



Muckleshoot Indian Tribe – Hazard Mitigation Plan Annex

Introduction

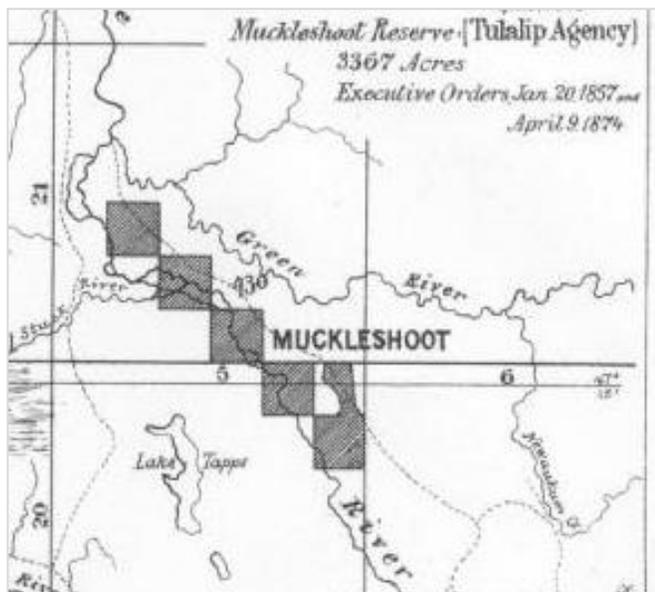
The Muckleshoot Indian Tribe is a federally recognized Indian tribe whose membership is composed of descendants of the Duwamish and Upper Puyallup people who inhabited Central Puget Sound for thousands of years before non-Native settlement. The Tribe’s name is derived from the native name for the prairie between the Green and White Rivers on which the Muckleshoot Reservation was established in 1857.

In 1856, treaty negotiations originally established the Muckleshoot Reservation as all of the land between the Green and White rivers (White River flowed north at Auburn and merged with the Green River until 1906), preserving an important village site and fisheries on both rivers. When the Reservation was officially established by Executive Order in 1857, it was reduced to a small amount of land on the prairie near the current tribal center, as well as buildings from the military station located in the area. For years, the tribe tried to rectify this, but was only successful in gaining, by Executive Order in 1874, an additional 5 sections of non-contiguous land on the prairie above the White River.

In the early 1900s, U.S. Indian policy sought to break up reservation lands by dividing and allotting the lands to individual tribal families. Subsequently, the poverty caused by discrimination, lack of adequate housing, and loss of economic opportunities, forced many natives to sell their lands to non-tribal people in the area, further reducing the tribe’s lands. In 1936, the tribes living on and around the reservation reorganized as the Muckleshoot Tribe and adopted a Constitution.

Muckleshoot Indian Tribe Profile

- Governed by a nine-member tribal council
- Tribal membership - ~3,600
- Reservation population: ~ 4,000
- Reservation is 3,926 acres, of which 63% is owned by the Tribe or in trust
- 186 acres of off-reservation trust land
- 106,520 acres of off-reservation fee lands, mostly timberlands and conservation areas.
- One of the largest employers in south King County – over 3,300 jobs



The tribe persevered through the mid-20th century, and eventually sued the State of Washington to reclaim its treaty-defined fishing rights. The 1974 Boldt decision gave the Tribe 50% of the fish harvest. This legal decision revitalized the tribal economies and communities of western Washington.

Starting in the 1990’s, this revitalization accelerated with the introduction of bingo and casino gaming on the Reservation and has continued with the diversification of the Tribe’s economic enterprises and investments which include: the Muckleshoot Hotel and Casino, Muckleshoot Seafood Products, the Salish Tree Farm, the White River Amphitheatre, and Emerald Downs Racetrack.



The Tribe has also been able to expand its government services, provide housing to tribal members, and begin purchasing back its established reservation lands, as well as property within its traditional homelands, including the Tomanamus Forest in the Cascade Mountains.

The Tribe has become a major contributor to the regional economy and community providing resources to other governments, schools, nonprofits, and religious communities throughout Washington. The benefits of the Muckleshoot Tribe’s economic revival go well beyond its financial contributions to the local community. From landmark agreements protecting fish and wildlife habitat, to innovative educational programming, and hundreds of partnerships with organizations serving those in need throughout the state, the Muckleshoot Tribe is contributing to the quality of life of its citizens and neighbors.

Development Trends

The Tribe will continue to pursue land reacquisition in its traditional homelands, and utilize smart growth development strategies that expand economic opportunities, housing, and community services for its members, while protecting and restoring natural resources.

Current and future development includes:

- Major expansion of its casino on SR 164 to include 20,000 sq. ft. event center, as well as an 18 story, 400 room hotel, slated to be completed by 2021.
- Focus on higher density “campus” or “village” developments, particularly in the southeast area of the Reservation near Tribal Administration buildings and White River Amphitheatre.

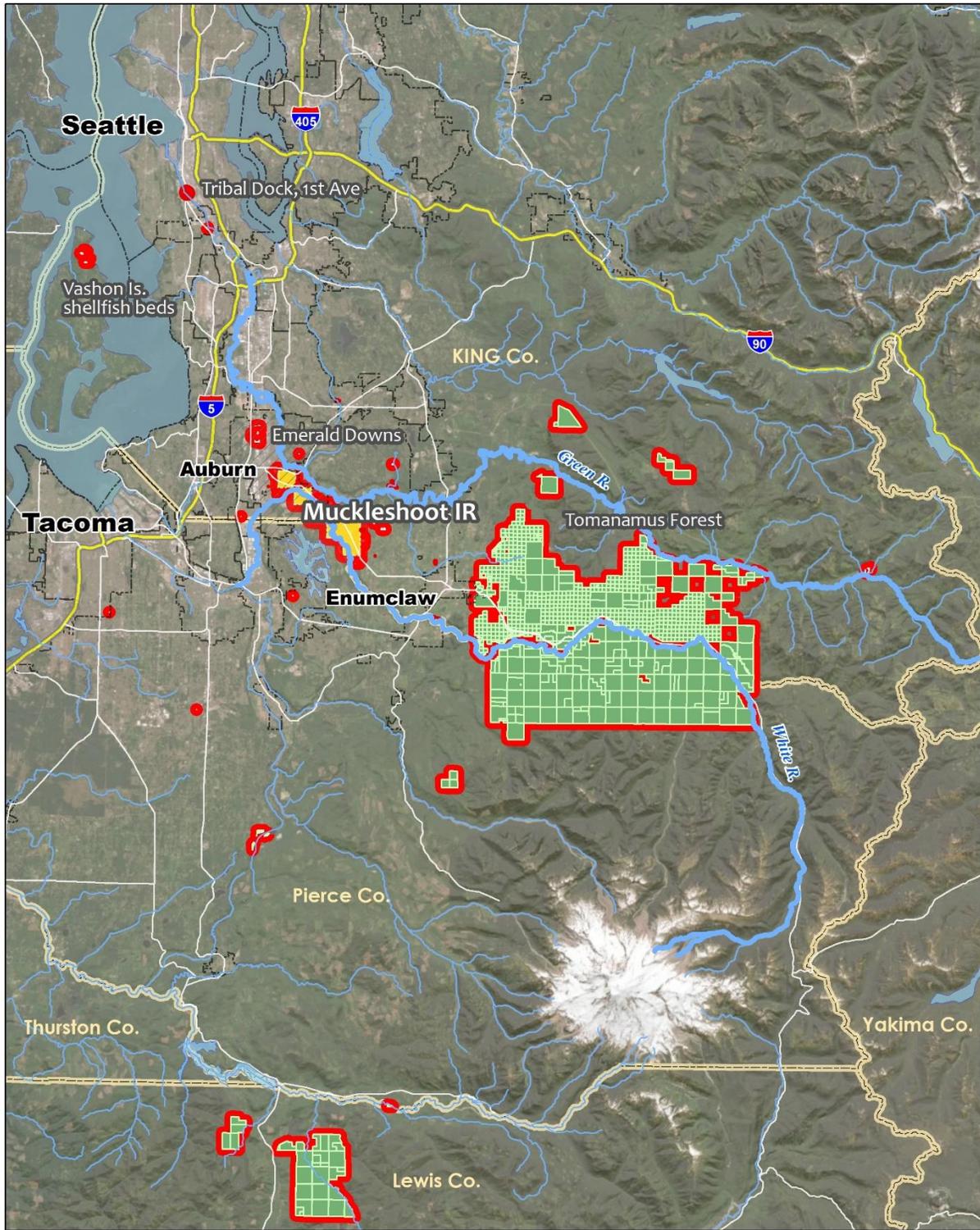
This expansion and development may increase impacts from natural hazards, especially combined with the effects of climate change. As it expands, the tribe will continue to identify the impacts natural hazards have on its people, property and natural resources, and will plan its future development with a focus on long-term sustainability and resiliency.

Jurisdiction Point of Contact:

Name: Ada McDaniel
 Title: Director, Emergency Preparedness
 Entity: Muckleshoot Indian Tribe
 Phone:
 Email: ada.mcdaniel@muckleshoot.nsn.us

Plan Prepared By:

Name: Glenn B. Coil
 Title: Consultant
 Entity: G | B | C
 Phone: 206-618-9814
 Email: gbcoil@outlook.com



Muckleshoot Tribal Lands
 showing Reservation,
 Trust lands & Fee properties

1:450,000
 for Reference Use Only
 updated Nov. 2019



Reservation



other Trust & fee lands



Tomanamus Forest & related timberlands

Figure 1: Muckleshoot Tribal lands, 2019



Jurisdiction Risk Summary

Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Summary

HAZARD	HAZARD SUMMARY	VULNERABILITY SUMMARY	IMPACT SUMMARY
Earthquake	<p>The Tribe has potential to be impacted by all of the earthquakes affecting the Puget Sound region.</p> <p>Higher risk is from a rupture on the Tacoma Fault Zone. One of the faults of the TFZ passes through the Reservation.</p>	<p>The Tribe is most vulnerable to a rupture on the Tacoma Fault Zone, particularly from the fault that goes under the Reservation.</p> <p>Most of the Tribe’s lands (apart from western end around the casino) are also located on High Liquefaction Risk type soils. The plateau area generally sits on Osceola Lahar deposits, while the areas in the White River Valley are composed of alluvial soils.</p> <p>Although most tribal structures are newer and are built to withstand seismic events, vulnerability may increase due to localization of the earthquake and liquefaction effects. Older and historic structures are most vulnerable.</p>	<p>It is not known at this time the impacts from past events, such as the Nisqually earthquake.</p> <p>The Tribe has considerable more development since the 2001 Nisqually earthquake that could be potentially impacted, but to what extent, is unknown.</p> <p>In the future, the tribe will conduct more detailed modelling of its assets to determine impacts.</p> <p>Of concern are regional impacts, including loss of infrastructure, and economic disruption.</p>
Flood	<p>The Spahokl (White) River flows north through the western parts of the Muckleshoot Reservation. Although major flooding is controlled by the Mud Mt. Dam, during extreme events, some flooding may still occur.</p> <p>On the Muckleshoot Plateau, localized flooding may occur due to overflowing of minor creeks and wetlands, including those at Jones and Daniels Creeks.</p>	<p>The tribe’s vulnerability is minimal as no tribal structures are located in the floodplain of the White River.</p> <p>No structures appear directly vulnerable to flooding from Jones or Daniels Creeks, although it has been noted some homes near wetlands and depressions have experienced high water.</p> <p>The Tribe has no identified RL or SRL loss properties.</p>	<p>No tribal assets are impacted at this time. Potential impacts to tribal fish hatcheries and related facilities.</p> <p>Future development may be at risk if located in low areas on the plateau topography currently occupied by creeks and wetlands.</p>
Landslide	<p>The Green and White Rivers cut steep slopes along the Muckleshoot Plateau. Development is encroaching upon these slopes, and vulnerability may increase in the future.</p>	<p>Development is limited or non-existent in the erosion and landslide hazard areas. The historic tribal White Lake Cemetery is located along a bluff, and is vulnerable.</p>	<p>Current impacts would be damage to historic White Lake Cemetery, and well as to some roads, such as SR 164 and 388th St. at 158th Ave.</p>



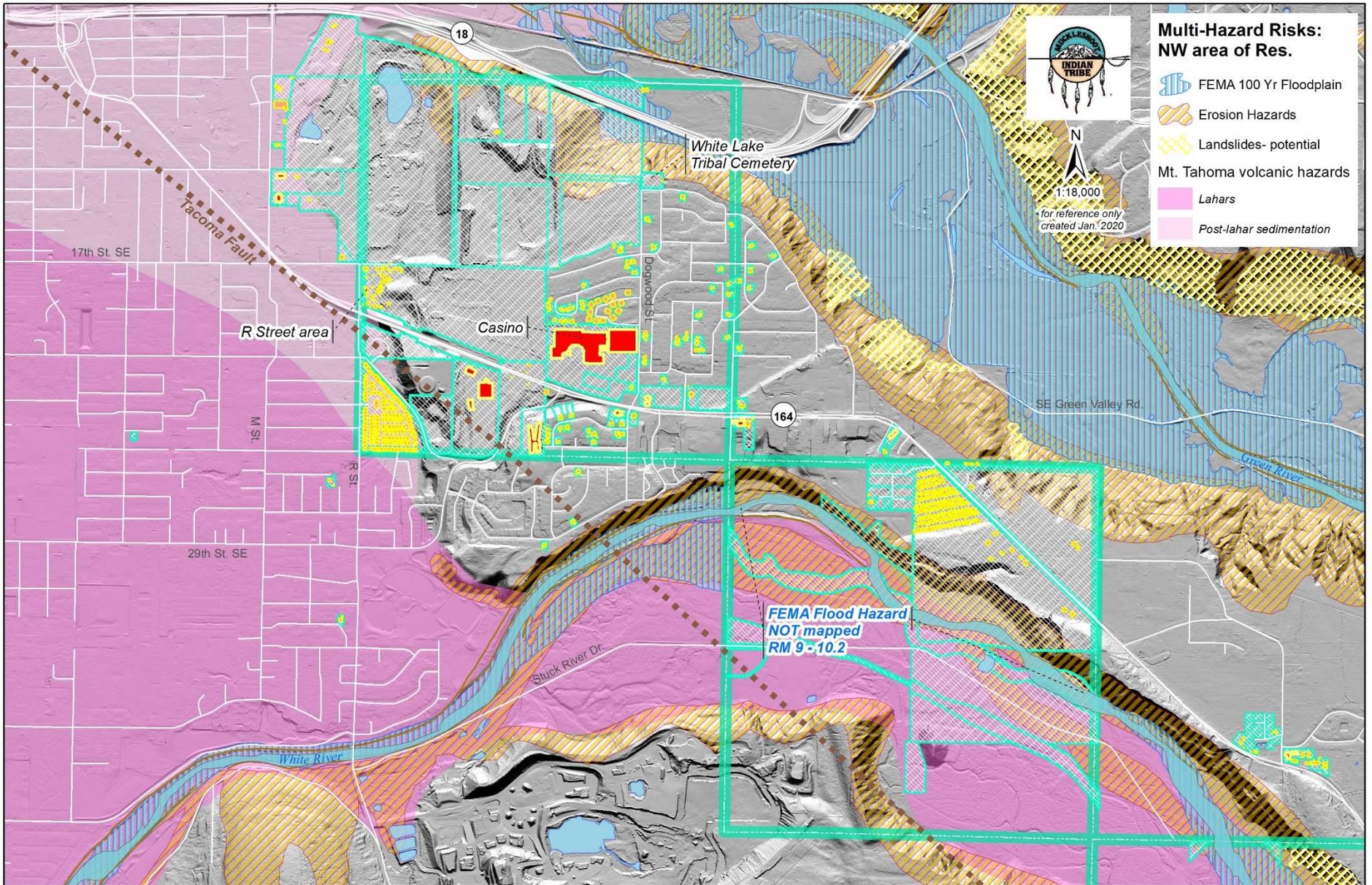
<p>Severe Weather</p>	<p>The Muckleshoot Tribe can be affected by the severe weather events that generally impact the central Puget Sound lowlands and foothills.</p> <p>Located on the Muckleshoot Plateau at an elevation from 400' to 500', the Tribe may also experience higher winds and more chance of snow/ice in the winter.</p>	<p>The tribe is vulnerable to severe weather due to its rural location, as well overlapping jurisdictions, which can lengthen response times for power outages, downed trees, and minor flooding.</p> <p>Older and historic structures are vulnerable to high winds.</p> <p>The Tribe is also vulnerable to severe weather, such as high winds, tornados, and hail that could occur during annual Tribal cultural events, such as Pow-Wow.</p>	<p>There have been no major impacts to the Tribe recorded due to severe weather, apart from disruptions caused by closed/limited access roads from snow and ice.</p>
<p>Tsunami</p>	<p>Tribal properties on Vashon Island and on the Duwamish River could be potentially affected by a tsunami caused by an eruption on the Seattle Fault or other nearby faults.</p>	<p>Puget Sound and its inland waterways have not been fully modeled for tsunami inundation or velocity, so it is not known how vulnerable tribal properties are to tsunami.</p>	<p>Debris damage and blockage of downriver waterways are the biggest potential impacts to the Tribe's Dock at 1st Ave Bridge in Seattle.</p> <p>The Tribe's commercial shellfish beds at Vashon Island may be damaged from high velocity waves and debris.</p> <p>Pollution and hazardous materials spills from tsunami-caused damage would also impact Tribal natural resources, including fisheries.</p>
<p>Volcano</p>	<p>An eruption of Mt Tahoma (Rainier) would cause ash and a potential lahar in the White River and Duwamish/Green River valleys.</p>	<p>Tribal members are vulnerable from the tephra/ash from an eruption.</p> <p>Tribal lands along the White River would be affected, as well as tribal properties and structures in the Duwamish/Green River Valley, specifically along R Street and the Emerald Downs complex.</p>	<p>The main impact from an eruption would be from ash. A lahar on the White River would be much smaller than the Osceola Lahar, and the presence of the Mud River Dam would sufficiently block /damper lahar flows.</p>

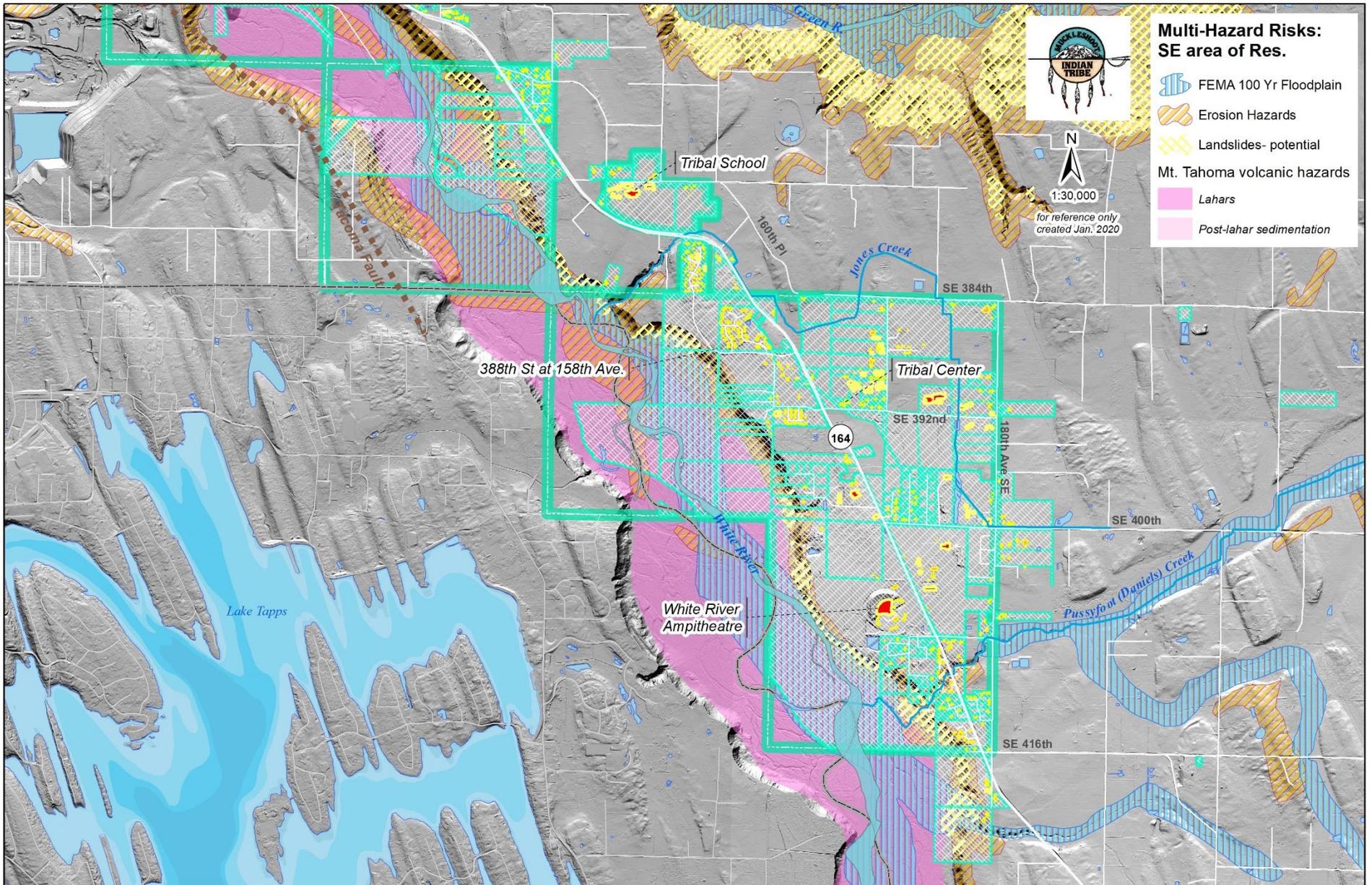


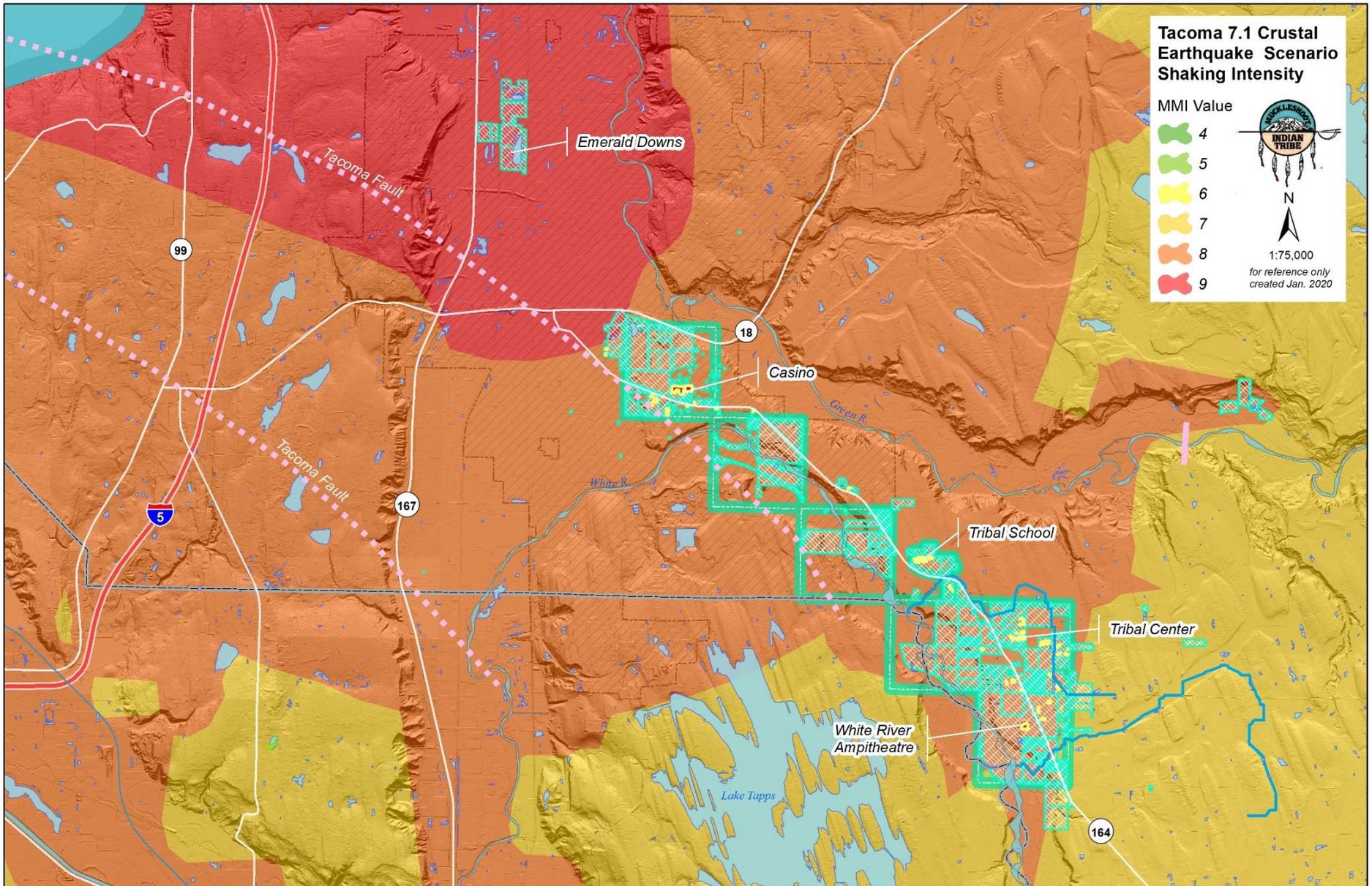
Wildfire	<p>The Tribe’s reservation and lands can be affected by wildfire, as well as its Tomanamus Forest and related timberlands. Tribal building codes mandate metal roofs for new structures and housing.</p>	<p>Older tribal structures without metal roofs are most vulnerable from wildfire.</p> <p>The Tomanamus Forest and related timberlands in the Cascade Mountains are particularly vulnerable to major forest fires.</p>	<p>The impacts from wildfires would include the loss or damage of tribal buildings and older houses.</p> <p>The biggest impact would be to the Tribe’s timberlands, where increased wildfire recurrence and climate change could destroy millions of dollars of timber stands and natural habitats.</p>
Dam Failure	<p>The tribe could be impacted from a failure of the Mud Mt. Dam, about 13 miles upstream of the Reservation on the White River.</p> <p>The Tribe may also be impacted by a failure of the Howard A. Hanson Dam located on RM 64.5 of the Green River.</p>	<p>The tribe’s Fish Hatchery on the White River near river mile 24 is vulnerable. The tribe’s land on the White River floodplain is undeveloped. A severe flood from dam failure could affect Tribal properties in the Duwamish/Green River valley, particularly properties along R Street in Auburn.</p> <p>The Keto Creek Hatchery (located above RM 40 of the Green River) and the Palmer Rearing Ponds may also be vulnerable from flooding due to the catastrophic failure of the Howard A. Hanson Dam, particularly during a high water event.</p>	<p>The major impact from a dam failure would be the closure and/or damage and loss of non-tribal infrastructure, such as roads and bridges, preventing access to and from the Reservation, as well as the ability to access emergency services, buy food, and travel to work.</p> <p>The Keto Creek and White River Hatcheries and related facilities, as well as a fish within the facilities, would be damaged or destroyed.</p>

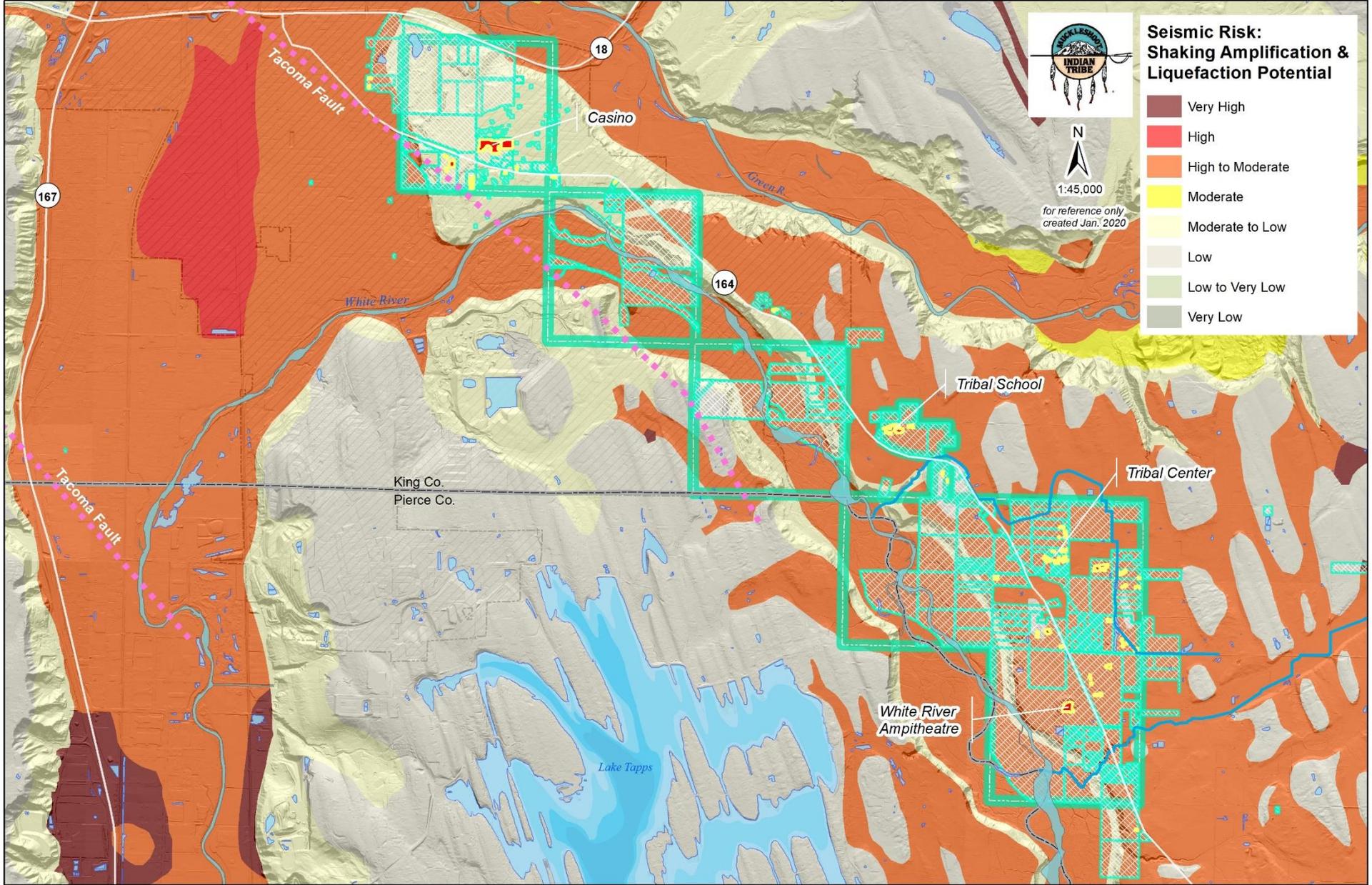


Hazard and Asset Overview Maps











Assets at Risk

ASSET	VALUE (\$)	HAZARD SUMMARY	VULNERABILITY SUMMARY	IMPACT SUMMARY
Tribal Center	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Earthquake, liquefaction 	Medium – earthquake. Located on liquefaction type soils	Seismic damage may become more severe than estimated due to location on liquefaction risk soils.
Tribal School Complex	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Earthquake, liquefaction 	Medium – earthquake. Located on liquefaction type soils	Seismic damage may become more severe than estimated due to location on liquefaction risk soils.
Water Treatment Facility	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Earthquake, liquefaction 	Medium – earthquake. Located on liquefaction type soils	Loss or disruption of the Tribe’s Utility District’s infrastructure would affect service for all tribal facilities and home.
White Lake Tribal Cemetery	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Erosion, landslide 	Medium – edge of old section of cemetery is in landslide/erosion zone	The north edge of the old section of the cemetery could slide/erode, affecting older and historic gravesites. The new section of the cemetery is build outside landslide/erosion zone.
Other historic/cultural assets: Chimney, Catholic Church	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Earthquake, Liquefaction, Severe weather - wind 	High – earthquake Medium – Severe weather/wind	Older historic structures that were built before building codes are most vulnerable to earthquake shaking and would experience most severe impacts. Severe weather, including high winds/tornados would also damage structures.
Tribal Docks, 1st St, Seattle	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flooding – storm surge, sea level rise, riverine Lahar- from Mt Tahoma (Rainier) Tsunami inundation Earthquake/liquefaction 	Low – flooding, tsunami, lahar High – earthquake/liquefaction. Although not located in flood or tsunami inundation area, long-term sea-level rise or land subsidence from an earthquake may increase vulnerability.	The primary impact would be from damaged caused by a local earthquake, and increased risk of liquefaction on fill-soils. Piers and structures could be damaged, preventing use. Regional infrastructure damage may also prevent access to the site.



Tomanamus Forest	n/a	Climate change effects – increased drought, wildfire, disease	High – climate change, drought, wildfire Low - Severe weather/wind	Impacts include loss of natural resources, including harvestable timber and critical habitat. Drier hotter conditions would increase frequency and impacts from wildfires.
R Street area	n/a	Liquefaction – located on former course of White River Lahar	High -Tribal properties and private/tribal structures adjacent to this road are built on the former course of the White River and have high liquefaction risk during an earthquake. Low- lahar	Structures and property contents in this area have highest risk of damage from increased amplification of shaking during an earthquake.
Emerald Downs Racetrack & Casino	n/a	Earthquake, Liquefaction, Lahar	Medium/high – earthquake Low- lahar Located in soft soils of Duwamish valley.	Damage to facilities from local earthquake, increased by liquefaction. Disruption of local infrastructure and commerce after an event.
Muckleshoot Casino	n/a	Earthquake, liquefaction	Low – earthquakes	As Casino is built to highest seismic standards, impacts are primarily from loss of business due to disruptions in local infrastructure and effects on regional economy after a major earthquake.
White River Amphitheatre	n/a	Earthquake, liquefaction	Medium – earthquake. Located on liquefaction type soils	Impacts are primarily from loss of business due to disruptions in local infrastructure and effects on regional economy after a major earthquake.
White River Hatchery, Keta Creek Hatchery, <i>non-tribally owned facilities</i>: Palmer Rearing Ponds, Soos Creek Hatchery	n/a	Flooding, flooding from dam failure inundation	Low/Medium – impacts would only occur from catastrophic failure of Howard A. Hanson dam (Green R.) or Mt Mountain Dam (White R.) during high water events	A failure or breach of the dams during high water events could potentially inundate tribal hatcheries and related facilities with high flow river flooding.



Plan Update Process

This plan annex is the Muckleshoot Tribe's first effort in hazard mitigation planning. The tribe has had an established Emergency Preparedness program for over a decade, but tribal priorities and limited staff/resources and capabilities focused the program on core emergency preparedness/public safety efforts, such as capacity building, community training (such as CERT training), event support (such as at Pow-Wow events), and incident response.

In addition to these on-going efforts, the tribe is now looking to the future, especially with continued growth of its businesses enterprises, expansion of tribal services and government, and need for more housing. As such, the Tribe's Emergency Preparedness program is looking to expand its emergency planning capabilities, including developing a hazard mitigation program.

The first effort for Tribe's hazard mitigation program will be led and managed by its Emergency Preparedness Department. Ultimately the Tribe wants to develop and implement its own stand-alone tribal hazard mitigate plan, and recognizes the importance of also joining in the King County Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2020 five-year update. The reasons and goals are two-fold:

- The Muckleshoot HMP Annex will give the Tribe the foundational experience and plan to continue and expand its mitigation program. With limited resource, time, and staff, the tribe chose to hire a consultant with experience in tribal and hazard mitigation planning to collect data, provide guidance and technical assistance, as well assist in community outreach.
- The Muckleshoot Tribe recognizes the importance of local and regional partnerships and that many mitigation strategies and actions involve numerous jurisdictions. The Muckleshoot Tribe's Reservation and lands are overlapped by and incorporated into other jurisdictions, such as the City of Auburn and King County, and most of the infrastructure on tribal lands are owned and maintained by a mix of private, local, state, and federal agencies. Land use regulations and policies are also multi-jurisdictional. The challenge in the tribe's planning process is identifying mitigation projects that the Muckleshoot Tribe can fully implement and lead on.

Community planning and outreach

For this initial plan annex process, the Tribe defined public as its Tribal Community membership and staff, as well as neighboring communities. Public outreach and feedback efforts were focused on the tribal community.

For future planning updates, the tribe hopes to expand its public outreach efforts.

During this initial planning process, the Tribe, led by the Emergency Preparedness Department, engaged with local partners, tribal staff, and membership over 2019 and early 2020 to develop the plan. The tribe participated as a partner in the King County RHMP plan update process, meeting with KC Emergency Management staff and attending workshops. The tribe engaged with partners in exercises such as the Mud Mt. Dam Failure Tabletop exercise in November 2019.

Internally, the tribe met through staff, Directors, and Committee meetings to discuss the plan, and provide feedback. The Tribe also engaged tribal and local community members through events such as Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) dinners and events. Lastly Tribal Council was engaged to provide feedback and adopt the plan.



Jurisdiction Planning Team

DEPARTMENT	TITLE	NAME	CONTRIBUTION
Tribal Council			Adopt plan
Tribal Legal	Legal Counsel		Review plan
Emergency Preparedness Dept.	Director	Ada McDaniel	Lead development of plan, review
Emergency Preparedness Dept.	Coordinator	Susan Starr	Public outreach
Information Technology Dept.	GIS program manager	Stewart Bruce	Tribal GIS data, hazards analysis, review
Community Development Dept. – Planning Division	Director	Krongthip Sangkapreecha	Input, review
Planning Commission			Review, comment
Consultant - G B C	Hazard mitigation planner	Glenn B. Coil	Technical support, plan drafting, GIS analysis

Plan Update Timeline

PLANNING ACTIVITY	DATE	SUMMARY	ATTENDEES
Initial planning meeting	8.9.2019	Initial meeting with hazard mitigation consultant to assist tribe with drafting Annex. Discussed overview of areas of concern, others hazards and potential mitigation.	Consultant, EM Director
Planning process	8.21.2019	Consultant met with King Co Hazard Mitigation Strategist to discuss annex process and requirements, as well as tribal areas of concern.	Muckleshoot planning consultant, King County HM Strategist
Data needs, hazards discussion	9.18.2019	Consultant met with GIS and EM Director to discuss data needs and review hazards data and initial findings. A detailed GIS layer of tribal buildings and lands will be provided to provide more detailed analysis of hazard exposure.	Consultant, EM Director, GIS director.
Tribal departments meetings, tribal lands tour	10.21.2019	Consultant made site visit to Reservation. With EM director, toured Reservation and looked at Tribal assets and areas of concern. Later visited tribal departments and staff to give overview of mitigation plan. Departments included – Construction, Fisheries, IT/GIS and Legal. Also met with Planning Director and staff to discuss land use policy and strategies	
Mud Mountain Dam – Tabletop Exercise	11.13.2019	Tribal staff participated in tabletop exercise related to flooding from failure of the Mud Mt. Dam on the White River. Numerous jurisdictions were in attendance. This gave tribal staff a better understanding of flooding issues on the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency Preparedness staff GIS staff



		White River and Green River Valley, and helped identify and prioritize the tribe’s mitigation actions.	
Tribal Planning Commission meeting	12.18.2019	This public meeting was an opportunity to discuss hazards affecting the Muckleshoot Tribe, especially in regards to future development. Mitigation strategies were discussed and supported, and feedback was given on the Tribe’s needs and capabilities for disaster planning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency preparedness staff • Planning Dept. staff • Tribal Council • Tribal Elders
Tribal Council Adoption	March 13, 2020	In February 2020, a final draft was completed and made available to the Tribal Council and Muckleshoot community, as well as King County Emergency Management for review and comments. On March 13, 2020, the Plan was adopted by the tribal council pending FEMA approval.	
FEMA Approval	October 1, 2020	After review and feedback by KC Emergency Management, the Plan was submitted for review and approval by FEMA Region 10. Additional comments and feedback were provided by FEMA in July, 2020. A final draft was resubmitted to FEMA, with approval granted October 1, 2020 and with an effective date of five (5) years to September 30, 2025.	
Additional comments	Jan., 2021	The tribe requested that additional information be included in Risk Assessment in regard to vulnerability/impacts to tribal fish hatcheries and facilities due to Green River flooding and Howard Hanson Dam breach scenario.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tribal fisheries staff • Tribal EM prep staff • Consultant

Public Outreach

For this initial plan annex process, the Tribe defined public as its Tribal membership and staff, as well as neighboring communities. Public outreach and feedback efforts were focused on the tribal community.

For future planning updates, the tribe hopes to expand its public outreach efforts.

Public Outreach Events

EVENT	DATE	SUMMARY	ATTENDEES
CERT dinner	October 21, 2019	EM staff and consultant provided background and context on the mitigation planning effort. There was a broad discussion of hazards affecting the tribal community, as well s	This event was attended by about 30 tribal members, employees and guests, including members of the non-tribal local community.



		community members concerns about impacts and vulnerability.	
Planning Commission meeting	December 18, 2019	The purpose of this public meeting was to inform about the mitigation plan annex, discuss draft mitigation strategies and actions, and receive input and feedback from Commission members, and tribal staff.	Tribal Commission, planning staff, emergency mgmt. staff, consultants, tribal elders, tribal Council members

Jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Program

Hazard mitigation strategies were developed through a two-step process. Each jurisdiction met with an internal planning team to identify a comprehensive range of mitigation strategies. These strategies were then prioritized using a process established at the county level and documented in the base plan.

This is the Muckleshoot’s first hazard mitigation planning process, and did not participate in the 2015 regional plan. Through the public planning process, including coordination and feedback from tribal departments and leadership, and based on the tribe’s current capabilities, the Muckleshoot Tribe identifies four (4) strategies that it will implement in the short to medium term.

These strategies, in turn, will build the capabilities and resiliency of the Muckleshoot Tribe, which in the long-term, will support the tribe in fulfilling its overall vision and goals.

Plan Monitoring, Implementation, and Future Updates

The Muckleshoot Tribe’s Emergency Preparedness Department, led by its Director, will lead the Hazard Mitigation program and will include plan monitoring, implementation and future update process.

Plan Monitoring

The EP Director will review the plan as needed, but at least yearly, to work plan for implementation, as well as progress on implementation. The plan will also be review for potential additions or changes needed for the update, such as increased impacts from natural hazards, or new facilities and infrastructure to be analyzed. Additional review and input from Tribal Council, other departments and the local community will be sought as needed and applicable.

Implementation

The Emergency Preparedness Director will be responsible for, and lead, on implementation, and will work with Tribal Council, other tribal departments, and outside agencies, as applicable, to implement strategies and actions.

Future Updates

The Muckleshoot Tribe will continue to participate in the King Council RMP process. Information gathered during “plan monitoring” will be incorporated into the update as applicable.

In addition, The Muckleshoot Tribe will also develop and adopt a tribal-level FEMA Hazard Mitigation Plan, which will be updated every five years after initial adoption by Tribal Council.

Plan Goals

Goal 1. Prepare and Protect the Muckleshoot people, and its homeland, from current and future disasters.

Goal 2. Ensure that the Tribe can successfully respond and recover from any disaster.

Goal 3. Increase community awareness of natural hazards and involvement in disaster preparedness and mitigation efforts.



Continued Public Participation

As part of the Tribe’s mitigation planning effort, continued public participation will be a key component. Part of the Tribe’s strategy includes increased community and staff awareness of, and preparedness for, disaster events.

The Muckleshoot Emergency Preparedness program will lead in the effort, and will provide the community opportunities to participate in the mitigation planning efforts during local events, meetings, and workshops, as well as provide information in the community newsletter and on social media.

Hazard Mitigation Authorities, Responsibilities, and Capabilities

The Muckleshoot Indian Tribe is a tribal sovereign nation with a Constitution adopted in 1936. Governing authority and final decision making is vested to the Tribal Council.

Unlike local jurisdictions such as cities, counties and special districts, the Muckleshoot Tribe is not required to develop and/or adopt any formal resolutions, ordinances, policies or plans unless the Tribal Council so chooses. As a small, rural community with limited capabilities and capacity, emergency planning and response, including hazard mitigation, has been minimal and ad hoc to the situation at hand.

As the Tribe grows in size and economic strength, the Tribal Council recognizes the importance of, and need for, more formalized authorities, policies, and plans in regards to emergency management, and will work, in the long-term, to increase its capabilities, both formally and informally.

Generally speaking, during a disaster, the Tribe is guided by its Emergency Operations Plan and Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. Tribal Council is responsible for activating and following these plans. In the future the Hazard Mitigation Plan will be used to guide and implement pre-disaster planning efforts.

Integration into other planning processes

As the Tribe does not have other formal planning processes, the hazard mitigation plan, as well as its goals, hazard profiles, and strategies/actions will be integrated into any ad hoc planning process as requested by Tribal Council, as well as through more informal tribal processes, such as staff review of projects and plans, Director’s meetings and workshops, Committee meetings, and related processes.

Tribal Plans

PLAN TITLE	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	POINT OF CONTACT	RELATIONSHIP TO HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN
DRAFT Comprehensive Plan	Planning Dept.	Planning Director	Focuses on resiliency and sustainability, including development outside of high hazard areas
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Emergency Preparedness	EP Director	Address roles & responsibilities during and after a hazard event
Emergency Operations Plan	Emergency Preparedness	EP Director	Address responsibilities during and after a hazard event



Reviewing progress and monitoring implementation

The process of reviewing progress and monitoring implementation of mitigation projects, including those not listed in this plan, or funded specifically by FEMA, will be led by the Muckleshoot Tribe’s Emergency preparedness director, with support from other Tribal Department Directors and staff, and the Tribal Council. The Tribal Council and/or the Emergency Preparedness Director may direct or appoint tribal staff and committees, as needed, to assist in review and monitoring.

As part of its emergency management program, the Director will frequently review and track progress on the implementation of mitigation actions. The Director will also meet with staff from Tribal Departments, where applicable, to discuss progress of mitigation activities. The Director will report progress to the Tribal Council as requested, or at least annually.

The implementation of all short-term mitigation actions will be monitored by the Director on an ongoing basis until implementation is complete. Long-term actions being actively implemented will be monitored on an ongoing basis, or at least annually as needed. Long-term actions planned for the future will be reviewed during plan updates every five years.

For FEMA-funded projects, the Emergency Preparedness Director will lead in ensuring that tribal staff tracks, prepares, and submits all required progress reports and other grant compliance as needed. The Director will work with Tribal staff to ensure a timely and successful grant close-out process.

Tribal laws, programs, polices and processes

In general, the Muckleshoot Tribal Council is the decision maker on all tribal actions related to hazard mitigation, including any potential actions, projects, polices, or regulations.

The tribe maintains an Emergency Preparedness program with a focus on community preparedness and response. The tribe envisions to expand this program to include disaster resiliency and hazard mitigation.

Tribal Laws, Programs, Policies, and Processes

PROGRAM/POLICY	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	POINT OF CONTACT	RELATIONSHIP TO HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN
Emergency Management Program	Emergency Preparedness department	EP Director	lead

Responsibilities for Hazard Mitigation

As noted, the Muckleshoot Tribal Council is the primary and final authority responsible for hazard mitigation. The Council, as it determines, will delegate to appropriate staff and departments responsibility to lead and implement hazard mitigation efforts.

Other departments include the Emergency Preparedness program which will be responsible for developing, maintaining, implementing, and updating the plan, as well as the Community Development Division, which will be responsible for integrating the plan into its plans and projects, as well as implementing strategies and actions.



Entities Responsible for Hazard Mitigation

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	POINT OF CONTACT	RESPONSIBILITY(S)
Emergency Preparedness Dept.	EP Director	Implement plan, maintain plan, provide updates
Community Development Division	Planning Director	Implement from building and land use policy
Tribal Council	n/a	Adopt plan, sets goals, approve actions

Potential Funding Sources for Hazard Mitigation

In general, The Muckleshoot Tribe, as sovereign tribal nation, will utilize its own tribal funds and budget for its hazard mitigation efforts.

The tribe recognizes that potential funding from outside sources, as well as technical assistance, is available, and the Tribal Council may choose to further identify and pursue those sources in the future if desired.

Outside funds include local/state grants and matching funds for mitigation projects, and federal funding from FEMA, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, as well as Congressional appropriations.

National Flood Insurance Program

The Muckleshoot Tribe is not in the National Flood Insurance Program. Tribal Council will determine if participation is needed in the future.

It should be noted that within the tribe’s historic Reservation, Section 28 (T21NR5ES28), through which the White River flows, approx. River Miles 9 – 10.2, has not been mapped for its floodplain.

For tribal properties in mapped FEMA floodplains, no NFIP insured or severe repetitive loss structures have been identified. Tribal properties in the floodplain are undeveloped and protected by flood control measures, such as Mud Mountain Dam.

National Flood Insurance Program Compliance

What department is responsible for floodplain management in your community?	n/a
Who is your community’s floodplain administrator? (title/position)	n/a
What is the date of adoption of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	n/a
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit or Community Assistance Contact?	n/a
Does your community have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, please state what they are?	n/a



Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your community? If so, please state why.	No, T21NR5ES28 of the Reservation has not been mapped. River mile 9 – 10.2 of the White River passes through this area and is not mapped for flood hazard.
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of training/assistance is needed?	n/a
Does your community participate in the Community Rating System (CRS)? If so, what is your CRS Classification and are you seeing to improve your rating? If not, is your community interested in joining CRS?	no
How many Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) and Repetitive Loss (RL) properties are located in your jurisdiction?	SRL: 0, unknown RL: 0, unknown
Has your community ever conducted an elevation or buy out of a flood-prone property? If so, what fund source did you use? If not, are you interested in pursuing buyouts of flood prone properties?	no



Hazard Mitigation Strategies

This is the Muckleshoot’s first hazard mitigation planning process, and did not participate in the 2015 regional plan. Through the public planning process, including coordination and feedback from tribal departments and leadership, and based on the tribe’s current capabilities, the Muckleshoot Tribe identifies four (4) strategies that it will implement in the short to medium term.

These strategies, in turn, will build the capabilities and resiliency of the Muckleshoot Tribe, which long-term will support the tribe in fulfilling its overall vision and goals.

2020 Hazard Mitigation Strategies

STRATEGY	LEAD AGENCY/POC	TIMELINE	PRIORITY
Adopt tribal policies and planning processes that reduce and/or minimize impacts to future development in hazard areas	GIS, Emergency Preparedness	medium	low
Increase Tribe’s emergency preparedness and response capabilities	Emergency Preparedness	short	high
Protect cultural and historic resources	Planning, Emergency Preparedness	medium	medium
Increase understanding and identification of hazard areas and impacts	Emergency Preparedness	Short	high

Adoption and Assurances

The Muckleshoot Indian Tribe assures that it will comply with all applicable federal statutes and regulations in effect with respect to the periods for which it receives grant funding including 2 CFR Parts 200 and 3002. The Tribe will amend its mitigation plan whenever necessary to reflect changes in tribal or federal laws and statutes.

Tribal Adoption

The 2019 Muckleshoot Hazard Mitigation Plan Annex to the King County Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update was formally adopted by the Muckleshoot Tribal Council on March 13, 2020 as Resolution No. 20-066.

FEMA Approval

The Muckleshoot Hazard Mitigation Plan Annex was approved by FEMA Region 10 on October 1, 2020, to be effective for 5 years ending September 30, 2025.



MUCKLESHOOT TRIBAL COUNCIL

39015 172nd Avenue S.E. • Auburn, Washington 98092-9763
(253) 939-3311 • Fax (253) 931-8570



RESOLUTION NO. 20-066

TO ADOPT THE MUCKLESHOOT TRIBE’S HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN AND INCLUDE AS AN ANNEX TO THE KING COUNTY REGIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN, 2020 UPDATE, FOR PRE-AND POST- DISASTER PLANNING AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS

WHEREAS, the Muckleshoot Indian Tribal Council is the duly constituted governing body for the Muckleshoot Indian Reservation by authority of and is herein acting solely pursuant to its constitution and bylaws approved May 13, 1936 by the Secretary of the Interior, and as amended June 28, 1977 and not pursuant to its Indian Reorganization Act Corporate ratified October 31, 1936; and

WHEREAS, the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe is a federally recognized Tribe headquartered on the Muckleshoot Indian Reservation in the State of Washington; and

WHEREAS, the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe is charged with the responsibility and is committed to saving lives and to preserving the safety, health and welfare of all people who live on, work on and visit our reservation and to the preservation of our lands, environment and culture; and

WHEREAS, the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe recognizes the threat that natural hazards have on the Muckleshoot Indian Tribes’ people and property; and

WHEREAS, the Federal Emergency Management Agency requires tribes, states, and local governments to develop multi-hazard mitigation plans in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 in order to be eligible for pre- and post- disaster funding assistance; and

WHEREAS, Tribal Council adoption of a tribal hazard mitigation plan will allow the Tribe to work directly with FEMA and/or local partners on grant and funding opportunities; and

WHEREAS, the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe recognizes the importance of regional partnerships in disaster preparedness and response efforts; and

WHEREAS, the Muckleshoot Indian Tribes’ Emergency Management Program developed a Hazard Mitigation Plan as an Annex to the 2020 King County Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, led by the Emergency Management Director, and with assistance from a planning consultant, conducted a public planning process with Tribal staff and community members to gather input and support for the plan, therefore be it



RESOLVED That the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe adopts the Muckleshoot Tribe's Hazard Mitigation Plan as its strategy to reduce losses from natural hazards, and will submit the Plan as an Annex to the King County Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

CERTIFICATION

As Secretary of the Muckleshoot Indian Tribal Council, I hereby certify that the above resolution was duly adopted at a Regular meeting of the Tribal Council on the 13 day of March, 2020, held on the Muckleshoot Indian Reservation, Auburn, WA, at which a quorum was present by a vote of 4 for, 0 against and 0 abstentions.


Tribal Council Secretary


Tribal Council Chairman/Vice-Chairman

Resolution No. 20-066
Page 2



U.S. Department of Homeland Security
FEMA, Region 10
130 228th Street, SW
Bothell, WA 98021-8627



FEMA

October 14, 2020

The Honorable Jaison Elkins
Chairman, Muckleshoot Indian Tribe
39015 172nd Avenue S.E.
Auburn, Washington 98092

Dear Chairman Elkins:

Congratulations, on October 1, 2020, the United States Department of Homeland Security’s Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Region 10 approved the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe’s Hazard Mitigation Plan as a Tribal Mitigation Plan, in accordance with Code of Federal Regulations Title 44 Part 201.

An approval provides the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe eligibility to apply directly with FEMA for Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act) programs, i.e., Pre-Disaster Mitigation project grants, Public Assistance (Categories C-G), Fire Management Assistance (FMAG) and Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) projects through September 30, 2025. Recipients are required to develop and maintain hazard mitigation plans compliant with FEMA standards as a condition for receiving funds. To continue eligibility, within five years from date of this letter, tribes must review, revise as appropriate and re-submit plans for approval. For further assistance on hazard mitigation planning, please contact our Regional Mitigation Planning Program Manager, John Schelling, at (425) 487-2104.

FEMA evaluates applications for funding according to the specific requirements of the applicable program. A mitigation action identified in the plan may, or may not, meet a program’s eligibility requirements. For assistance with hazard mitigation grant funding, please contact FEMA-R10-HMA@fema.dhs.gov.

We look forward to continuing a productive relationship between FEMA Region 10 and the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe. Our Regional Tribal Liaison Erin Ward, at (425) 487-4567, is available to facilitate this relationship and delivery of our programs. You are also welcomed to contact me directly, at (425) 487-4604.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL F O'HARE

Digitally signed by MICHAEL F

O'HARE

Date: 2020.10.14 10:58:18 -07'00'

Michael F. O'Hare
Regional Administrator

Enclosures

cc: Tim Cook, Washington Emergency Management Division



Hazard Mitigation Strategy

Lead Points of Contact: <i>Emergency Prep Director, Planning Director</i>	Partner Points of Contact: <i>n/a</i>	Hazards Mitigated / Goals Addressed: <i>all</i>	Funding Sources and Estimated Costs: <i>n/a</i>
<p>Strategy Vision/Objective</p> <p><i>The Muckleshoot Tribe will have the best policies and tools in place to guide its future growth and resiliency.</i></p>			
<p>Mitigation Strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Adopt tribal policies and planning processes that reduce and/or minimize impacts to future development in hazard areas 			
<p><u>2-Year Objectives</u></p> <p>Identify best practices and community needs while identifying potential strategies.</p>	<p><u>5-Year Objectives</u></p> <p>Begin implementing strategies, policies and practices.</p>	<p><u>Long-Term Objectives</u></p> <p>Continue to improve and update strategies, policies, and practices, so that they meet Tribe’s current needs and vulnerabilities, while building resiliency.</p>	
<p><u>Implementation Plan/Actions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Land use plan/strategy that works with natural landscape (wetlands, creeks, steep slopes, floodplains) to minimize impacts from natural hazards. ○ Land use policies/strategies that limit development, and/or mitigate impacts from development, in environmentally critical and hazard-prone areas. ○ Implement buildings codes/construction practices that reduces threat from seismic events, severe storms, and wildfires. 			
<p><u>Performance Measures</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Development of planning documents, review/update of policies. 			



<p>Lead Points of Contact: <i>Emergency Prep Director</i></p>	<p>Partner Points of Contact: <i>KC EM, Auburn EM, other local/ state/ federal partners – FEMA, USACE, WA EMD</i></p>	<p>Hazards Mitigated / Goals Addressed: <i>all</i></p>	<p>Funding Sources and Estimated Costs: <i>TBD</i></p>
<p>Strategy Vision/Objective <i>The Muckleshoot Tribe’s community and guests are fully prepared for any hazard event, and the Tribe can adequately respond to and assist any tribal member in need.</i></p>			
<p>Mitigation Strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increase Tribe’s emergency preparedness and response capabilities 			
<p><u>2-Year Objectives</u> Make progress on at least half of mitigation actions, with a focus on building community awareness and support, and acquiring emergency supplies and equipment.</p>	<p><u>5-Year Objectives</u> Make progress on all actions. Identify actions that are-going. Identify additional actions for plan update.</p>	<p><u>Long-Term Objectives</u> Continue to implement on-going actions, as well as identify additional actions that support strategy.</p>	
<p><u>Implementation Plan/Actions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Develop new, and improve existing, emergency planning documents. ○ Identify and purchase emergency supplies and equipment, based on needs of community. ○ Build, and/or designate emergency shelters. ○ Continue to build community awareness of hazard impacts. ○ Continue to build community and government support for emergency management and mitigation planning efforts. ○ Continue to develop partnerships and MOUs with local, state and federal partners. ○ Identify local and regional mitigation projects that the Tribe could potentially support. ○ Develop an early warning system, such as an alarm/siren, to alert community of emergency and hazard events. 			
<p><u>Performance Measures</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Develop a Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan. ● Increased community participation in training programs. ● Continued Participant in KC RHMP update. ● Increased inventory of emergency supplies. ● Action plan to develop early warning system. 			



<p>Lead Points of Contact: <i>Emergency Prep Director, Planning Director, Preservation Director</i></p>	<p>Partner Points of Contact: <i>TBD – other tribes, federal resources</i></p>	<p>Hazards Mitigated / Goals Addressed: <i>all</i></p>	<p>Funding Sources and Estimated Costs: <i>TBD</i></p>
<p>Strategy Vision/Objective <i>The Muckleshoot Tribe’s cultural and historic resources are protected from the effects of natural hazards and climate change.</i></p>			
<p><u>Mitigation Strategy</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Protect cultural and historic resources 			
<p><u>2-Year Objectives</u> Needs and costs identified for actions. Tribal support for actions.</p>	<p><u>5-Year Objectives</u> Actions in progress or completed.</p>	<p><u>Long-Term Objectives</u> Identify additional resources needing actions.</p>	
<p><u>Implementation Plan/ Actions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Identify potential actions to protect cultural and historic resources based on hazards threat. ○ Seismic retrofit/harden historic buildings such as Chimney, Catholic Church and other structures as determined. ○ Implement erosion control measures at White Lake Cemetery to reduce erosion/landslide impacts. 			
<p><u>Performance Measures</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Plans in place to implement actions, including identification of funding. 			



<p>Lead Points of Contact: <i>EP Director, GIS Planner, Planning Director</i></p>	<p>Partner Points of Contact: <i>KC EM, FEMA, WA EMD, WA DNR</i></p>	<p>Hazards Mitigated / Goals Addressed: <i>all</i></p>	<p>Funding Sources and Estimated Costs: <i>TBD</i></p>
<p><u>Strategy Vision/Objective</u> <i>The Muckleshoot Tribe is a regional and national leader in utilizing hazards data and knowledge to guide future resiliency efforts.</i></p>			
<p><u>Mitigation Strategy</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase understanding and identification of hazard areas and impacts 			
<p><u>2-Year Objectives</u> Begin process of identify partners, funding for improved mapping.</p>	<p><u>5-Year Objectives</u> Support regional efforts to update and improve hazard modelling, scenarios and risk maps.</p>	<p><u>Long-Term Objectives</u> Better and more precise hazard models and mapping.</p>	
<p><u>Implementation Plan/Actions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Conduct detailed mapping of FEMA floodplain and local flooding hazards. ○ Work with local, state and federal partners to update and improve seismic risk maps, such as liquefaction soils maps. 			
<p><u>Performance Measures</u></p> <p>Identify process and costs for FEMA floodplain map, determine support for effort.</p>			