

Samish Indian Tribal Nation

Jurisdiction-Specific Tribal Requirements, Vulnerability Assessment, and Mitigation Initiatives

ASSURANCES

The Samish Indian Tribal Nation's participation as a jurisdiction in the Skagit County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) meets the requirements of Section 409 of the Stafford Act and Section 322 of the DMA 2000. This includes meeting the requirement that the HMP be adopted by the Tribe. In addition, as required by 44 CFR 13.11(c) and 13.11(d), the Tribe will comply with all applicable Federal statutes and regulations during the periods for which grant funding is received, and will amend the plan whenever necessary to reflect changes in Tribal or Federal laws and statutes.

At the conclusion of the plan update process, and following receipt from FEMA of a notice of pre-adoption approval of the plan, the Tribe will sign a resolution formally re-adopting the updated **Skagit County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan**. A copy of the resolution, adopted by the Samish Indian Tribal Nation (herein referred to as the Tribe), assures FEMA that the Tribe will comply with both of the CFR requirements. The resolution is presented in Appendix A.

INITIAL PLANNING PROCESS, 2008

The Samish Indian Tribal Nation is a new jurisdiction identified as part of this HMP update. On March 5, 2008 the Skagit County Hazard Mitigation Planning team held a meeting to begin the plan-update process for the participating jurisdictions involved in the 2003 HMP and new jurisdictions. As such, Ted Gage represented the Samish Indian Tribal Nation as the Community Representative on the Planning Committee.

During the initial update meeting, the Skagit County Hazard Mitigation Planning team lead, Mark Watkinson, reviewed the DMA 2000, the plan update process, the plan outline, and the plan schedule. The Planning Team also assessed a matrix of hazards addressed in the State HMP and 2003 HMP. Using this information, each committee representative developed a list of new and additional hazards to be addressed in the 2008 HMP. At the end of the meeting, copies of the 2003 HMP were distributed for each committee member to review and comment. A summary of these plan update findings is shown below.

Summary of Initial Update Findings

2003 HMP	Actions Taken
Section I: Overview	Identified the Samish Indian Tribal Nation as a new jurisdiction participating in the 2008 HMP.
Section II: Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Identification	Reviewed the nine hazard profiles to include recent disaster information, change in hazard location, extent, and probability of future events. Include one new hazard into the hazard profile (tidal surge) and discussions of emerging climate change and its associated impacts (primarily the rise in sea level).
Section III: Multi-Jurisdiction/Multi-Hazard	Identify mitigation goals and action items based on hazard vulnerability assessment.

Summary of Initial Update Findings

2003 HMP	Actions Taken
Mitigation	
Section IV: Jurisdictional-Specific Information: Hazard Vulnerability Assessment & Mitigation Strategies	<p>Describe Planning Process & Tribal Community Introduction to include information to address Tribal Specific criteria.</p> <p>Prepare Internal Jurisdiction Summary to include critical facilities specific to the Samish Indian Tribal Nation.</p> <p>Describe Current Land Uses & Potential for New Development.</p> <p>Describe Future Land Uses & General Development.</p> <p>Describe Neighborhood Types and Structure Characterization.</p> <p>Describe Comparison of Jurisdictional Relative Risk.</p> <p>Describe Basic Demographic Information.</p> <p>Describe Mitigation Initiatives.</p>

RISK ASSESSMENT PROCESS, 2008

In the first step of the risk assessment process, the Planning Team reviewed the original hazards identified in the 2003 plan. During this stage, a new hazard (tidal surge) was identified as part of the severe storm hazard and risks associated with it were included in the plan. The hazards were reviewed based on a range of factors, including prior knowledge or perception of the relative risk presented by each hazard, and the ability to mitigate the hazard. The Planning Team determined that nine hazards pose the greatest threat to the county: avalanche, drought, earthquake, fire, flood, land movement, severe storms, tsunami/seiche, volcanic event. Based on the initial county-level screening of hazards, the Samish Indian Tribal Nation's representative identified those hazards that were specific to the jurisdiction.

Identification and Jurisdiction-Specific Screening of Hazards

Hazard Type	Should It Be Profiled?	Explanation
Avalanche	No	Samish Indian Tribal Nation critical facilities are not located in an area prone to frequent or significant snowfall or steep slopes.
Drought	Yes	Similar to the entire County, Samish Indian Tribal Nation is subject to impacts associated with drought: especially those associated with drinking water.
Earthquake	Yes	Samish Indian Tribal Nation is subject to impacts associated with earthquakes.
Fire: Wildland/Urban Conflagration	Yes	The terrain, vegetation, and weather conditions are favorable for the ignition and rapid spread of wildland fires. Older wood-frame structures that are clustered close together may also be subject to impacts associated with urban conflagration.
Flood	Yes	Samish Indian Tribal Nation is subject to impacts associated

Identification and Jurisdiction-Specific Screening of Hazards

Hazard Type	Should It Be Profiled?	Explanation
		with flooding.
Land movement	Yes	Samish Indian Tribal Nation is subject to impacts associated with land movement (landslides).
Severe storm	Yes	Samish Indian Tribal Nation is subject to impacts associated with severe storms (high winds, tidal surge, and winter storm have been combined under this section of the plan).
Tsunami / seiche	Yes	Samish Indian Tribal Nation is subject to impacts associated with tsunami.
Volcanic event	Yes	Samish Indian Tribal Nation is subject to impacts associated with volcanic events.

Over an eight-month period, the Samish Indian Tribal Nation's representative worked with the Planning Team to develop draft hazard and asset figures and the draft vulnerability analysis.

Based on the results of the vulnerability analysis, the following hazards were ranked according to the potential risk to the Samish Indian Tribal Nation's residents and property:

- Tsunami
- Earthquake
- Severe Storm (Tidal Surge)
- Severe Storm

The updated hazard profiles located in the main text of this plan describe the nature, location, extent, history, and probability of future events for the hazards that affect the entire county as well as those identified above. The 20/20 data tables were revised and updated based on newly collected information and provide a summary of the Samish Indian Tribal Nation's overall vulnerability regarding each hazard.

Hazard	Population at Risk ⁽¹⁾	No. of Residential Buildings at Risk ⁽²⁾	No. of Critical Facilities at Risk	Estimated Values	Summary of Jurisdiction Vulnerability
Avalanche	unknown	n/a	0	0	Avalanche hazard areas have not been identified in areas associated with Tribal critical facilities.
Drought ⁽²⁾	1,300	n/a	n/a	n/a	Droughts are region-wide, and all residents are equally at risk. Structural damage from drought is not expected; rather the risks are present to humans and resources. Agriculture, fishing, and timber have historically been impacted, as well as local and regional economies.
Earthquake	1,300	n/a	11	\$2,692,705	Based on PGA probability maps produced by the USGS, areas with Tribal critical facilities are likely to experience a greater than 5.0 M (strong shaking) (15-20 percent of the acceleration of gravity). This rating represents the peak

					acceleration of the ground caused by the earthquake. All Tribal critical facilities and infrastructure and the entire population are vulnerable earthquake impacts.
Fire	1,300	n/a	11	\$2,692,705	Based on the NFPA 299 Risk Assessment Compartments data presented on Fire Map 3, all tribal critical facilities and residents are located in a moderate fire hazard area.
Flood	unknown	n/a	3	unknown	FEMA FIRMs were used to outline the 100-year floodplains for Skagit County. The 100-year floodplain delineates an area of high risk. Tribal critical facilities within the 100-year flood hazard area are the Fidalgo Bay RV Park, Weaverline Spit Tidelands, and areas surrounding Lake Campbell (future areas of planned development). The Coast Salish Environmental Center may also be in the 100-year flood hazard area.
Land Movement	unknown	n/a	unknown	unknown	WADNR Soil Survey data were used to determine the slope stability hazard areas. Areas surrounding Lake Campbell (future areas of planned development) are located in areas identified as very unstable slope under disturbed conditions.
Severe Storms	1,300	n/a	11	\$2,692,705	The natural hazards resulting from severe storms, such as high wind, winter storm, and tidal surge, are often widespread. A single event is capable of impacting all Tribal critical facilities and infrastructure, including the entire tribal population.
Tsunami/seiche	unknown	n/a	unknown	unknown	Based on the potential tsunami and storm surge hazard map created for the City of Anacortes areas of moderate risk were identified based on elevations of less than or equal to 10 feet above mean high tide. Critical facilities within the hazard area include the Fidalgo Bay RV Park and Weaverling Spit Tidelands. The Coast Salish Environmental Center may also be in the potential tsunami or surge hazard area.
Volcano	1,300	n/a	11	\$2,692,705	Due to the nature of the hazard, it is impossible to predict the location or extent of future events with any probability, although it can be assumed that all Tribal critical facilities and infrastructure including the entire population are at risk from volcano impacts.

1 – There are no reservation lands at this time, therefore population by hazard area has not been evaluated at this time. Once reservation lands are placed in trust this task will be accomplished.

2 – There are no reservation lands at this time, therefore residential structures have not been evaluated for hazard vulnerability. Once reservation lands are placed in trust this task will be accomplished.

3 – There are no estimated damages to critical facilities or residential structures associated with drought.

The Samish Indian Tribal Nation is a National Flood Insurance Program participant. There are no repetitive loss properties or records of claims for the two identified policies.

MITIGATION STRATEGY UPDATE PROCESS, 2008

The Mitigation Goals identified in Section 2 of this plan were identified after reviewing the results of the risk assessment and are intended to reduce the impacts to the Samish Indian Tribal Nation’s people and property within Skagit County. The goals identified during the planning process are summarized below and are described in detail in Section 2.

- Protect Life and Property
- Increase Public Awareness
- Encourage Partnerships
- Provide for Emergency Services

In addition, the Planning Team reviewed and revised a list of potential mitigation projects associated with the hazards identified during the planning process. The Planning Committee reviewed different evaluation criteria, such as cost-benefit, local/community support, and funding availability for each jurisdiction. Additional mitigation actions reviewed by the Samish Indian Tribal Nation Community Representative and Environmental Director include the following:

Hazard	Mitigation Actions	Consider (X)	Completed (X or On-going)
Multi-Hazard	Develop and incorporate building ordinances commensurate with building codes to reflect survivability from wind, seismic, fire, and other hazards to ensure occupant safety.	x	
	Cross reference and incorporate mitigation planning provisions into all community planning processes such as comprehensive, capital improvement, land use, transportation plans, etc to demonstrate multi-benefit considerations and facilitate using multiple funding source consideration.	x	
	Develop, produce, and distribute information materials concerning mitigation, preparedness, and safety procedures for all natural hazards.	x	
	Based on known high-risk hazard areas, identify hazard-specific signage needs and purchase and install hazard warning signs near these areas to notify and educate the public of potential hazards (Specific Hazards addressed - Flood, Storm Surge, Tsunami). (High Priority for the Fidalgo RV Park and Resort)	x	
	Identify and pursue funding opportunities to implement mitigation actions.	X	
	Integrate the Mitigation Plan findings into planning and regulatory documents and programs and into enhanced emergency planning.	X	
Flood	Develop and maintain GIS mapped critical facility inventory for all structures located within 100-year and 500-year floodplains.	X	On-going
	Develop and maintain GIS mapped inventory, and develop prioritized list of residential and commercial buildings within 100-year and 500-year floodplains.	X	X
	Develop an outreach program to educate public concerning NFIP participation benefits, floodplain development, land use regulation, and NFIP flood insurance availability to facilitate continued compliance with the NFIP.	X	On-going
	Develop, implement, and enforce floodplain management ordinances.	X	On-going
	Install new streamflow and rainfall measuring gauges.	X	
	Develop, or revise, adopt, and enforce storm water ordinances and regulations to manage run-off from new development, including buffers and retention basins.	X	

Hazard	Mitigation Actions	Consider (X)	Completed (X or On-going)
	Create detention storage basins, ponds, reservoirs etc. to allow water to temporarily accumulate to reduce pressure on culverts and low water crossings. Water ultimately returning to its watercourse at a reduced flow rate.	X	On-going (funded)
	Raise bridge height or convert bridge from a multi-span to single span to increase water flow and reduce debris catchment.	X	
Severe Storm	Develop and implement strategies and educational outreach programs for debris management from severe winter storms.	X	
	Develop critical facility list needing emergency back-up power systems, prioritize, seek funding and implement mitigation actions.	X	
	Develop, implement, and maintain partnership program with electrical utilities to use underground utility placement methods where possible to reduce or eliminate power outages from severe winter storms. Consider developing incentive programs.	X	
	Purchase NOAA Weather radios and develop a web portal linking residents to various weather information sites. (NWS, FEMA, The Weather Channel).	X	
	Install new streamflow and precipitation measuring gauges and develop monitoring and early warning program.	X	
	Develop early warning test program partnering with NOAA, City Police, Fire Departments, and Volunteer Fire Department to coordinate tests.	X	
	Implement and enforce the most current Uniform International, and State, Building Codes to ensure structures can withstand winter storm hazards such as high winds, rain, water and snow.	X	
	Review critical facilities and government building energy efficiency, winter readiness, and electrical protection capability. Identify, prioritize, and implement infrastructure upgrade or rehabilitation project prioritization and development.	X	
Landslide	Develop process to limit future development in high landslide potential areas (permitting, geotechnical review, soil stabilization techniques, etc).	X	
Wildland Fire	Develop, adopt, and enforce burn ordinances that require burn permits, restricts campfires, and controls outdoor burning.	X	On-going
Earthquake	Supplement State Seismic Needs Analysis data (schools, fire, law enforcement). Complete inventory of public and commercial buildings that may be particularly vulnerable to earthquake damage.	X	
	Identify high seismic hazard areas; develop a wood-frame residential building inventory and an outreach program to educate population concerning facilities particularly vulnerable to earthquake damage, such as pre-1940s homes and homes with cripple wall foundations.	X	
	Update existing (or adopt the most current) Uniform Building Code	X	
	Develop public outreach program to train earthquake safety; perform drop-cover-hold drills at schools and public facilities.	X	
Volcano	Update public emergency notification procedures and develop an outreach program for ash fall events.	X	
Wind	Identify and prioritize critical facilities' overhead utilities that could be placed underground to reduce power disruption from wind storm / tree blow down damage.	X	
	Revise requirements to place utilities underground to reduce power disruption from wind storm / tree blow down damage when upgrading or during new development.	X	

Hazard	Mitigation Actions	Consider (X)	Completed (X or On-going)
Drought	Coordinate with City of Anacortes to ensure adequate supply of drinking water and identify contingency.	X	

The Samish Indian Tribal Nation Community Representative worked with the Tribal government to develop a list of high-priority projects to be listed in the jurisdiction specific implementation strategy. After the projects had been prioritized, information for each project was collected to include: detailed project information, a project timeline, details of project funding, and details of project administration.

The Samish Indian Tribal Nation has no reservation at this time, and therefore limited plans or ordinances associated with reducing the impacts of hazards within the jurisdiction. The Tribe follows hazard development restrictions identified by the City of Anacortes. It is anticipated that reservation lands will be established and when formalized, this plan will be updated to reflect the plans developed to mitigate the hazards identified through this process as well as use this the information identified in this plan to develop other Tribal planning documents.

As reservation land is established, initiatives consistent with tribal planning efforts and FEMA programs will be considered during the course of adopting new land use codes and ordinances.

The mitigation planning process will be integrated with other ongoing Tribal and FEMA planning efforts to include:

- incorporating hazard profiles and mitigation actions into the Tribe’s comprehensive planning process.

As the Tribe does not currently have any reservation land, they have limited legal or regulatory resources available for hazard mitigation. They do enforce burn bans associated with wildland fire mitigation and post signs to support this effort. In the future, the Tribe anticipates supporting pre- and post- disaster hazard mitigation through regulations and plans.

The following fiscal capability assessment lists specific financial and budgetary tools that are currently available, as well as potentially available, to the Tribe for hazard mitigation actions. These resources, which are listed below, include private, state and federal entitlements. General Tribal funds can be used for hazard mitigation, although the mitigation projects must be consistent with other needs of the Tribe.

Current and Potential Financial Resources for Hazard Mitigation

Sources	Financial Resource	Effect on Hazard Mitigation
Current	Indian Community Development Block Grant Program	U.S. Housing and Urban Development provides critical housing and community development resources to aid disaster recovery.
Potential	Imminent Threat, Indian Community Development Block Grant Program	Funding to alleviate or remove imminent threats to health or safety.

Current and Potential Financial Resources for Hazard Mitigation

Sources	Financial Resource	Effect on Hazard Mitigation
Current	Indian Reservation Roads Transportation Funding	Providing safe access through hazard-prone areas.
Potential	Administration for Native Americans (ANA) Grant Programs	These discretionary funds can be used to fund a variety of environmental management programs, including the identification and assessment of human and natural hazards and their associated risks, and the development and implementation of plans, policies and ordinances.
Potential	Department of Homeland Security Preparedness Technical Assistance Program	This grant provides direct assistance to communities to improve their ability to prevent, protect against, respond to and recover from major events. A primary objective of the program is to enhance the capacity of the community to develop, plan and implement effective strategies for human-made preparedness.
Potential	Assistance to Firefighters Grant (AFG) Program's Fire Prevention and Safety Grant	The AFG funds the Fire Prevention and Safety activity and the Firefighter Safety Research and Development activity. These grants are to be used for fire prevention or safety programs and activities.
Potential	FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) grants, and Pre Disaster Mitigation Grants	HMGP grant funding is available to State, Tribal and local communities after a Presidentially-declared disaster. It can be used to fund both pre- and post-disaster mitigation plans and projects. PDM funding is available on an annual basis. This grant can only be used to fund PDM plans and projects. FMA grant funding assists States, Tribes, and communities in implementing measures to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to structures insurable under the NFIP.
Potential	National Flood Insurance Program	The NFIP makes Federally backed flood insurance available to homeowners, renters and business owners in NFIP-participating States, Tribes, and communities.
Potential	Lindbergh Grants Program	Annual grants program that provides \$10,580 per project to balance the advance of technology and the preservation of the natural/human environment. Can be used for conservation of natural resources (i.e., sustainable development codes) and public outreach/education projects.

The Samish Indian Tribal Nation considers the public to be those Tribal and non-Tribal residents that live in, or in close proximity to land, residences, or critical facilities within the boundaries of Skagit County, Washington. Since this planning process was completed as part of a multi-jurisdictional process with the County, other Tribes and incorporated cities, opportunities for

neighboring communities, agencies, businesses, academia, nonprofits, and other interested parties to be involved through area-wide invitations to participate in the planning update process. Notices of public meetings and workshops were advertised through a variety of methods to include websites, newspapers, and public service announcements.

MONITORING, EVALUATING, AND UPDATING

The Tribe will use the Samish Indian Tribal Nation Community Representative to monitor, evaluate and update the HMP. In addition, other interested parties can participate in this process. The representative (currently Ted Gage) will serve as the primary point of contact and will coordinate all local efforts to monitor, evaluate and revise the jurisdiction specific aspects of this HMP.

The Tribal HMP representative will conduct an annual review to monitor progress in implementing the HMP, particularly the Mitigation Action Plan.

A report should be forwarded to Skagit County Emergency Management for inclusion in the annual report that is sent to the Washington State Mitigation Officer no later than September 30th of each year as described in the Plan Evaluation and Update Schedule 2009-2013 located in Section 6 of this plan.

The annual review will provide the basis for possible changes in the HMP's Mitigation Action Plan, by refocusing on new or more threatening hazards, adjusting to changes to or increases in resource allocations, and engaging additional support for the HMP implementation. The Tribal HMP representative will initiate an annual review by questionnaire one month prior to the next date of consideration of adoption.

The Tribal HMP representative will collect the questionnaire and summarize the results into an annual report. This report will be distributed to all Steering Committee members, Tribal Council members and other interested agencies, departments and persons.

As described in Section 6 of this plan, updates shall commence no later than March 1st of the scheduled update year according to the Plan Evaluation and Update Schedule 2009-2013. As part of this process, the Steering Committee will undertake the following activities to evaluate the plan and ensure that the HMP is readopted in the fifth year:

- Thoroughly analyze and update the Tribe's risk of natural hazards.
- Review the previous annual reviews, including the mitigation activities progress reports.
- Provide a detailed review and revision of the Mitigation Strategy.
- Prepare a new Mitigation Action Plan with prioritized actions, responsible parties and resources.
- Prepare a new jurisdiction specific draft HMP and submit it to the Tribal Council for approval.
- Coordinate with the County to submit an updated HMP to FEMA for approval.

MONITORING PROGRESS OF MITIGATION ACTIONS

The Tribal HMP representative will be responsible for monitoring mitigation project implementation and closeout. If more than one department and/or agency are identified for a mitigation project, the Tribal HMP representative will work with the Steering Committee to

identify a single department or agency to monitor the mitigation project implementation and closeout. The chosen department will monitor the status of the project implementation using the Mitigation Action Progress Report.

The Mitigation Action Progress Report will include the current status of the mitigation project, including any changes made to the project, total project costs and expected overruns, the identification of implementation problems and appropriate strategies to overcome them, and whether or not the project has helped to achieve the appropriate goals identified in the plan.

Each overseeing agency and/or department will complete the report on a quarterly basis as a way to monitor and, if necessary, revise project implementation. Prior to each annual review, the overseeing agency and/or department will summarize the quarterly reports into one report and submit this report to the Steering Committee for review. The Steering Committee will review each report to determine if progress has been made toward achieving the completion of each mitigation project as well as the overall goals identified in the Mitigation Strategy.

Additionally, the report will be submitted annually to the Planning and Grants Department, which will oversee all of the grants associated with this plan. If necessary, the Steering Committee leader may also request that these reports be submitted quarterly to the Planning and Grants Department for grant management purposes. Finally, each overseeing agency and/or department will be required to submit a closeout report to the Tribal HMP representative at the conclusion of any mitigation project.

BACKGROUND

"The Samish held Samish Island, Guemes Island, eastern Lopez Island, Cypress Island, and Fidalgo Island." The second finding made by the ICC held that, "The treaty cession includes the whole of the areas alleged by petitioner to have been used and occupied by the Samish Indians in aboriginal times."

Anacortes, is situated on Fidalgo Island, accessible by bridge to the mainland. Seattle is 80 miles South, and Vancouver is 90 miles North.

In 1926, a formal constitution was organized by the Samish, which was later altered several times, but finally the tribe became officially known as the Samish Indian Nation.

In 1971, the tribe was awarded US \$5,754.96 for lands taken by the Point Elliott Treaty. The judgment deemed that they had exclusively occupied 9,233 acres (37 km²) of land at the time of the treaty.

As of 2008 the Samish do not yet have any land in Trust and therefore do not have a reservation. Work is currently underway to have tribally owned land accepted for trust status.

GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

A seven member Tribal Council elected to oversee the welfare and resources of the Tribe governs the Samish Indian Tribal Nation.

CULTURAL USE SITES

The Samish Indian Tribal Nation has identified historically and archaeologically significant cultural use sites as part of this planning process. These sites have been documented, and are considered proprietary.

LAND USE

As previous stated, the Tribe does not currently have any reservation lands but anticipates development after lands are established in trust.

VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

The Samish Indian Tribal Nation reviewed the hazards identified in Section 2 of this plan to assess the vulnerability of the Tribe's assets.

To complete this process, tribal staff reviewed data regarding risk in the 20/20 Mitigation Software that was provided to Skagit County by the Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division. The information collected with these forms is included in this portion of the plan.

As part of the vulnerability assessment process, the Samish Indian Tribal Nation completed an inventory of all critical facilities and has considered these critical facilities in our planning and mitigation strategy development process. Critical facilities identified during the process include: Tribal Administration Building, Samish Indian Nation Housing Department, Tribal Dept. of Natural Resources, Coast Salish Environmental Center, Samish Longhouse Preschool/Daycare/Headstart, Tribal Contract Health, Fidalgo Bay RV Park, Deception Pass Bridge, Pass Bridge, Lake Campbell, Weaverling Spit Tidelands.

PLAN JURISDICTION

Contact Information: Samish Indian Nation
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Population of Jurisdiction: approximately 1,300
Total Structure Value: \$2,692,705
Estimated Size of Jurisdiction: 80 acres (Homeland Parcel on Lake Campbell)
Economic Characteristic: Economically Disadvantaged
Current Hazard Mitigation Codes/Plans/Ordinances:

- Burn Ban to mitigate wildland fire risk

PROFILE: SAMISH INDIAN TRIBAL NATION

General

Land area: 80 acres (Homeland parcel, no reservation lands at this time)
 Land area of park, forest, and/or open space: --
 Land area set aside as resource lands: --
 Current population: 1,300
 Expected population in 2025: unknown

Anticipated Development and Population Trends: The Samish Indian Tribal Nation has no reservation at this time, and therefore does not comprise a residential community. It is the long term goal of the Nation to provide housing for its members, once land has been successfully taken into trust status.

Public Works Infrastructure Summary

Miles of Streets/Road: 0
 Number of Bridges: 2
 Miles of Sanitary Sewer: 0
 Miles of Storm Sewer: 0
 Miles of Water Line: 0
 Other: --
 Other: --

Natural Hazard Event History

NATURAL HAZARD EVENTS (1975-PRESENT) THAT HAVE RESULTED IN DECLARED EMERGENCIES		
Type of Event	Date	Total Public Damage
Nisqually Earthquake	Feb. 2001	minor

Natural Hazard Vulnerability Analysis Rating

The Samish Indian Tribal Nation is most vulnerable to the following natural hazards ranked in order:

1. Tsunami
2. Earthquake
3. Storm Surge
4. Winter Storm

Existing Applicable Hazard Mitigation Associated Plans and/or Documents

1. None at this time

MITIGATION MEASURES

Mitigation measures proposed for the 2008 – 2013 plan cycle:

Existing or On-Going Mitigation Measures

1. Develop and maintain GIS mapped critical facility inventory for all structures located within 100-year and 500-year floodplains.
 - A. This will be a long term (ongoing) project.
 - B. Staff resources will be provided by the Samish Indian Tribal Nation.
2. Develop and maintain GIS mapped inventory, and develop prioritized list of residential and commercial buildings within 100-year and 500-year floodplains.
 - A. This will be a long term (ongoing) project.
 - B. Staff resources will be provided by the Samish Indian Tribal Nation.
3. Develop an outreach program to educate public concerning NFIP participation benefits, floodplain development, land use regulation, and NFIP flood insurance availability to facilitate continued compliance with the NFIP.
 - A. This will be a long term (ongoing) project.
 - B. Staff resources will be provided by the Samish Indian Tribal Nation.
4. Develop, implement, and enforce floodplain management ordinances.
 - A. This will be a long term (ongoing) project.
 - B. Staff resources will be provided by the Samish Indian Tribal Nation.
5. Create detention storage basins, ponds, reservoirs etc. to allow water to temporarily accumulate to reduce pressure on culverts and low water crossings.
 - A. This project has been funded and is anticipated to begin in late 2008.
 - B. Staff resources will be provided by the Samish Indian Tribal Nation.
6. Develop, adopt, and enforce burn ordinances that require burn permits, restricts campfires, and controls outdoor burning.
 - A. This will be a long term (ongoing) project.
 - B. Staff resources will be provided by the Samish Indian Tribal Nation.

Proposed Mitigation Measures

1. Establish permanent Tribal Mitigation Planning Committee to assist in the implementation of mitigation actions and monitoring and updating the mitigation plan.
 - A. This will be a long term (ongoing) project.

- B. Staff resources will be provided by the Samish Indian Tribal Nation.
2. Incorporate goals and actions identified in this HMP into other future and existing Tribal plans and regulatory documents and programs such as:

Tribal Codes and Ordinances

Tribal Comprehensive Plans and Critical Areas Ordinance(s)

Tribal Capital Facilities and/or Improvement Plans

Flood Plan(s)

National Flood Insurance Program

Community Rating System Programs

- A. This will be a long term (ongoing) project.
- B. Staff resources will be provided by the Samish Indian Tribal Nation.

Samish Indian Nation 2008 Natural Hazard Identification and Risk Estimation

*Based on Mitigation 20/20 Risk Assessment Formula (Area Impacted+Health and Safety Consequences+Property Damage+Environmental Damage+Economic Disruption multiplied by Probability of Occurrence)

**The greater the Risk Score, the greater the risk.

	Area Impacted	Health & Safety	Property	Environment	Economic	Probability	Risk Score
Drought	1	1	1	1	1	2	10
Earthquake	3	1	1	2	3	4	40
Flooding	1	1	1	1	1	2	10
High Winds	4	1	2	2	2	5	55
Landslide/Erosion	2	1	2	1	2	2	16
Storm Surge/Tsunami	4	2	3	2	3	1	14
Wildfire	1	3	1	3	2	2	20
Winter Storm	4	1	2	2	2	4	44
Volcanic Activity	1	1	3	1	2	1	8

Total Jurisdictional Risk Estimation Score:	217
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Area Impacted:	0=No impact	1=<25%	2=<50%	3=<75%	4=>75%
Health & Safety:	0=No impact	1=Few injuries	2=Few fatalities, many injuries	3=Numerous fatalities	
Property:	0=No impact	1=Few destroyed or damaged		2=Few destroyed, many damaged or Few damaged, many destroyed	
Environment:	0=Little or No impact	1=Short term	2=Long term	3=No recovery	
Economic:	0=No impact	1=Low costs	2=High direct cost and Low indirect or Low direct and High indirect		3=High Direct and Indirect Cost
Probability:	1=Unknown but rare	2=Unknown but anticipated	3= <100 year	4=<25 year	5=Once a year or more