flows down to three pressure zones (RP/SP devices) and from the lowest pressure zone there is an interconnect with the canyon system. Additionally, in the lowest pressure zone, there is a booster station to send water from the canyon system up to the other water tank and pressure zones. Well 3 is the primary well (80+GPM) with wells 1 and 2 acting as back-ups. Treatment plant capabilities include water sanitation and an iron filtration system. Currently, only disinfecting agents are added while utilizing well 3. In the event wells 1 and 2 need to be used for extended periods of time, disinfecting agents and the iron filtration system will have to be used to address the high iron levels in those wells.

The Canyon system has one well and a treatment plant applying disinfecting agents to the water. From the treatment plant, the treated water is piped to a nearby storage tank giving the required pressure to operate a gravity fed distribution system. At the far south end of the system there is a booster pump that sends water to a pressure zone feeding homes and a 10,000-gallon tank. In the near future the canyon system will be tied into the mountain system (not a PWS). The Canyon system is tied to the main system to send water back and forth, at the interconnect there is a RP/SP devices and booster pump.

Estimated cost to replace both water systems and all related equipment and piping is \$1,500,000.

6.17. Asset Inventory Worksheet

WHO DO YOU WANT TO PROTECT?	
PEOPLE	
<input type="checkbox"/> Total population - Including population density or location of population centers <input type="checkbox"/> Population with access or functional needs, such as: - Senior population - Transit dependent (people who do not have their own car/transportation) - Medically fragile and or mobility impaired <input type="checkbox"/> Visiting or tourist population(s)	1) Protect all enrolled Tribal Members, tribal staff, and EDC/TDC staff. Approximately 900-1000 people. 2) At risk population: a. ___ seniors above the age of 55. b. ___ Tribal members without transportation. c. ___ Tribal Members with Medical needs. 3) All visitors of the Lipay Nation. Anywhere from 10 to 100 people.
WHAT DO YOU WANT TO PROTECT?	
HOUSING	
<input type="checkbox"/> Residential building stock - Including residential density or location of housing centers	141 on reservation housing units located on tracts 1, 2, and 3.
INFRASTRUCTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation infrastructure (such as bridges and transportation stations) <input type="checkbox"/> Public utility infrastructure (such as wells, dams, flood control channels, river gages including pump stations, and communications towers) <input type="checkbox"/> Other	1) All Tribal roads 2) Two (2) treatment plants, six (6) pump houses, four (4) booster stations, three (3) pressure reducing stations, seven (7) water storage tanks, and 2 communication towers. 3) Seven (7) water ponds

ESSENTIAL FACILITIES	
<input type="checkbox"/> Government administration buildings <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency response facilities (such as police and fire stations) <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital and medical clinics <input type="checkbox"/> Community facilities (such as libraries, communitycenters, and parks) <input type="checkbox"/> Jails and detention centers <input type="checkbox"/> Tourism facilities (such as hotels and casinos) <input type="checkbox"/> Education facilities (such as school buildings and offices) <input type="checkbox"/> Public works facilities (such as wastewater facilities, potablewater facilities and sanitation facilities)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Tribal Admin building, social service building, equipment lots 1-3, 2) Fire Station and FEMA building. 3) Santa Ysabel Indian Health Clinic 4) 2 community buildings, community garden, playground, and picnic area. 5) None 6) None 7) Tribal Youth Program 8) Water facilities and waste management facilities.
ECONOMIC ASSETS	
<input type="checkbox"/> Major employers <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural areas <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) TDC/EDC to include botanical facility, Roadside mini mart, IND Loan offices. 2) None 3) None
CULTURAL AND SACRED RESOURCES	
<input type="checkbox"/> Sacred sites <input type="checkbox"/> Burial grounds <input type="checkbox"/> Ceremonial sites <input type="checkbox"/> Plant gathering sites <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Cultural sites located on tracts 1-3 and off reservation sites located in surrounding communities. 2) Santa Ysabel Cemetery 3) Traditional Gathering Grounds 4) Tribal Lands 5) None

7 Tribal Capabilities

The team reviewed the Capabilities and Fiscal capabilities sections below and there have been no significant changes. Changes to the organization, Legal and Technical Capabilities have been identified in each section as updated. The Planning Committee evaluated the tribe's capability to cope with disasters before, during and after they happen and recorded the information on the Organization Legal and Regulatory Capabilities (Appendix 12.2). From the analysis of these tables, we conclude that the Lipay Nation of Santa Ysabel must make some critical decisions to undertake projects to develop those items not yet in place. The Tribe does not have pre- and post- disaster hazard management policies, programs, and capabilities. When these are developed, they will periodically be reviewed, evaluated, and updated. Also, the Tribe has not developed policies related to development in hazard-prone areas. However, the Tribe has the resources, through a staff grant writer, to secure funding for hazard mitigation grants but does not have any tribal financial resources of its own to support any mitigation projects.

7.1. Organizational

The Tribe has adequate staff to support hazard mitigation planning and review. The Tribe has a Tribal Administrator who has direct oversight of all grants and daily operations. Under the Tribal Administrator there are several departments to include Finance, Grants Management, I.T., Enrollment, EPA, Emergency Readiness, Social Services, Domestic Violence, Roads, Facility Maintenance, Tribal Youth, and Tribal Police. The various department heads assist in the development of grant applications, Tribal ordinances, and oversight of scopes of work. The Tribe is currently lacking sufficient staff to carry out the implementation of mitigation actions. Current staffing is limited to a 6 man crew funding for one year through a grant provided by the California Coastal Conservancy to conduct a defensible space and fuel reduction program.

7.2. Technical Staff and Personnel

The tribe has experienced personnel available but needs to develop a technical assistance plan to outline what the duties and responsibilities are for each staff and the areas where technical assistance is required. The tribe also needs to develop agreements with other agency staff who have the expertise to assist the tribe in completing projects and go after funding to compensate said agencies for their technical assistance. Those agencies include but are not limited to: Indian Health Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Federal Emergency Management Administration, Environmental Protection Agency, and Tribal contracted surveyors.

7.3. Fiscal

The tribe has only one financial resource and a financial funding plan needs to be developed to include other financing mechanisms or develop new ones. The tribe currently is solely dependent on grants, contracts, and economic development project revenue sharing. The tribe has successfully obtained grants from EPA, HUD, BIA, DHS, FEMA, IHS, RCD, DFWS, CCC, and other resources. These same agencies have grants and provide technical assistance that supports sustaining the resources of the tribe and these grants will be pursued. The tribe will start expanding the scope to include mitigation. The tribe will continue applying for mitigation funding directly from FEMA, RCD, CCC and other agencies as they become available.

7.4. Legal and Regulatory

The Tribe is currently regulated under 2 governing documents, the Tribal Constitution and the Peace and Security Code. Any amendments or changes to these documents must be submitted to and voted on by the general council. Tribal Staff are regulated by the INSY Personnel Policies and Procedures and the Covid-19 Policies and Procedures. Additionally the Tribe is a Member of the Southern California Inter - Tribal Court System and contracts with a legal firm for representation and guidance.

7.5. Tribal Work Force

The Tribal Work Force consists of 6-10 tribal employees who are responsible for carrying out scopes of work as required by the INSY's various grant agreements. Scopes of work include but are not limited to fuel reduction, defensible space, reforestation projects, pandemic distributions, and combating invasive tree killing insects. Future plans for the Tribal Work Force include additional scopes of work in disaster preparedness, hazard mitigation, CERT training and wildland firefighting training.

7.6. CERT Teams

The INSY is currently looking to partner with its contracting fire agency to educate the Tribal Work Force about disaster preparedness and train them in basic disaster response. Trained personnel will work with emergency services to assist the Tribe and the Tribal community during and immediately after a disaster as well as hold community outreach and education programs.

8 Mitigation Goals

- 8.1. Protect the Tribe, Tribal Community, Property, and Natural Environment
 - i. Regulate and/or purchase hazard-prone areas for conservation and risk reduction.
 - ii. Retrofit and/or relocate structures located in high-risk hazard areas.
 - iii. Reduce potential for disrupted lifelines and infrastructure.
 - iv. Reduce man-made hazards.
- 8.2. Ensure Continuity of Critical Infrastructure, economic Enterprises and Tribal Government
 - i. Support redundancy of critical government functions.
 - ii. Retrofit or build critical facilities and infrastructure.
- 8.3. Promote and Protect Tribal Sovereignty and Identity
 - i. Protect culturally significant sites and artifacts.
 - ii. Increase mitigation and emergency management capabilities
 - iii. Enable the tribe to be self-sufficient for a minimum of 14 days after a disaster.
- 8.4. Public Outreach and Education
 - i. Work with federal, state, local and Tribal governments in hazard planning and emergency management operations
 - ii. Continue to implement hazard awareness, preparedness, and reduction programs.
 - iii. Continue to get community involvement in the hazard mitigation planning process.

9 Mitigation Categories

The mitigation actions proposed in this plan can be grouped into six, often overlapping categories as follows:

9.1. 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.

9.2. 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.

9.3. 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.

9.4. Natural Resources 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/bog restoration and preservation.

9.5. 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.

9.6. 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.

10 Mitigation Actions

Mitigation Action	Increase Tribal emergency communication capabilities		
Problem	The Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel does not currently have the capability to issue mass notifications to its tribal members in the event of a disaster. Critical Tribal staff currently depend upon personal/tribal cell service to communicate with the EOC.		
Implementation Strategy	The tribe should strengthen its current Tribal and intergovernmental communication capabilities by acquiring multi frequency radios, early warning station broadcasting system and a mass notification text-alert system		
Lead Department/s	Emergency Readiness, Information Technology		
Possible Funding Opportunities	Tribal Government General Fund, DHS/FEMA		
Implementation Cost	\$75,000	Timeline	2022-2026
Associated Hazards	Drought, Flood, Earthquake, Severe Winter Storm, Wildfire, Windstorm, Hazardous Materials Spill, Prolonged Power Outage and Pandemics		
Related Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect the Tribe, Tribal Community, Property, and Natural Environment. • Ensure Continuity of Critical Infrastructure, economic Enterprises and Tribal Government. • Promote and Protect Tribal Sovereignty and Identity. 		

Mitigation Action	Identify vulnerable populations for disaster assistance		
Problem	Elders, disabled persons, and other vulnerable populations require additional assistance in the event of a disaster. In-home services become disrupted and these populations often need assistance in transportation, food preparation, evacuation orders, medication, and other medical necessities.		
Implementation Strategy	The tribe should develop a voluntary survey titled, "Emergency Response Assistance Program" that records vulnerable populations needs and refer to it during mitigation planning and provide CERT assistance in the event of a disaster.		
Lead Department/s	Emergency Readiness, Tribal Police, Tribal Fire, and Elders Committee		
Possible Funding Opportunities	Tribal Government General Fund, DHS/FEMA		
Implementation Cost	\$15,000	Timeline	2022-2026
Associated Hazards	Drought, Flood, Earthquake, Severe Winter Storm, Wildfire, Windstorm, Hazardous Materials Spill, Prolonged Power Outage and Pandemics		
Related Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect the Tribe, Tribal Community, Property, and Natural Environment. • Promote and Protect Tribal Sovereignty and Identity. • Reduce potential for disrupted lifelines and infrastructure. • Increase mitigation and emergency management capabilities • Continue to get community involvement in the hazard mitigation planning process. 		

Mitigation Action	Reforestation of Tribal Woodlands		
Problem	In recent years, the Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel has been devastated by numerous invasive species such as the pine beetle and Gold Spotted Oak Borer Beetle. Dead and dying trees create standing fuel for forest fires, erosion control issues, and have the potential of falling on houses and power lines.		
Implementation Strategy	Expand the Tribes existing seed propagation facility and green house to reestablish tribal woodlands. Cultivate native plants to assist in erosion control.		
Lead Department/s	Emergency Readiness, EPA, Nursery		
Possible Funding Opportunities	FEMA, California EPA, Cal-OES, and Tribal Government General Funds ³		
Implementation Cost	\$250,000 (\$50,000 Per Year)	Timeline	2022-2026
Associated Hazards	Drought, Flood, Severe Winter Storms, and Wildfires.		
Related Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect the Tribe, Tribal Community, Property, and Natural Environment. • Promote and Protect Tribal Sovereignty and Identity. • Protect culturally significant sites and artifacts. • Continue to implement hazard awareness, preparedness, and reduction programs. • Increase mitigation and emergency management capabilities 		

Mitigation Action	Water Conservation		
Problem	Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel water table levels have been steadily declining. In the last couple of years, the tribe has had to rely on eminent danger grants to fund the drilling of new wells to provide water to it tribal members. Free flowing springs have become seasonal springs and holding ponds have lost approximately 80% of their volume. The tribe currently relies on non-tribal water sources to supply air drops when combating wildfires.		
Implementation Strategy	Acquire technical assistance funds to get current water table assessments. Develop a tribal resolution declaring a tribal water shortage and water conservation polices during peak drought seasons. Remove sediment from existing ponds. Establish new holding ponds to collect runoff. Develop water data base to store and track historical water usage information.		
Lead Department/s	Water department, EPA, Emergency Readiness		
Possible Funding Opportunities	EPA, FEMA, Tribal Government General Fund, IHS and DHS		
Implementation Cost	\$120,000	Timeline	2022-2026
Associated Hazards	Drought, Flood and Wildfire		
Related Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulate and/or purchase hazard-prone areas for conservation and risk reduction. • Reduce potential for disrupted lifelines and infrastructure. • Support redundancy of critical government functions. • Retrofit or build critical facilities and infrastructure. • Protect culturally significant sites and artifacts. • Increase mitigation and emergency management capabilities • Enable the tribe to be self-sufficient for a minimum of 14 days after a disaster. 		

Mitigation Action	Evacuation/Community Building and Shelter in Place Sites		
Problem	The Tribes existing FEMA building is inadequate for emergency operations with the current population of the Tribe. Additionally, the Tribes FEMA building is being used to house additional emergency response vehicles. The tribe does not have shelter in place sites or emergency evacuation sites in remote areas in case roads are inaccessible during emergencies.		
Implementation Strategy	The Tribe should construct a new FEMA building with shower facilities, laundry service, commercial kitchen, and a classroom to accommodate the increase of Tribal Members living on the reservation. New building will allow the tribe to sustain basic services during emergencies and provide a training area for CERT teams/ community outreach programs. In remote areas of the reservation, the tribe should establish and maintain emergency evacuation sites in the event tribal members and emergency response personnel get cut off from main evacuation routes.		
Lead Department/s	Emergency Readiness		
Possible Funding Opportunities	BIA, FEMA, General funds		
Implementation Cost	\$1,500,000	Timeline	2022 - 2026
Associated Hazards	Drought, Flood, Earthquake, Sever Winter Storm, Wildfire, Windstorm, Hazardous Materials Spill, Prolonged Power Outage and Pandemics		
Related Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulate and/or purchase hazard areas for conservation and risk reduction. • Reduce potential for disrupted lifelines and infrastructure. • Retrofit or build critical facilities and infrastructure. • Promote and Protect Tribal Sovereignty and Identity • Increase mitigation and emergency management capabilities • Enable the tribe to be self-sufficient for a minimum of 14 days 		

Mitigation Action	Defensible Space and Fuel Reduction Program		
Problem	Undeveloped Tribal woodlands and seasonal vegetation create readily accessible fuels for wildfires. Invasive tree killing insects have devastated tribal woodlands killing thousands of trees and increasing the spread of chaparral and grass. Without fuel reduction and defensible space programs the threat of wildfires burning down houses and tribal building increases.		
Implementation Strategy	The Tribe should maintain a year-round defensible space and fuel reduction program to decrease the severity and likelihood of a wildfire on tribal lands. Purchase a D2 Dozer to create fire breaks and a backhoe with a flail arm to create a buffer along tribal roads. The Tribe should also develop a Forest Management Plan to supplement the existing 3-zone Defensible Space Guidelines. Develop a prescribed burn plan and implement it with the Tribal Fire department and TWF. Provide wildland fire training to Emergency Readiness and EPA staff.		
Lead Department/s	Emergency Readiness, EPA		
Possible Funding Opportunities	BIA, NCIDC, NRCS, FEMA, EPA, California Coastal Conservancy, DoF, DoD, USDFW, General Funds		
Implementation Cost	\$900,000	Timeline	2022 - 2026
Associated Hazards	Earthquake, Sever Winter Storm, Wildfire, Windstorm, Prolonged Power Outage		
Related Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulate and/or purchase hazard areas for conservation and risk reduction. • Reduce potential for disrupted lifelines and infrastructure. • Reduce man-made hazards. • Promote and Protect Tribal Sovereignty and Identity • Protect culturally significant sites and artifacts. • Increase mitigation and emergency management capabilities • Enable the tribe to be self-sufficient for a minimum of 14 days 		

Mitigation Action	Command Center
Problem	The tribe does not currently have a mobile Command Center and therefore providing critical assistance to Tribal members and Emergency Response Personnel is hindered. The tribe is currently relying on MOU's with state and local agencies to provide these assets.
Implementation Strategy	The tribe should purchase a mobile Command Center and EOC to provide services to tribal members and coordinate emergency response efforts.
Lead Department/s	Emergency Readiness
Possible Funding Opportunities	Imminent Threat Grant, FEMA, BIA, General Funds
Implementation Cost	\$900,000
	Timeline 2022 - 2026
Associated Hazards	Drought, Flood, Earthquake, Severe Winter Storm, Wildfire, Windstorm, Hazardous Materials Spill, Prolonged Power Outage and Pandemics
Related Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce potential for disrupted lifelines and infrastructure. • Support redundancy of critical government functions. • Retrofit or build critical facilities and infrastructure. • Promote and Protect Tribal Sovereignty and Identity • Increase mitigation and emergency management capabilities • Enable the tribe to be self-sufficient for a minimum of 14 days after a disaster. • Work with federal, state, local and Tribal governments in hazard planning and emergency management operations

Mitigation Action	Inclement Weather Appliances
Problem	Many households on the reservation fall within the extreme poverty level and can not afford to buy life saving appliances during inclement weather. During the fire and Santa Ana seasons, service providers cut off the power for prolonged periods of time. Many homes do not come equipped with backup generators causing households to lose refrigerated foods, medicine, cooking abilities, medical devices, and means of communication. During severe winter storms, indoor air temperatures can drop into the high 30's and low 40's. Many Households, especially the elder and disabled populations, do not have the means to cut firewood or purchase heaters. Many low-income tribal households revert to turning on stoves and ovens or burning butane lamps indoor increasing the likelihood of carbon monoxide poisoning. During the summer months, extreme heat causes indoor air temperatures to reach the high 90's and low 100's. Extreme temperatures create unsuitable conditions for children, elders, and individual taking medication that is affected by heat.
Implementation Strategy	The Tribe should purchase emergency appliances for on-reservation households. Appliance to consider are back up generators, freezers, space heaters, and fans.
Lead Department/s	Emergency Readiness, Tribal Administration
Possible Funding Opportunities	HUD, General Funds, FEMA
Implementation Cost	\$50,000
	Timeline 2022 - 2026
Associated Hazards	Earthquakes, Severe Winter Storm, Wildfire, Windstorm, Power Outage and Pandemics
Related Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce potential for disrupted lifelines and infrastructure. • Support redundancy of critical government functions. • Promote and Protect Tribal Sovereignty and Identity • Increase mitigation and emergency management capabilities • Enable the tribe to be self-sufficient for a minimum of 14 days after a disaster.

Mitigation Action	Road Development and Maintenance		
Problem	Most of the roads on tribal lands are unfinished dirt roads. During rainy seasons, heavy rainfall creates substantial crevasses that hinder accessibility and often wash away the road. Snowfall in the winter season makes the mountain roads and secondary evacuation routes unsuitable for travel cutting off mountain residents from emergency medical services and basic human necessities. Paved roads on tribal lands have not had routine maintenance done in several years. White lines, double yellow lines, signage and guard rails are almost nonexistent posing serious danger for major traffic accidents and or vehicles running off the road. Additionally, Tribal Peace and Security codes related to transportation do not meet tribal needs and are rarely enforced.		
Implementation Strategy	The Tribe should invest considerable time and money to pave and maintain Tribal roads. Develop blueprints and drawings of future proposed roads for grant purposes. Reestablish and maintain culverts and spill ways. Purchase sandbag filler for emergency operations. Seek funding from BIA, Walking Shield, NRCS and other agencies.		
Lead Department/s	Roads, Emergency Readiness		
Possible Funding Opportunities	BIA, Walking Shield, NRCS, DoD, DoT, FEMA		
Implementation Cost	\$800,000	Timeline	2022 - 2026
Associated Hazards	Drought, Flood, Earthquake, Sever Winter Storm, Wildfire, Windstorm, Hazardous Materials Spill, Prolonged Power Outage and Pandemics		
Related Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce potential for disrupted lifelines and infrastructure. • Support redundancy of critical government functions • Retrofit or build critical facilities and infrastructure. • Protect culturally significant sites and artifacts. • Increase mitigation and emergency management capabilities • Enable the tribe to be self-sufficient for a minimum of 14 days after a disaster. 		

Mitigation Action	Retrofit Tribal Buildings and Houses		
Problem	Older Tribal buildings and houses were established without having preventative devices installed such as earthquake anchors, lightening arrestors, double pane windows, etc. many houses on tribal lands do not have updated alarms and detectors creating a potential for house fires and carbon monoxide poisoning becoming fatal. Heavy rainfall and sitting water have compromised the integrity of housing foundation leaving many homes out of level and more prone to damage from earthquakes and windstorms.		
Implementation Strategy	The Tribe should develop a yearly program that keeps track of current housing rehabilitation needs, severity rating, and rehabilitates building as funding becomes available. Seek funding to install fire and carbon monoxide detectors, air filters, earthquake anchors and other mitigation devices in all tribal houses and assist elders and disabled persons with changing out batteries on a yearly basis.		
Lead Department/s	Emergency Readiness, Housing		
Possible Funding Opportunities	FEMA, BIA, HUD, General Fund		
Implementation Cost	\$1,000,000	Timeline	2022 - 2026
Associated Hazards	Drought, Flood, Earthquake, Sever Winter Storm, Wildfire, Windstorm		
Related Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retrofit and/or relocate structures located in high-risk hazard areas. • Reduce potential for disrupted lifelines and infrastructure. 		

Mitigation Action	Retrofit Water Tanks and Holding Ponds		
Problem	Water tables located on lands federally entrusted to the Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel have been steadily declining. During fire season, the Tribe faces extreme difficulty meeting regular household demand and the demand needed to effectively fight wildland fires on the reservation. Holding/stock ponds on the reservation are inadequate to supply air drops causing the Tribe and other emergency response agencies to rely on outside water sources up to 20 minutes away. During rainy and snow seasons, the absence of dams around holding ponds allow water to free flow through often overwhelming culverts and creek systems and results in flooding and washed out roads.		
Implementation Strategy	Right now, the Tribe Currently has 3 water tanks from the old system that are not in use. It is recommended that INSY refurbish these tanks and retrofit them with back flow devices so they me be used to fill fire trucks and water haulers. It is also recommended that INSY dredge out and rebuild the dams around holding ponds so they may be used to fill air drops during emergencies.		
Lead Department/s	Water Department, Emergency Readiness		
Possible Funding Opportunities	IHS, DoD, FEMA, General Fund		
Implementation Cost	\$75,000	Timeline	2022 - 2026
Associated Hazards	Drought, Flood, Earthquake, Sever Winter Storm, Wildfire		
Related Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce potential for disrupted lifelines and infrastructure. • Retrofit or build critical facilities and infrastructure. • Protect culturally significant sites and artifacts. • Increase mitigation and emergency management capabilities • Enable the tribe to be self-sufficient for a minimum of 14 days after a disaster. 		

Mitigation Action	Household Waste and Bulk Item Clean Ups		
Problem	The Tribe does not currently have a trash pickup service offered on reservation or the ability to accept household Haz-Mat at its waste facility. It is suspected, and in small cases confirmed, that households dispose of Haz-Mat items in the drain, trash, or on the ground. Bulk items and broken-down cars are left in yards causing oil, refrigerant, gas, and other hazardous liquids to seep into the ground. Waste around households make it impossible to maintain a defensible space increasing the likelihood of homes and buildings catching on fire. During windstorms, trash in yards is often blown into riverbeds and steams causing the creek to back up and flood.		
Implementation Strategy	Establish a small-scale transfer station at the tribe's current waste facility. Transfer station should accommodate a regular household waste container, metal recycling container, household Haz-Mat storage, tire recycling, electronics disposal, and green waste. Hire waste management team to operate facility and pick up household and bulk trash. Purchase new trash truck.		
Lead Department/s	EPA, Emergency Readiness		
Possible Funding Opportunities	EPA, FEMA, General Funds, DoD, BIA		
Implementation Cost	\$125,000 (\$25,000 per year)	Timeline	2022 - 2026
Associated Hazards	Flood, Wildfire, Windstorm, Hazardous Materials Spill		
Related Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce potential for disrupted lifelines and infrastructure. • Reduce man-mad hazards. • Retrofit or build critical facilities and infrastructure. • Protect culturally significant sites and artifacts. • Increase mitigation and emergency management capabilities • Enable the tribe to be self-sufficient for a minimum of 14 days. 		

Mitigation Action	Solar Panels and Back Up Batteries
Problem	The Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel experiences prolonged power outages throughout the year. Power outages can last anywhere from a few hours and up to a month as seen in the 2019 California Power shutoff that lasted from October 9th, 2019, to November 1st, 2019, as the result of wildfires. Or more recently in the November 2021 shutoff where SDGE conducted a power safety shut off that last 4 days over the thanksgiving holiday. PPOs often create unsafe living conditions by eliminating many Tribal households means of cooking food, storing food, and powering lifesaving medical devices.
Implementation Strategy	The Tribe should work to get every on-reservation household back up generators, solar panels, and battery banks as well as develop an INSY micro grid.
Lead Department/s	Tribal Admin., Emergency Readiness, Housing
Possible Funding Opportunities	FEMA, EPA, General Funds, SDGE, Cal-EPA
Implementation Cost	\$500,000
Timeline	2022 - 2026
Associated Hazards	Flood, Earthquake, Sever Winter Storm, Wildfire, Windstorm, and Prolonged Power Outage
Related Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retrofit and/or relocate structures located in high-risk hazard areas. • Reduce potential for disrupted lifelines and infrastructure. • Support redundancy of critical government functions. • Increase mitigation and emergency management capabilities • Enable the tribe to be self-sufficient for a minimum of 14 days after a disaster.

Mitigation Action	Emergency Readiness and Tribal Work Force Department
Problem	The current emergency readiness department consists of 1 Emergency Readiness Coordinator and 6 Tribal Work Force Members. Current staffing is inadequate to meet the demands of existing and proposed hazard mitigation actions and plans and often leaves the tribe vulnerable when personnel are on leave.
Implementation Strategy	The tribe should seek funding and build Tribal capabilities by overhauling its current Emergency Readiness staffing conditions. Recommended actions are to hire an emergency response assistant, 6 additional TWF members, an emergency response truck with a winch and snowplow, an additional TWF work truck to accommodate addition TWF members and expand current job descriptions to allow the TWF to carry out hazard mitigation plans and act as a certified CERT team during and after disasters year-round.
Lead Department/s	Tribal Administration and Emergency Readiness
Possible Funding Opportunities	FEMA, General Funds, RDC, CCC, EPA
Implementation Cost	\$1,000,000 (5 year project)
Timeline	2022 - 2026
Associated Hazards	Drought, Flood, Earthquake, Sever Winter Storm, Wildfire, Windstorm, Hazardous Materials Spill, Prolonged Power Outage and Pandemics
Related Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce potential for disrupted lifelines and infrastructure. • Support redundancy of critical government functions. • Protect culturally significant sites and artifacts. • Increase mitigation and emergency management capabilities • Enable the tribe to be self-sufficient for a minimum of 14 days after a disaster. • Protect the Tribe, Tribal Community, Property, and Natural Environment

Mitigation Action	Temporary Housing for Displaced Tribal Members		
Problem	There are currently 141 on reservation households and the Tribes current FEMA building does not have enough space to serve as an emergency shelter during mass evacuations. If there were to be a mass evacuation many Tribal households would be left homeless or without shelter.		
Implementation Strategy	The tribe should partner with larger gaming casinos with hotels to provide temporary housing to displaced on reservation households in the event of a mass evacuation or on reservation households left homeless due to a declared emergency. Temporary house should be calculated at: (200/night x 200 rooms x 15 days)		
Lead Department/s	Tribal Admin and Emergency Readiness		
Possible Funding Opportunities	FEMA, General Funds		
Implementation Cost	\$600,000	Timeline	2022 - 2026
Associated Hazards	Flood, Earthquake, Sever Winter Storm, Wildfire, Windstorm, Hazardous Materials Spill, and Prolonged Power Outage		
Related Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable the tribe to be self-sufficient for a minimum of 14 days after a disaster. • Protect the Tribe, Tribal Community, Property, and Natural Environment 		

Mitigation Action	Personal Protective Equipment and Emergency Supplies		
Problem	During and after disasters many Tribal households are left without food, water, or electricity and often rely on food and water provided to them by the Tribe. The tribe does not currently have a supply of bottled water or MRE's to provide Tribal members after a declared disaster. Additionally, during pandemics personal protective equipment is limited and hard to come by living in remote areas the Santa Ysabel Reservation. Without these provisions many tribal members would go hungry during disasters and infectious diseases would spread on reservation. (“population” x 25 x 14)		
Implementation Strategy	The Tribe should keep on hand an emergency stock of food, water, and PPE to support Tribal Households and tribal operations for a minimum of 14 days. Stock kept on hand should be inventoried monthly and distributed or exchanged before expiration dates.		
Lead Department/s	Tribal Admin and Emergency Readiness		
Possible Funding Opportunities	FEMA, General Funds		
Implementation Cost	\$600,000	Timeline	2022 - 2026
Associated Hazards	Drought, Flood, Earthquake, Sever Winter Storm, Wildfire, Windstorm, Hazardous Materials Spill, Prolonged Power Outage and Pandemics		
Related Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce man-mad hazards. • Protect the Tribe, Tribal Community, Property, and Natural Environment • Increase mitigation and emergency management capabilities 		

Mitigation Action	Community Education and Outreach Program		
Problem	Many INSY households lack sufficient disaster preparedness education and do not have individual response plans in place. While the tribe does have a 3-zone defensible space program many households are unaware of it or rely on the tribe to implement the strategy. Households with pets do not have emergency shelters in place to house displaced animals or the means to transport said animals.		
Implementation Strategy	The Tribe should incorporate FEMA disaster Preparedness handouts in the monthly newsletter as well as distribute handouts at various tribal events to include easter party, traditional gathering, Cultural camp, and Christmas party. Additionally, the Emergency Readiness Department should work with the Tribal youth Program to educate tribal youth and establish a Teen CERT team that will assist tribal youth during declared disasters.		
Lead Department/s	Tribal Admin, Emergency Readiness, Tribal Youth Program		
Possible Funding Opportunities	FEMA, General Funds		
Implementation Cost	\$50,000	Timeline	2022 - 2026
Associated Hazards	Drought, Flood, Earthquake, Sever Winter Storm, Wildfire, Windstorm, Hazardous Materials Spill, Prolonged Power Outage and Pandemics		
Related Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce man-made hazards. • Protect culturally significant sites and artifacts. • Increase mitigation and emergency management capabilities • Work with federal, state, local and Tribal governments in hazard planning and emergency management operations • Continue to implement hazard awareness, preparedness, and reduction programs. • Continue to get community involvement in the hazard mitigation planning process. • Protect the Tribe, Tribal Community, Property, and Natural Environment 		

10.1. Mitigation Action Evaluation and Prioritization Worksheet

Mitigation Action Evaluation Worksheet

CRITERIA	POINTS	HIGH	POINTS	MEDIUM	POINTS	LOW
Life/Safety Impact	10	Significant impact on public safety for businesses, residents, properties	6	Direct impact on businesses, residents, properties	2	Minimal/negligible impact on businesses, residents, properties
Administrative/ Tech Assistance	5	No additional staff or technical support needed to implement	3	Some administrative and technical support needed to implement	1	Significant administrative and technical support needed to implement
Project Cost	5	Low cost (<\$50,000)	3	Moderate cost (\$50,000-\$250,000)	1	High cost to implement (>\$2,500,000)
Other Considerations	5	Strongly supports/ advances other Tribal objectives	3	Supports other Tribal objectives to an extent	1	Does not support other Tribal objectives or policies

MITIGATION PROJECT	LIFE SAFETY	ADMIN/ TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	PROJECT COST	OTHER CONSIDERATIONS	TOTAL SCORE
Local Plans and Regulations					
Identify vulnerable populations for disaster assistance	10	3	5	5	23
Water Conservation	6	3	3	5	17
Prevention					
Inclement Weather Appliances	2	5	5	1	13
Solar Panels and Back Up Batteries	10	1	1	5	17
Property Protection					
Emergency Readiness and Tribal Work Force Department	10	5	1	5	21

MITIGATION PROJECT	LIFE SAFETY	ADMIN/ TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	PROJECT COST	OTHER CONSIDERATIONS	TOTAL SCORE
Property Protection					
Household Waste and Bulk Item Clean Ups	6	3	3	3	15
Defensible Space and Fuel Reduction	10	5	1	5	21
Education and Outreach					
Community Education and Outreach Program	10	5	5	5	25
Natural Resource Protection					
Retrofit Water Tanks and Holding Ponds	2	1	3	1	7
Reforestation of Tribal Woodlands	6	3	3	5	17
Emergency Services					
Increase Tribal emergency communication capabilities	6	3	3	5	17
Command Center	10	5	1	5	21
Temporary Housing for Displaced Tribal Members	10	3	1	5	19
Personal Protective Equipment and Emergency Supplies	10	5	1	5	21
Structure and Infrastructure Projects					
Road Development and Maintenance	10	3	1	5	19
Retrofit Tribal Buildings and Houses	6	1	1	3	11
Evacuation/Community Building and Shelter in Place Sites	10	3	1	5	19

11 Plan Maintenance

Mitigation Plan Annual Review Questionnaire

Plan Chapter	Considerations	Explanation
PLANNING PROCESS	Are new Tribal jurisdictions invited to participate in future plan updates?	No new jurisdictions were invited to participate in the 2021 update.
	Have any internal or external Tribal agencies been invaluable to the mitigation strategy?	FEMA's CC202 THMP working group provided substantial guidance and resources
	Can any procedures (e.g., meeting announcements, plan up-dates) be done differently or more efficiently?	Develop better teleconferencing capabilities to hold regular meetings during pandemics.
	Has the planning team undertaken any public outreach activities?	None for 2021. Has four events planned for 2022
	How can public participation be improved?	Develop better teleconferencing capabilities and provide incentives
	Have there been any changes in public support and/or decision-maker priorities related to hazard mitigation?	More support for better forest management and fuel reduction projects
RISK ASSESSMENT	Has a natural and/or manmade disaster occurred since the plan was last adopted?	Covid-19 Pandemic
	Should the list of hazards addressed in the plan be modified?	Include Pandemics
	Are there new data sources and/or additional maps and studies available? If so, what are they and what have they revealed? Should the information be incorporated into future plan updates?	No. Map making and EPA studies are scheduled for 2022
VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS	Do any new critical facilities or infrastructure need to be added to the asset lists?	Remove Casino and Gym. Add Botanical facility, mini-mart, gardens, community building, new Tribal Hall, Motor pool, well system and IND services.

	Have any changes in development trends occurred that could create additional risks?	No
	Are there repetitive losses and/or severe repetitive losses to document?	BIA roads have washed out need to be rebuilt
CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT	Are there different or additional technical, financial, and human resources available for mitigation planning?	Emergency Readiness Coordinator attended FEMA CC-202, received funding from CCC, and Grants management department.
	Has any Tribal jurisdiction adopted new policies, plans, regulations, or reports that could be incorporated into this plan?	Tribal Council adopted the INSY Covid-19 Personnel Policies and Procedures and developed a new Master Plan
MITIGATION STRATEGY	Is the mitigation strategy being implemented as anticipated? Were the cost and timeline estimates accurate?	The Tribe has made infrastructure improvements to the water system and conducted yearly defensible space projects. Timelines and estimates were not accurate to meet actual needs.
	Should new mitigation actions be added to the Implementation Strategy? Should existing mitigation actions be eliminated from the plan?	Yes. Battery packs, solar panel installation, EOC, inclement weather appliances, mitigation crew,
	Are there new obstacles that were not anticipated in the plan that will need to be considered in the next plan update?	Global Pandemics
	Are there new funding sources to consider?	State and Local
PLAN MAINTENANCE PROCESS	Was the plan monitored and evaluated as anticipated?	No. Emergency Readiness position was vacant
	Have elements of the plan been incorporated into other planning mechanisms?	Risk and vulnerable populations assessments were used when completing Covid-19 Policies

12 Monitoring

12.1 2016-2021 Monitoring

Since 2016 the Lipay Nation of Santa Ysabel has implemented several Hazard mitigation and response actions. Besides the annual WUI program, in 2017 the Tribe rebuilt a 150 ft section of BIA Route 52 that was washed out during a flood. The project excavated approximately 3,330 cubic yards of dirt to reinforce the road using fortified retaining walls and rock backfill. The overall project was a success with the only area of improvement being the project timeline. The project took a little under a month to complete and left Volcan Mountain residents using an old logging road to access their houses.

In 2019 the Tribe began a project to remove dead trees caused by GSOBB, partnered with GRID to install free solar panels on qualifying households, conducted a community and tire clean up, and developed an Indoor Air Quality Program under EPA GAP. The GSOBB project was severely understaffed and under budgeted. The project timeline and desired work scope was not met and resulted in the tribe reevaluating the program. The tribe concluded that in order to address top concerns, the project would have a 5-year scope of work and timeline. The 2019 Solar installation program went according to plan, budget, and timeline. The project installed systems on 4 tribal households who qualified under the program. Community and tire cleanup was a success. During the program the tribe collected between 40 and 50 tons of trash and approximately 2,200 tires. An unexpected outcome that came from the event was Tribal Members continuing to bring bulk trash and tires to the collection site after the event ended. The IAQ project was developed and on track for implementation in 2020.

In 2020, the Tribe carried over its GSOBB, Solar, and IAQ programs. The solar program continued on track and installed another 4 systems on tribal households. GSOBB received additional funding but was still unable to meet the desired work scope. The IAQ program was postponed to 2021 due to the Covid-19 pandemic. As a result of the pandemic the tribe also implemented several other programs. Programs included food and diaper distributions, PPE distributions, emergency appliance distributions, and a complete overhaul of tribal infrastructure to accommodate social distancing requirements. Food and diaper distributions were made possible through a collaboration between the INSY, Feeding San Diego, Coastal Roots Farms, and Operation Mathew. Through this partnership the tribe was able to distribute food to 180 households and diapers to 25 youth every 2 weeks from June to December. Funding for the Tribal Food bank ran out in December resulting in the Tribe shutting down the Food Bank. Utilizing funding from the CARES Act, the tribe was able to distribute PPE items to 131 On reservation Tribal households. Funding was adequate for necessities, but additional funding could have been helpful to provide self-tests at no cost to the tribal community. Under the emergency appliance program, the INSY distributed back up generators and freezers to on reservation households. The tribe is looking to acquire additional funding to expand this program to cover newly installed HUD houses as well as provide fans, smoke/CO2 alarms, and space heaters to qualified households. In the last quarter of 2020, the tribe demolished its gym and old Tribal Hall to break ground on a new Tribal Hall and community center. Timeline and budget were exceeded as a result of complications and inflation due to Covid-19. The project will carry over to 2021.

In 2021, the tribe was awarded a grant to conduct a Defensible Space and Fuel Reduction project for 2021-2022. The project is currently underway but has faced several challenges with covid-19 outbreaks resulting in the completion deadline being extended by 4 months. The project budget is adequate to complete one year out of our 5-year goal and is being met. The tribe has completed its next step in the IAQ program by developing a IAQ Assessment and developing an incentive program for participating households. The assessment was developed with hazard mitigation goals in mind and includes indoor air purifiers and HEPA filters as incentives. The project will carry over to 2022. Additionally, new programs include imminent threat funding to establish a new well on the Ortega Water System, the development of solid waste ordinances and the development of a small-scale transfer station. All new programs are being developed and will carry over to 2022.

12.2 Tribal Emergency Notification Tree (Zone Leaders)

Once the CERT team is created the identified zone leaders will disseminate and relay pertinent information to and from Tribal members within their zone during an emergency.

ZONE	Zone Leader	Zone Leader Phone Number	Zone Description
Zone 1			
Zone 2			
Zone 3			
Zone 4			
Zone 5			
Zone 6			
Zone 7			
Zone 8			
Zone 9			
Zone 10			

12.3 Capability Assessment Worksheet

PLANS	YES/NO YEAR	QUESTIONS	YES/NO	EXPLAIN
COMPREHENSIVE/MASTER PLAN	Yes 2020	Is safety explicitly included in the plan's growth and development policies?	Yes	All aspects of safety are discussed throughout the document.
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLAN	No	Are mitigation related structure and infrastructure projects included in the plan?	N/A	No Capital Improvement Plan created.
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN	No	Are there plans for economic development in high hazard areas and are there mitigation strategies to implement it?	N/A	No Economic Development Master Plan created
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN	No	Are evacuation routes in high hazard areas?	Yes	Tribal EOP is still being developed. Fire Department has separate EOPs
TRANSPORTATION PLAN	Yes 2020	Are major transportation routes in high hazard areas?	Yes	Fire Department frequently reports to accidents
HOUSING PLAN	Yes	Is any housing in high hazard areas? Are any units planned for high hazard areas?	Yes	New housing tract on San Felipe is in a severely high Fire risk. Defensible space and fuel reduction projects will be implemented.
OTHER PLANS	No	Are there any particular cultural practices or beliefs that relate or translate into actions	N/A	N/A

		for development or non-development in high hazard areas?		
LAND USE PLANNING AND ORDINANCES OR PRACTICES	YES/ NO	QUESTION	YES/NO	EXPLAIN
ZONING ORDINANCE OR PRACTICES	NO	Are ordinances enforced or being developed?	No	All building plans must go through Tribal Council and General Council
SUBDIVISION ORDINANCE OR PRACTICES	NO	Are ordinances enforced or being developed?	N/A	Tribe does not have subdivisions.
BUILDING CODES	Yes	Are building codes enforced or being developed?	Yes	Tribe follows HUD codes when building new houses
NATURAL HAZARD SPECIFIC ORDINANCE OR PRACTICES (STORMWATER, STEEP SLOPES, WILDFIRE)	No	Are ordinances or practices enforced or being developed?	Yes	Tribe Conducts annual defensible space project and fuels reduction program
ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR OPEN SPACE AND PUBLIC RECREATION USES	No	Are ordinances enforced or being developed?	No	All land acquisitions must go through Tribal Council and General Council
MAINTENANCE PROGRAMS TO REDUCE RISK, E.G., TREE TRIMMING, CLEARING DRAINAGE SYSTEMS	No	Are ordinances enforced or being developed?	Yes	Tribe is developing a Tribal Maintenance Plan
ADMINISTRATIVE RESOURCE	YES/NO	DESCRIBE CAPABILITY	DOES COORDINATION NEED TO BE IMPROVED? YES/NO	NOTES
TRIBAL COUNCIL/ GOVERNING BODY	Yes	Create resolutions and pass Tribal Laws	Yes	Teleconferencing capabilities to hold distanced meetings
TRIBAL CHAIRPERSON	Yes	Enforce Tribal Ordinances	No	N/A

MITIGATION PLANNING COMMITTEE	No	Develop and review THMP and mitigation actions	Yes	Need to hold routine monthly meetings and outreach programs
BUSINESS COMMITTEES	Yes	Create Tribal development and economic endeavors	Yes	Need to incorporate risk assessments in future planning
MUTUAL AID AGREEMENTS	Yes	Assist INSY Fire Department in Emergency Operations	No	N/A
STAFF RESOURCE	IS THIS A PERMANENT POSITION? YES/NO	IS STAFFING ADEQUATE TO ENFORCE REGULATIONS? YES/NO	IS THIS STAFF TRAINED ON HAZARDS AND MITIGATION? YES/NO	IS ADDITIONAL STAFF (OUTSIDE RESOURCES) TO IMPLEMENT ACTIONS? YES/NO
CODE INSPECTOR	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A
ENVIRONMENTAL/ NATURAL RESOURCES SPECIALIST	Yes	No- No current EPA director or Regulation	N/A	Yes- Need to conduct updated env. assessments
EMERGENCY MANAGER	Yes	No- need assistant and additional crew members	ERC- yes, Crew members are scheduled to get trained in 2022	Wildland fire fighting training for crew members
COMMUNITY PLANNER	N/A	No	N/A	N/A
HOUSING SPECIALIST	Yes	Yes, assisted by Tribal Housing Committee	Housing coordinator attended CC202	No
ENGINEER	N/A	No	N/A	N/A
HISTORIAN/CULTURAL ADVISOR	No	No- Cultural Advisor is a volunteer position	No	No

FINANCIAL OR GRANTS SPECIALIST	Yes	Yes- contracted assistance	No	Yes
ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF PERSON	Yes	Yes	No	No
OTHER (BIOLOGIST, PUBLIC HEALTH SPECIALIST)	PHS provided by IHC	N/A	Yes	No
TECHNICAL RESOURCE	YES/NO	QUESTION	YES/NO	NOTES
WARNING SYSTEMS/ SERVICES (REVERSE 911, OUTDOOR WARNING SIGNALS)	No	Is the level of technical capability and training of your staff adequate?	No	Tribe is currently developing warning systems
HAZARD DATA AND INFORMATION	Yes	Is your staff trained to do hazard mitigation or do they need more training?	Yes- but seeking more training	Conducting online courses and CERT training through FEMA .
GRANT WRITING	Yes	Is the level of technical writing capability of your staff adequate?	Yes	None
GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS ANALYSIS	Yes	Is your staff trained in Geographic Information Systems mapping?	Yes	EPA assistant conducting advanced GIS training in 2022
OTHER	No	What technical assistance is needed for your Tribe to implement actions?	Need technical assistance for Env. Assessments	N/A
FUNDING RESOURCE		ACCESS OR ELIGIBILITY?		NOTES
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT FUNDING		Yes		IRT, BIA, IHS, and HUD
GAMING REVENUE, ENTERPRISE REVENUES		Yes		TDC
FEES FOR WATER, SEWER, GAS, OR ELECTRIC SERVICES		Yes		Can reimplement water and trash fees

FEEs FROM FESTIVALS, CAMPSITES, AND RECREATIONAL AREAS	No	Funds from Tradition Gathering go directly to Gathering Committee	
PERMITS AND OTHER FEES	No	Can Implement Fee for burn, hunting, and future logging permits.	
FUNDING RESOURCE	ACCESS OR ELIGIBILITY?	NOTES	
FEDERAL FUNDING (BIA, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT)	Yes	Receive funding annually	
CONTRACT SERVICES	No	Can develop Wildland Firefighting crew and contract out services	
OTHER — What sources of revenue does the Tribe have? How does the Tribe envision making its matches or cost-share in its Federal grant funding (e.g. in-kind or cash match or a combination)?	Yes	Revenue sharing	
PROGRAM/ ORGANIZATION	YES/NO	QUESTION	NOTES
GATHERINGS, FESTIVALS, CELEBRATIONS AND/OR MEETINGS	Yes	Are hazard mitigation strategies included in planning? Are mitigation actions implemented?	Pandemic Mitigation actions were implemented at traditional gathering
NATURAL DISASTER OR SAFETY- RELATED SCHOOL PROGRAMS	Yes	Are disaster preparedness activities conducted at school and Tribal Youth Program?	Activities are conducted at school. Activities are scheduled for TYP in 2022
FIRE SAFETY PROGRAMS	Yes	Does the Tribe have a Fire Safety Program?	Fire Safety conducted in community outreach and education
OTHER PROGRAMS	Yes	Are there any other natural disaster programs?	Conducted in Community outreach and education.

12.4 Problem Statement Worksheets

Hazard	Drought			
Hazard Location	Does this hazard have a defined location?	If yes, describe.	Top location(s) of concern.	Problem Statement
	Yes	Reservation wide	Water table	Drought severely impacts water table levels
Critical Facilities in Hazard Zone?	Number of Facilities.	Do any of these stand out as hazard prone?	Top Facilities of concern.	Problem Statement
	7 tribal buildings and 3 TDC Facilities	Water systems	Main, Mountain, and Ortega water systems	Drought can cause wells to dry up
Population in Hazard Zone?	Population	Is there a specific population that is impacted more?	Top concerns	Problem Statement
	800- 1000 individuals consisting of Tribal members, Tribal dependents, Tribal Staff, and TDC Staff	Tribal Elders	Elders	Elders will not have water to sustain basic life needs
Buildings in Hazard Zone?	Number of building, percentage of total building infrastructure.	Are there specific areas that are impacted more?	Top concerns.	Problem Statement
	141 Tribal Households	Economic enterprises	Botanical facility will be left without water	Tribal Botanical facility will suffer significant financial loss due to no water
Natural, Cultural or Sacred Sites Affected?	Identify Specific Sites (if desired).		Top Concerns	Problem Statement
	Do not wish to disclose.		Cultural sites will be more prone to wildfires and flooding	With lack of water the Tribe will be unable to protect cultural sites against wildfires. With minimal ground vegetation, sites will be more vulnerable to flash flooding
Has This Hazard Previously Occurred?	If yes, what was the biggest impact?		Why did this occur?	Problem Statement
	Severe drought has caused deforestation, water shortages, and wildfires.		No water means plants die and become fuel for fires and we cant stop fires without water	Lack of water poses serious risk of wildfires and water shortages
	If no, what are the potential concerns?			Problem Statement

Hazard	Flood			
Hazard Location	Does this hazard have a defined location?	If yes, describe.	Top location(s) of concern.	Problem Statement
	Yes	Reservation wide	Reservation Roads and well heads	Historic flooding has caused damage to Tribal roads and utilities as well as poses a risk of well contamination
Critical Facilities in Hazard Zone?	Number of Facilities.	Do any of these stand out as hazard prone?	Top Facilities of concern.	Problem Statement
	7 tribal buildings and 3 TDC Facilities	Yes	Water well Heads, holding ponds	Flooding can cause damage to holding pond embankments; flood water can contaminate water wells
Population in Hazard Zone?	Population	Is there a specific population that is impacted more?	Top concerns	Problem Statement
	800- 1000 individuals consisting of Tribal members, Tribal dependents, Tribal Staff, and TDC Staff	No	Damage to property, roads, personal injury and loss of life	Flooding can damage houses and roads. Tribal members may be injured or loose their life during disaster
Residential Buildings in Hazard Zone?	Number of building, percentage of total building infrastructure.	Are there specific areas that are impacted more?	Top concerns.	Problem Statement
	141 Tribal Households	Water Treatment facilities	Water contamination	Flooding will damage water facilities and well head and contaminate potable water
Natural, Cultural or Sacred Sites Affected?	Identify Specific Sites (if desired).		Top Concerns	Problem Statement
	Do not wish to disclose.		Cultural sites will sustain damage or will be washed away	Flooding has the potential to wash away cultural sites causing the loss of artifacts.
Has This Hazard Previously Occurred?	If yes, what was the biggest impact?		Why did this occur?	Problem Statement
	Damage to tribal roads		Debris clogged culverts	Clogged culverts resulted in flood water undermining culvert and washing away roads
	If no, what are the potential concerns?			Problem Statement

Hazard	Earthquake			
Hazard Location	Does this hazard have a defined location?	If yes, describe.	Top location(s) of concern.	Problem Statement
	Yes	Reservation wide	Critical infrastructure and Housing units	Housing and tribal buildings can be damaged causing no shelter and disrupted operations
Critical Facilities in Hazard Zone?	Number of Facilities.	Do any of these stand out as hazard prone?	Top Facilities of concern.	Problem Statement
	7 tribal buildings and 3 TDC Facilities	Yes	Tribal TYP, well casings and water filtration systems	Earthquakes can cause serious damage to non-reinforced structures or crack well casing causing water contamination
Population in Hazard Zone?	Population	Is there a specific population that is impacted more?	Top concerns	Problem Statement
	800- 1000 Individuals consisting of Tribal members, Tribal dependents, Tribal Staff, and TDC Staff	Tribal Elders, disabled persons	Collapsed buildings will leave population without shelter	Damage can cause building to topple causing tribal members to lose shelter and food
Residential Buildings in Hazard Zone?	Number of building, percentage of total building infrastructure.	Are there specific areas that are impacted more?	Top concerns.	Problem Statement
	141 Tribal Households	Older homes	Older HUD homes do not have EQ anchors	Damage can cause building to topple
Natural, Cultural or Sacred Sites Affected?	Identify Specific Sites (if desired).		Top Concerns	Problem Statement
	Do not wish to disclose.		Cultural sites will sustain damage	Loss of cultural artifacts.
Has This Hazard Previously Occurred?	If yes, what was the biggest impact?		Why did this occur?	Problem Statement
	Minor damages to houses and damage to tribal roads.		S.Y. reservation is located directly on a fault line	Damage is highly likely to occur due to the reservation residing on multiple fault lines
	If no, what are the potential concerns?			Problem Statement

Hazard		Severe Winter Storms		
Hazard Location	Does this hazard have a defined location?	If yes, describe.	Top location(s) of concern.	Problem Statement
	Yes	Reservation wide	Tribal Roads	Severe winter storms can cause tribal roads to be impassable
Critical Facilities in Hazard Zone?	Number of Facilities.	Do any of these stand out as hazard prone?	Top Facilities of concern.	Problem Statement
	7 tribal buildings and 3 TDC Facilities	No	None	Tribal facilities are well protected against winter storms
Population in Hazard Zone?	Population	Is there a specific population that is impacted more?	Top concerns	Problem Statement
	800- 1000 individuals consisting of Tribal members, Tribal dependents, Tribal Staff, and TDC Staff	Elders and individuals living on Volcan Mountain	Extreme temperatures negatively impacting elders	Tribal elders are at risk to develop severe health risks during cold weather and are unable to get medications and supplies
Residential Buildings in Hazard Zone?	Number of building, percentage of total building infrastructure.	Are there specific areas that are impacted more?	Top concerns.	Problem Statement
	141 Tribal Households	N/A	Winter storms can cause trees to fall, flooding, and roads to become impassable	Households on Volcan mountain will not be able to make it down to get meds and supplies
Natural, Cultural or Sacred Sites Affected?	Identify Specific Sites (if desired).		Top Concerns	Problem Statement
	Do not wish to disclose.		Cultural sites will sustain damage	Winter storms can damage gathering groves and damage to cultural sites.
Has This Hazard Previously Occurred?	If yes, what was the biggest impact?		Why did this occur?	Problem Statement
	Volcan Mountain roads became impassable for 7 days.		Mountain roads are underdeveloped	Underdeveloped roads become impassable during winter storms living several households stranded.
	If no, what are the potential concerns?			Problem Statement

Hazard		Wildfire		
Hazard Location	Does this hazard have a defined location?	If yes, describe.	Top location(s) of concern.	Problem Statement
	Yes	Reservation wide	Entire reservation	The SY reservation is in an extreme risk location for wildfires
Critical Facilities in Hazard Zone?	Number of Facilities.	Do any of these stand out as hazard prone?	Top Facilities of concern.	Problem Statement
	7 tribal buildings and 3 TDC Facilities	Yes	Water infrastructure	Wildfires can disrupt power to water facilities causing them to be manually switched to pump water
Population in Hazard Zone?	Population	Is there a specific population that is impacted more?	Top concerns	Problem Statement
	800- 1000 individuals consisting of Tribal members, Tribal dependents, Tribal Staff, and TDC Staff	Elders, Disabled Persons, and individuals without transportation	Evacuation efforts	With limited staff, during a mass evacuation the tribe does not have enough staff to assist vulnerable populations
Residential Buildings in Hazard Zone?	Number of building, percentage of total building infrastructure.	Are there specific areas that are impacted more?	Top concerns.	Problem Statement
	141 Tribal Households	Epei hill, Schoolhouse	Heavily populated areas	Heavily populated areas and minimal defensible space create great risk to loss of life and property
Natural, Cultural or Sacred Sites Affected?	Identify Specific Sites (if desired).		Top Concerns	Problem Statement
	Do not wish to disclose.		Cultural sites will sustain damage or will be lost in entirety.	Wildfires would wipe out cultural sites and traditional gathering grounds
Has This Hazard Previously Occurred?	If yes, what was the biggest impact?		Why did this occur?	Problem Statement
	Mass evacuation causing the displacement of the entire tribal community		Lack of forest management	Lack of forest management create unsafe conditions and need for temp housing
	If no, what are the potential concerns?			Problem Statement

Hazard	Wind Storm			
Hazard Location	Does this hazard have a defined location?	If yes, describe.	Top location(s) of concern.	Problem Statement
	Yes	Reservation wide	Urban and wildland interface	High winds have potential to fell trees damaging powerlines and starting wildfires
Critical Facilities in Hazard Zone?	Number of Facilities.	Do any of these stand out as hazard prone?	Top Facilities of concern.	Problem Statement
	7 tribal buildings and 3 TDC Facilities	Yes	Water facilities	PRDS, booster stations, and pumphouses are in wooded areas and can be damaged by falling trees.
Population in Hazard Zone?	Population	Is there a specific population that is impacted more?	Top concerns	Problem Statement
	800- 1000 individuals consisting of Tribal members, Tribal dependents, Tribal Staff, and TDC Staff	No	Prolonged power outages, wildfires	Extreme wind can down power pole and lines causing fires. Electric companies shut off power for safety.
Residential Buildings in Hazard Zone?	Number of buildings, percentage of total building infrastructure.	Are there specific areas that are impacted more?	Top concerns.	Problem Statement
	141 Tribal Households	Urban and wildland interface	Prolonged power outages, wildfires	Extreme wind can down power pole and lines causing fires. Electric companies shut off power for safety.
Natural, Cultural or Sacred Sites Affected?	Identify Specific Sites (if desired).		Top Concerns	Problem Statement
	Do not wish to disclose.		Cultural sites will sustain damage	Wildfires started by downed power lines pose serious risk to cultural sites
Has This Hazard Previously Occurred?	If yes, what was the biggest impact?		Why did this occur?	Problem Statement
	Every year windstorms shutdown power to the area for prolonged periods of time.		Power company Mitigation strategy	PPO cause people to loose food, cooking, and power to supply medical devices.
	If no, what are the potential concerns?			Problem Statement

Hazard		Hazardous Materials Spill		
Hazard Location	Does this hazard have a defined location?	If yes, describe.	Top location(s) of concern.	Problem Statement
	Yes	Highway 79	Main well system	Hazmat spill near schoolhouse canyon rd. can contaminate well
Critical Facilities in Hazard Zone?	Number of Facilities.	Do any of these stand out as hazard prone?	Top Facilities of concern.	Problem Statement
	1	Yes	Main well system	Hazmat spill near schoolhouse canyon rd. can contaminate well
Population in Hazard Zone?	Population	Is there a specific population that is impacted more?	Top concerns	Problem Statement
	800- 1000 individuals consisting of Tribal members, Tribal dependents, Tribal Staff, and TDC Staff	No	Traffic Impediment	A hazmat spill on 79 can shut down all access to the reservation
Residential Buildings in Hazard Zone?	Number of building, percentage of total building infrastructure.	Are there specific areas that are impacted more?	Top concerns.	Problem Statement
	22 Tribal Households	Yes, houses located on or near Hwy 79	Ground and water contamination	Hazmat spill on HWY 79 can shut down access to res and contaminate ground and water.
Natural, Cultural or Sacred Sites Affected?	Identify Specific Sites (if desired).		Top Concerns	Problem Statement
	Do not wish to disclose.		Ground water contamination	Hazmat Spill located near tradition gathering grounds will contaminate ground water
Has This Hazard Previously Occurred?	If yes, what was the biggest impact?		Why did this occur?	Problem Statement
	If no, what are the potential concerns?			Problem Statement
		Traffic impediment, soil contamination, and ground water contamination		Hazmat spill on HWY 79 can shut down access to res and contaminate ground and water.

Hazard		Prolonged Power Outage		
Hazard Location	Does this hazard have a defined location?	If yes, describe.	Top location(s) of concern.	Problem Statement
	Yes	Reservation wide	Tribal buildings	Not able to conduct tribal operations
Critical Facilities in Hazard Zone?	Number of Facilities.	Do any of these stand out as hazard prone?	Top Facilities of concern.	Problem Statement
	7 tribal buildings and 3 TDC Facilities	Yes	Tribal hall, social services, tribal youth program	Tribal buildings with out backup supplies would not be able to conduct business during an outage.
Population in Hazard Zone?	Population	Is there a specific population that is impacted more?	Top concerns	Problem Statement
	800- 1000 individuals consisting of Tribal members, Tribal dependents, Tribal Staff, and TDC Staff	Tribal Elders & individuals with medical devices.	Ability to store and cook food. Medication & power medical/emergency devices	Lack of power would result in loss of sustainability and pose serious health risk to tribal members
Residential Buildings in Hazard Zone?	Number of building, percentage of total building infrastructure.	Are there specific areas that are impacted more?	Top concerns.	Problem Statement
	141 Tribal Households	Tribal Elders & Individuals with medical devices.	Ability to store and cook food. Medication & power medical/emergency devices	Lack of power would result in loss of sustainability and pose serious health risk to tribal members
Natural, Cultural or Sacred Sites Affected?	Identify Specific Sites (if desired).		Top Concerns	Problem Statement
	Do not wish to disclose.		None	Power outages do not pose a risk to cultural sites
Has This Hazard Previously Occurred?	If yes, what was the biggest impact?		Why did this occur?	Problem Statement
	Every year windstorms shutdown power to the area for prolonged periods of time.		Power company Mitigation strategy	PPO cause people to loose food, cooking, and power to supply medical devices.
	If no, what are the potential concerns?			Problem Statement

Hazard		Pandemics		
Hazard Location	Does this hazard have a defined location?	If yes, describe.	Top location(s) of concern.	Problem Statement
	Yes	Reservation wide	N/A	Pandemics affect the tribal community as a whole, economic hardships, moral welfare and general wellbeing of all tribal members
Critical Facilities in Hazard Zone?	Number of Facilities.	Do any of these stand out as hazard prone?	Top Facilities of concern.	Problem Statement
	7 tribal buildings and 3 TDC Facilities	Yes	Tribal Offices	Lack of spacing in Tribal office create unsafe working conditions for tribal employees and guests
Population in Hazard Zone?	Population	Is there a specific population that is impacted more?	Top concerns	Problem Statement
	800- 1000 individuals consisting of Tribal members, Tribal dependents, Tribal Staff, and TDC Staff	Elders, disable persons, children, and individuals with immune deficiencies	Uncontrollable spread of pandemic	Pandemics affect the tribal community as a whole, economic hardships, moral welfare and general wellbeing of all tribal members
Residential Buildings in Hazard Zone?	Number of building, percentage of total building infrastructure.	Are there specific areas that are impacted more?	Top concerns.	Problem Statement
	141 Tribal Households	Epei hill road, School House Canyon rd.	No enforcement of Tribal Resolutions	Tribe lacks the resources to enforce lockdowns
Natural, Cultural or Sacred Sites Affected?	Identify Specific Sites (if desired).		Top Concerns	Problem Statement
	Do not wish to disclose.		None	Pandemics are not expected to pose risks to cultural sites
Has This Hazard Previously Occurred?	If yes, what was the biggest impact?		Why did this occur?	Problem Statement
	Wide spread of contagious disease that caused hospitalization, death and extreme disruption of Tribal Operations		Community was unprepared for pandemic	Pandemics cause death and injury to tribal members and hundreds of thousands of dollars in disrupted tribal operations
	If no, what are the potential concerns?			Problem Statement

12.5 Mitigation Action Progress Report

PROGRESS REPORT CARD	FROM DATE:	TO DATE:
PROJECT TITLE		
RESPONSIBLE AGENCY		
CONTACT NAME		
CONTACT PHONE/EMAIL		
PROJECT STATUS (CHECK ONE)	<input type="checkbox"/> Project completed <input type="checkbox"/> Project canceled <input type="checkbox"/> Project on schedule Anticipated completion date: <input type="checkbox"/> Project delayed	
If delayed, Explain.		
SUMMARY OF PROJECT PROGRESS FOR THIS REPORT PERIOD		
1. What was accomplished for this project during this reporting period?		
2. What obstacles, problems, or delays did the project encounter?		
3. If not completed, is the project still relevant? Should the project be changed or revised?		
4. Other comments.		

13 Definitions

Acre - a common measure of area. One acre equals 4840 square yards.

Adequate - reasonably sufficient.

Aquifer(s) - a geological formation containing or conducting groundwater to supply wells and springs.

Artifact(s) - a handmade object, as a tool, or the remains of one, as a Shard of pottery with characteristics of an earlier time or culture stage

Avalanche - a large mass of snow or ice detached from a mountain slope and sliding or falling suddenly downward

Civil Disturbance - acts of violence and disorder prejudicial to the public law and order. It includes acts such as riots, acts of violence, and looting

Coastal Storm - large wind, waves, and or storm surges that strike the coastal zone.

Cultural Site - a place where lineal ancestors settled and used the land in a way that represents their culture.

Customs and Traditions - the transmission of an action or belief belonging to the people that is passed from generation to generation.

Drought - a period of dry weather.

Earthquake - a series of vibrations induced in the earth's crust by the abrupt rupture and rebound of rocks in which elastic strain has been slowly accumulating

Erosion - the process by which the surface of the earth is worn away by the action of water or wind.

Extreme Heat - a period of high heat and humidity with temperatures above 90 degrees for at least two to three days.

Fault(s) - the intersection of two tectonic plates.

Federally Recognized Tribe - an American Indian or Alaska Native Tribal entity that is recognized as having a government-to-government relationship with the United States, with the responsibilities, powers, limitations, and obligations attached to that designation, and is eligible for funding and services from the Bureau of Indian affairs

Fiscal - relating to financial matters in general

Flood - a great flowing or overflowing of water

General Council - a body that consists of all enrolled members of the Nation age 18 and older.

Guest - a person who receives the hospitality of the tribe or an enrolled tribal member. more than \$680

Hazardous Materials - any material or substance that could adversely affect the safety of the public or natural environment

Infrastructure - the fundamental facilities and systems serving the tribe.

Jurisdiction - the territory over which governing authority is exercised

Landslide - the downward falling or sliding of a mass of soil, debris, or rock on or from a steep slope.

Man-made Hazard - events that are caused by humans and occur in or close to settlements.

Mitigation - a sustained action to reduce or eliminate risk to people and property from hazards and their effects.

Natural Hazard - an environmental phenomenon that has the potential to affect societies and the human environment

Non-Tribal Member - a visitor or guest who is not an enrolled member of the Lipay Nation of Santa Ysabel

Pandemic - a disease prevalent throughout an entire country, continent, or the entire world.

Population - the total number of persons inhabiting the Santa Ysabel Reservation

Prolonged Power Outage - the loss of the electrical power supply for a specific duration of time.

Regulate - supervise or governed by means of rules and regulations

Reservation - an area of land federally entrusted to a federally recognized tribal government under the US Bureau of Indian affairs

Resolution - a formal expression of opinion or intention made, usually after voting, by the Tribal Council.

Sacred Site - places within the landscape that have a special meaning or significance to the people.

Seiche - an occasional and sudden oscillation of the water of a lake, bay or estuary, ETC, producing fluctuations in the water level and caused by winds, earthquakes, and changes in barometric pressure

Severe Winter Storm - a combination of heavy snow, blowing snow and/or dangerous wind chills.

Solar Flares - a sudden burst of flame originating from the sun.

Solid Waste - any garbage or refuse, sludge from a wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facilities and other discarded material, resulting from industrial, commercial, mining, and agricultural operations, and from community activities.

Sovereignty - the inherent right of the Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel to govern itself.

State of Emergency - a situation of natural danger in which the Tribal government suspends normal constitutional procedures or enacts resolutions in order to regain control.

Territory - all water, property, air space, surface, subsurface, natural resources, and any interest there in on lands federally entrusted to the Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel.

Terrorism - the unlawful use of violence or threats to intimidate or coerce a civilian population or government, with the goal of furthering political, social, or ideological objectives.

Tornado - a potentially violent and destructive system of atmospheric circulation.

Tract(s) - and expanse or area of land and/or water.

Transportation Impediment - the disruption or stop of the normal flow of traffic.

Tribal Community - a group of associated persons or nations sharing common interests or heritage.

Tribal Constitution - a system of fundamental principles according to which the nation is governed

Tribal Council - a body of enrolled members duly elected to govern the tribe.

Tribal Elder - and enrolled member of the Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel that is above the age of 60 years old.

Tribal Senior - an enrolled member of the Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel that is above the age of 50 years old but under the age of 60 years old

Tribal Youth - and enrolled member of the Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel that is under the age of 18 years old

Tsunami - an unusually large sea wave produced by a large and sudden displacement of seawater.

Visitor - any individual who is not an invited guest, employee, or third-party contractor of the Nation.

Volcanic Eruption - the action when lava and gases are released from a volcano explosively.

Well - an excavation or structure created in the ground by digging, driving, or drilling to access water.

Wildfire - a large, destructive fire that spreads quickly over woodland or brush.

Windstorm - a storm with very strong wind but little or no rain or snow.

14 Acronyms

B.I.A. – Bureau of Indian Affairs

B.L.M. – Bureau of Land Management

C.E.R.T. – Community Emergency Response Team

C.C.C. – California Coastal Conservancy

E.D.C. – Economic Development Corporation

E.M.S. – Emergency Medical Services

E.P.A. – Environmental Protection Agency

E.R.C. – Emergency Readiness Coordinator

F.E.M.A. – Federal Emergency Management Agency

G.I.S. – Geographic Information System Mapping

G.P.H. – Gallons Per Hour

G.P.M. – Gallons Per Minute

HAZ-MAT – Hazardous Materials

H.U.D. – U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

I.H.C. – Indian Health Council

I.H.S. – Indian Health Services

I.N.S.Y. – Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel

I.T. – Information Technology

N.A.S.A. – National Aeronautics and Space Administration

N.C.D.C. – National Climate Data Center

N.O.A.A. – National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

N.W.S. – National Weather Service

P.H.S. – Public Health Service

R.C.D. – Resource Conservation District

SAN-DAG – San Diego Association of Governments

S.D.G.E. – San Diego Gas and Electric

S.D.W.A. – San Diego Water Authority

S.H.M.P. – State Hazard Mitigation Plan

T.D.C. – Tribal Development Corporation

T.H.M.P. – Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan

T.Y.P. – Tribal Youth Program

U.S.D.F. – United States Department of Forestry

U.S.D.M. – U.S. Drought Monitor

15 Appendices

15.1 44 CFR 201.7

201.7 Tribal Mitigation Plans.

The Indian Tribal Mitigation Plan is the representation of the Indian tribal government's commitment to reduce risks from natural hazards, serving as a guide for decision makers as they commit resources to reducing the effects of natural hazards.

(a) ***Plan requirement.***

(1) Indian Tribal governments applying to FEMA as a recipient must have an approved Tribal Mitigation Plan meeting the requirements of this section as a condition of receiving non-emergency Stafford Act assistance and FEMA mitigation grants. Emergency assistance provided under [42 U.S.C. 5170a](#), [5170b](#), [5173](#), [5174](#), [5177](#), [5179](#), [5180](#), [5182](#), [5183](#), [5184](#), [5192](#) will not be affected. Mitigation planning grants provided through the PDM program, authorized under section 203 of the Stafford Act, [42 U.S.C. 5133](#), will also continue to be available.

(2) Indian Tribal governments applying through the State as a subrecipient must have an approved Tribal Mitigation Plan meeting the requirements of this section in order to receive HMGP project grants. A Tribe must have an approved Tribal Mitigation Plan in order to apply for and receive FEMA mitigation project grants, under all other mitigation grant programs. The provisions in [§ 201.6\(a\)\(3\)](#) are available to Tribes applying as subrecipients.

(3) Multi-jurisdictional plans (*e.g.*, county-wide or watershed plans) may be accepted, as appropriate, as long as the Indian Tribal government has participated in the process and has officially adopted the plan. Indian Tribal governments must address all the elements identified in this section to ensure eligibility as a recipient or as a subrecipient.

(b) An effective planning process is essential in developing and maintaining a good plan. The mitigation planning process should include coordination with other tribal agencies, appropriate Federal agencies, adjacent jurisdictions, interested groups, and be integrated to the extent possible with other ongoing tribal planning efforts as well as other FEMA mitigation programs and initiatives.

(c) ***Plan content.*** The plan must include the following:

(1) Documentation of the *planning process* used to develop the plan, including how it was prepared, who was involved in the process, and how the public was involved. This must include:

(i) An opportunity for the public to comment on the plan during the drafting stage and prior to plan approval, including a description of how the Indian Tribal government defined “public;”

(ii) As appropriate, an opportunity for neighboring communities, Tribal and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, and agencies that have the authority to regulate development, as well as businesses, academia, and other private and nonprofit interests to be involved in the planning process;

(iii) Review and incorporation, if appropriate, of existing plans, studies, and reports; and

(iv) Be integrated to the extent possible with other ongoing Tribal planning efforts as well as other FEMA programs and initiatives.

(2) A *risk assessment* that provides the factual basis for activities proposed in the strategy to reduce losses from identified hazards. Tribal risk assessments must provide sufficient information to enable the Indian Tribal government to identify and prioritize appropriate mitigation actions to reduce losses from identified hazards. The risk assessment must include:

(i) A description of the type, location, and extent of all natural hazards that can affect the Tribal planning area. The plan must include information on previous occurrences of hazard events and on the probability of future hazard events.

(ii) A description of the Indian Tribal government's vulnerability to the hazards described in [paragraph \(c\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) of this section. This description must include an overall summary of each hazard and its impact on the Tribe. The plan should describe vulnerability in terms of:

(A) The types and numbers of existing and future buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located in the identified hazard areas;

(B) An estimate of the potential dollar losses to vulnerable structures identified in [paragraph \(c\)\(2\)\(ii\)\(A\)](#) of this section and a description of the methodology used to prepare the estimate;

(C) A general description of land uses and development trends within the Tribal planning area so that mitigation options can be considered in future land use decisions; and

(D) Cultural and sacred sites that are significant, even if they cannot be valued in monetary terms.

(3) A *mitigation strategy* that provides the Indian Tribal government's blueprint for reducing the potential losses identified in the risk assessment, based on existing authorities, policies, programs and resources, and its ability to expand on and improve these existing tools. This section must include:

- (i) A description of mitigation goals to reduce or avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards.
 - (ii) A section that identifies and analyzes a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects being considered to reduce the effects of each hazard, with particular emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure.
 - (iii) An action plan describing how the actions identified in [paragraph \(c\)\(3\)\(ii\)](#) of this section will be prioritized, implemented, and administered by the Indian Tribal government.
 - (iv) A discussion of the Indian Tribal government's pre- and post-disaster hazard management policies, programs, and capabilities to mitigate the hazards in the area, including: An evaluation of Tribal laws, regulations, policies, and programs related to hazard mitigation as well as to development in hazard-prone areas; and a discussion of Tribal funding capabilities for hazard mitigation projects.
 - (v) Identification of current and potential sources of Federal, Tribal, or private funding to implement mitigation activities.
 - (vi) In accordance with [§ 77.6\(b\) of this chapter](#), applicants and subapplicants for FMA project grants must have a FEMA-approved mitigation plan that addresses identified flood hazards and provides for reduction of flood losses to structures for which NFIP coverage is available.
- (4) A *plan maintenance process* that includes:
- (i) A section describing the method and schedule of monitoring, evaluating, and updating the mitigation plan.
 - (ii) A system for monitoring implementation of mitigation measures and project closeouts.
 - (iii) A process by which the Indian Tribal government incorporates the requirements of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms such as reservation master plans or capital improvement plans, when appropriate.
 - (iv) Discussion on how the Indian Tribal government will continue public participation in the plan maintenance process.
 - (v) A system for reviewing progress on achieving goals as well as activities and projects identified in the mitigation strategy.
- (5) The plan must be formally adopted by the governing body of the Indian Tribal government prior to submittal to FEMA for final review and approval.

(6) The plan must include assurances that the Indian Tribal government 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](#). The Indian Tribal government will amend its plan whenever necessary to reflect changes in Tribal or Federal laws and statutes.

(d) *Plan review and updates.*

(1) Plans must be submitted to the appropriate FEMA Regional Office for formal review and approval. Indian Tribal governments who would like the option of being a subrecipient under the State must also submit their plan to the State Hazard Mitigation Officer for review and coordination.

(2) The Regional review will be completed within 45 days after receipt from the Indian Tribal government, whenever possible.

(3) Indian Tribal governments must review and revise their plan to reflect changes in development, progress in local mitigation efforts, and changes in priorities, and resubmit it for approval within 5 years in order to continue to be eligible for non-emergency Stafford Act assistance and FEMA mitigation grant funding.

