

**TULALIP TRIBES
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN
2010 UPDATE**



Tulalip Tribes Hazard Mitigation Plan 2010 Update

Prepared for
The Tulalip Tribes of Washington

Funded by
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&
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Special Thanks to:
Chief J.A. Goss, Jr.
Tulalip Tribal Police



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SECTION I

INTRODUCTION



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Introduction

The purpose of this Tulalip Tribes Tribal-level Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) is to guide efforts to efficiently mitigate natural hazards on the Tulalip Indian Reservation, and to work with other agencies to mitigate and respond to natural hazards that cross Reservation boundaries.

This HMP establishes mitigation goals, lists objectives necessary to achieve those goals, and identifies policies, tools, and actions that will help meet the objectives. These short- and long-term actions will reduce the potential for financial and personal losses on the Reservation. In short, this plan is intended to help create a disaster-resistant community by reducing the threat of natural hazards to life, property, economy, and infrastructure, while encouraging the protection and restoration of natural and cultural resources.

The natural hazards that have affected the Reservation in the past and will affect the Reservation in the future include floods, earthquakes, severe storms, wildfires, landslides and tsunamis.

To protect the welfare of the Tulalip Tribes, its members, and all persons present on the Reservation, it is important for the Tulalip Tribes to minimize threats from future hazard events. In developing a policy response, it is important to recognize that floods, earthquakes, severe storms and other similar events are naturally occurring processes that will present occasional disruption to the lives of Reservation residents. Any policy must also recognize that there are many private and public structures that have been constructed without regard to potential natural hazards. Fortunately, there are many options to reduce future risk and loss through structural and non-structural projects, as well as regulatory actions.

This HMP is one action to reduce future risk and losses; it evaluates risks, identifies mitigation actions, and also will qualify the Tulalip Tribes for funding under the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program (PDM) that is administered by the Federal

Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). This program provides funding for hazard mitigation planning and for mitigation projects that are implemented before a disaster.

This plan may also help the Tulalip Tribes acquire funding under other programs, including the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), which provides post-disaster funds for hazard reduction projects (e.g., elevation, relocation, or buyout of structures).

With this eligibility for grant programs, there is an opportunity to look to the future and work cooperatively and creatively to mitigate future damages and threats to public health and safety. This Hazard Mitigation Plan addresses the primary natural hazards that threaten the Reservation. Although many of the specific recommendations in the plan are directed at the Reservation, many will be most effective if implemented on a watershed-wide basis. It is therefore intended that this plan provides solutions that other jurisdictions can use and benefit from and that can be cooperatively implemented.



2010 Mitigation Goals and Objectives

1. Protect people, property and the natural environment
 - a. Purchase hazard-prone areas for conservation and risk reduction
 - b. Buy-out or relocate structures located in high-risk hazard areas
 - c. Encourage low impact development through land-use regulations
 - d. Consider hazard vulnerability when siting and planning new critical facilities
2. Ensure continuity of critical economic and public facilities and infrastructure
 - a. Support redundancy of critical government functions
 - b. Retrofit or build to highest standards, critical facilities and infrastructure
 - c. Support emergency access and redundant evacuation routes
3. Promote resiliency to protect Tribal sovereignty and identity
 - a. Increase mitigation and emergency management capabilities for the Tulalip Tribes and Quil Ceda Village
 - b. Enable the Tulalip Tribes to be self-sufficient for at least 7 days after a disaster
4. Increase public awareness of natural hazards and involvement in hazards planning
 - a. Encourage organizations, businesses, and local governmental agencies within community and region to develop partnerships
 - b. Implement hazard awareness, preparedness and reduction programs

This HMP provides detailed recommendations and an action plan designed to meet each objective and, ultimately, the goals of the plan.

Document Format

The Tulalip Tribes HMP is divided into five sections:

- Section 1 is this introduction and how the HMP was prepared.
- Section 2 describes the land use, socioeconomic conditions, and physical characteristics of the Reservation.
- Section 3 presents an assessment of hazard risks on the Reservation.
- Section 4 presents the Tulalip Tribes mitigation strategy.
- Section 5 describes the plan implementation and maintenance process.

Appendix A includes the members of the Mitigation Planning Team and the agendas, handouts and minutes for the meetings that took place during the update process. Appendix B includes the public survey and its results. Appendix C details the buildings identified as Critical Facilities due to either their importance to the Tribe or the local economy. Appendices D through G include the Resolution to Adopt the Plan, FEMA Pre-Adoption Letter, Sources of Funding and References.

Planning Process

This section will discuss the planning process used to update the Tulalip tribal-level Hazard Mitigation Plan.

The planning process is an extremely important aspect in the development of a hazard mitigation plan. It is crucial for the success of the plan to have the public ask questions and comment on the plan. Also, by involving the public in the planning process, it increases the public's awareness of the hazards on the Tulalip Reservation and informs them about the importance of hazard mitigation planning. Having public involvement in the planning process also allows for the plan to reflect the public's views and opinions.

The previous HMP was approved in August of 2006. Due to staffing changes the plan update process was not begun in time to update the plan to meet the 3-year update timeline. Emergency Coordinator Rochelle James began the update process in the summer of 2009. In order to facilitate the completion of the plan in a timely manner the Office of Emergency Management applied for a grant to hire a private consultant, Wendy Buffett. The update process was expected to require less time than an original plan and thus the timeline was to have the plan completed between October of 2009 and July of 2010.

Preparation of the Plan

The 2006 Plan was completed with the help of several Tribal departments, but the extent of the participation of many departments and the individuals involved are not detailed in the document. Between October and December of 2009 the Emergency Management Coordinator and consultant reviewed Hazard Mitigation Plans from other jurisdictions to determine the most common departments to include in the process and the most effective methods of public involvement. Combined with guidance documents published by FEMA and the departments involved in the 2006 process, Rochelle James compiled an initial list of departments and individuals to invite to the "kickoff meeting", held on Tuesday, January 19th, 2010. At this short introductory meeting, attendees suggested additional groups to include in the process. The majority of those invited did not attend; however a core group of interested individuals from relevant departments provided sufficient guidance to continue with the process. This Mitigation Planning Team met monthly from February through May to discuss the progress of the plan update, learn about the findings of the risk assessment, and contribute their knowledge to the decisions made by the Emergency Manager and Mitigation Consultant.

Agendas and notes from each meeting, as well as a list of all those contacted and those who attended each meeting, is provided in Appendix A.

Public Process

The Mitigation Planning Team (MPT) agreed on the most effective methods for including the public in the planning process based on research from similar plans. An online questionnaire, free using Google's Documents service, was approved by the MPT and went live on March 10th, 2010. Every employee of the Tulalip Tribes received the link to the survey in their e-mail and were encouraged to forward the link to friends and family. The Emergency Coordinator placed printed copies at the Tribal Health Clinic and Administration Building Lobby, in addition to distributing them at a Census Party in the Tribal Gym, a Women's Health Day at the Health



Clinic, a County Health Rally in Marysville, and public information sessions on the results of the Risk Assessment. In total, over 150 individuals who live, work, or visit the Tulalip Reservation responded to the survey either by internet or print between March 10th and June 30th. The full questionnaire and the results are located in Appendix B.

Following the completion of the Risk Assessment, the Emergency Coordinator and Mitigation Consultant displayed maps showing the areas where hazards would most likely strike at the Administration Building Lobby on May 19th for six hours. A slide on the local public access information channel, provided free of charge by the MPT representative from the Communications Department, advertised the event during the week prior.

At the public events, including the Census Party and while displaying the Risk Maps, information about disaster preparedness and other public education documents were made available to the public. At the Census Party, survey respondents entered into a raffle to win a 3-day, 5-person disaster kit estimated at a \$150 value. There were 57 entrants to the raffle and many of those received preparedness information or examined the Risk Maps.

The MPT used the results of the questionnaire and other public comments when updating the goals and objectives for the plan, and while ranking hazards and action items at the end of the process.

Plan Completion and Approval

After editing and approval by the MPT, the public was invited to comment on the plan between Monday, August 9th and Tuesday, August 31st. A PDF copy was made available on the website and a printed copy was placed at the Administration Building Lobby. An e-mail sent out to all Tribal employees with a notification of these options was sent on Monday, August 9th and a sign advertising the plan, along with comment forms, was next to the copy at the Administration Building. The plan will remain available on the website until the next update.

The Tribal Council adopted the final HMP update at the monthly meeting on ____, 2010. FEMA approved the plan on ____, 2010.

Changes from 2006 Plan

Each section and chapter of the 2010 Update has been altered from the 2006 plan. Although much of the original phrasing is the same, nearly every paragraph has been edited for clarity and brevity.

Section I

Planning process section replaced with new planning process. Goals and Objectives were slightly altered as per the Mitigation Planning Team. The document format has been condensed from 8 parts to 5, although the sections remain in the same order. No section or chapter was removed.

Section II

The history section was edited for clarity and brevity. Community Profile section includes updates of some new data, including Tribal Member ages, population count and location of elders and youth. Census data is unchanged. The Land Ownership Map, Future Land Use

Map and Zoning Maps have all been updated to reflect the most recent data available. The vulnerable population map is new, using 2010 data. Information about new buildings and other changes since 2006 is incorporated in the Economy and Industry sections.

Section III

Heat Wave, Drought and Pandemic have been discussed in this plan but are not addressed at the same level of detail, as there are not currently mitigation actions specifically attached to them and are more emerging threats in need of additional study. The list of previous disasters has been updated with events occurring since the 2006 plan.

Each hazard section has updated information regarding more recent events, both local and worldwide. Data used in map creation includes the newest GIS layers available, including tax assessor's data, Tribal Member Enrollment Data and LiDAR. Other updated information used in the risk assessment includes scientific reports regarding earthquake faults and predicted wave heights for tsunamis.

The loss estimations are based on 2009 Snohomish County Tax Assessment data and the Critical Infrastructure layers maintained by the Tulalip Data Services' GIS department.

Risk rankings were changed based on input from the 2010 Mitigation Planning Team and results from the public survey conducted between May and June of 2010.

Section IV

The progress of each Mitigation Action from 2006 has been noted, including what roadblocks have been identified. The MPT reprioritized the Action Items, which were further sorted based on funding availability, political factors and staffing.

Section V

Information regarding plans that have been created or revised since 2006 has been included in the Capabilities Assessment. Due to staff changes since the previous plan the section regarding a Hazard Mitigation Plan for Quil Ceda Village is unchanged but remains a priority. The Plan Maintenance process has increased the frequency of action item review session to at least twice per year, more often for short-term projects. The Mitigation Planning Team members will be involved in these updates to increase buy-in and consistency.

The update requirement for Tribal plans approved after October 1, 2008 is now every five years, rather than three.



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