

1 **BEAR RIVER BAND OF THE ROHNERVILLE**
2 **RANCHERIA**
3 **TRIBAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**
4 **2026 UPDATE**

5 **PREPARED FOR PUBLIC REVIEW**

6 Prepared by the Office of Emergency Services

7 Bear River Band of the Rohnerville Rancheria • 266 Keisner Road, Loleta, CA 95551

8 Original Plan Adopted February 18, 2021 (Resolution No. 21-11) • FEMA Region IX Approved March 30,
9 2022

10 This update prepared pursuant to 44 CFR § 201.7 and the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000
11

12 PLAN OVERVIEW

Item	Detail
Tribal Jurisdiction	Bear River Band of the Rohnerville Rancheria (BRB), a federally recognized sovereign Tribal nation
Plan Type	Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan — Five-Year Update (44 CFR § 201.7)
Prior Plan	Adopted February 18, 2021 (Resolution No. 21-11); revised October 2021 and January 2022; FEMA approved March 30, 2022
Planning Period	2026–2031
Point of Contact	Amanda Gonzales, Office of Emergency Services Manager
Plan Support	Nicholas Anderson, Office of Emergency Services Logistics Coordinator
Address	266 Keisner Road, Loleta, CA 95551
Guiding Philosophy	“Healing the land heals the people.”
Community Pillars	Quality of Life • Self-Sufficiency • Sustainability • Cultural Awareness
Companion Documents	2026 Tribal THIRA; 2025 SPR; BRB Emergency Operations Plan (July 2025)
Disaster History	FEMA-4692-DR (December 20, 2022 M6.4 earthquake); December earthquake trilogy 2021, 2022, 2024
Plan Status	Consolidated working draft for public review; placeholders marked in red pending completion

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120 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

121 The Bear River Band of the Rohnerville Rancheria (BRB or the Tribe) is a federally recognized
122 sovereign Tribal nation located in Humboldt County, California. This Tribal Hazard Mitigation
123 Plan (THMP) is the Tribe's five-year update to its original plan, adopted February 18, 2021 and
124 approved by FEMA Region IX on March 30, 2022. The plan is prepared pursuant to 44 CFR §
125 201.7 and the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, and its approval maintains the Tribe's eligibility for
126 FEMA hazard mitigation assistance, including the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
127 and Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC).

128 This plan is organized around four community pillars articulated by the Tribe: Quality of Life,
129 Self-Sufficiency, Sustainability, and Cultural Awareness, anchored by the guiding philosophy that
130 healing the land heals the people. These pillars are not decorative framing — they are the
131 substantive organizing logic of the plan. Mitigation priorities reflect Tribal values and institutional
132 goals, including workforce development and cultural healing, and not simply hazard frequency
133 or severity.

134 The period since the 2021 plan has been eventful. On December 20, 2022, a magnitude 6.4
135 earthquake struck offshore of Ferndale, causing documented damage across ten Tribal facilities
136 and resulting in a Presidential Major Disaster Declaration (FEMA-4692-DR) — the Tribe's first
137 direct declaration. December earthquakes in 2021, 2022, and 2024 form a three-event trilogy
138 that has elevated seismic risk to the Tribe's highest hazard priority. In February 2026 the Tribe
139 conducted its first-ever hydrant flow test of all 16 hydrants on the Tish Non water system per
140 NFPA 291. Whitchurch Engineering documented six localized flooding sites in March 2024
141 (Project BRB2401), identifying systemic infrastructure maintenance governance failure as the
142 root cause, and the Bureau of Reclamation has funded infrastructure improvements under
143 Agreement R25AP00342.

144 This update identifies ten hazards, presents tribal-specific vulnerability data as primary (with
145 regional data as supplemental context, per FEMA's 2022 review guidance), documents the
146 status of all 15 mitigation actions from the 2021 plan, and establishes 26 mitigation actions for
147 the 2026–2031 cycle. The highest priorities include establishment of a Tribal Fire Program
148 (Priority 1 — framed as workforce development, cultural revitalization, and land healing),
149 reinstatement of the Bear River Police Department, development of an Emergency Resilience
150 Campus on the Singley Hill corridor adjacent to the Rancheria, secondary egress via Bowie
151 Road to Echo Lane, and execution of the approved but unspent FEMA Public Assistance
152 contract under FEMA-4692-DR.

153 This plan is a public document. Operationally sensitive details are maintained in the BRB
154 Emergency Operations Plan and are not reproduced here. Members of the Tribal community
155 and the public are invited to review this draft and provide comment to the Office of Emergency
156 Services before the plan is finalized for Tribal Council adoption and FEMA Region IX
157 submission.

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159 **Released for Public Comment on: 8/4/2026**

160 **Closed for Review on: 9/14/2026**

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163 PART ONE: INTRODUCTION

164 1.1 Purpose and Background

165 The purpose of this Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan is to identify the natural and human-caused
166 hazards that threaten the Bear River Band of the Rohnerville Rancheria, assess the Tribe's
167 vulnerability to those hazards, and establish a prioritized strategy of mitigation actions that
168 reduce long-term risk to life, property, the Tribal economy, and cultural resources. Hazard
169 mitigation is sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk — it is distinct from
170 preparedness, response, and recovery, though it strengthens all three.

171 This plan is an update to the Tribe's original THMP, adopted by Tribal Council on February 18,
172 2021 under Resolution No. 21-11 and approved by FEMA Region IX on March 30, 2022
173 following revisions in October 2021 and January 2022. As a plan update, this document
174 addresses the additional requirements of 44 CFR § 201.7(d)(3): changes in development,
175 progress on prior mitigation actions, and changes in priorities are documented throughout,
176 principally in Part Five.

177 1.2 Regulatory Basis

178 This plan is prepared under the following federal authorities:

- 179 • Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000), amending the Robert T. Stafford Disaster
180 Relief and Emergency Assistance Act
- 181 • 44 CFR § 201.7 — Tribal Mitigation Plans, establishing the criteria for FEMA approval of
182 tribal plans
- 183 • Sandy Recovery Improvement Act of 2013 (SRIA), which established federally
184 recognized tribes' authority to request Presidential disaster declarations directly,
185 affirming the government-to-government relationship
- 186 • Robert T. Stafford Act §§ 203, 404, and 406 — pre-disaster mitigation, Hazard Mitigation
187 Grant Program, and Public Assistance mitigation
- 188 • 2 CFR Parts 200 and 3002 — uniform administrative requirements for federal awards
- 189 • Executive Order 13175 — Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal
190 Governments

191 As a federally recognized sovereign nation, BRB engages with FEMA on a
192 government-to-government basis. This plan is submitted directly to FEMA Region IX and does
193 not require state review.

194 1.3 FEMA Mitigation Grant Programs

195 An approved THMP maintains the Tribe's eligibility for FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance,
196 including the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), Building Resilient Infrastructure and
197 Communities (BRIC), and Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA), as well as mitigation opportunities
198 within Public Assistance (PA Categories C–G). The Tribe has a Presidential Major Disaster
199 Declaration (FEMA-4692-DR) establishing direct HMGP eligibility, an active HMGP-funded
200 seismic assessment project, and an approved PA contract pending execution. BRB is actively
201 pursuing both HMGP and BRIC funding opportunities as of the date of this plan update.

202 1.4 Tribal Mitigation Vision and Mission

203 Mitigation Vision

204 To create a vibrant Tribal community that promotes safety through preventative planning,
205 training, and the implementation of strategies designed to avoid or mitigate potential risks to
206 Tribal citizens, Rancheria visitors, and Tribal assets — including those on the main Rancheria,
207 discontiguous Tribal lands, and ancestral territories where Tribal members gather.

208 Mitigation Mission

209 To protect the Tribal community and its resources through the establishment of an integrated
210 mitigation program that helps BRB prevent and reduce the incidence of injury and damage from
211 hazards, assert Tribal authority over public safety on Tribal trust lands, and build long-term
212 community resilience consistent with Tribal sovereignty and self-determination.

213 1.5 The Four Community Pillars

214 Every mitigation action in this plan advances one or more of four community pillars established
215 by the Tribe. Together with the guiding philosophy that healing the land heals the people, these
216 pillars are the organizing logic of the plan:

Pillar	Meaning in This Plan
Quality of Life	Protecting the health, safety, housing, and daily well-being of Tribal citizens, elders, children, and employees
Self-Sufficiency	Building Tribal capability to respond to and recover from emergencies without dependence on outside agencies whose response is delayed or uncertain
Sustainability	Investing in infrastructure, energy, and water systems that endure across generations and changing climate conditions
Cultural Awareness	Protecting ceremonial sites, cultural practices, language, and the Tribe's relationship with ancestral lands — recognizing that cultural restoration is itself mitigation

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218 1.6 Plan Goals

219 **Goal 1:** Preserve human life at BRB Rancheria and protect the health, safety, and well-being of
220 Tribal citizens, Tribal employees, and visitors to BRB Rancheria and Tribal lands.

221 **Goal 2:** Protect and safeguard BRB property, including buildings, water, electrical and other
222 utilities, equipment, land, cultural resources, and environmental resources.

223 **Goal 3:** Preserve and protect Tribal government and economic enterprises from interruption and
224 implement mitigation strategies that reduce the likelihood of long-term disruptions.

225 1.7 Plan Organization

226 Table 1-1: Plan Organization

Part	Title	Description
Part One	Introduction	Purpose, regulatory basis, grant programs, vision, mission, and goals
Part Two	Planning Process	Plan update process, committee membership, public participation, and agency coordination
Part Three	Community and Land Profile	Tribal history, lands, facilities, population, infrastructure, and public services
Part Four	Risk Assessment	Hazard identification, profiling, vulnerability assessment, and loss estimation
Part Five	Mitigation Strategy and Action Plan	Goals, objectives, and 26 mitigation actions with responsible parties and timelines
Part Six	Plan Maintenance	Monitoring, evaluation, and update procedures

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228 Supporting documentation is provided in the following appendices:

- 229 • Appendix A: Planning Process Documentation — meeting notes, sign-in sheets, and
- 230 planning timeline
- 231 • Appendix B: Community Hazard Mitigation Survey — instrument and results
- 232 • Appendix C: Tribal Stakeholder Outreach Documentation
- 233 • Appendix D: Mitigation Action Completion Report (MACR) Template
- 234 • Appendix E: Tribal Council Adoption Resolution
- 235 • Appendix F: Energy Emergency Plan
- 236 • Appendix G: Pet and Service Animal Emergency Plan
- 237 • Appendix H: Severe Weather Employee Training Module
- 238 • Appendix I: Pre-Storm Culvert and Drainage Inspection Protocol
- 239 • Appendix J: Flooding Engineering Documentation

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241 PART TWO: PLANNING PROCESS

242 2.1 Description of the Planning Process

243 To update this THMP, the Bear River Band of the Rohnerville Rancheria reconvened its Hazard
244 Mitigation Planning Committee and initiated a structured, phased planning process led by
245 Amanda Gonzales, Office of Emergency Services Manager, with support from Nicholas
246 Anderson, Office of Emergency Services Logistics Coordinator.

247 The planning process was designed to meet the requirements of 44 CFR § 201.7(b) and (c),
248 which require that the process: (1) include an opportunity for neighboring communities, local
249 and regional agencies, businesses, and other organizations to be involved; (2) include the
250 public; and (3) be conducted in a manner consistent with the government-to-government
251 relationship between the Tribe and federal agencies.

252 Table 2-1: Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee

Department	Role
Office of Emergency Services	Plan Lead / Coordinator
Tribal Administration	Committee Member
Human Resources	Committee Member
Information Technology	Committee Member
Grants Management	Committee Member
Facilities and Maintenance	Committee Member
Finance	Committee Member

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254 Meeting notes and sign-in sheets are maintained on file at the BRB Office of Emergency
255 Services ; the planning process, partner engagement, and schedule are documented in
256 Appendix A.

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264 2.2 Public Participation

265 As part of the public participation process for this plan update, the Office of Emergency Services
266 distributed a community hazard survey to Tribal citizens, Tribal government employees, and residents of
267 the planning area. Respondents rated their level of concern for eight hazards on a five-point scale,
268 identified hazards that have personally affected their households, ranked the community facilities and
269 infrastructure they considered most critical to protect, and assessed household preparedness, warning
270 system effectiveness, and evacuation readiness. Respondents were also invited to identify specific
271 hazardous locations and to suggest mitigation actions in their own words. The survey instrument and
272 complete response tabulation are provided in Appendix B.

273 Survey participation spanned enrolled Tribal members living on trust land, Tribal government employees,
274 and non-member residents of the planning area, with tenure in the planning area ranging from under five
275 years to more than twenty. Results were used to validate the hazard rankings developed by the THMP
276 Planning Team and directly informed the prioritization of mitigation actions in Part Five.

277 Community Hazard Concerns

278 Earthquake registered the highest community concern of any hazard, consistent with the Tribe's direct
279 experience of the December earthquake sequence of 2021, 2022, and 2024 and the damages sustained
280 across ten Tribal facilities under FEMA-4692-DR. Power outage ranked second — a notable result, as it
281 confirms that the community experiences energy disruption as a hazard in its own right rather than only
282 as a secondary effect, and it directly supports the priority placed on the Energy Emergency Plan
283 (Appendix F) and backup power actions in Part Five. Severe weather and landslide/erosion ranked third
284 at equivalent levels; elevated concern for landslide and erosion aligns with the slope and bank instability
285 documented in the Whitchurch Engineering assessment (BRB2401). Concern for drought and extreme
286 heat was comparatively low, consistent with the Rancheria's coastal climate.

Hazard	Average Concern Rating (1–5)	Typical Response Range	Rank
Earthquake	3.7	Very / Extremely	1
Power Outage	3.2	Moderately / Very	2
Severe Weather (Thunderstorms, High Winds, Hail)	3.0	Moderately	3 (tie)
Landslide / Erosion	3.0	Moderately	3 (tie)
Wildfire	2.8	Moderately	5
Flooding	2.4	Slightly / Moderately	6
Drought / Water Shortage	1.8	Slightly	7 (tie)
Extreme Heat	1.8	Slightly	7 (tie)

287 **Table 2-2. Community hazard concern ratings. Averages reflect all responses received for each**
288 **hazard; not every respondent rated every hazard.**

289 Hazards Experienced by the Community

290 Respondents were asked which hazards had personally affected their household or property in the past,
291 including loss of utilities, property damage, or evacuation. Earthquakes accounted for nearly half of all
292 reported impacts — every hazard experience profile but one included it — reinforcing its position as the

Tribe's defining hazard. Reported impacts from severe weather, flooding, and drought/water issues were distributed evenly behind it. No respondent reported a past wildfire impact, consistent with wildfire's moderate concern rating; wildfire nonetheless remains fully profiled in Part Four given regional fire history and the fuels conditions documented in the risk assessment.

Hazard	Reported Past Impacts
Earthquake	45%
Severe Weather (Wind / Storms)	18%
Flooding	18%
Drought / Water Issues	18%
Wildfire	0%

Table 2-3. Hazards reported by respondents as having personally affected their household or property, as a share of all reported impacts; respondents could select more than one hazard.

Critical Facilities and Infrastructure Priorities

Asked which community buildings and infrastructure are most critical to protect during a hazard event, respondents converged strongly on lifeline systems: water and wastewater treatment, power distribution, and major roadways and bridges together accounted for over half of all selections, with water/wastewater treatment appearing in every respondent's priorities. The Daycare/Youth Development Center ranked alongside roadways — a clear community statement that protection of children and youth facilities is a first-order priority. These results reinforce the infrastructure focus of the mitigation strategy and align with the lifeline vulnerabilities identified in the FY 2025 Stakeholder Preparedness Review.

Facility / Infrastructure	Share of Selections	Rank
Water / Wastewater Treatment Plants	22%	1
Power Lines / Power Distribution	19%	2
Major Roadways / Bridges	15%	3 (tie)
Daycare / Youth Development Center	15%	3 (tie)
Tribal Administrative Offices	7%	5 (tie)
Social Services Offices	7%	5 (tie)
Essential Businesses	7%	5 (tie)
Cultural / Historical Sites	4%	8 (tie)
Gaming Offices	4%	8 (tie)

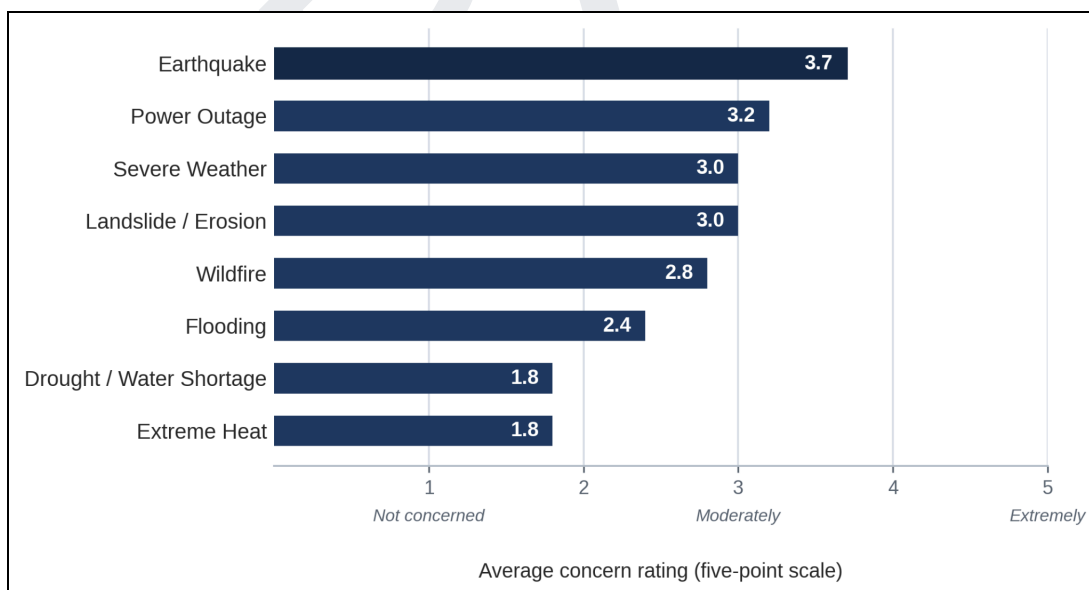
Table 2-4. Community facilities and infrastructure identified as most critical to protect, as a share of all selections.

311 What We Heard: Locations, Suggestions, and Readiness

312 The open-ended responses provided some of the most actionable input in the survey. Respondents
313 identified specific hazardous locations: mature bull pine trees along Singley Hill Road across from the
314 casino that shed large limbs in high winds; U.S. Highway 101 at Beatrice Hill; Fernbridge as a
315 flood-vulnerable crossing; and the single-access, one-way-in/one-way-out configuration of portions of the
316 Rancheria. The access concern directly corroborates the secondary egress route action in Part Five, and
317 the tree hazard reports support the vegetation management actions in the mitigation strategy.

318 Respondent suggestions for mitigation actions included tree-topping on Tribal home sites (with one
319 respondent specifically proposing pursuit of Stafford Act Section 404 Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
320 funding); backup power, water, and connectivity for critical functions; department-level and household
321 emergency plans and kits; designated protective location zones for use during disasters; sheltering
322 capacity with food, power, heat, and water for displaced persons; and an annual full-scale community
323 exercise paired with field medical training and certification, reflecting the extended emergency response
324 times characteristic of rural communities. Each of these suggestions was reviewed by the Planning Team
325 and is reflected in, or informed the prioritization of, the mitigation actions in Part Five.

326 On community readiness: most respondents rated the Tribe's warning systems (RAVE alerts, text, and
327 email) as effective or very effective in reaching them during emergencies, with one respondent reporting
328 the systems do not reach them effectively — a result that supports continued enrollment outreach under
329 the severe weather training program (Appendix H). Household preparedness self-ratings averaged the
330 midpoint of the scale, indicating meaningful room for improvement in household-level readiness.
331 Estimated household evacuation times divided evenly between under thirty minutes and thirty minutes to
332 one hour. Text alerts and email were the most common channels for receiving emergency information,
333 followed by word of mouth and social media. Every respondent expressed willingness or conditional
334 willingness to participate in future preparedness and mitigation training — a strong mandate for the
335 training and exercise actions in Part Five.



336 Figure 2-1: Average community concern rating by hazard, 2026 Community Hazard Mitigation Survey
337 (five-point scale; see Appendix B for survey instrument and full results).

338 2.3 Stakeholder and Intergovernmental Coordination

339 Stakeholder coordination for this update ran through the integrated 2025–2026 Tribal
340 emergency planning sequence. Development of the BRB Emergency Operations Plan (July
341 2025) directly engaged regional emergency management entities—including the Humboldt
342 County Office of Emergency Services, Loleta Fire Department, CAL FIRE / Fortuna Emergency
343 Command Center, and adjacent Tribal nations. Collaborative input from these regional
344 stakeholders is integrated across this THMP, alongside capability assessments from the 2025
345 SPR and 2026 THIRA. In addition, each government and agency listed below was notified of
346 this draft's availability and invited to comment during the public review period (August 4 –
347 September 4, 2026).

348 The Tribe maintains coordination relationships with the following governments and partner
349 agencies:

- 350 • **Neighboring Tribal Nations** — Wiyot Tribe, Blue Lake Rancheria, Cher-Ae Heights
351 Indian Community of the Trinidad Rancheria, Yurok Tribe, Hoopa Valley Tribe, and Karuk
352 Tribe; regional intertribal cooperation concerning shared hazards and mutual assistance.
- 353 • **Humboldt County Office of Emergency Services** — coordination for the operational
354 area, alerting systems, and mass care strategy; active EOP planning contributor.
- 355 • **Loleta Fire Department** — structural fire protection and current JHA; subject of
356 formalization and sovereignty documentation under Action 5.6.19.
- 357 • **CAL FIRE / Fortuna Emergency Command Center** — regional emergency dispatch
358 and command services; participant in the Tribal EOP cycle.
- 359 • **Bureau of Indian Affairs** — standing coordination regarding federal trust duties and
360 wildland fire protection on trust lands (Federal Responsibility Area).
- 361 • **Whitchurch Engineering, Inc.** — flooding infrastructure engineering and site-specific
362 assessments under Project BRB2401.
- 363 • **Bureau of Reclamation** — active infrastructure partnership established via Agreement
364 No. R25AP00342.
- 365 • **U.S. Army Corps of Engineers** — study and technical assistance project focused on
366 the Mattole Beach area and the Salmon Ceremony; produced the mapping series used
367 throughout this plan; two-day site visit May 6–7, 2026.

368 2.4 Integration with THIRA, SPR, and Other Tribal Planning

369 This THMP is one of three integrated documents in the Tribe's federal emergency planning
370 framework. The 2026 Tribal Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA)
371 establishes capability targets across standardized scenarios; the 2025 Stakeholder
372 Preparedness Review (SPR) measures current capability against those targets and identifies
373 gaps; and this THMP establishes the mitigation actions that close them. Capability gaps
374 identified in the SPR are cited directly in the mitigation action sheets in Part Five. The plan is
375 also integrated with the BRB Emergency Operations Plan (July 2025), which contains
376 operational detail intentionally excluded from this public document.

377 2.5 Review and Incorporation of Existing Plans, Studies, and Reports

378 The following documents were reviewed and incorporated into this update:

- 379 • BRB Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan (2021, FEMA approved 2022) and FEMA Region IX
380 Plan Review Tool (March 30, 2022) — all Opportunities for Improvement from FEMA's
381 review are addressed in this update

- 2026 BRB THIRA and 2025 BRB SPR executive summaries
- BRB Emergency Operations Plan (July 2025)
- Whitchurch Engineering Scoping Letter, Project No. BRB2401 (March 7, 2024) — six-site flooding assessment
- Bureau of Reclamation Agreement No. R25AP00342
- FEMA-4692-DR Public Assistance damage documentation (ten facilities)
- BRB Hydrant Flow Test Report (February 2026, NFPA 291)
- County of Humboldt Hazard Mitigation Plan and CAL FIRE Fire Hazard Severity Zone mapping (as supplemental regional context)

2.6 Government-to-Government Relationship

Consistent with the Sandy Recovery Improvement Act of 2013 and Executive Order 13175, BRB engages FEMA directly as a sovereign government. The Tribe's December 2022 Presidential Major Disaster Declaration (FEMA-4692-DR) was received directly, and this plan will be submitted directly to FEMA Region IX for review and approval. This plan asserts and documents Tribal jurisdictional authority over public safety on Tribal trust lands.

PART THREE: COMMUNITY AND LAND PROFILE

420

3.1 Overview

422 This section provides a
423 comprehensive profile of
424 the Bear River Band of
425 the Rohnerville
426 Rancheria, including its
427 history, governance,
428 demographics, land
429 holdings, critical
430 facilities, infrastructure,
431 and public services.
432 This information forms
433 the foundation for the
434 risk assessment in Part
435 Four and for the
436 mitigation actions in Part
437 Five.

438 Understanding the
439 community profile in the
440 context of BRB's history
441 is essential to
442 understanding why
443 current vulnerabilities
444 exist. The Tribe's history
445 of dispossession,
446 termination, and
447 restoration is not
448 background information
449 — it is direct causal
450 context for the
451 infrastructure gaps,
452 dispersed population,
453 and institutional capacity
454 constraints that define
455 BRB's current hazard
456 vulnerability.

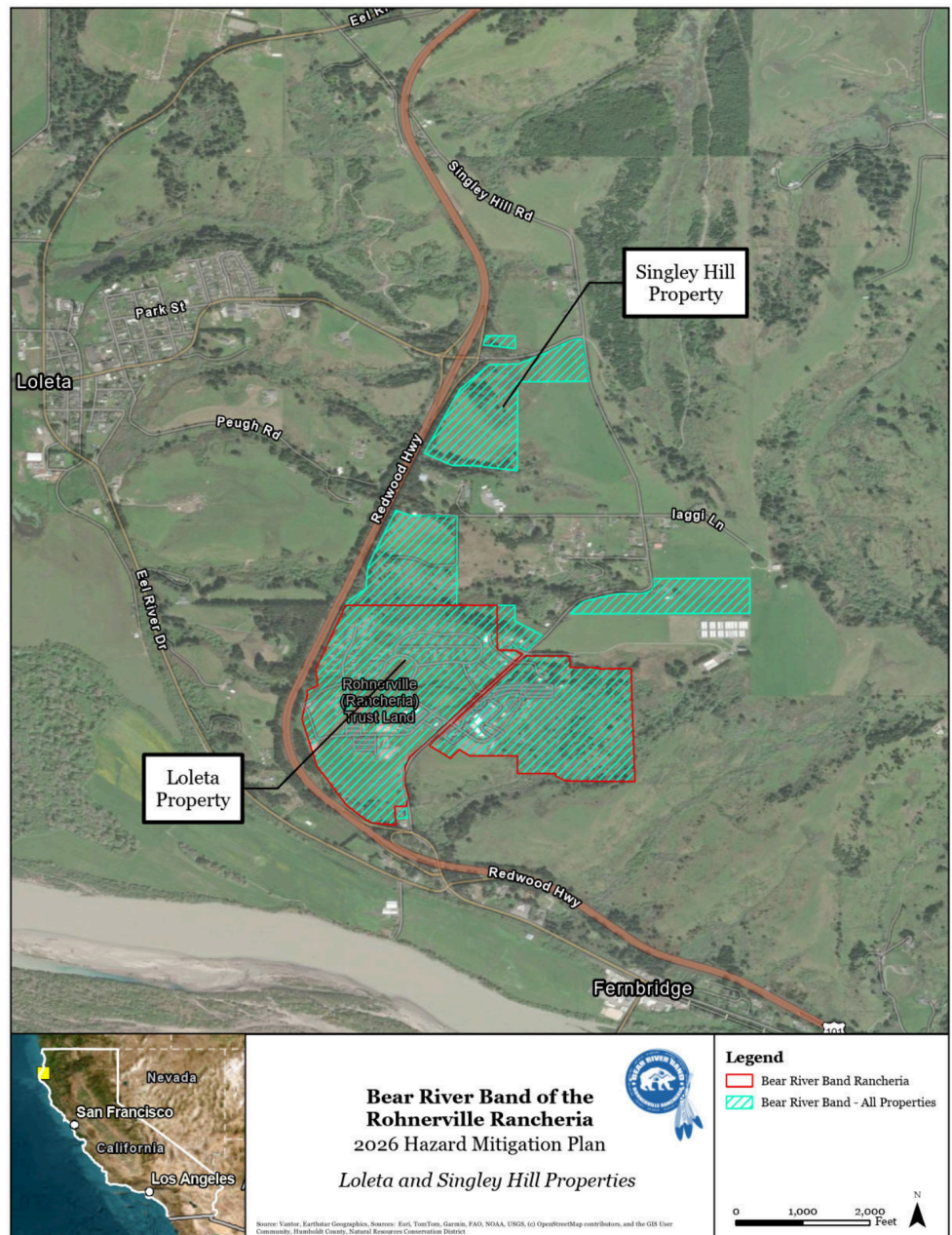
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462 **3.2 History and Connection to Land**

463 The Bear River Band of the Rohnerville Rancheria is a federation of Wiyot and Eel River, Bear
464 River, and Mattole peoples whose ancestors have inhabited what is now Humboldt County since
465 time immemorial. These peoples maintained — and continue to maintain — deep cultural,
466 spiritual, and ecological relationships with the rivers, forests, coastline, and lands of the region.
467 The Mattole River watershed, the Humboldt coast, and the territory surrounding the Eel River
468 are not simply geographic references in this plan; they are ancestral homelands central to Tribal
469 identity, ceremony, and the well-being of Tribal members today. The Tribe's present
470 demographic profile, geographic dispersal, and hazard vulnerabilities are direct consequences
471 of documented historical policies of violence, displacement, and cultural suppression. This
472 history is not background context. It is the foundation of this plan.

473 **The 1860 Coordinated Massacres and Aftermath**

474 Following the 1849 Gold Rush, settlers flooded the Humboldt Bay, Eel River, and Bear River
475 basins, seizing hunting grounds and converting indigenous lands into private ranches. On
476 February 26, 1860, a secret committee of settlers launched coordinated, simultaneous attacks
477 on Native villages at Table Bluff, Eel River, Bear River, and the Mattole Valley. The Indian Island
478 (Duluwat Island) massacre killed an estimated 80 to 250 Wiyot people — primarily women,
479 children, and elders — during a traditional World Renewal Ceremony. Survivors were marched
480 to Fort Humboldt, where nearly half died from starvation and disease. Approximately 450
481 survivors were forcibly marched to the Klamath River Reservation; when that reservation was
482 destroyed in the 1861–1862 floods, returning refugees were hunted and forcibly relocated to
483 Hoopa Valley, Smith River, and Round Valley. The Wiyot population, estimated at 1,500 to 2,000
484 in 1850, numbered only 100 by the 1900 U.S. Census.

485 **The Indian Boarding School Era**

486 From the late 1800s through the 1970s, the U.S. government institutionalized regional children
487 at facilities including the Hoopa Valley Boarding School, the Round Valley Indian School, the
488 Sherman Institute in Riverside, and the Chemawa Indian School in Salem, Oregon — hundreds
489 of miles from their families. The boarding school era directly caused the loss of fluent Wiyot and
490 Mattole language speakers and disrupted intergenerational cultural transmission. The forced
491 separation of children from their families created patterns of dispersal and institutional
492 involvement that continue to affect the Tribal community today, including the contemporary
493 foster care vulnerability addressed in this plan. The Bear River Band dedicates substantial
494 resources to cultural revitalization, Tribal language programs, and mental health initiatives to
495 address these intergenerational impacts, including through the BIA Living Languages Grant
496 Program.

497 **The 1958 Termination and the Tillie Hardwick Lawsuit**

498 In the 1950s, the U.S. government enacted the Termination Era policy, aiming to forcibly
499 assimilate Native Americans by dissolving their tribal status. Under the California Rancheria Act
500 of 1958, the government terminated 41 California Rancherias including the Rohnerville
501 Rancheria. Tribal communal lands were converted into private parcels subject to state taxation,
502 causing many impoverished families to lose their properties. Tribal members were stripped of
503 their legal recognition as Indians and rendered ineligible for federal health, education, and
504 housing services. Critically, the BIA terminated the Tribe without fulfilling mandatory promises to
505 upgrade infrastructure, water systems, and roads — a failure that contributed to the
506 infrastructure deficiencies that persist on the Rancheria today.

507 In 1979, Tillie Hardwick led a class-action lawsuit against the United States on behalf of 17
508 terminated rancherias, arguing that the BIA had unlawfully terminated the tribes without meeting
509 its infrastructure obligations. On July 19, 1983, the court approved a judgment restoring federal
510 recognition to the Bear River Band, restoring Tribal sovereignty, re-establishing individual Tribal
511 member rights to federal services, and enabling the rebuilding of the Tribal land base. The initial
512 60 acres of what is referred to as “the Old Rancheria” in Rohnerville - Fortuna CA, were
513 acquired in 1991 and taken into trust in 1994. An additional 113 acres were acquired in 2007
514 through the Fearrien Property transfer. Subsequent acquisitions have expanded the main
515 Rancheria to approximately 263 acres as of 2026, in Loleta CA.

516 **The Salmon Ceremony — Cultural Restoration and Ecological Stewardship**

517 The Bear River and Mattole peoples traditionally performed a Salmon Return Ceremony at the
518 mouth of the Mattole River — a sacred practice marking the return of salmon and maintaining
519 the spiritual and ecological relationship between the people and the watershed. The ceremony
520 was last fully performed around 1902–1903, before forced displacement made physical access
521 to the Mattole River estuary impossible, and its formal cultural framework dissolved in 1958
522 when termination destroyed the structural support needed to coordinate intergenerational
523 gatherings.

524 The ceremony remained dormant for over a century. Beginning approximately 2020, the Bear
525 River Band partnered with local conservationists from the Lost Coast League and the Mattole
526 Salmon Group to revitalize the ceremony, with community members welcoming Bear River
527 members back to the Mattole Beach area. The revived Salmon Ceremony is one of the most
528 significant cultural restoration efforts in modern BRB history. When this plan documents tsunami
529 and coastal risk at Mattole Beach, it is documenting risk to an irreplaceable cultural practice that
530 took 120 years to restore — which is why Mattole Beach protective actions carry weight in this
531 plan disproportionate to event frequency.

532 **3.3 Governance**

533 BRB is governed by an elected Tribal Council. Tribal government departments include
534 Administration, Education, Office of Emergency Services, Public Works and Facilities, Housing,
535 Social Services, Renewable Energy Department, Environmental and Natural Resources, Grants
536 Management, Finance, Human Resources, Information Technology, and cultural and language
537 programs. The Tribe's principal economic enterprise is the Bear River Casino Resort, whose
538 revenue funds Tribal government services — a structural fact reflected in the fuel rationing
539 hierarchy and continuity priorities in this plan.

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3.4 Tribal Lands

The Tribal planning area consists of the main Rancheria of approximately 263 acres near Loleta, together with discontinuous Tribal lands including parcels in the Singley Hill corridor adjacent to the Rancheria, the Petrolia area parcel, and ancestral gathering areas including Mattole Beach where Tribal members regularly gather for ceremony which approximately 1.5 hours drive over narrow, often single lane roads. Lands are held in a combination of federal trust and Tribal fee status, with active efforts to move additional fee parcels into trust. All figures in this plan label the planning area as the Rancheria Boundary.



► **PLACEHOLDER: Insert current parcel inventory table with acreage and trust/fee status for each parcel — Request sent to ENR 7/27/26**

587 3.5 Population and Vulnerable Populations

588 The Rancheria is home to a small, close-knit community on California's North Coast (Census
589 geography: Rohnerville (Rancheria) Trust Lands, CA; GEOID 2500000US3220). The Tribal
590 government sustains housing, social services, child care, health programs, and emergency
591 services, and operates one of the region's largest private employers.

592 The Tribal community extends well beyond the Rancheria boundary. On-Rancheria residential
593 population is concentrated in Tish Non Village, Basayo Village, and Bear Paws Lane, in
594 neighborhoods that include multigenerational households, elders, and young children, with
595 additional daily population at the Tribal Day Care, across the government campus, and among
596 the workforce and visitors at the Bear River Casino Resort. Tribal citizens also live dispersed
597 throughout Humboldt County — including Arcata, McKinleyville, and coastal tsunami hazard
598 zones — and across the continental United States. This dispersal is not a neutral demographic
599 fact: it is a direct legacy of the dispossession, termination, and displacement policies
600 documented in Section 3.2, and the Tribe accordingly treats reaching and protecting its
601 dispersed citizens as a matter of sovereignty and justice, not merely logistics.

602 Populations requiring specific planning consideration include: elders, including residents of elder
603 housing; households with access and functional needs (AFN); children in foster care
604 placements — a contemporary echo of the boarding school era, addressed in this plan through
605 a foster care emergency protocol; limited English proficiency (LEP) employees and community
606 members, a consideration reflected in the Tribe's alert and warning and workplace emergency
607 communication practices; residents of Bear Paws Lane (seven remaining units in an area facing
608 access constraints, with conversion and displacement planning underway); and day care and
609 youth program enrollees.

610 The community meets federal definitions of a disadvantaged population. The Rancheria and
611 surrounding area are identified as disadvantaged under the federal Climate and Economic
612 Justice Screening Tool, and the community experiences elevated social vulnerability across the
613 indicators most relevant to disaster outcomes: income constraints, housing concentration,
614 limited egress, and dependence on a small number of critical facilities. These conditions are not
615 incidental — they are the direct legacy of the policies documented in Section 3.2, which stripped
616 the Tribe of its land base and economic foundation for over a century. Mitigation investment on
617 the Rancheria therefore carries disproportionate protective value: a single hardened facility,
618 secured egress route, or resilient utility connection protects a far greater share of this
619 community than the same investment would elsewhere. This is the practical meaning of the
620 Tribe's guiding principle that healing the land heals the people.

621 Specific population figures, facility occupancies, and functional and access needs registries are
622 maintained by the responsible Tribal departments and in the BRB Emergency Operations Plan
623 (July 2025), consistent with this plan's practice of retaining operationally sensitive detail outside
624 the public document.

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629 3.6 Critical Facilities

630 Table 3-1: Critical Tribal Facilities

Facility	Function	Hazard Notes
Tribal Administration Office/Tish Non Community Center	Continuity of government, Community services; gathering	DR-4692-DR documented damage; sprinklered
Recreation Center	Designated emergency shelter (County MOU); animal sheltering ballfields	DR-4692-DR damage; generator and 30-day fuel identified as Priority action; no-stake astroturf restriction during Emergency use on Field
Bear River Casino Resort (incl. hotel tower)	Primary economic enterprise; large assembly, non congregate shelter - warming/cooling/clean air	Multi-story; no ladder apparatus in first-due area; reclaimed water fire system uncharacterized; active HMGP seismic assessment
The Venue / The Epicenter	Large-assembly event venues	Assembly occupancy; fire response gaps apply
Water Treatment Facility / Tish Non water system	Potable water	DR-4692-DR damage; single tank; ~45 min sustained fire flow
Wastewater Treatment Plant (upgraded)	Wastewater; reclaimed water source	Cyberattack (SCADA) exposure identified in THIRA
Pump and Play fuel station	Tribal fuel supply	Priority resupply agreement identified as mitigation action
Elders Village / Apartments	Elder and vulnerable resident housing	Served by hydrant H-10 (retest pending)
Basayo Village	Residential	Population figure pending
Youth Development Center / Day Care	Children's services	Reunification planning with school districts
Electronic notification sign - Deployable	Public alerting	Completed " <i>Pandemic Mitigation Action #2 - FY21 THMP</i> "

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632 ► **PLACEHOLDER: Update total insured replacement value of Tribal assets with current figures. Request**
633 **sent to TA 7/26/26**

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638 3.7 Transportation and Access

639 The main Rancheria is served by a single primary ingress/egress route via the Singley Hill
640 corridor connecting to US-101. This single-access condition is among the Tribe's most
641 consequential structural
642 vulnerabilities: any event
643 that blocks the route —
644 collision, slide, flooding,
645 wildfire, or seismic damage
646 — isolates the entire
647 community. The Singley Hill /
648 US-101 corridor is a
649 documented fatality corridor,
650 with five or more fatalities
651 per year in recent years. A
652 secondary egress route from
653 Bowie Road to Echo Lane
654 has been identified and is
655 developed as Mitigation
656 Action 5.6.22; preliminary
657 review indicates CEQA and
658 Clean Water Act Section 404
659 requirements given the
660 sloped, vegetated, and
661 seasonally wet terrain, with a
662 drainage culvert passing
663 beneath the highway. Bear
664 Paws Lane presents its own
665 access constraints for its
666 seven remaining residential
667 units

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674 3.8 Water Systems and Fire Protection Infrastructure

675 3.8.1 Tish Non Water System and February 2026 Hydrant Flow Test

676 In February 2026, the Tribe conducted its first-ever hydrant flow test of the Tish Non water
 677 system. Testing was conducted on 16 hydrants per NFPA 291 standards using a calibrated
 678 hydrant diffuser and single-hydrant methodology (one hydrant flowing, one capped with pitot
 679 gauge). All 16 hydrants were confirmed operational following corrections made during the
 680 testing process. Two hydrants — H-10 (Apartments area) and H-15 (265 Kiesner Road Parking
 681 Lot) — required maintenance corrections and are pending flow-rate confirmation retesting; both
 682 are confirmed flowing water.

683 **Table 3-2: Hydrant Flow Test Summary — Tish Non Side (February 2026)**

Hydrant	Location	Test Flow (GPM)	Fire Flow @ 20 PSI	Status
H-1	Top of Carroll	1,179	1,236	OK
H-2	65 Carroll Rd	1,468	2,619	OK
H-3	258 Carroll Rd	1,264	1,426	OK
H-4	323 Carroll Rd	1,382	2,843	OK
H-5	235 Bernard Rd	1,444	4,337	OK
H-6	325 Bernard Rd	1,444	3,443	OK
H-7	Bernard/Bowie Rd	1,444	2,662	OK
H-8	189 Bowie Rd	1,444	1,970	OK — threads tightened
H-9	End of Bowie	1,291	1,677	OK
H-10	Apartments	—	—	OK pending GPM
H-11	Bernard/Keisner Rd	1,222	2,342	OK
H-12	260 Kiesner Rd	1,179	1,733	OK
H-13	263 Kiesner Rd	1,236	1,677	OK
H-14	265 Kiesner Rd Roadway	1,236	7,107	OK
H-15	265 Kiesner Rd Parking Lot	—	—	OK pending GPM
H-16	120 Bowie Rd (ENR)	1,318	1,846	OK

684 *Source: BRB Office of Emergency Services Hydrant Test Report, February 2026. Prepared by*
 685 *Amanda Gonzales, OES Manager. Testing conducted per NFPA 291. Flow values represent*
 686 *single-hydrant test conditions.*

687 Water system tank capacity testing conducted concurrent with hydrant testing indicated
 688 approximately 45 minutes of sustained flow time before significant tank depletion, with the tank
 689 level dropping from approximately $\frac{1}{3}$ capacity during the test period. No backup water source
 690 has been identified for the Tish Non water system. Most major Tribal facilities, including the
 691 Community Center and residential buildings, are equipped with fire sprinkler systems, which
 692 reduce required suppression flow demand under normal conditions. Simultaneous multi-hydrant

693 demand — which a major fire event would require — remains untested and could reveal
694 pressure drop across the system.

695 3.8.2 Resort Reclaimed Water System

696 The Bear River Casino Resort and associated Resort enterprises are served by a separate
697 reclaimed water system drawing from the upgraded WWTP. The specifications, storage
698 capacity, and fire flow characteristics of the Resort water system have not been formally
699 assessed as of the date of this plan. This is the Tribe's primary economic asset and operates on
700 a fire suppression water system that has not been characterized is itself a finding of this plan,
701 addressed as Mitigation Action 5.6.11.

702 ► **PLACEHOLDER: Obtain WWTP reclaimed water system specifications (storage**
703 **capacity, pump ratings, distribution pressure, Resort-side hydrant locations) from**
704 **Public Works and Resort Facilities Management. Insert WWTP upgraded treatment**
705 **capacity in GPD.**

706 3.9 Public Safety Services

707 3.9.1 Law Enforcement

708 The Bear River Police Department is not currently active. Reinstatement of the department is a
709 Priority mitigation action (5.6.2), supported by the 2025 SPR which documents
710 law-enforcement-dependent capabilities at approximately 20 percent of target. Law enforcement
711 response currently depends on the Humboldt County Sheriff, with response times and
712 jurisdictional complexity on trust lands documented in Part Four.

713 ► **PLACEHOLDER: Confirm whether PD dissolution occurred by Council action or**
714 **administratively — Tribal Administration/Council**

715 3.9.2 Fire Protection

716 Structural fire protection is provided by the Loleta Fire Department, a volunteer department that
717 holds jurisdictional fire authority (JHA) for the Rancheria area without formal documented
718 agreement with the Tribe. Dispatch is provided through the Fortuna Emergency Command
719 Center, managed by CAL FIRE. Formalizing the JHA relationship, pursuing supplemental
720 coverage for large-assembly venues, and — centrally — establishing a Tribal Fire Program
721 (Action 5.6.1, Priority 1) address these gaps.

722 3.10 Emergency Operations and Alerting

723 The Tribe does not currently have a dedicated Emergency Operations Center; EOC functions
724 have operated on an ad hoc, multi-use basis from shared facilities, a model documented in this
725 update as unsustainable. The Emergency Resilience Campus (Action 5.6.3), planned for Tribal
726 land adjacent to the Rancheria on the Singley Hill corridor, is the foundational response to this
727 gap, with near-term secure connex-box supply storage (Action 5.6.3a) as a 90-day interim
728 measure. Public alerting is provided through RAVE Mobile enrollment and the electronic
729 notification sign at the Tish Non Village entrance (completed 2021 action). Alerting reach, LEP
730 notification capability, and enrollment rates are addressed in Part Five.

731 3.11 Cultural Resources

732 Cultural resources requiring protection in this plan include the Mattole Beach ceremonial
733 gathering area and the revived Salmon Ceremony; Tribal language programs; cultural and

734 ceremonial materials and regalia; and ancestral and archaeological sites within Tribal lands and
735 ancestral territory. Protection of cultural practice is treated in this plan as a mitigation outcome in
736 its own right under the Cultural Awareness pillar.

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738 PART FOUR: RISK ASSESSMENT

739 4.1 Methodology

740 This risk assessment identifies the hazards that can affect the Tribal planning area; describes
741 the type, location, and extent of each hazard; documents previous occurrences and the
742 probability of future events, including the effects of long-term changes in weather patterns; and
743 assesses impacts and vulnerability. Consistent with FEMA Region IX's 2022 review guidance,
744 tribal-specific data is presented as primary throughout this Part, with Humboldt County regional
745 data as supplemental context.

746 4.2 Climate Change as a Force Multiplier

747 Climate change is addressed in this plan not as a standalone hazard but as a force multiplier
748 that increases the probability, intensity, or consequence of nearly every profiled hazard: more
749 intense atmospheric river events driving flooding and severe weather; extended drought cycles
750 stressing the well-dependent water supply and salmon habitat; elevated wildfire conditions; sea
751 level rise and king tide interaction affecting coastal and low-lying areas; and increased
752 frequency of utility Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS) events.

753 PSPS Risk Designation and Utility Outage History

754 The Rancheria is not located within a CPUC High Fire-Threat District Tier 2 (Elevated) or Tier 3
755 (Extreme) area; local weather conditions at the Rancheria do not independently trigger Public
756 Safety Power Shutoff events. The Tribe's PSPS exposure is instead transmission-driven:
757 electricity reaches Humboldt County via transmission corridors along Highways 299 and 36 that
758 traverse high fire-threat terrain, and de-energization of those lines can interrupt power
759 countywide regardless of coastal conditions. This occurred twice in October 2019 (October 8–10
760 and October 26–29), when countywide PSPS events left the Rancheria and approximately
761 30,000 Humboldt County customers without power. In 2020, PG&E completed reconfiguration of
762 the Humboldt Bay Generating Station to operate in "island mode," energizing portions of the
763 county — including the Fortuna district serving the Rancheria — independently of the wider grid
764 during transmission-level events. No PSPS de-energization has affected the Rancheria since
765 the October 2019 events.

766 *Source: CPUC High Fire-Threat District Map, adopted January 19, 2018, pursuant to D.17-12-024*
767 *(revised March 2021); verified July 2026. The Rancheria is not located within an HFTD Tier 2 (Elevated)*
768 *or Tier 3 (Extreme) fire-threat area.*

769 PG&E outage records for the Eel River 1102 distribution circuit serving the Rancheria (January
770 2022 – June 2026) document 11 sustained unplanned outages totaling approximately 4,109
771 minutes (68.5 hours), none attributable to PSPS:

Date	Cause	Duration (min)	Customers Affected
1/3/2022	Third party	1,128	1,619
6/4/2022	Vegetation (transmission)	32	1,623

12/2/2022	Environmental — M6.4 earthquake (FEMA-4692-DR)	2,002	1,455
1/4/2023	Vegetation	146	1,530
3/27/2023	Vegetation	109	1,623
3/24/2024	Third party	30	1,631
12/5/2024	Environmental/external	222	1,591
12/13/2024	Equipment failure	20	1,577
1/4/2025	Vegetation	199	1,635
8/5/2025	Equipment failure	70	1,624
6/25/2026	Animal	151	1,627

772 The December 20, 2022 transmission-level outage began at 2:34 a.m., coinciding with the M6.4
773 Ferndale earthquake mainshock, and lasted approximately 33 hours — the longest interruption
774 in the record and a direct illustration of the earthquake–energy infrastructure cascade
775 addressed in the Energy Emergency Plan (Appendix F). Vegetation contact is the leading
776 recurring cause (4 of 11 events), consistent with the mitigation emphasis on vegetation
777 management and utility coordination.

778 **Current Drought Status (U.S. Drought Monitor, July 2026)**

779 As of July 2026, the Rancheria lies within the D0 (Abnormally Dry) classification on the U.S.
780 Drought Monitor. Approximately 34.9 percent of Humboldt County's population (46,935 people)
781 is within a designated drought area, with D1 (Moderate Drought) conditions present in the
782 county's northern coastal zone. January–June 2026 ranked as the 15th driest year-to-date
783 period in 132 years of record, 14.07 inches below normal precipitation — underscoring that
784 near-normal individual months (June 2026 ranked 49th wettest) can mask significant cumulative
785 deficit.

786 *Source: U.S. Drought Monitor (National Drought Mitigation Center, USDA, and NOAA), Humboldt County*
787 *conditions via drought.gov; precipitation rankings from NOAA National Centers for Environmental*
788 *Information. Data as of July 2026.*

789 **4.3 Hazard Summary and Priority Rankings**

790 **Table 4-1: BRB Hazard Priority Rankings — 2026 Update**

Priority	Hazard	Probability	Impact	Declared	Change from 2021
1	Earthquake	High	High — documented DR	Yes — FEMA-4692-DR	Elevated: three-event December trilogy; direct declaration
2	Pandemic / Public Health	Moderate	High — full closure	Federal/State COVID	Sustained: COVID-19 impacts fully documented

Priority	Hazard	Probability	Impact	Declared	Change from 2021
3	Fire / Wildfire	High	High — compounding gaps	No	Elevated: significant new vulnerabilities identified
4	Flooding (Localized)	Moderate-High	Moderate — active failure	No (BOR active)	Elevated: Whitchurch engineering; six sites documented
5	Climate Change / Severe Weather	High (increasing)	Moderate-High	No	Sustained: atmospheric river impacts documented
6	Drought / Water Shortage	Moderate	Moderate	No	Sustained: no current impacts; well-only dependency
7	Tsunami	Low-Moderate (Mattole Beach)	High if occurs	No	New: Mattole Beach; December 2024 tsunami alert
8	Transportation / Access	High — daily	High — 5+ fatalities/year	No	New: documented fatality corridor; single access route
9	Cyberattack	Moderate	High — \$3.65M exposure	No	New: THIRA ransomware scenario; WWTP at risk
10	Other Hazards	Low	Low-Moderate	No	Sustained

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4.4 Earthquake

Hazard Profile — Type, Location, Extent

The Rancheria lies within one of the most seismically active regions in the continental United States, near the Mendocino Triple Junction where the Cascadia Subduction Zone, San Andreas system, and Mendocino Fault meet. The planning area is subject to strong ground shaking, liquefaction in susceptible soils, landslide triggering, and — for a Cascadia event — near-field tsunami affecting coastal areas where Tribal members live and gather. Extent is characterized using moment magnitude and the Modified Mercalli Intensity (MMI) scale; the December 20, 2022 event produced strong to very strong shaking (MMI VII range) in the Rancheria area.

Table 4-2: Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale (abridged)

MMI	Shaking	Typical Effects
IV	Light	Felt indoors by many; windows and dishes rattle
V	Moderate	Felt by nearly all; some dishes and windows broken
VI	Strong	Felt by all; some heavy furniture moved; slight damage
VII	Very strong	Considerable damage in poorly built structures; slight-to-moderate in well-built
VIII	Severe	Considerable damage in ordinary buildings; partial collapse
IX+	Violent+	Significant damage even in well-designed structures

Previous Occurrences — The December Trilogy

The Tribe has experienced three significant December earthquakes in four years: December 2021, December 20, 2022, and December 2024. The December 20, 2022 magnitude 6.4 earthquake offshore of Ferndale caused documented damage across ten Tribal facilities — including the Tish Non Community Center, Recreation Center (the designated emergency shelter), Water Treatment Facility, and Resort facilities — and resulted in the Tribe's direct Presidential Major Disaster Declaration, FEMA-4692-DR. The December 2024 event additionally generated a tsunami alert affecting coastal areas where Tribal members live and gather.

Table 4-3: FEMA-4692-DR Public Assistance Project Worksheets — Confirmed Facility Damages

PW	Facility	FEMA Project No.	FEMA-Approved Damage Estimate (\$)
1	Parking Lot / RTW	714344	12,590.14
2	Water Treatment Facility	714343	13,287.42
3	Social Services Building	714426	31,660.86
4	Recreation Center (REC)	714425	11,572.37
5	Tobacco Traders	714434	15,000.00
6	Pump & Play	714433	20,343.03
7	Family Engagement Center (FEC)	714430	17,269.21

8	Gaming Office	714432	60,815.56
9	Tish Non Community Center	714429	70,703.19
10	Bear River Casino Resort	714342	323,842.95
	Subtotal — Facility Damages (PW 1–10)		577,084.73
11	Category Z — Direct Administrative Costs	826161	40,668.10
	Total — FEMA-Approved Estimates		617,752.83

823 Source: FEMA-4692-DR Public Assistance grant files, Bear River Band OES / Grants Administration. Amounts reflect
824 FEMA-approved damage estimates; project period of performance extends through March 8, 2027. An additional completed
825 Project Worksheet (Basayo Apartments, \$3,888.00) has been closed out. Cost-share detail is maintained in the Tribe's Public
826 Assistance grant records.

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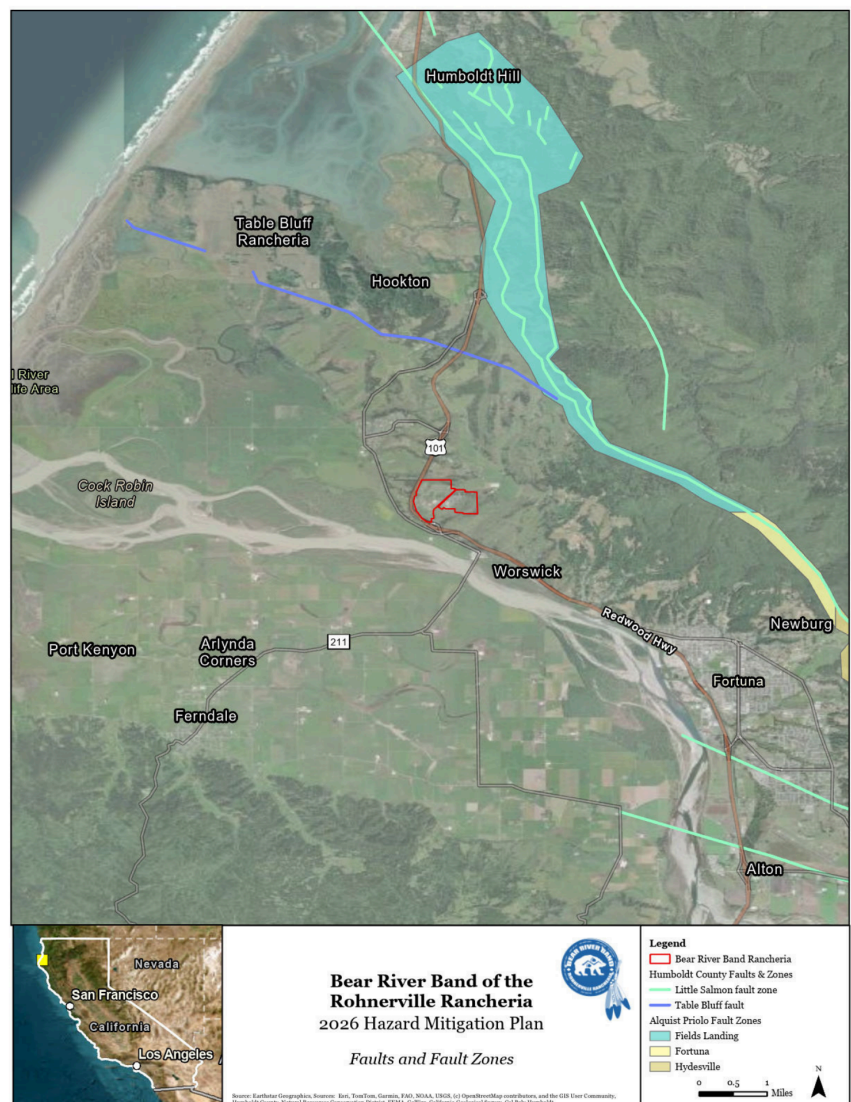
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830 The December 20, 2022 M6.4
831 earthquake resulted in the Tribe's
832 first Presidential disaster
833 declaration, FEMA-4692-DR.
834 Confirmed damages were
835 documented across ten Tribal
836 facilities through the FEMA Public
837 Assistance program, with
838 FEMA-approved estimates totaling
839 \$577,084.73 in facility damages
840 and \$617,752.83 including direct
841 administrative costs (Table 4-3).
842 Damages ranged from parking and
843 site infrastructure to the Water
844 Treatment Facility, Tish Non
845 Community Center, and the Bear
846 River Casino Resort — the facility
847 whose revenues sustain Tribal
848 government operations —
849 demonstrating that even moderate
850 structural damage distributed
851 across the government campus
852 carries compounding operational
853 and economic consequences for
854 the Tribe.

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Probability, Impacts, and Vulnerability

Probability of damaging seismic events is high; a full-margin Cascadia Subduction Zone rupture is the region's catastrophic planning scenario. Tribal vulnerability includes unreinforced and pre-code structures identified for assessment under the active HMGP-funded seismic assessment project, the multi-story Resort hotel tower (assessment in progress), water system components, and the compounding effect of single-route access if the Singley Hill corridor is damaged. The 2026 THIRA earthquake scenario establishes capability targets that current capabilities do not fully meet, per the 2025 SPR.

ACTIVE VULNERABILITY: The approved \$200,000 in FEMA Public Assistance funding for facilities damaged in DR-4692-DR remains unspent pending contract execution as of the date of this plan. Several facilities with documented earthquake damage have not been fully repaired, including the designated emergency shelter (Recreation Center). Contract execution is identified as Action 5.6.8 in Part Five.

900 4.5 Pandemic / Public Health Emergency

901 The COVID-19 pandemic caused full closure of Tribal government and enterprise operations,
902 documented revenue interruption to the enterprise that funds Tribal government services, and
903 sustained public health protective operations. The Tribe developed a Pandemic Response Plan
904 (completed 2021 mitigation action) which is carried forward for maintenance and update as
905 Action 5.6.23. Probability of future pandemic or public health emergency is moderate; impact
906 severity is high, given the Tribe's dependence on a single large-assembly enterprise for
907 government revenue.

908 ► **PLACEHOLDER: Insert COVID-19 closure dates, duration, and federal assistance**
909 **amounts (Finance / Resort).**

910 4.6 Fire and Wildfire

911 Hazard Profile — Type, Location, and Extent

912 Under CAL FIRE's updated 2026 Fire Hazard Severity Zone (FHSZ) maps, lands immediately
913 surrounding and adjoining the Rancheria are classified as Moderate. The Rancheria itself
914 carries no FHSZ designation — not because hazard is absent, but because trust lands are
915 Federal Responsibility Area, outside the State and Local Responsibility Areas that CAL FIRE's
916 FHSZ program maps. Because fuels, topography, and weather are continuous across the trust
917 land boundary, the Tribe treats the surrounding Moderate classification as the effective fire
918 hazard baseline for planning purposes. The mapping gap is itself a planning consideration:
919 hazard designations that drive building standards, defensible space enforcement, and mitigation
920 funding eligibility do not automatically extend to trust lands — reinforcing the importance of
921 Tribally led wildfire mitigation, including the Tribal Fire Program (Action 5.6.1).

922 The fire environment surrounding the Rancheria is mixed: grassy hillsides and brush, on and
923 adjacent to Tribal land, transitioning to continuous timber to the east and south — the terrain
924 carrying the Moderate classification that surrounds the Rancheria on three sides. Mature bull
925 pines along the Singley Hill corridor, identified by survey respondents as an existing hazard,
926 stand within reach of structures and the Tribe's single access road. Critically, the Rancheria lies
927 directly adjacent to U.S. Highway 101, one of the most heavily trafficked corridors on the North
928 Coast. Roadside ignition — vehicle fires, dragging chains and equipment, hot catalytic
929 converters over dry grass, and discarded smoking materials — is a well-documented wildfire
930 cause along major highways, and the 101 corridor places a continuous ignition source at the
931 base of the grassy slopes below Tribal homes and facilities. Extent is best expressed by fire
932 behavior potential: a wind-driven grass or brush fire starting at the highway shoulder or in the
933 Singley Hill corridor could reach structures and sever the sole egress route within the first
934 burning period, well inside the Loleta Fire Department's documented 20-plus-minute response
935 time. The Rancheria's exposure is therefore characterized less by acreage at risk than by the
936 coincidence of fuels, slope, a continuous roadside ignition source, and the single-access
937 configuration at the same location.

938 While no wildfires have directly impacted the Rancheria since the last plan cycle, the Tribe has
939 identified a set of compounding structural fire protection vulnerabilities that collectively represent
940 a significant life safety concern, particularly given recent facility expansions and increased
941 occupancy.

942 COMPOUNDING VULNERABILITY:

943 The following fire protection gaps exist simultaneously at BRB Rancheria: (1) 20+ minute
944 documented response times; (2) no ladder apparatus for the multi-story Resort hotel; (3)
945 approximately 45 minutes of sustained fire flow before tank depletion; (4) Resort water system
946 fire flow uncharacterized; (5) JHA held by a volunteer department without formal agreement; (6)
947 no Tribal fire program; (7) single ingress/egress route. A major fire event at The Venue or Resort
948 during a large event would activate all of these vulnerabilities simultaneously.

949 Previous Occurrences and Regional Wildfire History

950 According to CAL
951 FIRE data, 634
952 wildfires burned in
953 Humboldt County
954 between 1910 and
955 2017, averaging
956 approximately two
957 fires per year with a
958 historical range of 0
959 to 17 fires annually.
960 Approximately 63
961 percent of wildfires in
962 Humboldt County
963 are caused by
964 human activity, with
965 electrical equipment
966 including power lines
967 and transformers a
968 frequent ignition
969 source. The 2020
970 August Complex fire
971 burned over
972 1,000,000 acres
973 including portions of
974 Humboldt County;
975 while the main
976 Rancheria was not
977 directly threatened,
978 smoke impacts and
979 the potential for
980 power infrastructure
981 ignition were
982 significant concerns.

983 The 2020 fire season
984 also directly
985 engaged Tribal
986 resources: beginning
987 September 11, 2020, the Tribe operated an evacuation shelter at the Bear River Recreation
988 Center for regional fire evacuees, without regard to tribal affiliation (see Section 4.14).



989 Probability

990 Probability of a wildfire directly affecting the Rancheria is moderate and rising. Humboldt
991 County's human-caused ignition share — approximately 63 percent — must be read against the
992 Rancheria's setting: a continuously trafficked federal highway at its doorstep, overhead electrical
993 infrastructure serving the Rancheria and Resort, and seasonal grass cure on adjacent slopes
994 each summer and fall. The absence of a wildfire on Rancheria lands during the planning period
995 reflects favorable coastal conditions, not the absence of exposure — the ignition sources are
996 permanent; only the receptive fuel conditions vary by season and year. Climate projections
997 increase probability over the planning period through extended dry seasons and deepening fuel
998 moisture stress, conditions that reach even the coastal zone in drought years (Section 4.9).

999 Impacts and Vulnerability

1000 Impacts of a wildfire event would extend well beyond structure loss. Smoke is the demonstrated
1001 impact pathway: the 2020 fire season brought sustained hazardous air quality to the region,
1002 affecting elders, children, and residents with respiratory conditions. A fire in the Singley Hill or
1003 Highway 101 corridor would simultaneously threaten homes, compromise the only egress route,
1004 and endanger the Resort — the enterprise funding Tribal government operations — while
1005 cultural sites and gathering places on and near Tribal land are irreplaceable in a way structure
1006 valuation cannot capture. Vulnerability concentrates in the same singularities identified in
1007 Section 4.15: one road out, one water tank, approximately 45 minutes of fire flow, and no Tribal
1008 fire program — precisely the gaps Actions 5.6.1, 5.6.4, and 5.6.22 address.

1009 Fire Flow Baseline

1010 The February 2026 hydrant flow test (Section 3.8.1) established the fire suppression baseline:
1011 approximately 45 minutes of sustained flow before significant tank depletion, no identified
1012 backup water source for the Tish Non system, and an uncharacterized Resort reclaimed water
1013 system. Sprinkler coverage in major facilities reduces demand for single-structure fires; a major
1014 or multi-structure event would exceed the documented capacity, particularly if Loleta FD
1015 response is delayed beyond its documented 20-minute time.

1016 The Tribal Fire Program (Action 5.6.1) is this plan's Priority 1 mitigation action. Its priority
1017 reflects not only suppression capability but the pillars themselves: workforce development for
1018 Tribal members, cultural fire practice and land stewardship, and assertion of Tribal authority
1019 over public safety on trust lands. Healing the land heals the people — and returning fire to its
1020 proper cultural and ecological role on Tribal land is central to that healing.

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1025 4.7 Flooding (Localized and Riverine)

1026 Hazard Profile

1027 Flood risk at BRB has two distinct components. Regional riverine flooding is associated with the
1028 Eel River system and atmospheric river events, with king tide interaction affecting low-lying
1029 areas. Localized flooding on the Rancheria itself is now engineering-documented: Whitchurch
1030 Engineering, Inc. (Jeffrey Laikam, PE, RCE #68586) conducted initial flooding inspections under
1031 Project No. BRB2401, documented in a scoping letter dated March 7, 2024, identifying six
1032 distinct flooding sites on Tribal lands.

1033 Critically, the Whitchurch assessment identified systemic infrastructure maintenance
1034 governance failure — the absence of an assigned owner and inspection cycle for culverts and
1035 drainage infrastructure — as a root cause common to the six sites. This plan corrects that
1036 governance gap directly: the Pre-Storm Culvert and Drainage Inspection Protocol (Appendix I)
1037 assigns annual September inspection responsibility to Public Works and Facilities, with OES
1038 receiving the annual report and holding escalation authority for deferred maintenance.

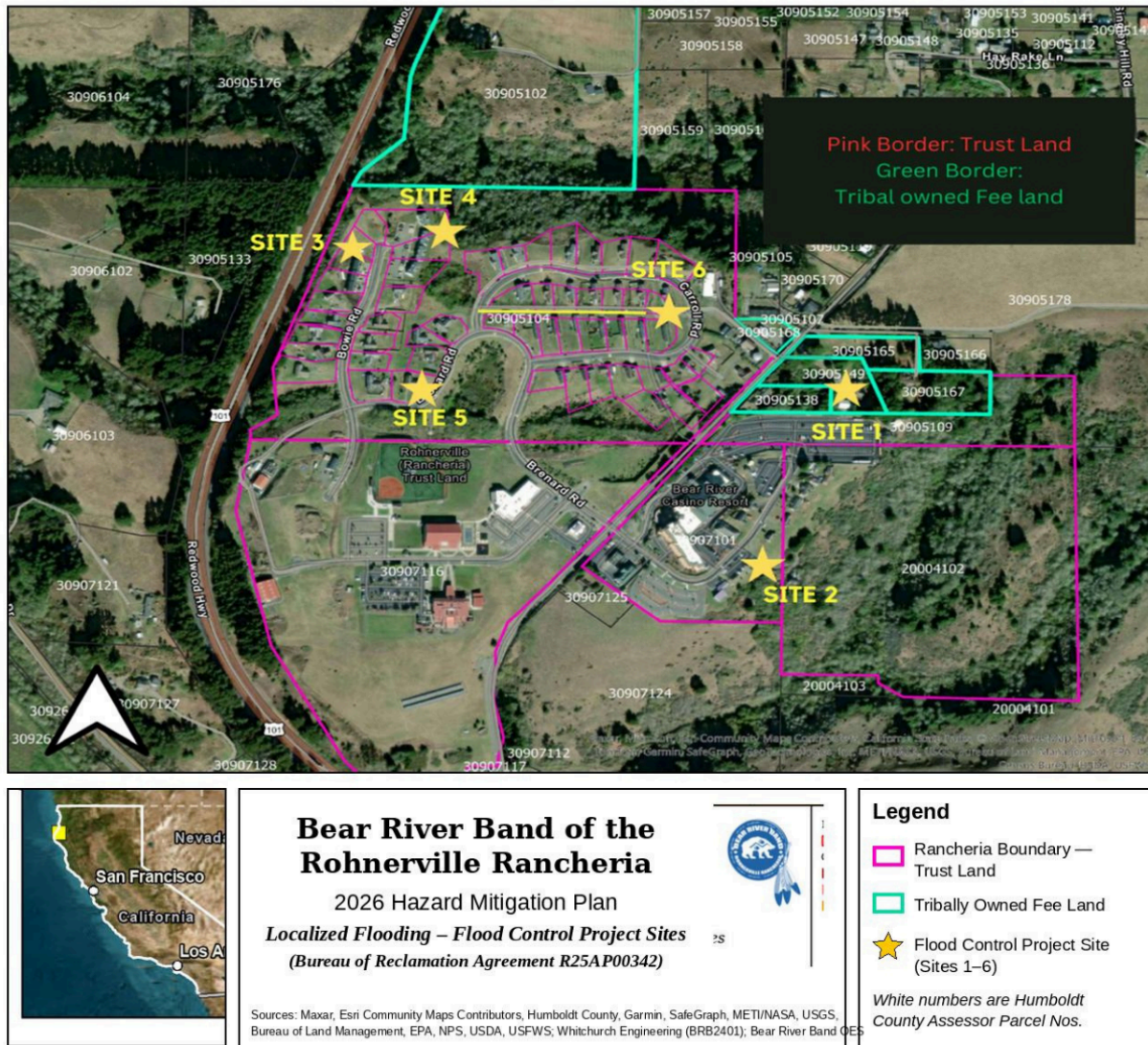
1039 **Table 4-3: Whitchurch Engineering BRB2401 — Documented Flooding Sites (March 2024)**

Site	Condition Documented	Status
Site 1	Gravel access road floods where a headwall (with a likely buried culvert, inlet inaccessible) receives runoff from a degraded uphill stone-lined swale. The poorly infiltrating hillside adds runoff; uphill soils become saturated or under standing water	BOR R25AP00342 - Under Design. Construction FY 26. \$200,000 change order requiring funding
Site 2	The gaming office, southeast of the casino, predates the uphill parking lot to the northeast; runoff from the lot's asphalt now sheets across the lawn and ponds against the building's foundation and siding.	BOR R25AP00342 - Under Design. Construction FY 26. \$200,000 change order requiring funding
Site 3	Townhome runoff between Highway 101 and Bowie Road drains via curb cuts and three swales to a rear retention area. Two swales are overgrown and likely unlined; grading to the swale inlets is poorly sloped and doesn't drain positively.	BOR R25AP00342 - Under Design. Construction FY 26. \$200,000 change order requiring funding
Site 4	A bermed wetland east of the parcel pushes outflow toward the buildings; the existing French drain diverts it but runs constantly, and soils behind it stay saturated. Downspouts add significant non-infiltrating water.	BOR R25AP00342 - Under Design. Construction FY 26. \$200,000 change order requiring funding
Site 5	The residence at 352 Brenard Way sits downhill of its driveway and hillside, flooding the garage; the existing drain line hasn't prevented saturation around the building, which is flat-graded to the foundation.	BOR R25AP00342 - Under Design. Construction FY 26. \$200,000 change order requiring funding
Site 6	The alley's drainage system between the east and west ends of Carroll Road has broadly failed: the swale is overgrown and soil-filled, all culverts are silted in, and south-side building drain pipes are silted, possibly broken, undersized and not installed per plans.	BOR R25AP00342 - Under Design. Construction FY 26. \$200,000 change order requiring funding

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1042 Previous occurrences include recurring seasonal flooding at the six documented sites, culvert
 1043 overflow events, and flooding of the gaming office (a former Tribal residential structure). The
 1044 probability of continued localized flooding is moderate-to-high until infrastructure improvements
 1045 and the inspection governance protocol are fully implemented; atmospheric river intensification
 1046 increases both probability and consequence over the planning period. Infrastructure
 1047 improvements at the documented sites are funded under Bureau of Reclamation Agreement No.
 1048 R25AP00342 and are in design development (see Part 5, Mitigation Action #11).



1049

1050 **Access and functional needs (AFN) households are present in the localized flood-affected**
 1051 **area, including subgrade residential structures. Flooding at these sites is a life-safety issue,**
 1052 **not only a property issue.**

1053

1054 **4.8 Severe Weather and Climate Change**

1055 Atmospheric river storms deliver some of the highest rainfall totals in California to the region,
1056 producing high wind, sustained heavy rain, flooding, slides, and extended power outages,
1057 including PG&E Public Safety Power Shutoff events. Severe weather is a high-probability
1058 annual occurrence with moderate-to-high impact, and climate change is increasing both
1059 frequency and intensity. Mitigation is addressed through the Energy Emergency Plan (Appendix
1060 F), generator and fuel actions (5.6.5, 5.6.15), the severe weather training module (Appendix H),
1061 and the culvert inspection protocol (Appendix I).

1062 **4.9 Drought and Water Shortage**

1063 Drought classification follows the U.S. Drought Monitor scale from None through D0
1064 (Abnormally Dry), D1 (Moderate), D2 (Severe), D3 (Extreme), and D4 (Exceptional Drought).
1065 The Tribal water supply is entirely groundwater-well dependent with no identified backup source,
1066 making extended drought a direct water security threat even absent current impacts. Drought
1067 also directly threatens Mattole River salmon habitat — and with it the cultural practice the
1068 Salmon Ceremony restored. A Drought Contingency Plan is carried forward as Action 5.6.21.

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1085 4.10 Tsunami and Coastal Hazards

1086 The Mattole Beach ceremonial gathering area is directly exposed to both distant-source and
1087 near-field tsunami. A near-field Cascadia event could provide only minutes of natural warning
1088 (strong ground
1089 shaking) before
1090 wave arrival,
1091 with no
1092 engineered
1093 warning
1094 infrastructure at
1095 the beach. The
1096 December 2024
1097 earthquake
1098 generated a
1099 tsunami alert
1100 affecting the
1101 coastal zone.
1102 Tribal members
1103 also reside in
1104 mapped coastal
1105 tsunami zones
1106 off-Rancheria.
1107 Because the
1108 revived Salmon
1109 Ceremony
1110 gathers the
1111 community at
1112 the shoreline,
1113 this hazard
1114 directly
1115 threatens both
1116 lives and an
1117 irreplaceable
1118 cultural practice;
1119 the Mattole
1120 Beach
1121 Emergency
1122 Protocol is
1123 Action 5.6.7,
1124 with the
1125 ceremonial site
1126 evacuation and
1127 warning plan as
1128 Action 5.6.20.
1129 The biannual
1130 frequency of
1131 gatherings
1132 places Mattole Beach actions below daily-exposure actions in priority order, while their cultural
1133 stakes keep them within the plan's core priorities.



1135

1136 4.11 Transportation and Access Hazards

1137 The Singley Hill / US-101 corridor is a documented fatality corridor with five or more fatalities
1138 per year, and it is the
1139 Rancheria's only
1140 ingress/egress route.
1141 Daily probability of
1142 disruptive incidents is
1143 high. A single event —
1144 major collision, slide,
1145 flood, fire, or seismic
1146 damage — can
1147 simultaneously isolate
1148 the community and
1149 block emergency
1150 response in both
1151 directions. This
1152 hazard interacts with
1153 nearly every other
1154 hazard in this Part.
1155 Mitigation actions:
1156 Singley Hill corridor
1157 and secondary egress
1158 development (5.6.4),
1159 Bowie Road to Echo
1160 Lane secondary
1161 egress (5.6.22), and
1162 US-101 interchange
1163 safety improvements
1164 (5.6.4 component).

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1177 4.12 Cyberattack

1178 The 2026 THIRA ransomware scenario documents an estimated \$3.65 million exposure across
1179 Tribal government and enterprise systems. Specific vulnerabilities include the casino gaming
1180 network, Tribal administrative IT, dependence on RAVE Mobile for public alerting, and industrial
1181 control (SCADA) systems at the upgraded Wastewater Treatment Plant. A successful attack on
1182 the WWTP would convert a cyber incident into a public health and environmental incident.
1183 Formalization of the Cybersecurity Incident Response Plan is Action 5.6.16. Operational
1184 security detail is maintained in the EOP and excluded from this public document.

1185 4.13 Other Hazards

1186 Additional hazards profiled at lower priority include: landslide and slope erosion (Bear Creek
1187 bank erosion documented under the Whitchurch scope; slope hazards adjacent to the
1188 Rancheria); hazardous materials incidents along the US-101 corridor; civil unrest or active
1189 threat associated with large-assembly enterprise operations (Action 5.6.26 maintains annual
1190 exercises); and energy shortage / extended utility outage (addressed by Appendix F and the
1191 microgrid pathway, Action 5.6.24).

1192 4.14 Tribal Capability Assessment

1193 Pursuant to 44 CFR § 201.7(c)(3), this section evaluates the Tribe's pre- and post-disaster
1194 hazard management capabilities. Existing capabilities include: the Office of Emergency Services
1195 with dedicated Manager and Logistics Coordinator; the Emergency Operations Plan (July 2025);
1196 the THIRA/SPR assessment cycle; a Grants Management office administering federal awards
1197 under 2 CFR 200; the Recreation Center shelter MOU with Humboldt County; RAVE Mobile
1198 alerting; completed Pandemic Response Plan; Great ShakeOut participation two consecutive
1199 years; the Renewable Energy Coordinator position; and demonstrated direct federal disaster
1200 management under FEMA-4692-DR.

1201 Demonstrated sheltering capability. The Tribe's sheltering capability is proven, not theoretical.
1202 On September 11, 2020, during California's historic wildfire season, the Tribe opened the Bear
1203 River Recreation Center as an evacuation shelter for community members displaced by regional
1204 fires, without regard to tribal affiliation. The operation provided four separated areas for larger
1205 families and socially distanced individual accommodations for up to 45 people, with adjacent
1206 outdoor space for tent camping and vehicle parking. The Tribe supplied hot and cold meals,
1207 cots, bedding, water, restrooms, showers, and COVID-19 protective measures — a congregate
1208 sheltering operation run under active pandemic protocols, demonstrating the capability to
1209 manage compounding hazards simultaneously. (Source: Bear River Band press release,
1210 September 11, 2020, via Lost Coast Outpost.)

1211 Capability gaps documented in the 2025 SPR and addressed by this plan include:
1212 law-enforcement-dependent capabilities at approximately 20 percent of target (no active PD); no
1213 Tribal fire program and no formalized JHA; no dedicated EOC; supply storage vulnerability
1214 (shared warehouse with theft and pest exposure); animal sheltering capability at 20 animals
1215 against a THIRA target of 50–200; foster care roster access protocol unresolved with Social
1216 Services; and the unexecuted PA contract. Tribal development regulation on trust lands includes
1217 CBC seismic standards for new construction (contractually required since January 1, 2022, with
1218 The Venue constructed to current code), with a BRIC code plus-up application extending
1219 land-use and code capabilities.

1220 4.15 Overall Vulnerability Summary and Loss Estimation

1221 Across all hazards, the Tribe's defining vulnerability pattern is concentration and singularity: a
1222 single access road, a single water tank, a single revenue enterprise, a single shared shelter
1223 facility, and singular cultural sites. Mitigation strategy in Part Five is accordingly organized
1224 around redundancy, Tribal self-sufficiency, and governance clarity. Structure-level loss
1225 estimation is anchored by documented DR-4692-DR damages and insured replacement values.

1226 ► **PLACEHOLDER: Insert updated total insured asset value and per-hazard loss**
1227 **estimation table once Finance provides current replacement values. Request sent to**
1228 **TA Office 7/27/26**

1229

DRAFT

1230 PART FIVE: MITIGATION STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN

1231 5.1 Strategy Framework

1232 The mitigation strategy is built on the four community pillars — Quality of Life, Self-Sufficiency,
1233 Sustainability, and Cultural Awareness — and the guiding philosophy that healing the land heals
1234 the people. The mitigation actions in this plan are conceived not as isolated projects, but as
1235 components of a unified vision for a Tribal community that is prepared, self-determined, and
1236 whole. Prioritization reflects Tribal values and institutional goals — workforce development and
1237 cultural healing are legitimate priority drivers — in addition to hazard probability and severity.

1238 5.2 Regulatory Framework

Authority	Application in This Plan
44 CFR § 201.7	Tribal plan criteria; update requirements at § 201.7(d)(3)
DMA 2000 / Stafford Act § 203	Pre-disaster mitigation authority
Stafford Act § 404 (HMGP)	Post-declaration mitigation funding; active seismic assessment project
Stafford Act § 406 (PA C–G)	Mitigation within Public Assistance repairs; DR-4692-DR contract (Action 5.6.8)
Sandy Recovery Improvement Act 2013	Direct tribal declaration authority; government-to-government submission
2 CFR Parts 200 / 3002	Federal award administration standards; assurances in Part Six
Executive Order 13175	Tribal consultation and coordination

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1240 5.3 Status of 2021 THMP Mitigation Actions

1241 44 CFR § 201.7(d)(3) requires the updated plan to document the status of actions from the
1242 previous plan, describe progress in mitigation efforts, and reflect changes in priorities. The
1243 following table summarizes each of the 15 actions from the 2021 THMP and its disposition in
1244 this update.

1245 Table 5-1: Status of 2021 THMP Mitigation Actions

#	2021 Action	Status	Disposition in This Plan
1	Develop Pandemic Response Plan	Completed	Plan on file; carried forward for update as Action 5.6.23
2	Install electronic emergency notification sign at Tish Non Village entrance	Completed	Documented as completed; RAVE integration under Action 5.6.9; see 5.6.18
3	New buildings meet CBC seismic standards	In Progress	Ongoing contractual requirement; The Venue built to current code; BRIC code plus-up; carried forward under Actions 5.6.1 / 5.6.6

#	2021 Action	Status	Disposition in This Plan
4	Review/retrofit critical buildings for earthquake safety	In Progress	DR-4692-DR documented damages; BRIC and PA addressing; carried forward as Actions 5.6.6 and 5.6.8
5	Earthquake preparedness in employee training	Ongoing	Great ShakeOut participation two consecutive years; carried forward as Action 5.6.17
6	Fire/wildfire preparedness in employee training	Ongoing	PR completed; cultural fire being pursued; JHA complications noted; carried forward as Actions 5.6.1 and 5.6.19
7	Resort/Community Center as evacuation/command center	In Progress	Multi-use model not sustainable; independent EOC identified as priority; carried forward as Action 5.6.3 (Emergency Resilience Campus)
8	Voluntary safety personnel evaluated/trained	Partial	Training occurred; volunteer availability gap (family/work obligations) documented; carried forward as Action 5.6.17
9	Funding applied for microgrid/electrical resilience	In Progress	Renewable Energy Coordinator established; carried forward as Action 5.6.24
10	Funding applied for Drought Contingency Plan	In Progress	Funding being pursued; carried forward as Action 5.6.21
11	Pre-Flood Hazard Reduction Plan developed	Not Developed	BOR R25AP00342 addresses primary vulnerability; carried forward as Action 5.6.12
12	Severe weather preparedness in employee training	Not Developed	Carried forward as Action 5.6.17; training module drafted (Appendix H)
13	Disaster supply kits purchased	Partial	Purchased multiple times; storage vulnerability (shared warehouse, theft/pest risk); carried forward as Action 5.6.3a (dedicated secure storage)
14	Funding applied for Energy Emergency Plan	Not Developed	No application submitted; carried forward as Actions 5.6.3 and 5.6.5; Energy Emergency Plan drafted (Appendix F)
15	Pet and Service Animal Emergency Plan developed	Not Developed	Red Cross now requires animal shelter accounting; SPR shows 10% capability; carried forward as Action 5.6.13; plan drafted (Appendix G)

1246

1247 *Per FEMA 2022 review note (Element C-4): responsible parties are identified for every action in this*
1248 *update, including the two 2021 actions previously lacking assignment.*

1249 5.4 Prioritization Criteria

1250 Actions are prioritized using three weighted criteria: (1) life safety and hazard consequence
1251 reduction; (2) advancement of the four community pillars, including workforce development,
1252 sovereignty, and cultural healing; and (3) implementation feasibility, including funding availability
1253 and shovel-readiness. Consistent with FEMA guidance, timelines are expressed in general
1254 terms (anticipated start year and duration) rather than fixed dates.

1255 5.5 Goals and Objectives

1256 The three plan goals (Section 1.6) are implemented through objectives spanning: life safety and
1257 alerting; fire protection and Tribal fire capability; law enforcement reinstatement; emergency
1258 facility and supply infrastructure; access and egress redundancy; water security and fire flow;
1259 energy resilience; flood infrastructure and maintenance governance; cultural site protection;
1260 vulnerable population protocols (AFN, foster care, LEP, animals); cyber resilience; and
1261 continuity of government and enterprise.

1262 5.6 Mitigation Actions — Detail Sheets

1263 Action 5.6.1 — Tribal Fire Program — Phase 1 (Priority 1)

1264 Establish a Bear River Band Tribal Fire Program. Phase 1 encompasses program design, initial
1265 workforce recruitment and training of Tribal members, equipment planning, cultural fire practice
1266 integration, and formalization of relationships with surrounding departments. This action is
1267 Priority 1 not because fire is the most frequent hazard, but because the program simultaneously
1268 closes the plan's most dangerous compounding vulnerability set (Section 4.6), creates career
1269 pathways for Tribal members, restores cultural fire to Tribal land stewardship, and asserts Tribal
1270 authority over public safety on trust lands. Workforce development and cultural healing are the
1271 point, not side effects: healing the land heals the people.

Field	Detail
Priority	1 — Highest priority action in this plan
Hazards Addressed	Fire/wildfire; severe weather; earthquake (response); all-hazards capability
Pillars	All four — Self-Sufficiency and Cultural Awareness lead
Lead	Office of Emergency Services / Tribal Administration
Partners	Loleta FD; CAL FIRE; Fortuna Fire; BIA; neighboring tribal fire programs
Timeline	Anticipated start within one year of plan approval; Phase 1 duration approx. 2 years
Est. Cost / Funding	Phase 1 planning and initial capability — HMGP/BRIC planning and capacity-building eligible; BIA

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1273 Action 5.6.2 — Bear River Police Department Reinstatement

1274 Reinstatement the Bear River Police Department. The 2025 SPR documents
1275 law-enforcement-dependent capabilities at approximately 20 percent of target. Reinstatement
1276 restores Tribal jurisdiction over public safety on trust lands, reduces dependence on county
1277 response times, and supports every response-phase capability in the THIRA.

Field	Detail
Priority	1
Hazards Addressed	All-hazards response; civil unrest/active threat; access control
Pillars	Self-Sufficiency; Quality of Life
Lead	Tribal Administration / Tribal Council

Field	Detail
Partners	Humboldt County Sheriff; BIA Office of Justice Services
Timeline	Anticipated start within planning cycle; duration 2–3 years
Est. Cost / Funding	BIA; DOJ tribal justice programs; Tribal funds

1278

1279 Action 5.6.3 — Emergency Resilience Campus — Singley Hill Corridor

1280 Develop a dedicated Emergency Resilience Campus on Tribal land adjacent to the Rancheria
1281 on the Singley Hill corridor, providing: a dedicated Emergency Operations Center (correcting the
1282 ad hoc multi-use model documented as unsustainable), secure emergency supply storage,
1283 staging and logistics space, training facilities for the Tribal Fire Program and volunteers, and
1284 backup power. The campus is this plan's foundational response to the
1285 concentration-and-singularity vulnerability pattern identified in Section 4.15. The need is not
1286 hypothetical: the Tribe's only proven mass care facility, the Bear River Recreation Center,
1287 sustained damage in the December 2022 earthquake (FEMA-4692-DR PW #714425) —
1288 purpose-built, seismically resilient capacity on the Singley Hill corridor closes that exposure.

Field	Detail
Priority	1 — Foundational infrastructure gap
Hazards Addressed	All hazards — EOC, sheltering support, supply logistics, training
Pillars	Self-Sufficiency; Sustainability; Quality of Life; Cultural Awareness
Lead	Office of Emergency Services / Tribal Administration
Partners	Grants Management; Public Works and Facilities; Tribal Council
Timeline	Phased; site planning start within 1–2 years; multi-year build-out
Est. Cost / Funding	HMGP; BRIC; BIA; EDA; Tribal capital

1289 Action 5.6.4 — Singley Hill Corridor and Secondary Egress Program

1290 Address the single-access vulnerability and the documented US-101/Singley Hill fatality corridor
1291 (five or more fatalities per year) through interchange safety improvements, corridor advocacy
1292 with Caltrans, and development of secondary egress capability. Companion detail on the Bowie
1293 Road to Echo Lane route is in Action 5.6.22.

Field	Detail
Priority	1
Hazards Addressed	Transportation/access; all hazards (evacuation and response access)
Pillars	Quality of Life; Self-Sufficiency
Lead	Public Works and Facilities / OES
Partners	Caltrans; Humboldt County; BIA Roads
Timeline	Corridor safety advocacy immediate; egress engineering multi-year
Est. Cost / Funding	HMGP; BRIC; BIA Roads; Caltrans safety programs

1294 **Action 5.6.5 — Recreation Center Generator and 30-Day Fuel Capability**

1295 Equip the Recreation Center — the designated County-MOU emergency shelter — with
1296 permanent standby generation and fuel capability supporting extended operations. The 2026
1297 THIRA establishes a 7-day outage capability threshold; this action builds toward the 30-day
1298 scenario addressed in the Energy Emergency Plan (Appendix F).

Field	Detail
Priority	1
Hazards Addressed	Severe weather/PSPS; earthquake; all hazards (sheltering)
Pillars	Self-Sufficiency; Quality of Life
Lead	Office of Emergency Services / Office of Energy Services
Partners	Humboldt County (shelter MOU); PG&E
Timeline	Start within 1 year; approx. 1–2 years
Est. Cost / Funding	HMGP 5% initiative / BRIC; generator grant

1299 **Action 5.6.6 — Resort Seismic Assessment (Active HMGP Project)**

1300 Complete the active HMGP-funded seismic assessment of Resort and critical Tribal structures,
1301 producing prioritized retrofit recommendations that will feed the next round of BRIC/HMGP
1302 construction applications.

Field	Detail
Priority	1 — In progress
Hazards Addressed	Earthquake
Pillars	Self-Sufficiency; Sustainability
Lead	Grants Management / Facilities
Partners	FEMA HMGP; engineering consultant
Timeline	Active; per HMGP period of performance
Est. Cost / Funding	HMGP (active award)

1303 *HMGP - 4692 - Seismic Retrofit and Slope Stabilization Project*

1304 **Action 5.6.7 — Mattole Beach Emergency Protocol**

1305 Establish an emergency protocol for Tribal gatherings at Mattole Beach, including pre-gathering
1306 hazard briefing, natural-warning evacuation trigger (ground shaking = immediate move to high
1307 ground), designated evacuation routes and assembly point, and communications procedures for
1308 a location with limited coverage. The THIRA tsunami scenario informs capability targets.
1309 Frequency of gatherings is biannual, which places this below daily-exposure actions in
1310 sequence — but the ceremony's cultural stakes, documented in Section 3.2, make its protection
1311 a core commitment of this plan. Companion action 5.6.20 develops the full ceremonial site
1312 evacuation and warning plan. A U.S. Army Corps of Engineers study and technical assistance
1313 project focused on the Mattole Beach area and the Salmon Ceremony is underway, engaging

1314 the Mattole Restoration Council and Mattole Salmon Group on watershed restoration relevant to
1315 the site.

Field	Detail
Priority	2
Hazards Addressed	Tsunami; coastal hazards; earthquake (near-field)
Pillars	Cultural Awareness; Quality of Life
Lead	Office of Emergency Services / Cultural Programs
Partners	Humboldt County OES; NOAA/NWS; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Mattole Beach study and technical assistance project); Mattole Restoration Council; Mattole Salmon Group; Lost Coast League
Timeline	Protocol within 1 year; drills at gatherings thereafter
Est. Cost / Funding	Minimal — planning; HMGP/BRIC planning eligible

1316

1317 **Action 5.6.8 — FEMA-4692-DR Public Assistance Contract Execution**

1318 Execute the approved but unexecuted Public Assistance contract under FEMA-4692-DR and
1319 complete repairs to earthquake-damaged facilities, including the designated emergency shelter.
1320 Approved federal funding left unspent while damaged facilities remain unrepaired is both a risk
1321 and a compliance exposure; this action closes it.

Field	Detail
Priority	1 — Administrative urgency
Hazards Addressed	Earthquake (repair of documented damage)
Pillars	Self-Sufficiency
Lead	Grants Management / Tribal Administration
Partners	FEMA Region IX PA
Timeline	Immediate
Est. Cost / Funding	Approved PA funding — FEMA share \$476,092.04 across 11 Project Worksheets (Section 4.4) — unobligated

1322

1323 **5.7 Mitigation Actions 9 through 26**

1324 The following actions complete the 26-action portfolio. Each is developed with lead
1325 responsibility, pillar alignment, and funding pathway; full implementation detail follows the same
1326 structure as Actions 1–8.

1327 **Table 5-2: Mitigation Actions 9–26 — Summary Detail**

#	Action	Pillar(s)	Priority	Lead	Scope
9	RAVE Mobile Enrollment Drive	Quality of Life	2	OES	Community-wide alerting enrollment campaign; integration with electronic

#	Action	Pillar(s)	Priority	Lead	Scope
					sign; annual enrollment events including live enrollment during training (Appendix H).
10	Foster Care Emergency Protocol	Quality of Life	2	Social Services / OES	Establish emergency accountability and reunification protocol for Tribal children in foster placements — a direct answer to the boarding-school-era legacy documented in Section 3.2.
11	Resort Water System Fire Flow Assessment	Self-Sufficiency	2	Public Works / Resort Facilities	Characterize the reclaimed water system serving the Resort: storage, pumps, pressure, hydrants; establish fire flow baseline and backup storage need.
12	Stormwater Infrastructure and Maintenance Governance	Sustainability	1	Public Works and Facilities	Implement BOR R25AP00342 improvements at Whitchurch sites; adopt Appendix I inspection protocol; BRIC code plus-up land-use provisions; Bear Paws Lane conversion protocol.
13	Pet and Service Animal Emergency Plan Implementation	Quality of Life	3	OES	Implement Appendix G: ballfield sheltering with weighted no-stake fencing, 50-animal initial capacity, county Animal Control coordination, reunification.
14	LEP Emergency Notification Capability	Quality of Life	2	OES / HR	Multilingual alerting and materials for LEP employees and community members; Title VI obligation noted.
15	Pump and Play Priority Fuel Resupply Agreement	Self-Sufficiency	2	OES / Enterprise	Formal priority resupply agreement with fuel distributor; implements the fuel rationing hierarchy (Appendix F) — gaming within Priority 1 because gaming revenue funds all government services.
16	Cybersecurity Incident Response Plan Formalization	Self-Sufficiency	3	Information Technology	Formalize incident response for government, gaming, and WWTP SCADA environments; THIRA \$3.65M scenario is the planning basis; detail retained in EOP.
17	Comprehensive All-Hazards Training Program	Quality of Life	2	OES / HR	Unified annual training consolidating 2021 Actions 5, 6, 8, and 12: earthquake (Great ShakeOut), fire, severe weather (Appendix H), volunteer development — with the documented volunteer availability gap addressed through paid-time and incentive design.

#	Action	Pillar(s)	Priority	Lead	Scope
18	Electronic Notification Sign — Sustainment	Quality of Life	3	OES	Completed 2021 action; sustain, maintain, and integrate with RAVE alerting.
19	JHA Review, Formalization, and Sovereignty Documentation	Self-Sufficiency / Cultural Awareness	1	Tribal Administration / OES	Formalize the Loleta FD JHA in written agreement; document Tribal jurisdictional authority on trust lands; pursue supplemental coverage agreement with Fortuna Fire for the hotel tower and large-assembly venues.
20	Mattole Beach Ceremonial Site Evacuation and Warning Plan	Cultural Awareness / Quality of Life	2	OES / Cultural Programs	Full evacuation route survey, assembly point designation, signage/warning approach appropriate to the site, and drill integration with gatherings.
21	Drought Contingency Plan	Sustainability	2	Public Works / ENR	Develop plan addressing well-dependent supply, conservation triggers keyed to Drought Monitor stages, and salmon habitat coordination.
22	Bowie Road to Echo Lane Secondary Egress	Quality of Life	2	Public Works and Facilities	Engineer and permit the identified secondary egress route. Terrain is sloped, vegetated, and seasonally wet with a culvert passing beneath the highway; CEQA and CWA §404 compliance anticipated — a cost and schedule factor, not a bar. Animal underpass co-benefit identified.
23	Pandemic Response Plan — Maintenance and Update	Quality of Life	3	OES	Update the completed plan with COVID-19 lessons learned; annual review cycle.
24	Tribal Microgrid — Phase 1	Sustainability	3	Renewable Energy Coordinator	Long-term (5+ year) energy sovereignty pathway; Phase 1 feasibility and funding development.
25	Petrolia Parcel Hazard Assessment	Sustainability	3	OES / ENR	Baseline hazard assessment of the discontinuous Petrolia parcel.
26	Active Threat / Civil Unrest Plan — Annual Exercise	Quality of Life	3	OES / Enterprise Security	Maintain and exercise annually for large-assembly enterprise operations; operational detail in EOP.

1328

1329 5.8 Master Priority Summary — All 26 Actions

1330 Table 5-3: Master Mitigation Action Priority Summary

#	Action	Priority	Lead	Funding Pathway
5.6.1	Tribal Fire Program — Phase 1	1	OES / Admin	HMGP/BRIC planning; BIA
5.6.2	Bear River PD Reinstatement	1	Admin / Council	BIA; DOJ
5.6.3	Emergency Resilience Campus — Singley Hill	1	OES / Admin	HMGP; BRIC; EDA
5.6.3a	Near-Term Connex Supply Storage	1 (90-day)	OES	Tribal
5.6.4	Singley Hill Corridor / Secondary Egress Program	1	Public Works / OES	HMGP; BIA Roads; Caltrans
5.6.5	Recreation Center Generator + 30-Day Fuel	1	OES / Facilities	HMGP/BRIC
5.6.6	Resort Seismic Assessment	1 (active)	Grants / Facilities	HMGP (awarded)
5.6.7	Mattole Beach Emergency Protocol	2	OES / Cultural	Planning funds
5.6.8	DR-4692 PA Contract Execution	1 (admin)	Grants / Admin	PA (approved)
5.6.9	RAVE Mobile Enrollment Drive	2	OES	Tribal; THSGP
5.6.10	Foster Care Emergency Protocol	2	Social Services / OES	Planning funds
5.6.11	Resort Water System Fire Flow Assessment	2	Public Works / Resort	BRIC; Tribal
5.6.12	Stormwater Infrastructure + Maintenance Governance	1	Public Works	BOR R25AP00342; BRIC
5.6.13	Animal Emergency Plan Implementation	3	OES	Tribal; Red Cross coord.
5.6.14	LEP Notification Capability	2	OES / HR	Tribal
5.6.15	Pump and Play Priority Fuel Resupply	2	OES / Enterprise	Tribal
5.6.16	Cybersecurity IR Plan Formalization	3	IT	THSGP; Tribal
5.6.17	Comprehensive Training Program	2	OES / HR	Tribal; EMPG-like
5.6.18	Electronic Sign Sustainment	3	OES	Tribal
5.6.19	JHA Review + Sovereignty Documentation	1	Admin / OES	Planning funds
5.6.20	Mattole Beach Evacuation + Warning Plan	2	OES / Cultural	Planning funds
5.6.21	Drought Contingency Plan	2	Public Works / ENR	BOR; BRIC
5.6.22	Bowie Road to Echo Lane Secondary Egress	2	Public Works	HMGP; BIA Roads
5.6.23	Pandemic Plan Update	3	OES	Tribal

#	Action	Priority	Lead	Funding Pathway
5.6.24	Tribal Microgrid Phase 1	3	Renewable Energy Coord.	DOE; HMGP
5.6.25	Petrolia Parcel Hazard Assessment	3	OES / ENR	Planning funds
5.6.26	Active Threat Plan Annual Exercise	3	OES / Security	Tribal

1331

1332 5.9 Funding Strategy

1333 The Tribe pursues a layered funding strategy pairing FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance
1334 (HMGP — declaration-based eligibility under FEMA-4692-DR; BRIC; FMA) with Public
1335 Assistance mitigation (§406), Bureau of Reclamation infrastructure agreements (R25AP00342
1336 active), BIA programs (roads, justice services, Living Languages), Department of Energy tribal
1337 energy programs, Department of Justice tribal justice funding, Caltrans safety programs, EDA,
1338 and Tribal enterprise capital. Grants Management administers all federal awards under 2 CFR
1339 200. Actions in this plan are drafted with an emphasis on narrow, shovel-ready scopes to
1340 maximize implementation likelihood, per FEMA's 2022 review guidance.

1341 **PART SIX: PLAN MAINTENANCE**

1342 **6.1 Monitoring**

1343 The Office of Emergency Services is responsible for monitoring implementation of this plan.
1344 Monitoring occurs on an annual cycle: each September — aligned with pre-storm-season
1345 activities including the culvert inspection protocol (Appendix I) and severe weather training
1346 (Appendix H) — OES collects a Mitigation Action Completion Report (MACR, Appendix D) from
1347 the lead department for each active action. The MACR standardizes the information collected
1348 across departments, per FEMA's 2022 review recommendation (Element A-1). OES compiles
1349 the MACRs into an Annual Mitigation Report to Tribal Council.

1350 **6.2 Evaluation**

1351 The Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee convenes at least annually to evaluate the plan's
1352 effectiveness against its stated goals: whether actions are progressing on their general
1353 timelines, whether hazard conditions or Tribal priorities have changed, whether new
1354 development or acquisitions have changed the risk profile, and whether the plan remains
1355 integrated with the THIRA/SPR cycle and EOP. Evaluation findings are documented in the
1356 Annual Mitigation Report.

1357 **6.3 Updating**

1358 The plan will be updated and resubmitted to FEMA Region IX within the five-year cycle required
1359 by 44 CFR § 201.7(d)(3). The update process will begin no later than year four of the cycle,
1360 drawing on the accumulated MACRs and Annual Mitigation Reports — which together provide
1361 the 2021-to-2026-style status documentation (Table 5-1) that this update required substantial
1362 effort to reconstruct. Amendments between cycles may be adopted by Tribal Council resolution
1363 when necessary to reflect changes in Tribal or federal law.

1364 **6.4 Continued Public Participation**

1365 Public participation continues throughout the plan cycle: the Annual Mitigation Report is
1366 available to the Tribal community; mitigation is a standing topic at community gatherings; the
1367 Community Hazard Mitigation Survey is refreshed during the next update; and the public (as
1368 defined in Section 2.2) is invited to comment on any proposed amendment.

1369 **6.5 Integration into Other Planning Mechanisms**

1370 Hazard mitigation requirements are integrated into other Tribal planning mechanisms at the front
1371 end of project development, not after construction approval — per FEMA's 2022 review
1372 recommendation (Element C-5). Mechanisms include: capital project development and Council
1373 presentation packages (mitigation screening before Council review); the THIRA/SPR annual
1374 cycle; the EOP revision cycle; grant application development by Grants Management; land
1375 acquisition and trust conversion review; and enterprise facility planning.

1376 **6.6 Project Closeout**

1377 Upon completion of any mitigation action, the lead department submits a final MACR
1378 documenting completion, final cost, funding sources, and outcome against intent. For federally
1379 funded projects, Grants Management completes closeout — including financial reconciliation —

1380 within 90 days of the end of the period of performance, per 2 CFR §§ 200.300–200.309 and
1381 200.344.

1382 **6.7 Assurances**

1383 The Bear River Band of the Rohnerville Rancheria assures that it will comply with all applicable
1384 federal statutes and regulations in effect with respect to the periods for which it receives grant
1385 funding, including 2 CFR Parts 200 and 3002, and will amend this plan whenever necessary to
1386 reflect changes in Tribal or federal laws and statutes, as required by 44 CFR § 201.7(c)(6).

1387

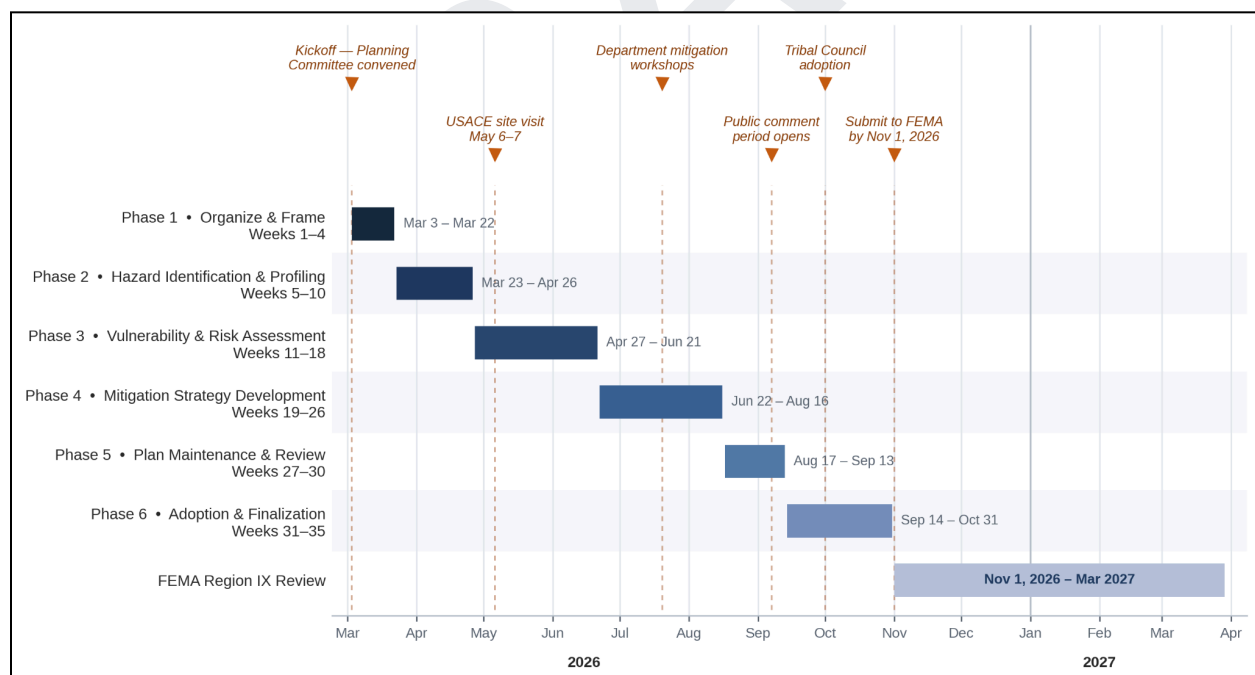
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1388 APPENDIX A: PLANNING PROCESS DOCUMENTATION

1389 The THMP Planning Committee convened at project kickoff on March 3, 2026 and met regularly
 1390 through Phase 1 (Weeks 1–4, March 2026) to organize the update, confirm the planning
 1391 committee, issue departmental data requests, and validate the critical facilities list and
 1392 community profile. Beginning in Phase 2, the process shifted to a department-and-partner
 1393 engagement model: OES worked directly with individual Tribal departments and external
 1394 partners on their subject areas, an approach that produced deeper technical input than
 1395 continued full-committee meetings. Department mitigation workshops were held in July 2026
 1396 (Phase 4) to review prior actions and develop the updated mitigation strategy.

1397 External partner engagement during the drafting period included sustained coordination with the
 1398 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, which is conducting a study and technical assistance project
 1399 focused on the Mattole Beach area and the Tribe's revitalized Salmon Ceremony, and which
 1400 produced the mapping series used throughout this plan. Coordination included video
 1401 conferences on April 9, April 14, July 7, and July 14, 2026, and a two-day site visit to the
 1402 Rancheria on May 6–7, 2026. Through this project, USACE is also engaging the Mattole
 1403 Restoration Council and Mattole Salmon Group on watershed restoration relevant to the Tribe's
 1404 interests.

1405 Meeting records, including agendas and sign-in sheets, are retained on file at the Office of
 1406 Emergency Services and are available for review; consistent with this plan's practice, they are
 1407 not reproduced in the public document to protect personal information. The planning schedule is
 1408 summarized in Figure A-1 below.



1409

1410 *Figure A-1: THMP 2026 planning process timeline — six phases from March 2026 kickoff*
 1411 *through FEMA Region IX review.*

1412 APPENDIX B: COMMUNITY HAZARD MITIGATION SURVEY

1413 ► **PLACEHOLDER: Insert survey instrument and full response tabulation (survey**
1414 **closed; results summarized in Section 2.2).**

1415

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1416 APPENDIX C: TRIBAL STAKEHOLDER OUTREACH 1417 DOCUMENTATION

1418 Stakeholder outreach was extended to the, Blue Lake Rancheria, Cher-Ae Heights Indian
1419 Community of the Trinidad Rancheria, Yurok Tribe, Hoopa Valley Tribe, Humboldt County OES,
1420 BIA, Loleta Fire Department, CAL FIRE / Fortuna ECC, Whitchurch Engineering, and the
1421 Bureau of Reclamation.

1422 ► **PLACEHOLDER: Insert copies of draft-plan notification correspondence to the**
1423 **entities above (public review period August 4 – September 4, 2026).**

1424

DRAFT

1425 **APPENDIX D: MITIGATION ACTION COMPLETION REPORT**
1426 **(MACR) TEMPLATE**

1427 The MACR standardizes annual reporting for every mitigation action. Lead departments
1428 complete one MACR per assigned action each September.

Field	Entry
Action number and title	
Reporting department / preparer	
Reporting period	
Status (Not Started / In Progress / Completed / Deferred / Removed)	
Progress this period	
Obstacles or changes in scope	
Funding status (applications, awards, expenditures)	
Anticipated activity next period	
For completed actions: final cost, funding sources, outcome vs. intent	
Signature / date	

1429

1430 APPENDIX E: TRIBAL COUNCIL ADOPTION RESOLUTION

1431 ► **PLACEHOLDER: Insert adopted resolution following Tribal Council action. FEMA**
1432 **reviews the plan as Approvable Pending Adoption; the executed resolution completes**
1433 **approval.**

1434

DRAFT

1435 APPENDIX F: ENERGY EMERGENCY PLAN

1436 The Energy Emergency Plan addresses PSPS monitoring and notification, generator activation
1437 procedures, and extended outage coordination through a 30-day scenario. Its core is the Tribal
1438 fuel rationing hierarchy:

Priority	Category
Priority 1	Emergency operations and continuity of government, including gaming operations — gaming revenue funds all Tribal government services
Priority 2	Critical services: water system, WWTP, Pump and Play fuel infrastructure
Priority 3	Resort operations
Priority 4	Tribal residential — AFN households first
Priority 5	All other uses

1439

1440 ► **PLACEHOLDER: Merge full Energy Emergency Plan text into this appendix before**
1441 **submission.**

1442

1443 APPENDIX G: PET AND SERVICE ANIMAL EMERGENCY 1444 PLAN

1445 The plan establishes animal sheltering at the Recreation Center ballfields with an initial
1446 50-animal capacity target (expanding toward 100 by end of cycle, against THIRA scenario
1447 demand of 50–200 and a current capability of 20), intake and documentation procedures,
1448 Humboldt County Animal Control coordination, and reunification procedures. Red Cross
1449 congregate shelter standards now require animal accounting, making this plan a prerequisite for
1450 full shelter capability. The need is documented in the Tribe's own operational history: during the
1451 September 2020 evacuation shelter operation at the Recreation Center, pets could not be
1452 accommodated within the facility — a recognized barrier to evacuation compliance that this plan
1453 closes.

1454 **NO STAKES IN ASTROTURF. All fencing on Recreation Center ballfields must use**
1455 **weighted or free-standing systems. No stakes, ground anchors, or any penetration**
1456 **of the artificial turf surface is permitted.**

1457 ► **PLACEHOLDER: Merge full Pet and Service Animal Emergency Plan text into this**
1458 **appendix before submission.**

1459

1460 APPENDIX H: SEVERE WEATHER EMPLOYEE TRAINING 1461 MODULE

1462 A 60–90 minute annual all-staff training curriculum covering: atmospheric river and PSPS
1463 hazards; live RAVE Mobile enrollment during the session; shelter-in-place versus evacuation
1464 decision-making; department roles; and the fuel rationing hierarchy. Recommended delivery:
1465 September each year, before storm season, alongside the Appendix I inspection cycle.

1466 ► **PLACEHOLDER: Merge full training module (8-section curriculum with department**
1467 **supplements) into this appendix before submission.**

1468

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1469 APPENDIX I: PRE-STORM CULVERT AND DRAINAGE 1470 INSPECTION PROTOCOL

1471 Annual September inspection protocol covering all six Whitchurch Engineering BRB2401 sites.
1472 Responsible party: Public Works and Facilities — not OES. OES receives the annual inspection
1473 report and holds escalation authority for deferred maintenance. This governance assignment
1474 corrects the institutional gap documented by Whitchurch Engineering as a primary contributing
1475 cause of flooding at all six identified sites: infrastructure that belonged to no one was maintained
1476 by no one. The protocol connects to the BRIC code plus-up land-use provisions under Action
1477 5.6.12.

1478 ► **PLACEHOLDER: Merge full inspection protocol into this appendix before**
1479 **submission**

1480 APPENDIX J: FLOODING ENGINEERING DOCUMENTATION

1481 The following documents are incorporated by reference and maintained on file at BRB OES:

- 1482 • Whitchurch Engineering, Inc. — Bear River Band Rancheria Initial Flooding Inspections,
1483 Project No. BRB2401, March 7, 2024. Jeffrey Laikam, PE (RCE #68586). Six-site
1484 engineering assessment.
- 1485 • Bear River Band Flood Control Project Map, 2025. Aerial map showing six flooding sites
1486 with Trust Land (pink border) and Tribal-owned Fee Land (green border) boundaries.
- 1487 • Bureau of Reclamation Agreement No. R25AP00342. Active infrastructure improvement
1488 project. On file with Grants Management.
- 1489

DRAFT

1490 **PRE-SUBMISSION CHECKLIST (INTERNAL — REMOVE**
1491 **BEFORE PUBLIC RELEASE AND FEMA SUBMISSION)**

This checklist is an internal working tool. Delete this section from the public review copy and from the final FEMA submission.

#	Item	Owner	Status
1	Public comment period dates and instructions (Executive Summary / Part Two)	OES	Complete — dates in Executive Summary
2	Planning timeline figure (Part Two / Appendix A)	OES	Complete — Figure A-1
3	Survey results summary (Part Two / Appendix B)	OES	Survey closed — summarized in 2.2; instrument to Appendix B
4	Tribal stakeholder survey distribution + responses (Appendix C)	OES	Superseded — send draft-notification emails at release; file in Appendix C
5	Parcel inventory table with trust/fee status (Part Three 3.4)	ENR	Pending
6	Population figures: enrollment, Tish Non, Basayo Village, Day Care, LEP count (Part Three 3.5)	Social Services / Housing / HR	Pending
7	Total insured asset value (Parts Three and Four)	Finance / HR	Pending
8	H-10 and H-15 hydrant retest GPM (Table 3-2)	OES / Facilities	Retest pending
9	WWTP capacity in GPD; Resort reclaimed system specs (Part Three 3.8.2)	Public Works	Pending
10	PD dissolution — Council action or administrative (Part Three 3.9.1)	Tribal Administration	Pending
11	FEMA-4692-DR damage table: 10 PWs, amounts, total (Part Four 4.4)	Grants team	Complete — Section 4.4
12	COVID closure dates and federal assistance amounts (Part Four 4.5)	Finance / Resort	Pending
13	Whitchurch site-specific descriptions (Table 4-3)	OES — from BRB2401 letter	Complete — Table 4-3
14	PSPS events since 2019; PSPS risk tier (Part Four 4.2/4.8)	OES / PG&E	Complete — Section 4.2
15	Current Drought Monitor classification (Part Four 4.9)	OES — check before submission	Complete — re-verify date at submission

#	Item	Owner	Status
16	Recreation Center generator grant reference (Action 5.6.5)	OES	Pending
17	HMGP project number (Action 5.6.6)	Grants Manager	Pending
18	Emergency Resilience Campus name in Tribal language (Action 5.6.3)	Language program / Elders / Council	Pending direction
19	Foster care roster access protocol with Social Services (Action 5.6.10)	Social Services	Pending reply
20	Bear Paws Lane displacement plan timeline — 7 units confirmed (Part Three 3.5)	Housing / Facilities	Timeline pending
21	Loss estimation table (Part Four 4.15)	OES / Finance	After item 7
22	Merge full Appendix F–I texts from supplemental drafts	OES	Pending
23	Insert all maps at MAP PLACEHOLDER boxes — Army Corps set + BOR flood map	OES / GIS	Maps in hand
24	Council adoption resolution (Appendix E)	Tribal Council	After public review
25	Update TOC page numbers (right-click → Update Field)	OES	At each edit
26	Remove this checklist from public and FEMA copies	OES	Final step

1494

1495 ***END OF DRAFT PUBLIC REVIEW— BRB TRIBAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN***
1496 ***2026 UPDATE***

1497 Bear River Band of the Rohnerville Rancheria • Office of Emergency Services • 266 Keisner Road, Loleta,
1498 CA 95551