

Chapter 5. Capability Assessment

C1. Does the plan include a discussion of the 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 and regulations related to hazard mitigation as well as to development in hazard-prone areas? [44 CFR §201.7(c)(3) and 201.7(c)(3)(iv)]

a. Does the plan describe the tribal government's existing capabilities to mitigate hazards in the tribal planning area, including pre-disaster and post-disaster hazard management policies and programs.

b. Does the plan include an evaluation of the tribal laws, regulations, policies, programs, and resources related to hazard mitigation and development in hazard-prone areas?

The purpose of conducting the capability assessment is to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the Tribe in terms of its ability to mitigate hazards. The capability assessment serves as the foundation for designing an effective hazard mitigation strategy. It not only helps establish the goals for the mitigation plan, but it also ensures that those goals are realistically achievable under given local conditions. It also helps identify how mitigation actions should be prioritized or implemented.

The capability assessment looks at the Tribe's pre- and post-disaster hazard management capabilities, which are organized according to the following four key types of capabilities:

- **Planning and Regulatory:** Planning and regulatory capabilities refer to the ordinances, policies, laws, plans, and programs that the Tribe uses to guide physical development and growth on Tribal lands.
- **Administrative and Technical:** Administrative and technical capabilities refer to the Tribal government's staff, skills, and tools that can be used for mitigation planning and to implement specific mitigation actions.
- **Financial:** Financial capabilities refer to resources to fund mitigation actions.
- **Outreach and Education:** Outreach and education capabilities are programs and methods that could be used to encourage risk reduction behavior change and communicate hazard-related information.

5.1 Planning and Regulatory

The Tribe is prepared for disasters due to their high level of planning and preparing, and a commitment to building responsibly and mitigating risk. They are also ready to respond to and to recover from a disaster for the same reasons. Beyond the individual responsibilities of Tribal government departments

Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, Pala Band of Mission Indians

(as described under the *Administrative and Technical* section), the Pala Band also maintain additional measures to expand their hazard management capabilities. These are outlined below.

5.1.1 Tribal Ordinances

The Tribe maintains six ordinances that relate directly to hazard mitigation, as shown in the list below.

- 2007 Utility Ordinance
- Land Assignment Ordinance
- Child Welfare Ordinance
- Peace and Security
 - This ordinance regulates activities to implement the policy of the Pala Band that the Reservation Community is entitled to the peaceful and tranquil pursuit of their lifestyles, and that it is entitled to security against harassment, vandalism, disturbing the peace, and other antisocial acts, both in public and private.
- Peace and Security Fines
 - Provides the schedule of penalties/fines for the public or property offenses regulated in the Peace and Security.
- Assignment of Tribal Lands

The Tribe is developing environmental and utilities ordinances which should be implemented within the next five years.

5.1.2 Environmental Management Plans

The Environmental Department has written multiple plans on behalf of the Reservation that support hazard mitigation, as listed below.

- Climate Adaptation Plan
 - Adopted on July 3, 2019, this plan is designed to help the Tribe more proactively prepare for and adapt to the impacts of climate change. The plan builds upon a Vulnerability Assessment completed in 2017 and 2018 which concluded that elevated temperature, wildfire, storms and flooding, and drought present high-risk climate change exposures for Pala. It includes a detailed list of adaptation actions that greatly support mitigation efforts and will help the Tribe to reduce hazard risks.
- Forest Management Plan
 - The Forest Management Plan includes details of plant communities and how to manage them for maximum environmental sustainability and community benefit. It also includes plans for management of wildfire.
- Habitat Management Plan
 - The Habitat Management Plan is similar to the Forest Management Plan but includes all plant and animal species. It also includes fire management plans.
- Tribal Environmental Plan

Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, Pala Band of Mission Indians

- The Tribal Environmental Plan includes long-term strategic goals for the Pala Environmental Program. These goals include mitigation of climate change impacts, including climate-related disasters (e.g. drought).
- Solid Waste Management Plan
 - The Solid Waste Management Plan includes management of Tribal solid waste, including recycling, composting, and hazardous waste management. This plan does not have a disaster mitigation component.
- Integrated Pest Management Plan
 - The Integrated Pest Management Plan includes management of pests such as rodents and insects. This plan does not have a disaster mitigation component, although it does include strategies for reducing habitat for disease vectors such as mosquitoes.
- Source Water Protection Contingency Plan
 - The Source Water Protection Contingency Plan is specifically written to address a loss of source water for drinking, so it is a disaster contingency plan

The Tribe does not have a comprehensive or master plan for Tribal lands, or zoning-type regulations that discourage development or redevelopment in high hazard areas. The Reservation's floodplains have not been studied or mapped by FEMA and the Tribe does not actively participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The planning and regulatory capabilities of the Tribe to manage Tribal lands are also constrained by the unique differences and limited authorities governing the four different types of land as described in the Chapter 2, Planning Area Profile.

However, through the plans listed above and other existing Tribal programs or initiatives to protect the air, water, land, and culture of the Pala Reservation, the Environmental Department's dedicated staff works to make sure that the entire community is living in a safe and healthy environment. In addition, Housing Department staff, responsible for new home building, are aware of the high-risk areas on the Reservation and safe building practices. The Tribe adheres to the California Building Standards Code for all of the buildings they fund and build.

Through the implementation of its guidance for new construction (June 2018), it is the intent of the Pala Band to protect Tribal Assets and to ensure, at a minimum, that contractors are providing the best quality service. For new homes or commercial buildings, the Tribe conducts multiple building/construction inspections to ensure the building code is met. When identifying the sites for new homes the Tribe considers hazards, especially flooding, and frequently raises the slab of new buildings. Investigations may also include an assessment of the risk from other natural hazards such as earthquakes, landslides, sinkholes, soil liquefaction, debris flows, and rockfalls. All new infrastructure, such as power lines, are buried to prevent power outages due to wind or storm damage.

Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, Pala Band of Mission Indians

5.1.3 Pala Fire Department MOUs

The Pala Fire Department maintains multiple memorandums of understanding (MOUs). They are listed below with asterisks next to the agreements that have been added since 2015.

1. California Tribal Fire Chief's Association*
2. Deer Springs Headquarters
3. La Jolla Reservation Fire Department*
4. Mercy Medical Transportation Inc.*
5. North County Fire Protection District
6. Orange Grove Energy, L.P.
7. Pauma Reservation Fire Department*
8. Pechanga Fire Department*
9. Rincon Reservation Fire Department
10. San Pasqual Fire Department
11. Valley Center Fire Protection District
12. Yuima Municipal Water District*

5.1.4 Emergency Evacuation Planning and Recommendations

In 2018, Civil Affairs Team (CAT) 111/112 and 91st Civil Affairs Battalion (Airborne) conducted an evaluation of the Tribe's current emergency preparedness and provided a series of recommendations.

The four areas of supported they advised on were as follows:

1. Develop or assist in developing an evacuation plan. Identify evacuation routes and sites for National Guard engineers to create bypasses.
2. Threat Vulnerability Assessment (TVA) of critical infrastructure.
3. Assess water infrastructure security. Identify and address concerns.
4. First Responder/First Aid Subject Matter Expert Exchange (SMEE).

The key closing recommendations from this evaluation included the following:

- Build relationships with all levels of government: to include unofficial forms of government (Admin offices, Fire Station, Tribal Law Enforcement, Community Leaders, Radio Station, etc.) (Always look to Share knowledge and information).
- Emergency Services should take charge and direct the actions of all other entities when it comes to emergency planning, rehearsals, and operations. (implement communications plans and insist on testing them, run full scale rehearsals and coordinate participation by all entities on the Reservation).
- Continue the excellent standard of record keeping, investment and maintenance.
- Determine if Integrated Public Alert & Warning System (IPAWS) is viable and useful for a Tribal emergency notification system.

Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, Pala Band of Mission Indians

5.2 Administrative and Technical

The Pala Government has technical expertise in GIS, fire prevention, housing, and environmental protection. They utilize all of these skills for the sustainability of the Reservation. The following table summarizes the general responsibilities and capabilities of each department or agency on the Reservation and mentions if they are directly involved in emergency management.

Table 44. Administrative and Technical Departments.

Government Department	Department Description
Avocado Grove	Manages and operates the Tribe’s 90-acre avocado grove.
Child Care	Operates the Tribe’s Child Care Center and works with the Pala Youth Center to provide childcare programs, services, and activities for the Tribe.
Cultural	Cares for Tribal history, culture, and traditions, operates the Cupa Tribal Cultural Center, and organizes cultural events for the Tribe.
Environmental Department	Partially funded by Federal EPA grants and the Tribe, oversees a variety of environmental programs on the Reservation such as air and water quality monitoring; wildlife and habitat conservation and restoration; solid waste management; pest management; and protection of cultural and archaeological sites. The department also implements Pala’s climate readiness and adaptation efforts, including the Tribe’s Climate Adaptation Plan and a series of community engagement activities such as Planet Pala and an ongoing Climate Change series (further described under <i>Education and Outreach</i>).
Facilities	Responsible for maintaining the Administration Building facility including janitorial duties, grounds keeping, and other routine maintenance tasks.

Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, Pala Band of Mission Indians

Government Department	Department Description
Finance	Reporting to the Tribal Treasurer, administers the Tribal budget, accounts payable, and payroll. Also assists other departments in administering grant funds such as the BIA Fuel Reduction Grant.
Fire	Provides the Tribe with fire protection and responds to a wide range of emergencies on the Reservation and surrounding areas. Additionally, the department maintains mutual aid agreements with other agencies, implements a number of mitigation strategies (such as brush clearing to as brush clearing to maintain defensible space,) and continuously works to further improve the Tribe’s ability to mitigate and respond to natural disasters.
Fleet Maintenance	Responsible for vehicle repair and maintenance services for all vehicles owned by the Tribe and operated for Tribal business.
GIS	Manages and maintains the Tribal geographic database and mapping systems and provides a wide range of mapping services for all departments and programs including as builds of Tribal infrastructure such as water and sewer assets, fire department run maps and 911 data.
Housing Authority	Manages Tribal home improvement loan program and ongoing Housing and Urban Development (HUD) grants.
Human Resources	Implements the Tribe’s personnel policies and programs, maintains job descriptions for all positions, assists in all employee relations including acquisition and termination.
Information Technology	Manages and maintains all Tribal information systems, including computer networks, phone networks, computer workstations, data and mail servers, electronic security systems, electronic ID systems, etc. One key objective of this department is to ensure all electronic data relating to Tribal business is regularly backed up at both on

Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, Pala Band of Mission Indians

Government Department	Department Description
	and off-site locations so that a proper level of backup redundancy is employed to safeguard against the loss of critical data.
Learning Center	Runs the Pala Learning Center and collaborates with Vivian Banks Charter School to provide educational and enrichment services to the Tribe.
Maintenance	Maintains the Tribe’s facility grounds and parks. Personnel from this department would add manpower and useful tools and equipment to response and recovery operations following a natural disaster.
Postal	Picks up and distributes all mail to personal mailboxes (PMBs) as well as mail relating to Tribal business operations.
Raceway	Operates and maintains the Tribe’s motocross tracks and organizes all events including professional super cross competitions.
Radio Station	Operates the Tribe’s local radio station (Rez Radio), organizes all programming including news and weather reports and syndicated and local programs, and maintains readiness to provide emergency broadcasts should the need arise.
Recreation	Operates the Tribe’s Fitness Center, Sports Complex, and Skate Park, and manages all sports and athletic programs on the Reservation.
Senior Services	Provides a number of services for senior citizens on the Reservation such as hot meal delivery and recreation activities.
Social Services	Responsible for the care of community residents and medically related social and emotional needs and ensures that they are safeguarded from harm.

Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, Pala Band of Mission Indians

Government Department	Department Description
Tribal Law Enforcement (TLE)	Provides security services on the Reservation and investigates crimes and traffic collisions in collaboration with other local agencies. Should a disaster occur on the Reservation, TLE employees will be instrumental in emergency and evacuation operations in the community.
Tribal Services	Provides a variety of services for the Tribe such as weekly door-to-door refuse and recycling pickup, septic pumping, and debris removal. In a disaster event, they will be able to assist by removing debris, clearing and repairing roads, emergency diking etc.
Utilities	Manages the Tribe's water and sewer systems including long term planning, capital improvements, routine maintenance and repairs, service connections and metering, as well as road grading maintenance. Should a disaster occur, this department will play a key role in response and recovery by clearing roads and repairing damaged infrastructure critical to the community.
Youth Center	Provides after school activities and education programs for youths in the community.

5.2.1 Pala Casino Spa & Resort

The Pala Casino Spa & Resort operates independently from the Pala Tribal Government, however with capabilities that complement and support the Tribe's ability to mitigate hazard risks. Specifically, they have a Crisis Management Team that is responsible for coordinating all resources that would be deployed for a crisis situation. The team is prepared for multiple types of events including:

- Natural disasters, i.e.: earthquake, storms, flooding
- Terroristic attack domestic or foreign
- Major fire
- Major power outage
- Pandemic
- Bio-chemical attack or large chemical spill or exposure
- Explosion

Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, Pala Band of Mission Indians

- An employee walkout
- A large-scale workplace violence act
- Large scale systems disruption
- A full-scale evacuation contributed by any of the above listed

The Pala Casino Spa & Resort also maintains a Safety Committee. The Safety Committee reviews risk management and safety topics for work and home. They meet regularly to educate employees about topics such as West Nile virus, texting while driving, and family emergency plans.

5.2.2 Flood and Stream Gages

Pala's flood and stream gage program has developed to the point where potential flooding is well monitored. The Tribe has one repeater (bounces the information off to the County), and three gauges that measure rain levels and height of the water in creeks: on Pala Creek (where Pala Temecula Road crosses over Pala Creek), Trujillo Creek (where Henderson Road crosses over Trujillo Creek), and on the San Luis Rey River (at the Lilac Bridge). Each gage measures precipitation and/or stream height logs the data, and then uses a radio pathway to relay the data back to the County's flood warning department. From there, it goes on a real-time computer software program that Tribal emergency managers can view on their computers, showing all of the gages and their measurements. Pala can also set alarms to warn them about impending flood (i.e., if it rains at a particular gage more than ¼" within 30 minutes, they can have an alarm go off on Fire Station and Environmental Department computers).

Pala's current stream gage network is useful for determining the level of localized flooding, but since all of the gages are in the Pala Valley, they do not provide a lot of warning time to the Tribe/Casino in the event of a large flood. The Tribe would benefit from having additional gages further up the main stem of the SLR River (at Wilderness Gardens; at Cole Grade Road; at Valley Center Bridge) that would provide a crucial extra 10-20 minutes of lead-time to get people out to safety. Additionally, if the Tribe added more gages on Reservation tributary creeks, they would be able to get more accurate data on how much water is coming into the Pala Basin. Quantifying this information would also help with planning for drought. The Tribe has added a mitigation action to address the need for additional stream gages. It is important to note that some of these locations are not on Tribal land.

5.2.3 Pala Rez Radio

Rez Radio 91.3 is a non-commercial FM station owned and operated by the Tribe. The station provides updates on all natural disasters and other emergencies that may affect the reservation. Rez Radio is continuing to work on expanding emergency communications in the valley via amateur ham radio operators. They maintain connections with the Fallbrook Amateur Radio Club 146.175 MHz via the Red Mountain repeater with excellent connection results. They are also in regular communications with Valley Center CERT 144.930 MHz via their repeater on Palomar Mountain. They are working with staff at the Indian Health Clinic in Rincon to familiarize them with equipment given to them by the Red Cross

Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, Pala Band of Mission Indians

which has gone mostly unused and advising them on equipping themselves with more user-friendly handheld units. Testing is scheduled for communications with Rincon to see if an additional repeater is needed to easily reach Pala. After this, Pala Rez Radio plans to organize existing amateur operators in Pala and get new ones licensed with a goal of creating a local Pala emergency communications network via amateur frequencies.

5.2.4 Inter-Tribal Longtime Recovery Foundation

The Tribe is also a member of the Inter Tribal Longtime Recovery Foundation (ITLRF), with Pala Tribal Chairman, Robert Smith, serving as Treasurer. The ITLRF formed in 2007 with a vision to gather and share resources for American Indian people to create resilient communities. Through hands-on Tribal leadership, ITLRF supports all aspects of preparedness and recovery in Tribal nations. The current mission of ITLRF is “to help American Indian people and Tribal Nations in California affected by wildfires and other disasters recover and become resilient.”

5.3 Financial

C2. Does the plan include a discussion of tribal funding sources for hazard mitigation projects and identify current and potential sources of Federal, tribal, or private funding to implement mitigation activities? Requirement 201.7(c)(3)(iv) and Requirement 201.7(c)(3)(v)

a. Does the plan describe the tribal government’s existing funding sources for hazard mitigation actions and/or projects?

b. Is there a general discussion of how the tribal government has used non-FEMA (tribal, private or other federal) funds for hazard mitigation projects?

c. Is there a general discussion of how the tribal government has used FEMA mitigation funding, including HMGP, PDM, FMA, PA (C-G), and FMAG?

d. Does the plan identify potential sources of funding to implement mitigation actions and/or projects?

Considering financial capabilities illustrates the Tribe’s ability to generate funds for mitigating risk. The Tribe has received several grants in the past related to mitigation, these are shown in the table below. In addition, the Tribe receives funding from the casino and gas station as well as from their other small businesses. All of the identified mitigation actions in the following chapter have pre-identified funding sources. The Tribe relies on grant funding for many projects related to infrastructure, climate adaptation

Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, Pala Band of Mission Indians

and hazard mitigation. Grant funding covers some staff positions in addition to project funding. The Tribe received a FEMA grant for the development of this Hazard Mitigation Plan and relies on future funding to update the plan.

Table 45. Grants Funding Received Since 2015 for Hazard Mitigation.

Granting Agency	Grant Title	Project Description	Hazard Mitigation Topics	\$\$	FY Dates
BOR	Applied Science	Pala Tribe Innovative Practices in Hydrologic Data Acquisition & Use for Water Management.	DROUGHT; WATER CONSERVATION	\$111,011	FY20
BOR	Drought Response	Pala Tribe Water Management Tool to Build Drought Resiliency Through Infrastructure Enhancement.	DROUGHT; WATER CONSERVATION	\$598,380	FY20
FEMA	Advance Assistance Planning	<u>Flood Mitigation Projects.</u> Funding to develop a flood model for the Pala Valley (creeks only, no overland flooding) to identify problem flooding area, rank them, & develop a list of mitigation actions.	FLOODING	~\$100k	FY19-20
FEMA	Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM)	Update Hazard Mitigation Plan. Funding to update Pala's 2016 HMP.	EMERGENCY PLANNING	~\$100k	FY19-20
USEPA	GAP / General Assistance Program	Numerous Projects over 5 grants, including: seeking and applying for additional grant funding for various mitigation projects; development of a tribal environmental emergency/disaster preparedness plan; develop new tribal ordinances and regulations related to environmental disaster and emergency management planning; develop ongoing partnerships with other local agencies conducting work on climate change and/or hazard mitigation;	EMERGENCY PLANNING; PARTNERSHIP DEVELOPMENT	~\$800k	FY16; FY17; FY18; FY19; FY20
USEPA	CWA Section 106 Water Pollution	Numerous Projects over 5 grants, including: Community outreach on water conservation & flood-related topics; develop a tribal climate change water management policy; develop plan for landscape audit program (identify/evaluate options for water-saving improvements at	WATER CONSERVATION; FLOOD	~\$350k	FY16; FY17; FY18; FY19; FY20

Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, Pala Band of Mission Indians

Granting Agency	Grant Title	Project Description	Hazard Mitigation Topics	\$\$	FY Dates
		residential, govt., and commercial); conduct some water audits throughout community to promote water conservation; inventory and assess stormwater culverts;			
USEPA	CWA Section 319 Nonpoint Source	Numerous Projects over 5 grants, including: Streambank restoration project for Trujillo Creek; develop rain garden pilot/demo site; erosion report for the Trujillo Creek breach through Oaks Neighborhood; built some detention basins and check dams to slow flow, capture overland flow/sediment, and reduce flooding;	FLOODING; EROSION	~\$150k	FY16; FY17; FY18; FY19; FY20
USEPA	Pollution Prevention	<u>Intertribal Pollution Prevention Project</u> . This project provided replicable training and technical assistance (TTA) to 7 businesses for two Native American tribes including P2 assessments, implementation of P2 measures, staff training, data tracking, and other TTA. This P2 TTA will focus on the following: reducing the use of hazardous and chemical substances, energy, water, GHGs, and related costs; training material will then be used to develop a national intertribal P2 program with remote TTA, peer-to-peer exchange, and other P2 capacity building resources.	PLANNING	\$238,000	FY18
BIA	Invasive Plant Management Grant	Removal of invasive plant species along Pala's creeks and river, which are detrimental to wildlife and cause hazards (e.g. reduced flood retention; increased wildfire risk).	FLOODING; WILDFIRE	\$85,000	FY20
BIA	Solar Feasibility	Project: to conduct a feasibility study to review various solar projects around the reservation and prioritizing their implementation. This includes forecasting future energy needs, calculating available solar	SOLAR ENERGY; BACKUP ENERGY	\$85,000	FY19

Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, Pala Band of Mission Indians

Granting Agency	Grant Title	Project Description	Hazard Mitigation Topics	\$\$	FY Dates
		resources/range, evaluating potential technology options, and identifying other legal/ regulatory obstacles.			
BIA	Tribal Transportation Grant	Project: road repair to improve access to drinking water storage tanks; road damages were due to flooding and erosion issues	FLOODING; EROSION	\$186,211	FY19-20
BIA	Adaptation Planning	<u>PBMI Health & Adaptation Planning National Training Projects (total 5 grants)</u> . These projects provide human health focused adaptation planning training, resources, and support to tribes around the country. The training materials developed focused on the following topics: understanding extreme events, and harmful environmental trends/impacts.	EXTREME WEATHER	\$150,000	FY20 (2 grants)
					FY21 (2 grants)
					FY21
SDG&E	CERT - SDGE Community Safety	Setting up a CERT Program, and conducting public prevention outreach	EMERGENCY PLANNING	\$5,000	FY18; FY19; FY20
DOE	DOE First Steps Grant: Pala Energy Options Analysis Project	The primary objectives of this project are to 1) identify energy resources/loads, 2) assess energy needs and production resources, 3) investigate and evaluate supply-side and demand side energy options, and 4) select and prioritize options in an implementation plan.	SOLAR ENERGY; BACKUP ENERGY	\$75,000	FY17

Below are some of the key external funding sources for hazard mitigation and similar risk reduction activities that are available to the Tribe to support plan implementation in the years ahead. As the Tribe pursues the execution of mitigation actions identified in this plan it will look toward these traditional federal and state funding sources as well as other new or emerging funding sources to support long-term resilience, mitigation, and adaptation to natural hazards.

5.3.1 Federal Emergency Management Agency

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) makes grant funding available for a range of mitigation activities via several Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) programs. FEMA recognizes a

Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, Pala Band of Mission Indians

nation-to-nation relationship with tribal governments, and these grant programs provide funding for eligible mitigation activities that reduce disaster losses and protect life and property from future disaster damages. They are not intended to fund repair, replacement, or deferred maintenance activities but are rather designed to assist in developing long-term, cost-effective improvements that will reduce risk to natural hazards.

- **Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC)**

BRIC is a new FEMA hazard mitigation program designed to replace the agency's former HMA Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) grant program, aiming to categorically shift the federal focus away from reactive disaster spending and toward research-supported, proactive investment in community resilience. It is a result of recent amendments made to Section 203 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act) by Section 1234 of the Disaster Recovery Reform Act of 2018 (DRRA). BRIC will support states, local communities, tribes, and territories as they undertake hazard mitigation projects reducing the risks they face from natural hazards. The BRIC program's guiding principles are supporting communities through capability- and capacity-building; encouraging and enabling innovation; promoting partnerships; enabling large projects; maintaining flexibility; and providing consistency.

- **Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)**

The HMGP is authorized under Section 404 of the Stafford Act. The HMGP provides grants to states, tribes, and local governments to implement long-term hazard mitigation measures after a major disaster declaration. The purpose of the HMGP is to reduce the loss of life and property due to natural disasters and to enable mitigation measures to be implemented during the immediate recovery from a disaster. A key purpose of the HMGP is to ensure that any opportunities to take critical mitigation measures to protect life and property from future disasters are not lost during the recovery and reconstruction process following a disaster. HMGP is typically available only in the months subsequent to a federal disaster declaration, as funding amounts are determined based on a percentage of the funds spent on FEMA's Public and Individual Assistance programs.

- **Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Program**

The FMA program was created as part of the National Flood Insurance Reform Act (NFIRA) of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 4101) with the goal of reducing or eliminating claims under the NFIP. FEMA provides FMA funds to assist states and communities with implementing measures that reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to buildings, manufactured homes, and other structures insurable under the NFIP. The long-term goal of FMA is to reduce or eliminate claims under the NFIP through mitigation activities. One limitation of the FMA program is that it is generally used to provide mitigation for structures that are insured or located in Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs) as mapped by FEMA. Federal funding for this nationally competitive grant program is generally an annual allocation (subject to Congressional appropriation) and eligibility is linked to a community's good standing in the NFIP.

Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, Pala Band of Mission Indians

5.3.2 Additional Funding Sources

The table below lists additional funding sources that are potentially available to the Tribe now or in the future to assist with hazard mitigation actions and projects.

Table 46. Funding Sources.

Potential Funding Source	Types of Mitigation Actions/Projects
<i>Federal Funding</i>	
Bureau of Indian Affairs	If the Tribe is federally recognized, they are viewed by DHS-FEMA and the state as a federal entity.
Bureau of Land Management (BLM)	Manages large tracts of BLM land in the western U.S. Much of it is leased to mining and ranching interests; some recreation.
Community Assistance Program (for NFIP)	Supports state floodplain management program through the office of the State NFIP Coordinator.
DHS FEMA Cooperating Technical Partners	FEMA designation for state and local government entities that allows state/local proactive matching for Risk MAP digital flood plain and coastal mapping and flood studies.
Emergency Management Performance Grant	Planning, equipment, education, and outreach for state and local emergency management agencies.
Federal Housing Administration	Variety of housing programs, usually delivered through state housing departments or authorities.
Fire Management Assistance Grant Program	Supports state and local firefighting resources.
Homeland Security Grant Program	Planning, equipment, education, and outreach for state, local, and UASI entities.

Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, Pala Band of Mission Indians

Potential Funding Source	Types of Mitigation Actions/Projects
HUD Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	Mirrors HMGP; requires congressional budget allocation (usually after catastrophic events). Usually used to match FEMA HMGP grants as well as support housing mitigation projects deemed not cost-beneficial.
HUD Disaster Supplemental Funds	Housing, infrastructure. Can be directed at specific housing groups such as the elderly, low income, etc.
National Dam Safety Program	Supports state dam safety engineers to inspect dams per state/federal dam regulations.
NOAA National Weather Service	National weather monitoring service. Operates Miami National Hurricane Center. SLOSH modeling and training at NHC. Hurricane and TD advisory systems based on instrumentation and hurricane hunter data. Operates system of stations across the country that collect data, verify tornadoes, participate on state emergency weather conference calls. Repository of National Climatic Data Center weather record.
Sustainable Communities Initiative (DOT, HUD, EPA)	Post-disaster redevelopment Infrastructure restoration/hardening
U.S. Army Corp of Engineers	Operates Silver Jackets program, providing technical assistance to states. Dam/levee operation. Post-disaster federally assigned missions, including debris management. GIS and Modeling: debris, floodplain, coast (SLOSH, surge zones). Watershed-based “plans” and solutions Flood prevention analysis, plans, and options. Used to sponsor some acquisition, demolition, and elevation projects. Section 203 Tribal Partnership Program
U.S. Small Business Administration	Post-disaster loans for property owners and businesses for repair and mitigation in counties with SBA declarations.

Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, Pala Band of Mission Indians

Potential Funding Source	Types of Mitigation Actions/Projects
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service	Post-disaster Emergency Watershed Program (stream and river damage assessment and restoration). This is usually a post-disaster Congressional Allocation. Dam Safety/Levee technical assistance; General Agricultural Technical Assistance.
USDA / U.S. Forest Service	Prime agency for wildfire suppression. National Forest may be used for timber, recreation, fishing, and hunting. These funds do support wildfire suppression.
USGS	Post-disaster high water mark and other perishable data collection through FEMA federal agency cooperative agreements. Operates a coastal monitoring system as well as riverine gauging system. Mapping and GIS.
<i>State/Local Funding (if the Tribe is eligible, they may apply for the following programs)</i>	
Capital Investment Programs	State-specific programs with specific spending goals/initiatives.
Community Economic Development departments	State or local entity for sponsorship of FEMA and other housing programs. Varies per state and county.
Natural Resource, Environmental, Agricultural Departments	State-specific organizations that generally house State NFIP Coordinator (about half are with state EM departments); water pollution, recreation, forestry, agriculture, dam safety (some are also with EM departments); recreation and wildlife habitat; and hunting/fishing agencies.
Smart Growth Management Departments	Some progressive state and local governments have instituted these departments to assure new development or redevelopment adheres to sustainability principles. These can extend beyond LEED to protection of natural resources, and are often overlaid to floodplain, coastal and wetland protection.

Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, Pala Band of Mission Indians

Potential Funding Source	Types of Mitigation Actions/Projects
State Emergency Management/Public Safety Departments	Varies from state Governor/cabinet level to a state department/division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management. The agencies provide technical assistance and funding for: preparedness Planning (state and local); COOP repository for state agencies/universities/colleges); operating EOCs; disaster and mitigation services; hazardous materials response and training; grants management; post-disaster, pre-disaster mitigation, DHS, state EM, EMPG.
State programs to improve stormwater and water/wastewater systems	Regional stormwater management facilities to address volume of water, usually for a one- or two-year storm event. These have become more prescriptive for water pollution control since the 1988 Clean Water Act Reauthorization.
State programs to improve utilities	Usually a revolving loan fund (pass-through from EPA, sometimes state funds added) for water treatment and sewage treatment upgrades. Can include mitigation.
<i>Non-governmental Funding</i>	
Private businesses	COOP Plans; disaster insurance or self-insured (risk spread across all assets); emergency operations plans; corporate emergency management support to state and FEMA: Target, CVS, Walgreens, LOWES, Home Depot for event-specific donations of materials, services, and funds
Public utilities/Private utilities	COOP Plans (which can include generators); different emergency preparedness requirements per state Corporation commission or other entity requirements; usually self-insured; some have EOPs and exercise: nuclear plants required by NRC; private utilities eligible for PA (Section 406 mitigation), HMGP 404
Salvation Army	Post-disaster victim support: sheltering, food, clothing, medicine, cleaning supplies

Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, Pala Band of Mission Indians

5.4 Education and Outreach

An important element of this plan is to identify education and outreach programs and methods already in place for Pala that could be leveraged to promote and implement mitigation activities and communicate hazard-related information. Many Tribal employees and residents are distinctly aware of and have experienced the impacts of natural hazards before, and as a result, their awareness has created a culture of proactively mitigating these risks. However, it is through the effective delivery of the Tribe's ongoing community engagement efforts that this proactive culture of risk reduction can be sustained over time. Below is a brief summary of several education and outreach programs coordinated by the Tribe that relate to or can be used to complement hazard mitigation or emergency management efforts.

5.4.1 Pala Environmental Department Climate Change Series

As a complement to the Tribe's Climate Adaptation Plan, the Pala Environmental Department has launched a series of community engagement initiatives to better inform and prepare the Tribe for the harmful impacts of climate change. The series includes a dedicated website that includes a copy of the Climate Adaptation Plan, along with user-friendly fact sheets for each of Pala's high-risk exposures (Extreme Heat, Wildfires, Flooding and Storms, and Drought). It also includes access to a free interactive training series (offered through a series of live monthly webinars) that provides tools, templates, case studies, and other resources to help build capacity to address the health impacts of climate change. The Climate Change Series also includes information on how Tribal members can get more involved in Pala's climate change preparedness and adaptation efforts.

5.4.2 Planet Pala

Planet Pala was launched by the Pala Environment Department in 2019 with a mission to protect Pala's environment, people, community, culture, and health through culturally and scientifically focused stewardship of Mother Earth. Planet Pala is coordinated through a Planet Pala Advisory Committee comprised of Pala community and tribal members, staff, and partner agencies. Education and outreach products provided through Planet Pala include downloadable fact sheets on all sorts of topics, from butterflies and bees to composting and recycling. Planet Pala is also the place to hear about hands-on workshops, environmental education activities, and events for the whole family. Events include family movie nights featuring environmentally themed films, hands-on environmental activities, and workshops for learning about low-water gardening, native plants, traditional foods, green cleaning, climate change adaptation, and more. Among Planet Pala's most relevant products is a quick-tips guide that promotes hazard awareness and the creation of a family emergency plan.

Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, Pala Band of Mission Indians

5.4.3 Additional Activities

- Pala Environmental Department contracts with an IT Contractor to update both the Pala Band of Mission Indians and the Pala Environmental Department websites with information on natural disaster related information/actions.
- Pala Environmental Department conducts annual outreach on the drought hazard and the importance of water conservation through flyers, tribal newsletter, and Pala Environmental Department website articles, social media posts, as well as a variety of workshops/pilot programs on the topic.
- Pala Environmental Department has developed and provides an educational flyer on preparing for power outages, including a safety checklist and the suggestions for how to stay safe and secure during planned and unplanned outages.
- The Pala Fire Department holds an annual Open House Education Event to reduce their risk to wildfire hazards. They also conduct educational outreach to the local elementary school and provide educational flyers, updates to tribal newsletters, and Rez Radio email notices on a variety of fire safety and emergency preparedness topics. The department's educational initiatives also include lectures, door-to-door notices, and a newly developed newsletter.