

**SAMPLE HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN TEMPLATE
INCORPORATING HISTORIC PRESERVATION AND SACRED SITES**

[cultural resource specific items noted in red]

**[Author-Tribal Emergency Response Committee (if
applicable), Emergency Management Department,
Emergency Manager or Other Tribal Lead Entity for
Emergency Management]**

[Date]

[Insert Description of what federal, state or tribal stakeholders have reviewed the Plan, including the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer and/or Historic Preservation Office or other cultural resource experts, and whether FEMA has approved the plan as meeting the criteria for a Tribal Mitigation Plan]

This plan is hereby formally adopted by the [Tribal Council or other tribal policy approval entity] on:

Date:

Name/Signature:

Title:

This plan is hereby formally adopted by the Chief Executive Office on:

Date:

Signature:

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Vision and Value Statements

The Tribe promotes the general welfare of its members by establishing duties, responsibilities and procedures for the conduct of domestic and external affairs.

All Hazard Mitigation Vision

The Tribe will strive to work with surrounding communities and local emergency responders to create an active and results-oriented all hazard mitigation plan that will make the reservation, its residents and visitors and region a safer and more sustainable place.

Note Concerning Sacred Sites

Sample:

The land within the Tribe's jurisdiction and surrounding areas may contain natural and cultural resources and historic property of significance to the Tribe's culture, history and values, including burial grounds and other sacred sites. The Tribe, working with [the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer or other designate] has made a determination in the development of this report whether or not to disclose the location and nature of such sites, on a site by site basis. All non-disclosed sites fall within a general category of "Sacred Sites" in this report, with all such references accompanied by the point of contact (POC) at the Tribe where a current list of all such sites is maintained with controlled access. The Tribe intends by this action to fully incorporate Sacred Sites into its disaster and emergency preparedness, mitigation and response plans and procedures by reference while addressing the needs and values of its community. The Tribe's decision to disclose the location of any site containing natural or cultural resources or historic property in this report, for example if that location is widely known to the public, shall not be interpreted as a determination by the Tribe that such site is not a sacred site.

Community Profile

This section was reviewed by the [Tribal Emergency Management Coordinator]. The Community Profile provides a broad overview of the Tribe's physical, geopolitical, historical, **cultural** and socioeconomic characteristics, based on the most currently available information.

It draws on and incorporates by reference other documents created by the Tribe including:

- [Emergency Operations Plan]
- [Land Use Plan]
- [Other]
- [**Tribal Preservation Plan**]

These documents should be consulted for further details on the subjects presented. Maps were extracted from information provided by the [State, Federal, Tribal sources].

The coordinated use and implementation of these combined documents form a sound basis for all hazard mitigation projects, plans and activities and ensure that they are tied to the county's land use and environmental regulations.

General Overview

[Background on Tribe's location, boundaries, acreage, surrounding counties, other information specific to the land base being protected under the plan, tribal members served, significant tribal businesses and visitors also receiving services within the scope of the activities under the plan]

Primary Transportation Connections

[Describe roads and other transportation utilized for ingress and egress to tribal land]

History

[Detailed history of tribe, original homelands, migration patter, subsistence activity (hunting, fishing, gathering) related to the land, treaty history, and origins of current reservation boundaries]

[The Tribal Historic Preservation Officer and/or other cultural preservation experts at the Tribe could be involved in development of this description to add historical context for how certain natural or cultural resources have developed significance for the Tribe over time, such as gathering sites, while not disclosing specific Sacred Site locations.]

Reservation Boundaries

Trust Lands

[General description geared toward improving understanding by non-tribal emergency personnel who may review this document]

Sample:

The U.S. government has a trust responsibility to act as a protectorate for American Indian tribal governments. This trust responsibility was an underlying promise made by the United States when it made treaties and agreements with Indian tribes. The U.S. government acquired virtually all of its land through treaties or agreements with Indian tribes. Today most lands that Indian tribes use are owned by the United States and held in trust by the U.S. government for those tribes. The U.S. government promised that if Indian tribes would accept the limited jurisdiction of the United States, it would then extend a protectorate status to tribal governments. The U. S. Supreme Court affirmed the U.S. government's trust responsibility to American Indians in the 1830s. The court ruled that when the government entered into treaties with Indian tribes, it made a promise to protect and enhance Indian tribes.

The U.S. government assumes a trust responsibility for all lands that it owns, whether they are national parks, national forests, military reserves or Indian trust lands. The government's responsibility is to manage those lands in a way that best serves the people who use them. The United States is responsible for ensuring decisions affecting Indian trust land will benefit the tribes involved. In recent years, the United States has said that every federal agency has an obligation to ensure the protection of tribal governments, even though the trust relationship is administered primarily through the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

In the 1990s, tribes began to take on some of the responsibilities for managing trust lands through a policy known as self-governance. Under self-governance, tribes have been able to receive federal funds directly to implement programs themselves and meet the standards that were established for their lands. Self-governance does not mean the trustee-benefactor

relationship between the United States and a tribe ceases; it simply means that the U.S. government now contracts more of its trust responsibilities to the tribes.

Reservation Borders

[Reservation boundary over which the tribe exercises tribal jurisdiction over the disputed portion of the reservation]

Government

[General description geared toward improving understanding by non-tribal emergency personnel who may review this document]

Sample:

Indian tribes have sovereign powers over their members and their territories. These powers derive from their status as sovereign nations that existed before the formation of the United States. These powers also derive from treaties with the United States and acts of Congress. When the United States was formed, the Constitution itself recognized the unique status of Indian tribes, authorizing Congress to regulate commerce with "foreign nations, among the several states, and with the Indian tribes." The Constitution also authorized the President to make treaties with the advice and consent of the Senate. Under this authority, the United States made many, many treaties with Indian tribes, recognizing the tribes' sovereign status. The Supreme Court has described the treaties as contracts between sovereigns, and it has held that the tribes retained all powers of tribal sovereignty not expressly relinquished by them in treaties.

The purpose of the tribal government of the Tribe is to promote the general welfare of its citizens by establishing duties, responsibilities and procedures for the conduct of domestic and external affairs. The tribal government is structured based on a separation of powers, similar to that employed by the United States federal government and consists of executive, judicial and legislative branches.

The executive branch is responsible for the management and development of all the programs within the tribal government. [Add title of chief executive, term, powers including appointment of department heads or commissioners; established executive branch departments such as education, natural resources, health and human services, public safety, and **cultural and natural resources**.]

The legislative branch is made up of the [describe legislative districts and powers of legislative branch for promulgation of all laws, makes changes or amendments to tribal law, passes tribal resolutions and appropriates funds for all tribal programs.]

The judicial branch is made up of [the judges and officials of the Tribal Court]. The court is headed by a Chief Justice, and also served by Associate Justices. Tribal Law Enforcement Officials have concurrent jurisdiction in [the local County], meaning that tribal police have the authority to pursue charges either through County Court or Tribal Court.

Historic Preservation

[Describe if the Tribe has a Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Historic Preservation Department, or other Cultural Resource department and what government or other entities that office coordinates with for emergency management. For example, state whether the Historic Preservation Office/THPO is represented on any relevant tribal emergency management committee through a tribal agency (such as a Land Use or Natural Resources Department) or whether the Historic Preservation Office/THPO is separately represented in emergency management committee work.]

Land Use

[The Tribe]'s land use consists of forestry and recreation-based activities, limited agriculture, including wild rice harvesting, commercial and limited industrial use.

[Add map depicting land base and source of map]

Climate

Climate Average Precipitation and Snowfall

Month	Precipitation in Inches	Snowfall in Inches
January		
February		
March		
April		
May		

June		
July		
August		
September		
October		
November		
December		

Source: [insert]

Climate Average Temperature

Physical Characteristics

Topography, landforms, lakes, plains, fields, other characteristics.

Bedrock geology

Soils

Hydrology

Pre-settlement vegetation

Present vegetation and land use

Natural disturbance

Conservation concerns

Community Infrastructure

Critical facilities including those identified in any Critical Structure Survey for the Continuity of Operations (COOP) Plan.

Critical Structure Survey (COOP Plan)

District	Infrastructure Name	<i>Address1</i>	City	State	Zip	Phone	Fax	Department	PMI/RI*
	Name each Structure that is not a Sacred Site								
	Sacred Sites	<i>Location on file at [office] and [known by Elders]</i>							

Schools

Special Event Areas and Historic Resources

[Describe non-sensitive areas and resources generally]

Sacred Sites

The land within the Tribe's jurisdiction and surrounding areas may contain natural and cultural resources and historic property of significance to the Tribe's culture, history and values, including burial grounds and other sacred sites. The Tribe, working with [the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer or other designate] has made a determination in the development of this report whether or not to disclose the location and nature of such sites, on a site by site basis. All non-disclosed sites fall within a general category of "Sacred Sites" in this report, with all such references accompanied by the point of contact (POC) at the Tribe where a current list of all such sites is maintained with controlled access. The Tribe intends by this action to fully incorporate Sacred Sites into its disaster and emergency preparedness, mitigation and response plans and procedures by reference while addressing the needs and values of its community. The Tribe's decision to disclose the location of any site containing natural or cultural resources or historic property in this report, for example if that location is widely known to the public, shall not be interpreted as a determination by the Tribe that such site is not a sacred site.

State Parks and Natural Areas

Transportation

Railroads and Waterways

Air Transportation

Transit

Trails

Telecommunications Facilities

Description of Services by district

Telecommunication Service Providers

Power Facilities and Sewer and Water Systems

Population and Housing

Age and Education of Population

Population clusters around cities

Median household income

Housing Characteristics

Emergency Response Capabilities

[Describe the Tribe's current emergency response capabilities]

Sample:

The Reservation has a state and federal approved Emergency Operations Plan which it keeps up-to-date by reviewing it annually and making the necessary revisions. The following information summarizes portions of the Emergency Operations Plan, meant only to put the community information into context. Detailed descriptions, policies and procedures regarding emergency response capabilities are detailed in the Emergency Operations Plan, which should be used when responding to an emergency.

The emergency response capabilities have matured significantly since the inception of their operations planning in October of 2000. The Tribe employs a full time, certified Emergency Management Coordinator. The program includes a fully functioning Tribal Emergency Response Committee consisting of all department commissioners and key staff. These commissioners ensure that emergency, safety, hazard and disaster planning is a part of the key operations of the Tribe's government. The TERC and Tribal Emergency Manager are on call 24/7 to managed and respond to incidents that occur on Tribal land or off reservation if counties request assistance. Each member of the TERC has a smart phone to answer calls, emails, texts or internet access. Each TERC member carries charts listing TERC members contact information and ICS structure for activation. The Tribe is NIMS compliant with members having completed ICS 100,200, 700 and 300 and emergency

managers completing the NIMSCAST every year. The TERC has been active participants in county, regional, HSEM, MDH tabletop, functional and full scale exercises. The Tribal Emergency Managers routinely conducts similar exercises internally to ensure TERC members unified command skills and responsibilities from mobilization to demobilization are maintained. The Tribal Emergency Manager has put the it's emergency operations plan on the MN Department of Health MNTRAIN site for ease of access to TERC members who may be on travel or at home and need to review the EOP for response issues. The Reservation capabilities have been viewed as a role model for Tribal governments by the state of Minnesota, DHS FEMA Region V and EPA Region V.

Emergency Operations Center

Sample:

The Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is located in the Tribe's Government Center's Media Room. The Alternate EOC will be located at the community centers in all 3 districts. For qualifying emergencies in all Districts, the EOC will be activated. In a large emergency affecting more than just the Tribe's lands, city, county, state, or federal governments may activate an EOC in their communities. Emergencies occurring in Districts II or III may require the Tribe's decision-makers to locate closer to the emergency. The Tribal Emergency Response Committee (TERC) will determine whether an alternate or supplemental EOC should be established within the Districts or whether a Tribe liaison should participate in another jurisdiction's EOC. The EOC contains white boards, maps, charts, ICS forms, internet connections, landline phone connections, fax machine and interoperability equipment consisting of a weather radio, HAM radio, VHF radio, 800 MHz radio, and video conferencing equipment. [Describe how THPO or other cultural resource experts communicate or participate with EOC]

Emergency Warning Systems

Police and Conservation Officers

Fire Services

District	Fire Department

The [State or local entity] is responsible for fire protection on state forest and park land. [Describe how the Tribe works with state and local entity fire units for protection of lands through contracting agreements, mutual aid agreements or otherwise]

Medical Facilities

District	Medical Facility

Historic Preservation and Sacred Sites

[Describe the Point of Contact at the Tribe (Historic Preservation Office/THPO/other) who is part of the Tribe’s emergency operations plan and how that person is integrated into the Emergency Operations Center or other immediate post-hazard decision-making. Describe other entities that work with Tribe or THPO in the response and recovery phase regarding resource protection, such as FEMA, BIA (TAC-G), the State Historic Preservation Office or others.]

Risk Assessment: Hazards Facing the Reservation

[Describe how the Tribe identified hazards, past hazard incidents, and surveyed the tribal members and other sources for hazard data]

[The probability of future occurrence for each hazard is identified in the risk assessment conclusions portion of each hazard analysis. Probability of occurrence has been classified into one of three categories. High, Moderate, or Low Based on TERC assessments of the hazard history. High being one or more events per year. Moderate being one event every 5 years, and Low being one event every 5+ years. The overall risk for each hazard follows the same classification system and is also addressed in each risk assessment conclusion. Overall risk was determined by TERC [or Tribe] assessments of hazard areas, hazard impacts, and probability of occurrence.]

Natural Hazards

Examples:

- Wild Fires
- Flood
- Violent Storms
 - Winter Storms
 - Blizzards, Heavy Snows
 - Ice Storms, Sleet
 - Summer Storms
 - Tornadoes, Straight-line Winds
 - Thunderstorms, Hail, Lightning,
- Extreme Temperatures
- Drought
- Dam Failure
- Earthquake
- Sinkholes and Land Subsidence
- Landslide

Other Hazards

Examples:

- Water Supply Contamination (can be secondary effect)
- Structural Fire
- Hazardous Materials
- Nuclear Accidents
- Infectious Disease
- Solar Storms/Flares

[In the Hazard identification process, the Tribe could consider whether there are other Hazards impacting natural or cultural resources, including sacred sites, or historic properties that have not otherwise been identified. Consider whether climate change impacts are adequately addressed in the context of the Tribe’s hazard analysis.]

[In this section, for each identified Hazard, include a discussion of History, Risk Assessment (including effects), Relationship to Other Hazards, Tribal Plans and Programs, and Gaps and Deficiencies that address the hazard through response, recovery, mitigation or preparation. Incorporate into the Risk Assessment section a discussion of effects on historic preservation and sacred sites; incorporate into Tribal Plans and Programs historic preservation role in response, recovery, mitigation and preparation; incorporate into Gaps and Deficiencies section discussion of needed improvements in historic preservation incorporation into response, recovery, mitigation and preparation]

Sample:

Hazard: Wildfire

History

[Include maps if appropriate]

Risk Assessment

[Under this section, include potential effects on historic preservation priorities and sacred sites]

Relationship to Other Hazards – Cascading Effects

Example: fire impact on -

Flooding and erosion. Major wildfires can completely destroy ground cover. If heavy rains follow a major fire, flash floods, heavy erosion, landslides and mudflows can occur.

Drought. Dry weather exacerbates the movement of fires.

Plans and Programs

[Describe Tribal plans and programs relevant to this Hazard including Emergency Operations Plan, Housing Development Plans, Waste Management Plans, Forest Management]

[Under this section, include how historic preservation is integrated into response, recovery, mitigation and prevention activities for this hazard]

Program Gaps and Deficiencies

[Under this section, include needed areas of improvement for historic preservation is integration into response, recovery, mitigation and prevention activities for this hazard.]

Hazards Not Addressed In This Plan

[Add discussion of any hazards not included]

Sample language:

[Five hazards addressed by [the State's] All-Hazard Mitigation Plan are not addressed in this Plan. They are: dam failure, earthquake, landslide, sinkholes & land subsidence and nuclear accidents. After profiling these five hazards, it was determined that a full risk assessment was not necessary because risks from these hazards are extremely low for the Tribe's land located in [local counties] and mitigation efforts either are unnecessary or difficult to address. Also, it was determined that two additional hazards would be a low overall risk to the Tribe's Reservation. They are solar storms/flares and terrorism. Therefore, these two additional hazards will not be addressed.]

Hazards Addressed In This Plan

[This section focuses on highest priority hazards to discuss in more detail the Tribe's mitigation strategy for such hazards]

Sample language:

The Tribe has decided to focus on addressing the following hazards in this Plan update: Wildfire, Flood, Violent Storms (includes both winter storms and summer storms), Extreme Temperatures, Drought, Water Supply Contamination, Structural Fire, Hazardous Materials and Infectious Disease.

Goals and Mitigation Strategies

Hazard Mitigation, as defined by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, is any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from hazards. Studies on Hazard Mitigation show that for each dollar spend on mitigation; society saves an average of four dollars in avoided future losses (Multi-hazard Mitigation Council, 2001).

Mitigation can take many different forms from planning, construction projects to public education.

This mitigation strategy for the Tribe, in partnership with federal and state planning activities establish a common set of goals. The goals are broad, forward-looking statements that outline in general terms what the Tribe would like to accomplish.

Mitigations Goals:

Sample:

1. Maintain and enhance the Reservation's capacity to continuously make it less vulnerable to all hazards.
2. Improve the coordination and communication with Federal, State, Other Tribal, Regional, Local emergency management personnel and other potential partners.
3. Improve communication with Tribal members to make the community less vulnerable to all hazards, and increase their understanding of hazard mitigation.
4. **Improve the integration of cultural and natural resource, sacred site, historic property and tribal cultural concerns into emergency preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation.**

Objectives:

Sample:

1. Prevent hazard losses through planning and administrative activities.
2. Protect property by structural modifications, security measures or other risk reduction.
3. Educate Tribal members through outreach projects, media campaigns, and social media about safety and risk reduction.
4. **Protect natural, historical, cultural and spiritual assets of the Tribe.**
5. Provide emergency services, including warning and communication systems, emergency response services and protection of critical facilities.
6. Improve and maintain structures and infrastructure to reduce the impact of hazards on people and property.

Mitigation Strategy

[Detailed discussion of mitigation strategy]

Sample:

The [Tribe's] Mitigation Strategy is:

- Ongoing with a long range strategy plan being currently conducted
- Reviewed periodically with the Tribal Emergency Response Committee
- Agile in order to address current needs within the overall goals of the Plan
- Coordinated closely with the Emergency Operations Plan
- Coordinated with community development, Department of Natural Resources (including Historic Preservation Office), Risk Management, and all other appropriate departments of the Tribal Government
- Responsive to the community
- Coordinated with partners

Priorities

The coordination of the process to establish priorities for the hazard mitigation action plan is the responsibility of [tribal entity or departments]. Depending on the type, extent, cost and other factors about specific actions, the responsibility for approvals, funding and approaches may fall with another part of the Tribal Government.

Prioritization of Hazard

Sample:

The Tribe is susceptible to a number of hazards, ranging from natural hazards to deliberate acts of vandalism, sabotage and violence. The Tribe has identified sixteen potential hazards in which the highest risks based on past historical data from city, county, state and federal records and community comment meetings.

Chapter III, Hazards Facing the Community, documented how hazards affect the Tribe and assessed the risks these hazards pose to [the community] and the Tribe's physical and cultural assets. It also noted the plans and programs that address these hazards and the gaps and deficiencies in them. These risks are listed in the above section and are broken down into history, risk assessment, relationship to other hazards, plans and programs to address the risks identified and any gaps or deficiencies.

Although it is beneficial to review and prepare for likely, specific hazards, such as Wildfires and Winter Storms, which are frequent and have the potential to be a threat to human life

and infrastructure, this approach alone does not protect the community. For example, in the summer of 2011, the Tribe experienced the ravages of a summer storm, which may have been a tornado or straight line winds that was devastating to the community. A national disaster was declared. The overall risk of a summer storm such as the July 2011 event was relatively low.

Because of this, the goals, objectives and strategies are not based on individual threats of specific Hazards, but the resource being protected. Many of these resources are vulnerable to specific hazards, and risk from those specific hazards will be addressed.

Prioritizing Strategies

The process used by the Tribe's Emergency Management Coordinator and the Tribe's Hazard Mitigation Consultant involved first identifying goals and their respective objectives based on Elder and member comments documented during the community meetings and risk assessments and review of the historical risks and probabilities.

This information was presented to the Tribe by the Emergency Management Coordinator. The Tribe reviewed the information based on the following.

Actions are based on:

1. the potential risk associated with each particular hazard;
2. the ability of the proposed action to have a positive impact upon minimizing or eliminating the risk from the hazard;
3. overall cost of associated with the proposed action; and
4. the ability of resources to fund and implement the action in a timely manner

Capability Assessment

In the last five years, the [Tribe] has elected a new Chief Executive. With this change in leadership there has been a focus on enhancing the Grants Department. The staff in the Grants Department has been increased from one to four. This department will now be able to monitor grant availability, write and apply for grants and to administer the grants. Outside of the change to the Grants Department the Tribe has not experienced any other changes to management laws, policies, programs, capabilities or funding capabilities that will have any impact on this plan update.

Throughout Indian Country, the importance of disaster prevention and hazard mitigation has been increasingly recognized as an area that DHS FEMA, with its Tribal Liaisons and state emergency management departments need to increase participation from tribes due to the number of disasters that have affected Indian Country in the last few years. The [State] Department of Public Safety Homeland Security and Emergency Management Division have always understood the government to government relationship each state agency is required to have with the 11 Tribal Governments per the governor's directive each year.

This benefits the in the Tribe obtaining grant funding for equipment and hazard mitigation plan updates as [the State] includes Tribal Governments as an eligible government entity both on the regional and state level. This process demonstrates the commitment [the State] has to the Tribal Governments than having them apply through the county which contains their Tribal lands or directly to the federal government for these. The [State] Grants Office works cooperatively with the Reservation's Grants Department and Office of Management and Budget in the application and grant monitoring process.

[State] Homeland Security and Emergency Management do not at this time provide EMPG funding to any of the 11 Tribal Governments in Minnesota. It does provide EMPG to the 87 counties and cities of the first class and many of the Tribes would benefit from being able to receive this funding than having to rely solely on funding from the Reservation's direct revenue. The Tribe is able to receive grant funding routinely from Federal agencies such as HUD, BIA, BIE, EPA, DOJ, HHS, DOE, and Indian Health Service. The Tribe's Emergency Management Department has applied for DHS fire prevention grants for safety and education but has not applied for the DHS Tribal Homeland Security Grant due to its initial size of application or a suitable project to apply that meets the requirements.

The Tribe operates what is known as "self-governance" which it role models its government after the federal government with its executive, legislative and judicial branches. This form of government allows different departments to have programs or mechanisms already in place that reduce the risk associated with hazards especially in the areas of historical preservation, wildfire reduction, and protection of wild rice beds. There are still areas the Reservation should increase its emphasis on mitigation in general to reflect new federal requirements from EPA, DHS FEMA, and BIA. The Reservation's current "hazard mitigation capability" relies on [Tribal] statute, department policies, land status, budget allocations, personnel training, and public outreach. Many of the Reservations capabilities are also strengthened by agreements with EPA, BIA, MPCA, UFWS, MNDNR, GLIFWC and local fire departments.

The TERC created a plan that addressed the gaps and deficiencies of the three areas identified. It determined the Tribal Emergency Response Committee member's department responsible for implementing the strategies, creating a functional timeline for completion and costs involved for mitigating and reducing identified risks. During this process the TERC members department conducted a review to prioritize mitigation strategies which will yield the greatest benefit in reducing identified risks while staying within the budget set by the Tribe's General Assembly. The end result is a hazard mitigation action plan with a prioritized list of strategies that [the Tribe] expects to carry out from 2012 – 2017.

[Add discussion of capabilities of the Tribe to incorporate historic preservation and cultural issues into emergency planning, training and certifications of THPO or other cultural specialist responders including monitors, and areas identified as deficient and targeted for improvement]

The Planning Process

Sample:

In June 2009, the review process for the plan update was begun. The Tribal Emergency Response Committee (TERC) for the review and update consisted of the same positions as before. Personnel in those positions may have changed, but the staffing of the TERC has remained the same. The departments that had been identified to create the initial plan remained the same for the update.

The Tribe authorized the addition of a consultant to assist in the update process. This consultant was a different consultant than the one that assisted with the development of the 2007 Plan. The Tribe's function was to work with the consultant to coordinate, research and to perform the planning activities to update the plan. During the review process, consideration was given to occurrences of hazards, development changes, progress in mitigation efforts and changes in priorities. This task was accomplished through the following meetings and on-going correspondence:

The Tribe reviewed each section and identified the required updates which are identified and discussed at the beginning of each section. The basic planning process used for the 2007 Plan was used again for this update and is identified on the next page.

The Tribe used the planning process developed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (now U.S Dept of Homeland Security/FEMA) as a guide for its planning process. The four elements of that process are:

1. Organize Resources
 - a. Existing Emergency Operations Plans from the Tribe and [local county] Emergency Management
 - b. Interested Community Members from Districts I, II, IIA and III
 - c. Technical Experts from the Tribe's Departments, Federal Agencies, State County Departments.
 - d. Printed or other printable resources
2. Assess Risk
 - a. Identify and prioritize natural, technical and human caused hazards in Districts I, II, IIA and III
 - b. Prioritize those hazards in Districts I, II, IIA and III
 - c. Identify how those hazards could affect key facilities in Districts I, II, IIA and III
3. Develop Mitigation Plan
 - a. Develop mitigation strategies for Districts I, II, IIA and III
 - b. Determine priorities of addressing potential hazards in Districts I, II, IIA and III
4. Implement the plan and monitor the progress
 - a. Community members from Districts I, II, IIA and III and emergency response personnel from the Tribe and [Local Counties] put the plan into action
 - b. Evaluate efforts for effectiveness in Districts I, II, IIA and III
 - c. Revisit and revise plans every April in conjunction with the Tribe's Emergency Operations Plan as changes occur both in the Tribe's plan and [County Plans] where the Tribe is listed as a government entity.

Authority

- The Tribe Emergency Operations Plan, governing the response to disasters and other emergencies, adopted by the Tribe in April 2005
- U.S. Public Law 106-390 (Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000).

Documentation of the Planning Process

Sample:

The Tribe assigned the Tribal Emergency Response Committee (TERC) as the entity responsible to guide and direct the planning process. The TERC whose members include the Commissioners of Administration, DNRE, HHS, Community Development, Finance, Corporate Commission, Education, plus the Tribe's PIO, and Department of Public Safety

directed the decision-making process to start in June 2009 and to be implemented and managed by the Emergency Management Coordinator (EMC) starting April 2012 until 2017.

Although the boundaries of the Tribe's reservation encompass parts of 15 Minnesota Counties, the Tribe coordinated primarily with [3 local counties] bordering the reservation. Emergency services professionals from [local counties] are invited to the Tribe's meetings where the Disaster Mitigation Planning is discussed. In addition to that coordination, in 2005, the Tribe's Emergency Management Coordinator collaborated with [local county] Emergency Management to insure that the Tribe is clearly listed and represented in their county's hazard mitigation plans as well as the counties best interest is represented in the Tribe's plans. [This type of meeting could include historic preservation and cultural issues to raise awareness of local county representatives involved in emergency response.] This relationship is ongoing, and has grown to the point that all parties are full partners and exercise plans together.

Key government Tribe officials and staff were interviewed about the hazards facing the Tribe and what mitigation steps are in place and planned for the future. The [State], FEMA, local county highway departments and environmental services were contacted for information. NOAA severe weather, and [State] Wildfire reports and maps were reviewed and new maps created for the plan. The TERC directed the Emergency Management Coordinator to complete all elements for the plan and to send them timely updates.

Public Participation

Sample:

The Tribe conducts monthly community meetings sponsored by the District Elected Representatives for Districts I, II, IIA, III and the Urban Area. These same meetings were used as the platform to inform the community about the Tribe's Hazard Mitigation grant and planning. In addition Tribe member feedback about past hazards and concerns were documented and recorded at these same meetings to meet the hazard mitigation grant requirements. These monthly meetings involve Members, community residents and interested parties in the operations of their district. These community meetings were advertised in the Tribe's community wide newspaper and in each districts individual newsletters are mailed to all Tribe members living in each district on a monthly basis. [Name], The Tribe's Emergency Management Coordinator, requested to be placed on the monthly agenda to facilitate the discussion on hazard mitigation planning. The Tribe's consultant documented the Tribe member's comments on past hazards such as wind storms, tornadoes, power outages, snow storms and wildfires which in turn will be utilized

in the plan so that life and property will be saved in the future. The discussion also included effects on natural and cultural resources, historic property and sacred sites by the hazards identified to gain additional from community members about unidentified risks posed by identified hazards. This information was used in the risk assessments and action plans.

Community monthly meetings sponsored by each district's elected representative were held in: [location of meetings].

Each of the district representatives were left with additional forms so that Tribe Members who were unable to attend the meetings had a chance to provide feedback to the Emergency Management Coordinator and the consultants.

The Hazard Mitigation Plan Survey (copy included on the next three pages) was given out at each of the District meetings to the community members who were attending the meeting. The community members returned the survey to the Tribal Emergency Management Coordinator. On these surveys, the community members expressed their highest concerns. These surveys were used to assist in determining the focus of the strategies/actions to be addressed.

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN SURVEY

The Reservation's Emergency Management Office is currently in the process of updating its Hazard Mitigation Plan. An important area is to receive community feedback on what hazards are facing residents of District I that may affect their daily lives.

Below is a list of hazards which we would like to have you make comments on about your concerns if any of these would affect you or your families. Also, if there are areas we missed, please feel free to add those concerns. We have also provided an area for comments – you may use this area to provide any information or opinion you believe we should incorporate into the planning.

NATURAL DISASTERS

Wild Fires?

Very Concerned

Somewhat Concerned

Not Concerned

Comments:

Floods or Washout Area?

Very Concerned

Somewhat Concerned

Not Concerned

Comments:

Winter Storms (Blizzards, High Winds, Heavy Snow)?

Very Concerned

Somewhat Concerned

Not Concerned

Comments:

Summer Storms (Tornadoes, Thunderstorms)?

Very Concerned

Somewhat Concerned

Not Concerned

Comments:

Extreme Temperatures (Heat or Cold)?

Very Concerned

Somewhat Concerned

Not Concerned

Comments:

Drought?

Very Concerned

Somewhat Concerned

Not Concerned

Comments:

Solar Flares?

Very Concerned

Somewhat Concerned

Not Concerned

Comments:

Earthquakes?

Very Concerned

Somewhat Concerned

Not Concerned

Comments:

TECHNICAL/HUMAN INDUCED

Structural Fire?

Very Concerned

Somewhat Concerned

Not Concerned

Comments:

Hazardous Materials in Buildings?

Very Concerned

Somewhat Concerned

Not Concerned

Comments:

Hazardous Materials Transported on Roadways?

Very Concerned

Somewhat Concerned

Not Concerned

Comments:

Widespread Power Failure?

Very Concerned

Somewhat Concerned

Not Concerned

Comments:

Criminal Activity?

Very Concerned

Somewhat Concerned

Not Concerned

Comments:

Water Supply Contamination?

Very Concerned

Somewhat Concerned

Not Concerned

Comments:

Infectious Disease?

Very Concerned

Somewhat Concerned

Not Concerned

Comments:

Other?

Very Concerned

Somewhat Concerned

Not Concerned

Comments:

Other?

Very Concerned

Somewhat Concerned

Not Concerned

Are you aware of any cultural or natural resources (sacred sites) that could be affected by the risks listed above? If so, please contact the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer [contact

information]

Comments:

Once you have written your comments please bring back to the next Community Meeting for pick up or bring them to the DNR building where the Emergency Management Office is located or if you have questions call []

Continued Public Involvement

Sample:

Community involvement is an essential ingredient of the planning process. The TERC will continue to use all of its communications opportunities, including regularly scheduled Districts I, II, IIA and III meetings, its website and the Tribe's newsletter to engage the community in its mitigation planning and implementation. In addition, with the attendance of Emergency Management from [local counties] at TERC meetings and the Emergency Services Coordinator continued collaboration with all of the counties in the region, new opportunities for public involvement will continue to be explored.

Tribe Government Departments

Sample:

Through assignment from the TERC, or through individual information and assistance requests, nearly all of the Tribe's departments provided input into the Hazard Mitigation Plan. Lead departments include Community Development, Natural Resources (**including the Historic Preservation Office**), Public Health, Finance and Administration. The Tribal Commissioner of Administration assured that the Administrative Policy Board and all departments provided the resources necessary to complete the plan.

Project Implementation

Sample:

Project implementation will be the responsibility of the Tribe's departments under the TERC which comprise of all appointed Commissioners for the four divisions of the Tribe plus Public Safety and Public information.

Each year the action plan will be reviewed and updated every year during the month of April by the Emergency Management Coordinator in consultation with department heads and the TERC. The first year of implementation as those activities identified in the Tribe's Hazard Mitigation Plan are completed in Districts I, II, IIA and III an additional year will be added to reflect activities not completed so that the action plan always reflects a five year time frame and remains current. Strategies undertaken and completed will be evaluated as to their effectiveness by letters sent by the Emergency Management Coordinator to the members of the TERC whose departments oversaw the projects. The Emergency Management Coordinator will also attend the monthly community meetings in Districts I, II, IIA, and III to inform Tribe members in which projects have been completed and those

left to be implemented. Those activities not completed in Districts I, II, IIA and III during the first year will be re-evaluated and included in the first year of the new action plan if deemed appropriate by the TERC members.

Even though individual strategies have been assigned a Tribal Emergency Response Committee (TERC) member contact will be made to ensure implementation, overall responsibility, oversight and general monitoring of the action plan has been assigned to the Tribe's Emergency Management Coordinator. The Emergency Management Coordinator will also provide periodic updates to the TERC Committee on progress being made by letter, email or group wise.

Incorporation into Existing Planning Resources

Sample:

The Emergency Management Coordinator will also be responsible for ensuring that requirements of this plan will be incorporated into other planning resources already in use in the community. The Emergency Management Coordinator will provide a letter to all plan and program managers requesting that they incorporate relevant portions of this plan into their existing planning mechanisms. Incorporation will be done in accordance with revision protocols established for each particular plan or program.

Plans available for incorporating mitigation items include the Tribe's Capital Improvement Plan, the Tribe's All Hazards Emergency Operations Plan, the DNRE Integrated Resource Management Plan (IRMP), **the Tribe's Historic Preservation Plan**, the Comprehensive Plans of [Local Counties] and the Mitigation Plans of [local Counties]. Additional planning mechanisms may be identified in the future and these will be included in updates of this plan.

This action plan serves as a guide to spending priorities but will be adjusted annually to reflect current needs and financial resources in Districts I, II, IIA and III. Some strategies will require outside funding from the state or federal agencies to implement. If outside funding is not available the strategy will be set aside until new sources of funding can be identified for Districts I, II, IIA and III. In these situations the Tribal Emergency Response Committee (TERC) will consider other options such as the direct funding from Tribe administration. Then, based on the availability of funds, the TERC will determine which strategies should be continued and which should be set aside, at least temporarily.

Project Monitoring, Evaluation, Updating and Plan Adoption

Sample:

In reviewing the plan process that was used over the last five years, the TERC determined that the process worked well. The one major change is starting the formal plan update process earlier at the beginning of year four. Some minor details were added to more fully explain the process.

The Hazard Mitigation will be reviewed and updated yearly by the Emergency Management Coordinator in the month of April or following a major disaster. The updating process will involve the Tribal Emergency Response Committee (TERC) and Tribe member feedback from monthly community meetings. The Emergency Management Coordinator will advise the TERC and the community 30 days in advance of the monthly community meeting in the Districts of the intent to review the mitigation plan. Each District will review the Plan as it relates to their area prior to the monthly community meeting. The content and scope of the Plan review and evaluation will address the following questions:

- Hazard Identification: Have the risks and hazards changed?
- Goals and objectives: Are the goals and objectives still able to address the current and expected conditions?
- Mitigation Projects and Actions: What is the status of the project? Has it been completed? If not completed, has it been started? Identify the date that the project was started and any challenges faced. What percentage has been completed and the amount of funds expended? The status of funding for the project: projected costs less than expected, currently on target or will require additional funds.

Prior to the monthly community meeting, the District will supply an informal memorandum to the Emergency Management Coordinator. During the annual plan review at the monthly community meeting the District will have an opportunity to summarize their review findings to the group and discuss any concerns or successes.

The Emergency Management Coordinator upon receiving the comments, and feedback from the yearly review of the Tribe's Hazard Mitigation plan, will remove any mitigation projects completed or add new project if needed. This review will also include any new language to the plan that may be a new federal requirement. If funding is not available to complete certain mitigation actions this will be documented in the plan and set aside until it can be funded and completed. A "keep or drop" decision will be made on projects. Projects in-progress will be noted with percentage of completion information and the anticipated completion date.

For FEMA supported projects, progress reports will be submitted to FEMA on a quarterly basis, or as required throughout the project duration. The quarterly reporting will depend on the type of project, its funding source and the associated requirements. At a minimum, the quarterly report shall address:

1. Project Completion Status
2. Project Challenges/Issues (if any)
3. Budgetary Considerations (Cost Overruns or Underruns)
4. Detailed Documentation of Expenditures

All reports will be handled using the following division of responsibilities. The Grants Department will handle the financial reports and the Tribal Emergency Management Coordinator will monitor and prepare the progress reports. When FEMA supported projects are completed, the project closeout documents will be prepared by the Grants Department with any necessary input by the Tribal Emergency Management Coordinator.

The Plan to be updated and approved by FEMA every five years. Approximately one year prior to the plan expiration date, the Emergency Management Coordinator will reconvene the TERC to begin the Plan update process. The TERC will review and assess the Plan. The appropriate or affected portions of the Plan will be revised and updated.

At the end of the initial five year review cycle the revised Tribe's Hazard Mitigation Plan will then be sent to the [State] Department of Public Safety Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management for another state review to ensure consistency in the Tribe's plans for implementation and usage by the TERC and different departments with its divisions.

The State and FEMA approved Plan will be presented before the TERC for an official concurrence and adoption of the changes. This updated and approved plan will be presented to the Chief Elected Official for approval. Once the Plan has been approved and adopted it will be available to the TERC. The Tribal Emergency Management Coordinator will request the [State] Department of Health to post the Plan at [location on state government website]. All TERC members will have access via password to review the plan from any location. Community members will have access to the Plan at the office of the Tribal Emergency Management Coordinator.

Tribal Assurances

The Tribe will continue to comply with all applicable Federal statutes and regulations in effect for those periods when the Tribe receives grant funding.

Appendix A

HAZARD MITIGATION STRATEGY/ACTIONS

[Sample]

This appendix is new and has been completed to reflect the 2007 and 2012 strategies/actions. A discussion of the implementation process for the 2007 strategy/actions is shown below. The 2007 strategy/actions have been evaluated and have been identified as either: ongoing, could not be done because of funding, not applicable or completed and shown in this appendix. The TERC determined that it was necessary to identify new broad and general goals, objectives and strategy/actions for the 2012 Plan update. All of the new 2012 strategies/actions have been identified and included in this appendix.

2007 Mitigation Goals

1. Wildfires risks reduced in Districts I, II, IIA and III.
2. Delay of winter/summer storm alerts risks reduced in Districts I, II, IIA and III.
3. Flooding risk reduced in District III.
4. Eliminate non-conforming structures in the identified 100 year flood plain.
5. Terrorism/Criminal activity risks reduced in Districts I, II, IIA and III.

Each of the 2007 mitigation strategy/actions is discussed below:

1) Ensure new residential home sites have large enough fire breaks to reduce wildfire risks, and conduct yearly controlled burns from early spring till green up in Districts I, II, IIA and III.

The TERC member Commission of Community Development has initiated this action and it has been determined to be a viable ongoing strategy/action.

2) NOAA weather radios to be placed in all government buildings for early storm warnings in Districts I, II, IIA and III.

This strategy/action was completed. They will maintain their rating as a NOAA Storm Ready Community by recertifying every two years.

3) Update land use plans to include flood plains; prepare flood maps

This was not done because the Reservation does not have any Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHA). Therefore, this will not be a strategy/action in the 2012 Plan.

4) Insure the Tribe's traditions are being utilized in land and water management

The Tribe has a tradition of preserving the land and water. This will be an ongoing strategy/action.

5) Increase enforcement activities by adding extra patrols, both Tribal Police and Housing Security, and adding another investigator.

This strategy/action was not done because of the lack of funding. At this time, we do not anticipate funding being available and will not be identified as a 2012 strategy/action.

2012 Mitigation Goals

1. Maintain and enhance the [Tribe's]'s capacity to continuously make it less vulnerable to hazards.
2. Improve the coordination and communication with Federal, State, Other Tribal, Regional, Local emergency management personnel and other potential partners.
3. Improve communication with Tribe members to make the community less vulnerable to all hazards, and increase their understanding of hazard mitigation.

After the assessment was completed, the Tribal Emergency Management Coordinator, using the response from the community members, then brainstormed new strategies/actions to be added, reviewing the results of the vulnerability analysis, the capability assessment, and the goals and objectives. The Tribe has a cultural history of evaluating the impact or the benefit to the next seven generations of the Tribe's members. Each strategy/action was reviewed based on the categories of the Tribe's cultural beliefs, spirituality, care takers of the land and to ensure adherence to Tribal laws, statutes and commissioners orders were also taken into consideration. Once the strategies/actions were finalized, the lead agency, potential funding sources and timeframe was completed for each strategy/action.

The following table includes the strategies/actions from the 2007 plan and new strategies for the 2012 plan update and indicates the status of the actions, who is responsible (lead agency) potential funding sources and the timeframe.

Strategies/Actions to Mitigate Effects of Hazards

Goal	Strategy/Action	Status: New/On- going /Completed	Lead Agency	Potential Funding Sources	Timeframe
ALL HAZARDS					
2012 #3	Tribe members unaware of emergencies—determine best notification method: direct contact, reverse 911, community message board or weather radios	New	Public Safety - Emergency Management Coordinator	Net Revenue	Ongoing
2012 #3	Public Education and Awareness for Elders: safety checks for smoke detectors and CO monitors, discuss storm sheltering and need for cell phones.	New	Public Safety Emergency Management Coordinator	Fire Grants	Ongoing
2012 #1	Abandoned Homes-decide quickly if can be salvaged or demolished for safety.	New	Commissioner of Community Development	Net Revenue	Ongoing
2012 #1	Street names and maps do not match: develop current maps and get signage for new housing area to assist in emergency response.	New	Commissioner of Community Development	Net Revenue	Ongoing
2012 #1	A shortage of first responders was identified in [District] - initiate training for community members.	New	Public Safety Emergency Management Coordinator	Tribal Health Services	Ongoing
2012 #2	Power outage knocks out alarm systems and key card access. Work with utilities to address power outages.	New	Commissioner of Administration	Local utility	Ongoing

Strategies/Actions to Mitigate Effects of Hazards					
Goal	Strategy/Action	Status: New/On- going /Completed	Lead Agency	Potential Funding Sources	Timeframe
WILDFIRES					
<i>Probability-High, Impact-Moderate to High and Overall Risk-High</i>					
2007 #1	Ensure new residential home sites have large enough fire breaks to reduce wildfire risks, and conduct yearly controlled burns from early spring till green up in Districts [].	Ongoing	Commissioner of Community Development and Tribal DNR	Net Revenue	Ongoing
2012 #1	Two 4,000 gallon in-ground storage tanks	New	State DNR	State HMGP Grant	2013
Sample	Continue development of tribal museum/cultural center collections fire prevention and suppression plan and emergency response plan for collections preservation		Tribal DNR/THPO		
Sample	Continue THPO mapping of sacred sites on reservation land vulnerable to wildfires		Tribal DNR/THPO		
FLOOD					
<i>Probability-Low, Impact-Moderate and Overall Risk-Low</i>					
2007 #3	Update land use plans to include flood plains; prepare flood maps	No SFHA Not included in the 2012 plan	Commissioner of Community Development and Tribal DNR planning staff	N/A	N/A
2007 #4	Insure the Tribe's traditions are being utilized in land and water management	Ongoing	Tribal DNR	Net Revenue	Ongoing

Strategies/Actions to Mitigate Effects of Hazards

Goal	Strategy/Action	Status: New/On- going /Completed	Lead Agency	Potential Funding Sources	Timeframe
2012 #1	Utilities at Urban Office unprotected and unsafe. Move utilities off the floor.	New	Commissioner of Administration	Net Revenue	2013
2012 #1	Records loss due to office building flooding: obtain rack for server boxes, water-proof and fire-proof workforce center paper files (other storage or digital records).	New	Commissioner of Administration	Net Revenue	2013
2012 #2	Coordinate flooding needs with Aitkin County for District II. (Map to identify elders and handicapped)	New	Commissioner of Community Development	Net Revenue	Ongoing
Sample	Continue THPO mapping of sacred sites on reservation land vulnerable to flooding		Tribal DNR/THPO		
Sample	Continue development of tribal museum/cultural center collections fire prevention and suppression plan and emergency response plan for collections preservation		Tribal DNR/THPO		
<p><i>VIOLENT STORMS (includes both Winter Storms and Summer Storms)</i></p> <p><i>Probability-High, Impact-Moderate and Overall Risk-High</i></p>					
2007 #2	NOAA weather radios to be placed in all government buildings for early storm warnings in Districts I, II, IIA and III.	Completed	Director of Public Safety		
2012 #2	Maintain NOAA Storm Ready Community status	New	Director of Public Safety	N/A	Ongoing
2012 #2	Coordinate snow removal with Aitkin County for District II. (Map to identify elders and handicapped)	New	Commissioner of Community Development	Net Revenue	Ongoing

Strategies/Actions to Mitigate Effects of Hazards

Goal	Strategy/Action	Status: New/On- going /Completed	Lead Agency	Potential Funding Sources	Timeframe
2012 #1	Need storm protection areas and shelters in community.	New	Commissioner of Community Development	HUD, BIA, HMGP Grant, Net Revenue	Ongoing
2012 #3	NOAA Weather Radios for elders (468)	New	Tribal Health Services	Free	2013
2012 #1	Concrete shelters in garages	New	Commissioner of Community Development	HUD, BIA, Net Revenue	Ongoing
Sample	Continue THPO mapping of sacred sites on reservation land vulnerable to storm damage		Tribal DNR/THPO		
Sample	Continue development of tribal museum/cultural center collections fire prevention and suppression plan and emergency response plan for collections preservation		Tribal DNR/THPO		
EXTREME TEMPERATURES					
<i>Probability-High, Impact-Moderate and Overall Risk-Moderate</i>					
2012 #1	All elders have air conditioning	New	Commissioner of Community Development	Net Revenue	Ongoing
2012 #1	Evacuate to Casino if power fails	New	Corporate Commissioner and the Commissioner of School Buses	Net Revenue	Ongoing

Strategies/Actions to Mitigate Effects of Hazards					
Goal	Strategy/Action	Status: New/On- going /Completed	Lead Agency	Potential Funding Sources	Timeframe
<i>DROUGHT</i> <i>Probability-Low, Impact-Low and Overall Risk-Low</i>					
2012 #1	Cultural belief is not to irrigate	New	The Tribe	N/A	Ongoing
<i>WATER SUPPLY CONTAMINATION</i> <i>Probability-Low, Impact-High and Overall Risk-Moderate</i>					
2012 #1	Source Water Protection Plan	New Completed	Tribal DNR	Grants	Ongoing
2012 #1	Water testing	New	Tribal DNR	Net Revenue	Ongoing
<i>STRUCTURE FIRE</i> <i>Probability-Moderate, Impact-Moderate and Overall Risk-Moderate</i>					
2012 #1	General Urban Office building safety-update evacuation plan and share plan with Minneapolis emergency services, regularly inspect smoke detectors and sprinkler system, conduct regular fire drills.	New	Minneapolis Fire Department	City of Minneapolis	Ongoing

Strategies/Actions to Mitigate Effects of Hazards					
Goal	Strategy/Action	Status: New/On- going /Completed	Lead Agency	Potential Funding Sources	Timeframe
2012 #1	Records loss due to office building flooding: obtain rack for server boxes, water-proof and fire-proof workforce center paper files (other storage or digital records).	New	Commissioner of Administration	Net Revenue	2013
Sample	Continue development of tribal museum/cultural center collections fire prevention and suppression plan and emergency response plan for collections preservation		Tribal DNR/THPO		
<p>HAZARDOUS MATERIALS</p> <p><i>Probability-low, Impact-Moderate and Overall Risk-Moderate</i></p>					
2012 #1	Response to transportation accidents: 4 major highway— emergency response for victims and environmental clean-up	New	TERC, MNDOT, DNR Brownfield, Public Safety	EPA MNDOT	As needed
<p>INFECTIOUS DISEASE</p> <p><i>Probability-Moderate, Impact-Moderate and Overall Risk-Moderate</i></p>					
2012 #1	Keep the EOP updated.	New	MN Department of Public Health	PHEP Grant	Ongoing

Other Community Concerns:

[Sample]

When the Hazard Mitigation Plan Surveys were returned by the community members from all of the Districts, the following list of concerns was provided by the community members. These are valid safety concerns that do not specifically relate to a hazard being addressed in this Plan or fall into a mitigation strategy/action. These are issues that will be addressed outside of the parameters of this Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Goal

- 1 Traffic hazards on Franklin Avenue
- 1 Metro building/workforce center not accessible to handicapped, elders and vulnerable populations
- 1 General neighborhood safety
- 1 Traffic hazards in Isle: streetlights, sidewalks and crosswalks
- 1 Vulnerable population isolation (better transportation needs, busses and vans)
- 1 Snow removal with the common areas and sidewalks for District 1
- 1 Dogs running at large
- 1 Loss of historical preservation areas
- 1 Cemetery does not have adequate space for Tribe Members
- 1 Traffic control hazards at Moose drive
- 1 Lack of first aid equipment at boat landings
- 1 There is a shortage of safe pedestrian paths in District II
- 1 Inadequate snow removal for elders and handicapped members (Does the EOP have a list of these people so an early response can be provided to these members?)
- 1 Handicapped accessibility problems in housing
- 1 Established outdoor playground equipment deteriorating
- 1 Not enough police coverage in District II; no night coverage
- 1 Inadequate security in Tribal Buildings in District II
- 1 Outdoor lighting is inadequate
- 1 Windows/doors at Urban Office are vulnerable. Reinforce door/replace windows.

Appendix B

Maps