

SECTION II
COMMUNITY PROFILE



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Community Profile

Disclaimer: The Tulalip Tribes Tribal/State Hazard Mitigation Plan covers all the people, property, infrastructure and natural environment within the exterior boundaries of the Tulalip Reservation as established by the Point Elliott Treaty of January 22, 1855 and by Executive Order of December 23, 1873, as well as any property owned by the Tulalip Tribes outside of this area. Furthermore the Plan covers the Tulalip Tribes Usual and Accustom Fishing areas (U&A) as determined by Judge Walter E. Craig in United States of America et. al., plaintiffs v. State of Washington et. al., defendant, Civil 9213 Phase I, Sub Proceeding 80-1, "In Re: Tulalip Tribes' Request for Determination of Usual and Accustom Fishing Places." This planning scope does not limit in any way the Tulalip Tribes' hazard mitigation and emergency management planning concerns or influence.

This section will provide detailed information on the history, geography, climate, land use, population and economy of the Tulalip Tribes and its Reservation.

Tulalip Reservation History

Archaeologists and historians estimate that Native Americans arrived from Siberia via the Bering Sea land bridge beginning 17,000 to 11,000 years ago in a series of migratory waves during the end of the last Ice Age. Indians in the region share a similar cultural heritage based on a life focused on the bays and rivers of Puget Sound. Throughout the Puget Sound region, there were numerous small tribes that subsisted on salmon, halibut, shellfish, and whales. While seafood was a mainstay of the native diet, cedar trees were the most important building material. Cedar was used to build both longhouses and large canoes.

The natural abundance of the region allowed many tribes to develop complex cultures. The tribal groups in the area shared a common language, known generally as Salish or more precisely as Puget Salish or Lushootseed. Some of the major tribes in the area of the present Tulalip Reservation include the Snohomish, Snoqualmie, Stillaguamish, Skagit, Suiattle, Swinomish and Duwamish (and whose homelands can be located by the rivers that bear their tribal names).

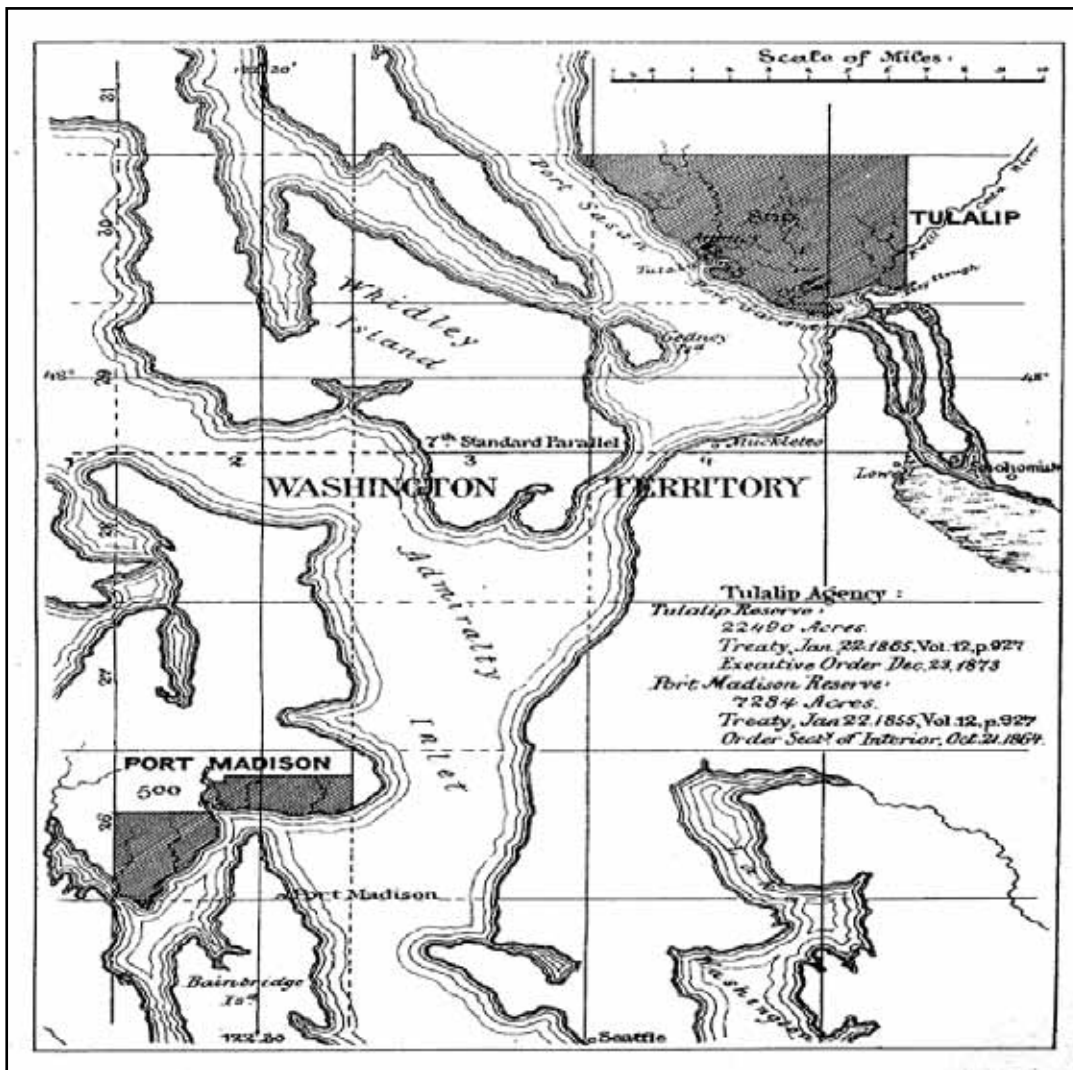
The area now known as Snohomish County was home to at least 40 villages in 1800, including at least 5 on the present site of the Tulalip Reservation. The Snohomish or Sdoh-doh-hohbsh Tribe occupied the immediate Tulalip area, including Possession Sound and the river and estuary that bears their name.

Increasing pressure from European-American settlers exacerbated the problems faced by a native population already decimated by diseases such as smallpox and tuberculosis, which culminated in the signing of treaties in 1854 and 1855.

The Tulalip Reservation was established by the Point Elliott Treaty of January 22, 1855 and by Executive Order of December 23, 1873. It was established to provide a permanent home for the Snohomish, Snoqualmie, Skykomish, Skagit, Suiattle, Samish and Stillaguamish Tribes



and allied bands living in the region. **Map 1** shows the Tulalip Reservation in 1879. Catholic Missionaries moved into the area, and soon established a missionary school and church.



Map 1: Tulalip Reservation, 1879

The natives on the Reservation did not adapt to agriculture, as the federal government had hoped, and many either returned to a sustenance lifestyle based on fishing and gathering, or moved off the Reservation to find employment to support their families. The allotment of land to tribal members and families began in 1883 and ended in 1909.

The modern Tribal government was organized under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934. Since there were many different tribes living on the reservation, they chose to adopt the name Tulalip Tribes, after the Bay.

Tulalip's Constitution and Bylaws were approved January 24, 1936 and a Charter ratified October 3, 1936. The governing body is the seven-member Board of Directors. The Tulalip tribal government is responsible for administering lands, leasing, loans, education, social

services, health, land use planning, environmental protection, police, criminal and civil courts, enrollment, water resources and roads, hunting and fishing and recreation.

Presently, the Tribe has incorporated a tribal municipality, Quil Ceda Village, to provide city services and infrastructure to help facilitate development of a major business park along the I-5 corridor. Businesses located within Quil Ceda Village include the Seattle Premium Outlets shopping mall (with over 100 shops) and retail chains Wal-Mart and Home Depot. The Tribe has also developed its own businesses, including two new casinos, a bingo facility and two liquor stores. These actions have resulted in increased revenue for the Tribe, which have led in turn to the development and expansion of tribal government services and facilities, such as the Tulalip Health Clinic.

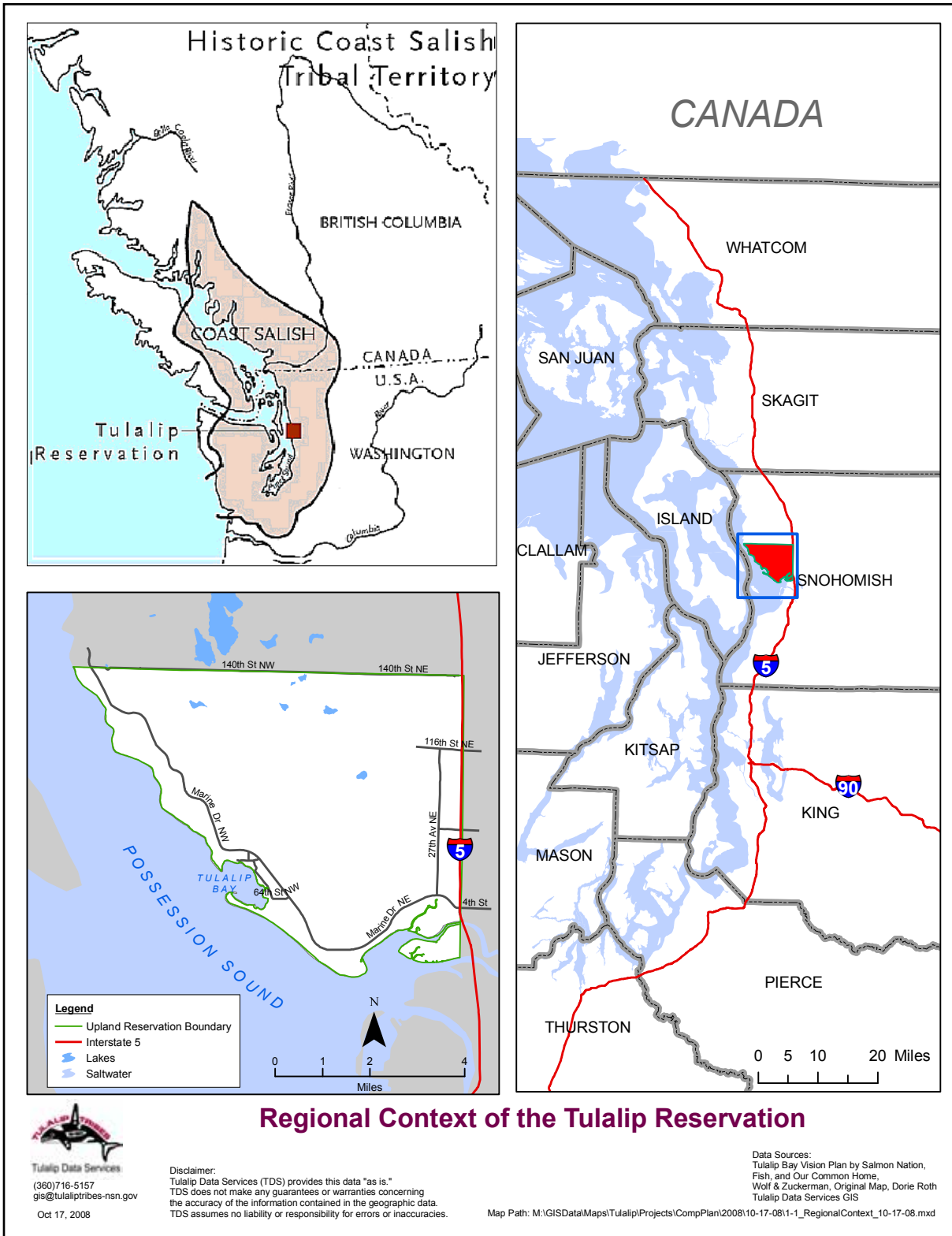
Geographic Setting

The Tulalip Reservation is located in Snohomish County about 35 miles north of downtown Seattle, Washington, and just north of Everett, Washington. It encompasses a land area of about 22,000 acres or about 35 square miles. It is located on the north side of the mouth of the Snohomish River, and along Possession Sound. Major development is located along Tulalip Bay, and along Interstate 5, which serves as its eastern border. The City of Marysville is adjacent to the reservation across I-5. **Map 2** shows the general location of the Tulalip Reservation in relationship to Seattle and the Puget Sound region as well as the Usual and Accustom fishing areas.

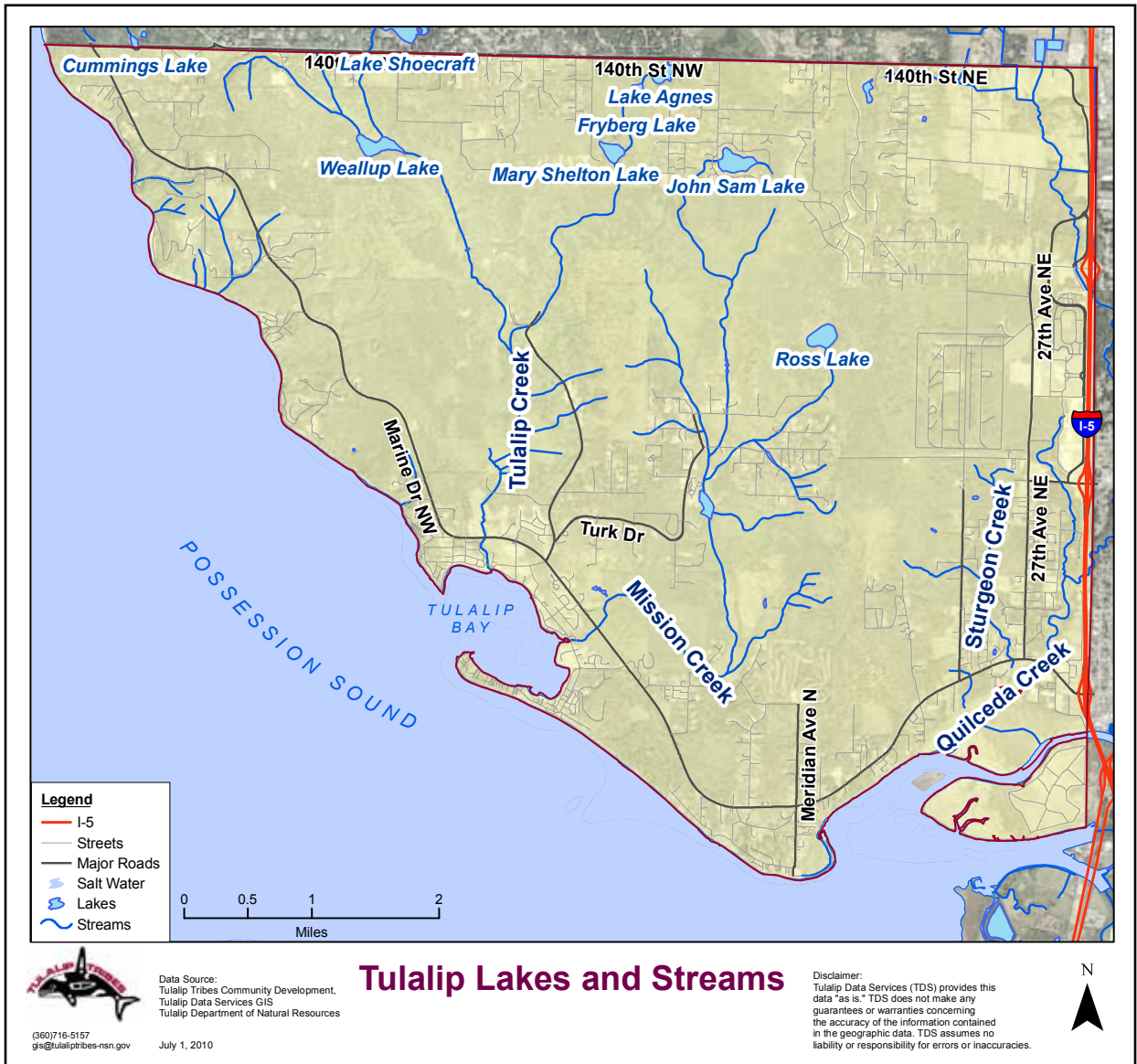
Lakes, Rivers and Streams

The Snohomish River's delta forms the southern boundary of the Reservation along Steamboat Slough. The Snohomish River is a major producer of several species of salmon, including steelhead. Development is limited in this area due to the debris and sediment load of the Snohomish River. The Reservation is located in two sub-basins, the Tulalip and Quil Ceda basins, although a very small portion in the northwest is drained by the Stillaguamish coastal basin. The Tulalip sub-basin, located in the western two-thirds of the reservation, is drained by Tulalip Creek and Battle (Mission) Creek. The Quil Ceda sub-basin, in the low eastern part of the reservation, is drained by Sturgeon and Quil Ceda Creeks. Quil Ceda Creek, which is currently suffering from the effects of pollution and urban waste run-off, is the largest stream on the Reservation, and was once the location of large runs of salmon.

The reservation also contains several ponds and lakes, notably, Weallup Lake, Ross Lake, John Sam Lake, Mary Shelton Lake, Lake Agnes, and Fryberg Lake. There is also a fish hatchery located on Upper Tulalip Creek Pond, which is formed by a dam. **Map 3** shows the location of the major water bodies on the Tulalip Reservation



Map 2: Regional Context of the Tulalip Reservation



Map 3: Tulalip Lakes and Streams

Hills and Mountains

The western two-thirds of the Reservation is comprised of three generally parallel, rolling ridges from 400 to 600 feet high drained by Tulalip and Battle Creeks. These ridges are the southern end of what is known as the Tulalip Plateau, an elongated mound surrounded by the waters of Port Susan to the west and the low-lying and flat Marysville Trough to the east. This plateau ends abruptly as steep sea cliffs which drop as much as 300 feet at the coast.



Soils and Geology

About 14,000 years ago the Vashon Glacier covered the Tulalip Reservation with 3,000 feet of ice. The glacier carved out a large, deep trough; when it melted the sea level rose 300 feet, filling the trough and creating Puget Sound. The top layer is Vashon till and can be found to depths up to 30 feet. Vashon till is a stable mix of rocks, dirt, clay and sand that has the consistency of concrete. Below Vashon till is Esperance sand and then Lawton clay. Esperance sand is a permeable mixture of sand and gravel. Lawton clay is an impermeable layer of clay, which is made up of fine sediments and large boulders. See **Figure 1** for a cross section of the soils that make up the coastal geology of the Tulalip Reservation.

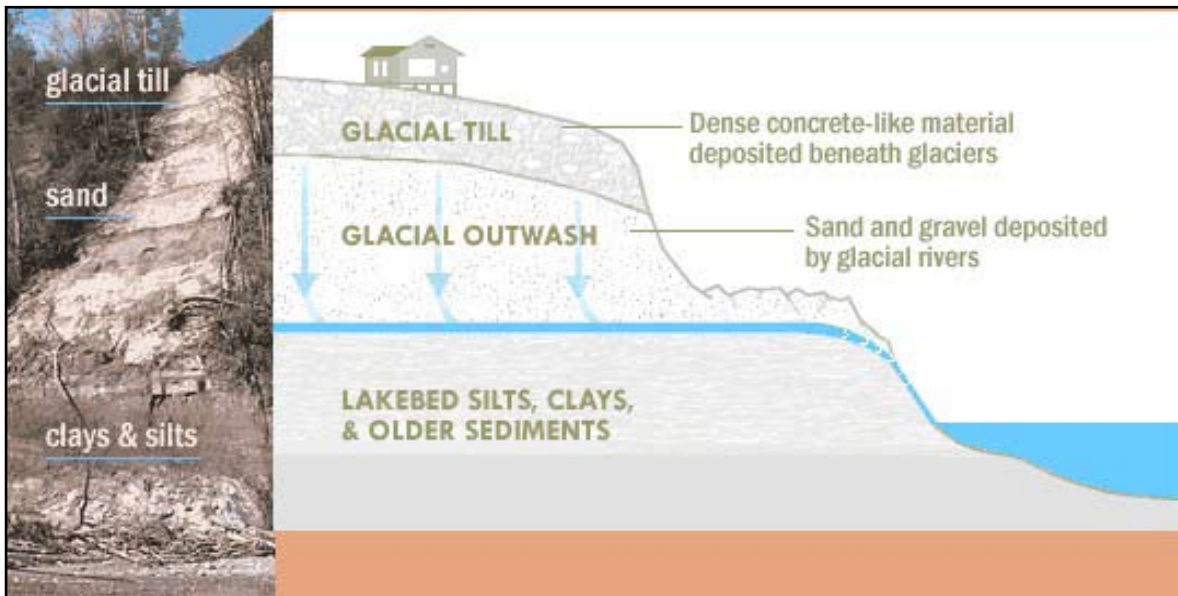


Figure 1: Soil Characteristics of the Tulalip Reservation

Climate

The Tulalip Reservation has the temperate climate typical of the Puget Sound coastal lowlands. Summers are dry with mild temperatures, and winters are rainy with occasional snow. On the Tulalip Reservation, the average temperature for January is 38° F and 63° F for July. Summer highs can be in the high 90s, while winter lows can reach 0°. Average annual rainfall is 35 inches. Winter winds average 25 mph with gusts up to 50 mph not uncommon. Air inversions and periods of stagnation occur for short periods during the winter, resulting in regional burn bans and other pollution control measures. Fog may occur in low lying areas such as Tulalip Bay and the Snohomish River delta.

Land Use and Ownership

The Tulalip Reservation has a unique land ownership and land use system compared to other jurisdictions in Washington State. This is because the Tulalip Reservation is a sovereign nation within Washington State and held in Trust for its native inhabitants, namely Tulalip tribal members, by the United States Federal government. Federal policy and relations between

Native Americans and non-native Americans has led to nearly half of the land area being alienated or owned by non-natives. This land is referred to as Fee Land. With greater economic independence in recent years, the Tribe has been buying back alienated land. As of 2009, the Tribe and members now own over 60% of the Reservation land base.

The Treaty of Point Elliot or Muckl-te-oh of 1855 established the Reservation, to be reserved "for exclusive use " by all the native inhabitants of the region. Article 3 defines the location and eventual use of the Reservation:

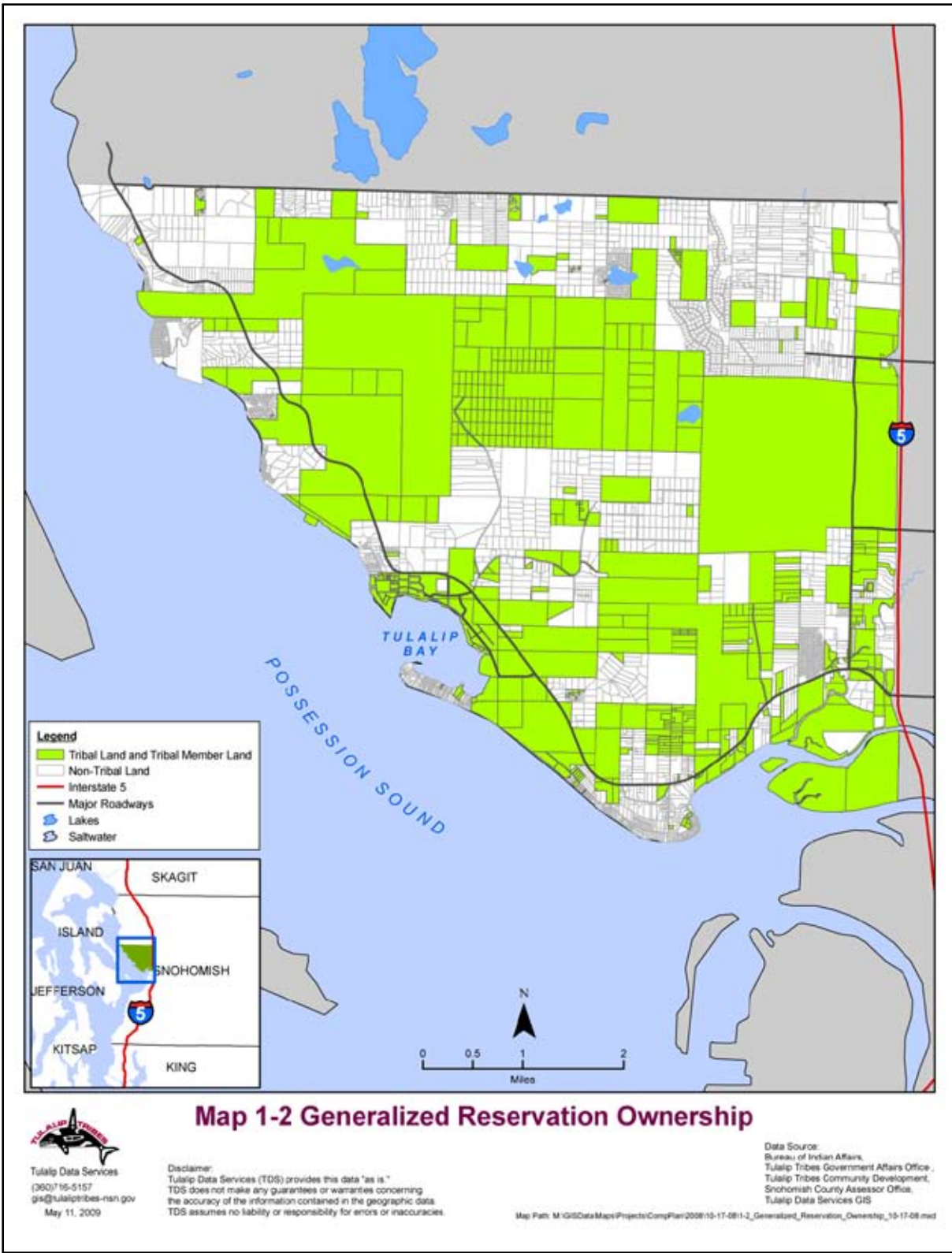
There is also reserved from out the lands hereby ceded the amount of thirty-six sections, or one township of land, on the northeastern shore of Port Gardner, and north of the mouth of Snohomish River, including Tulalip Bay and the before-mentioned Kwilt-seh-da Creek [Quil Ceda Creek], for the purpose of establishing thereon an agricultural and industrial school, as hereinafter mentioned and agreed, and with a view of ultimately drawing thereto and settling thereon all the Indians living west of the Cascade Mountains in said Territory. Provided, however, That the President may establish the central agency and general reservation at such other point as he may deem for the benefit of the Indians.

From 1883 to 1909, land was allotted to tribal members and family. After several years, Tribal members were free to sell their land to non-tribal members, and thus began the alienation process.

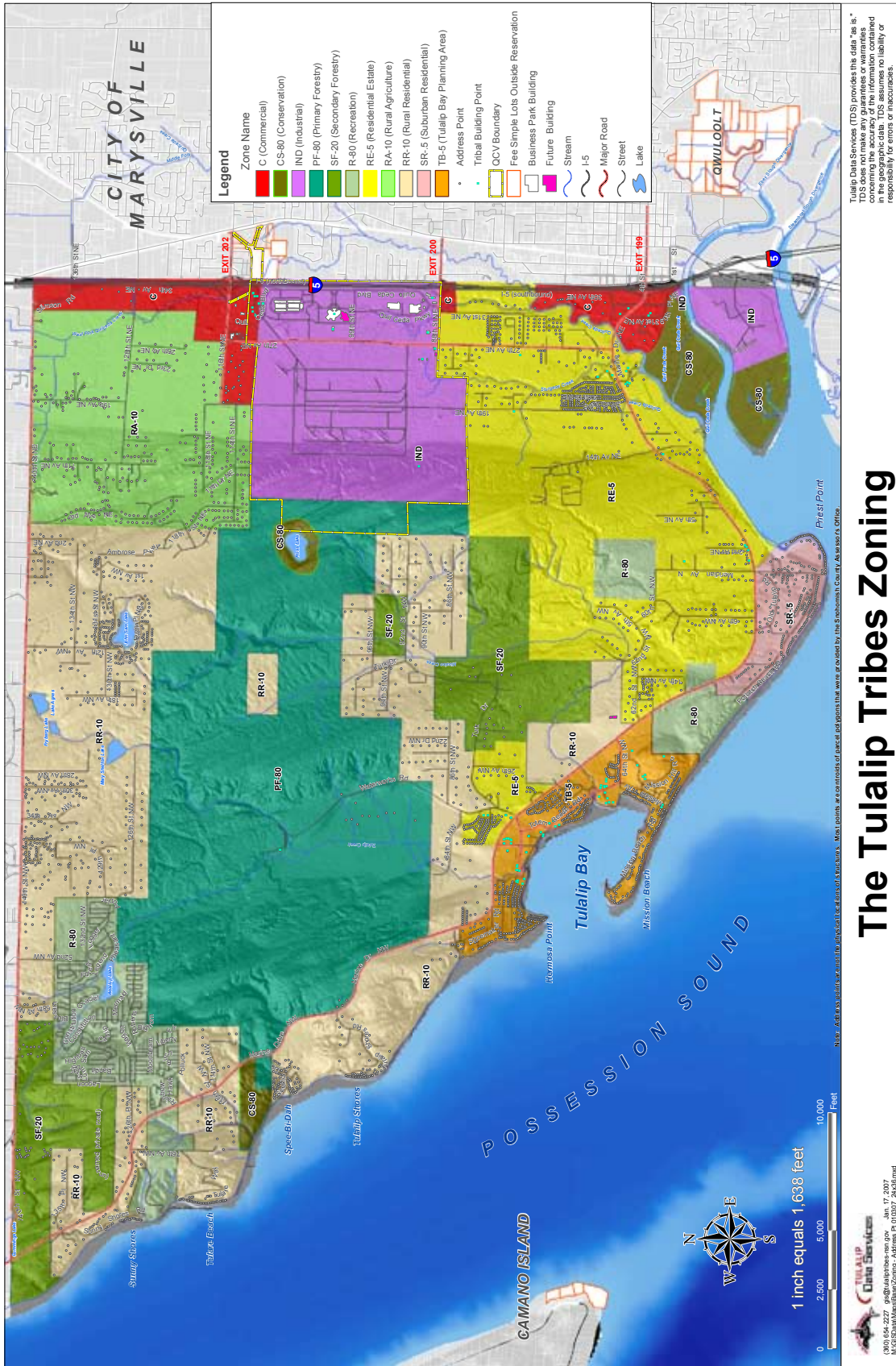
More recently about 300 acres of land was acquired in the Snohomish River delta near Marysville called Qwuloolt which is to be restored to tidal marshland. **Map 4** shows the current land ownership of the Reservation.

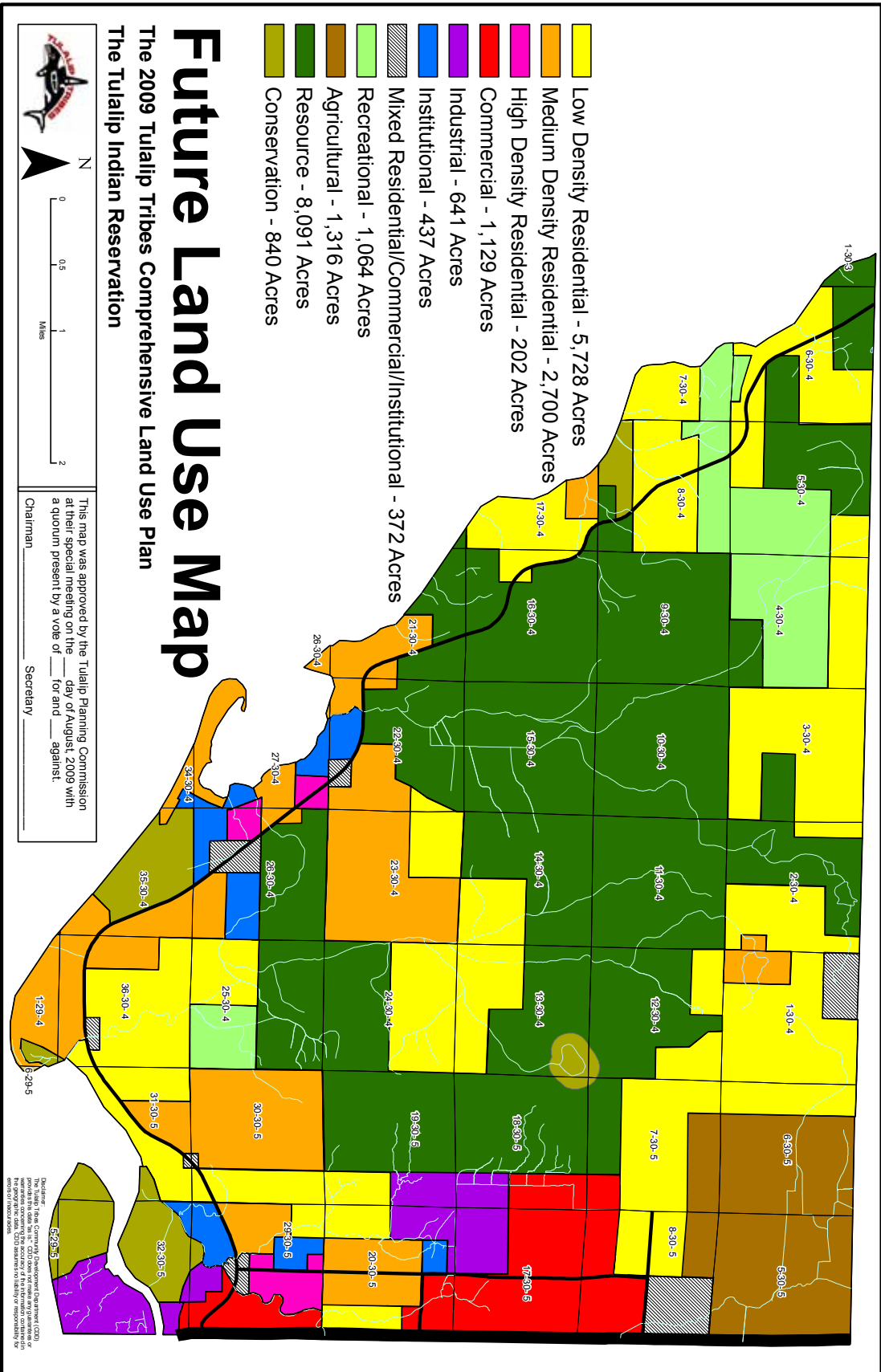
Zoning and Future Land Use

Map 5 shows the current zoning of the land of the Tulalip Reservation. **Map 6** shows the proposed future land use of the Tulalip Reservation. Note that Tribal Trust lands located along the steep landslide-prone bluffs are now designated as Conservation.



Map 4: Land Ownership (from 2009 Comprehensive Land Use Plan)





Map 6: Future Land Use (from 2009 Comprehensive Land Use Plan)

Demographics

This section will discuss the population characteristics of the Tulalip Reservation, especially in terms of vulnerable populations. In general this section will discuss population characteristics of the Reservation as a whole and the Native American population in particular. Particular focus will be on the Tulalip Tribal members living on the Reservation. Many of the non-Tribal members on the Reservation are middle or upper-class, and often their primary homes are elsewhere. In contrast, Tribal members are below the national averages for education and income and generally are more vulnerable after a disaster event.

The demographic information for the Tulalip Reservation is based on the 2000 United States Census data and from information supplied by the State of Washington Office of Financial Management (OFM), as well as more current Tribal Enrollment Data collected by the Tribe. The 2010 Census is currently underway and thus much of the data is 10 years old and unchanged from the 2006 plan.

Why Consider Demographics in Hazard Mitigation Plans?

Research has shown that people living near or below the poverty line, the elderly, the disabled, women, children, ethnic minorities and renters have all been shown to experience more severe effects from disasters than the general population. Vulnerable populations may vary from the general population in how they perceive risk perception, how they access information about a hazard event, and their access to resources for post-disaster recovery.

While this plan covers the entire Reservation and everyone living on it, including non-tribal members, Tribal Members have typically relied more on the support and resources of the Tribe. Non-tribal members, during previous disaster events, have sought support and assistance outside the Tribe from Marysville and Snohomish County. Therefore more emphasis is intentionally focused on providing sufficient assistance to vulnerable Tribal members, even though the entire population is considered in the planning process.



Tulalip Reservation General Population Characteristics

The U.S. Census Bureau reported that 9,246 people of all races lived on the Tulalip Reservation in 2000, compared to 7,103 in 1990, and 5,046 in 1980. Compared to other reservations across the United States, the Tulalip Reservation has experienced some of the highest growth, as shown in the following **Figure 2**.

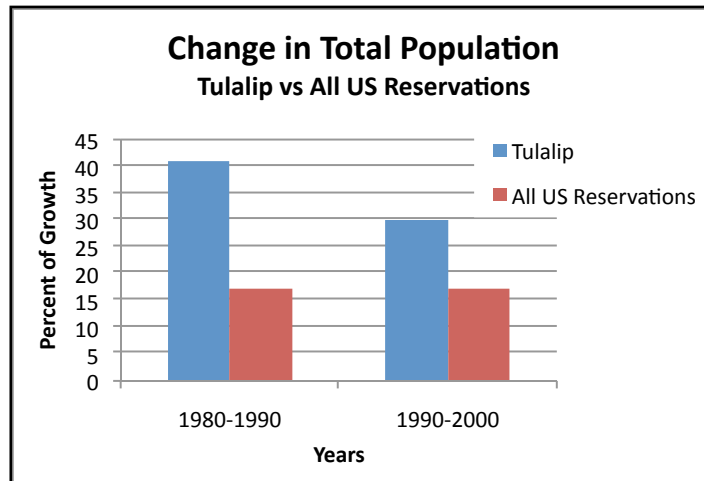


Figure 2: Tulalip's Growth Compared to All U.S. Reservations

Native Americans, including tribal members, make up about 22% of the population. Whites make up the largest ethnic group, with 72.1%. Of those who reported being of mixed descent, 25% listed American Indian and almost 75% White as one of their ethnic groups. As of 2010, The Tulalip Tribes Enrollment lists 2,208 members living on reservation.

The Tulalip Reservation has 3,314 households, averaging 2.79 persons per household. The average family size is 3.17 persons. For Native Americans, the average household size is 3.38 persons, while average family size is 3.62 persons.

In 2000 the Tulalip Reservation had 3,638 housing units, 91.1% of which are occupied. Of all occupied housing on the Reservation, 82.1% of housing is owner occupied, while 17.9% is renter occupied. Native Americans occupy 590 housing units, 47.8% by owners and 52.2% by renters.

Income

In the United States, individual households are expected to use personal resources to prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters to some extent. Impoverished people are therefore more adversely impacted from disasters than members of the general population. Additionally, the poor typically occupy the more poorly built and inadequately maintained housing of any given community, which are more likely to be damaged or destroyed during a hazard event.

The 2000 per capita income on the Tulalip Reservation was \$19,858, while the median household income was \$47,453. The incomes for Native Americans were significantly lower. Native American per capita income was \$10,282, while median household income was \$20,911. **Table 1** shows the comparison of income and poverty for the Native American population, the Reservation and Washington State. About 10% of Tulalip Reservation residents are below the poverty line. Among Native Americans it is 25.4%.

	Median Household Income	Percent of total population below poverty line	Percent of children (18 & under) below poverty line	Percent of elderly (65 & older) below poverty line
Native American Population	\$33,214	25.4	21.5	41.5
Tulalip Reservation	\$47,453	10.1	13.2	6.3
Washington State	\$45,776	10.6	13.2	7.5

Table 1: Population Living Beneath the Poverty Line as of Census 2000

Age Distribution

The vulnerability of elderly populations can vary significantly based on health, age, and economic security. However, as a group, the elderly are more apt to lack the physical and economic resources necessary for response, and are more likely to suffer health-related consequences making recovery slower.

According to 2000 US Census Bureau data, 10.3% or 953 of Tulalip Reservation’s population is 65 or older. This is less than the state average of 11.2%. Of this, 350, or 36.3% of elderly persons, have disabilities of some kind. For Native Americans, only 3.8% of the population is 65 or older, but 64.6% have a disability. Children under 18 can also be more vulnerable during a disaster, as they often require assistance during and after an event. If roads are inaccessible during school or working hours, families can be separated and sheltering-in-place may be ignored in favor of reuniting with children. If an adult in a home is injured or otherwise disabled, children in that home may not know how to get help.



Figure 3 shows the distribution of age in Tulalip Reservation as a whole, while **Figure 4** shows the age distribution of Tulalip Tribal members living on the Reservation in 2010.

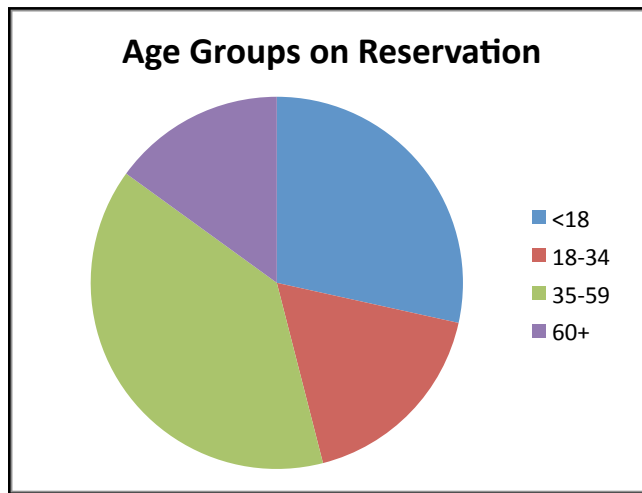


Figure 3: Age Groups of All Tulalip Residents as of 2000 Census

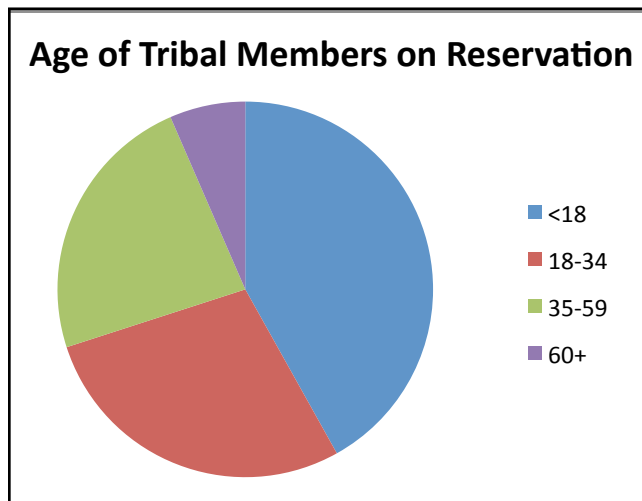
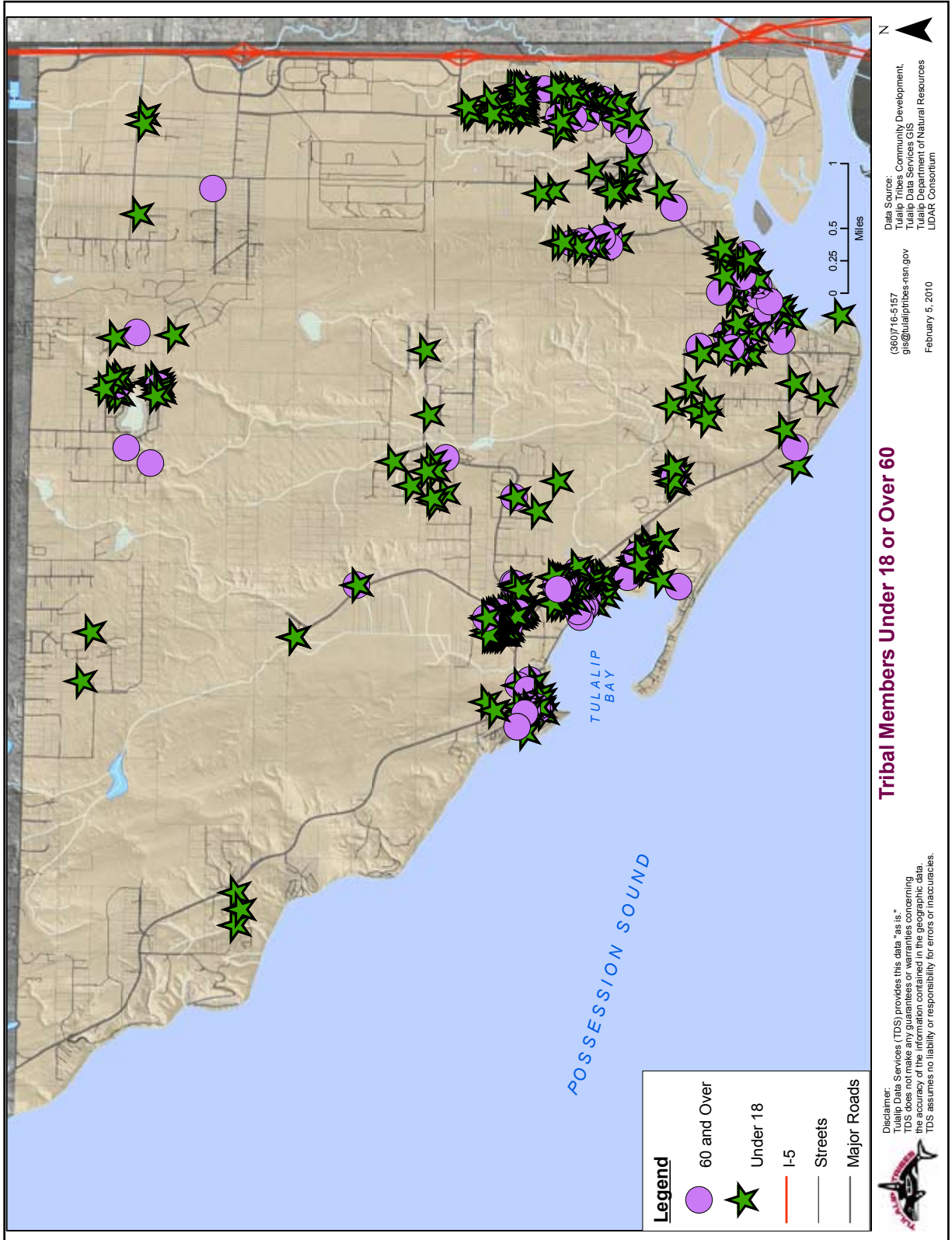


Figure 4: Percentages by Age Group of All Tulalip Residents as of 2000 Census

Census information does not provide exact locations of elderly persons; Tulalip Tribal Enrollment does keep records linking age and address. Vulnerable populations were identified to be those under 18 and those over 60. While elderly populations will vary in their physical and mental capabilities, generally isolated elders will need additional assistance. **Map 7** shows the general location of vulnerable Tribal members.



Map 7: Tribal Members Under 18 or Over 60



Race, Ethnicity and Language

Racially, Tulalip Reservation is a generally homogenous area, with Native American tribal members and Whites being the largest ethnic groups. **Figure 5** shows the racial distribution of Tulalip Reservation.

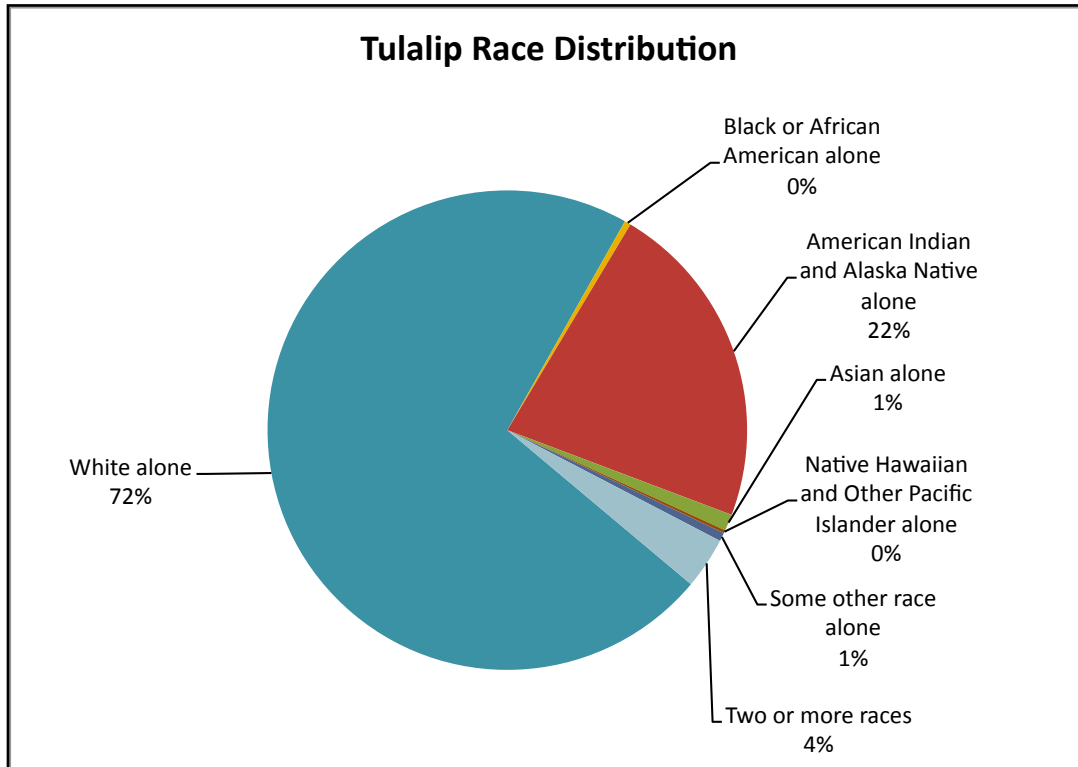


Figure 5: Tulalip Racial Distribution as of 2000 Census

Most Tribal members are poorer than their white counterparts who live on the Reservation, and are more likely to be less educated. Furthermore, 2.4% of Native-American housing lacks complete plumbing facilities, 2.5% lack complete kitchen facilities and 10.8% do not have telephone service.

Approximately 1.8% or 152 of Tulalip Reservation's residents reported speaking English "less than 'very well' " in the 2000 Census.

Disabled Populations

The Tulalip Reservation has generally the same percentage as the rest of Washington State of young people who are disabled, while a slightly higher percentage of adults 21-64 years old. THE Reservation has a lower percentage of elderly who are disabled. For Native Americans, once again, the percentages are much higher (see **Table 2**).

Disability Status of Non-Institutionalized Population				
Age	Number on Tulalip Reservation	Percent of Age Group, Reservation	Percent of Age Group, Native Americans	Percent of Age Group, State
5-20 yrs	171	7.2	10	7.7
21-64 yrs	1,105	20.9	24.2	17.8
65+ yrs	350	36.3	64.6	42.8

Table 2: Disability Status of Non-Institutionalized Population

Economy

Development Trends

The 2000 Census reported that the 60% of the Tulalip Reservation over the age of 16 were employed, similar to the state average of 61.4%. Unemployment statistics compiled by the Bureau of Indian Affairs found that in 2005, 20% of Tulalip Tribal membership living on-reservation were unemployed.

Industry

The Tulalip Tribes is the single largest employer on the Reservation, and the 4th largest in Snohomish County, with more than 3,000 jobs. Shopping and entertainment options in the Quil Ceda Village area include the Tulalip Casino and Resort, which draws visitors from around the region, and the Seattle Premium Outlets. Some high-end specialty stores, Wal-Mart and other retail shops are located in the Village and the surrounding area, which is located along I-5 on the Reservation's eastern border.

A handful of manufacturing and office buildings are located on the southeastern border, along I-5 and near the mouth of the Snohomish River. More retail options, restaurants and entertainment are located in this area, including the Bingo Hall and the smaller Quil Ceda Creek Casino. Further westward along Marine Drive NE/Tulalip Road, the Hibulb Cultural Center and Museum is preparing to open in 2011. The Tulalip Fish Hatchery provides income to fishermen and the Tribe and employs several specialized staff. The area around the Marina is host to cultural and public events throughout the year. There is no major manufacturing center or other industry; many non-Tribal residents live on or visit the Reservation for retirement, long-term camping or vacation housing.

Occupation

The Tulalip Reservation's residents are employed in a diverse field of occupations. For the residents of the Tulalip Reservation, the top three occupations are Management, Professional, and Related Occupations; Sales and Office Occupations; and Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations. **Figure 6** shows percentages for occupations of all residents on the Tulalip Reservation.

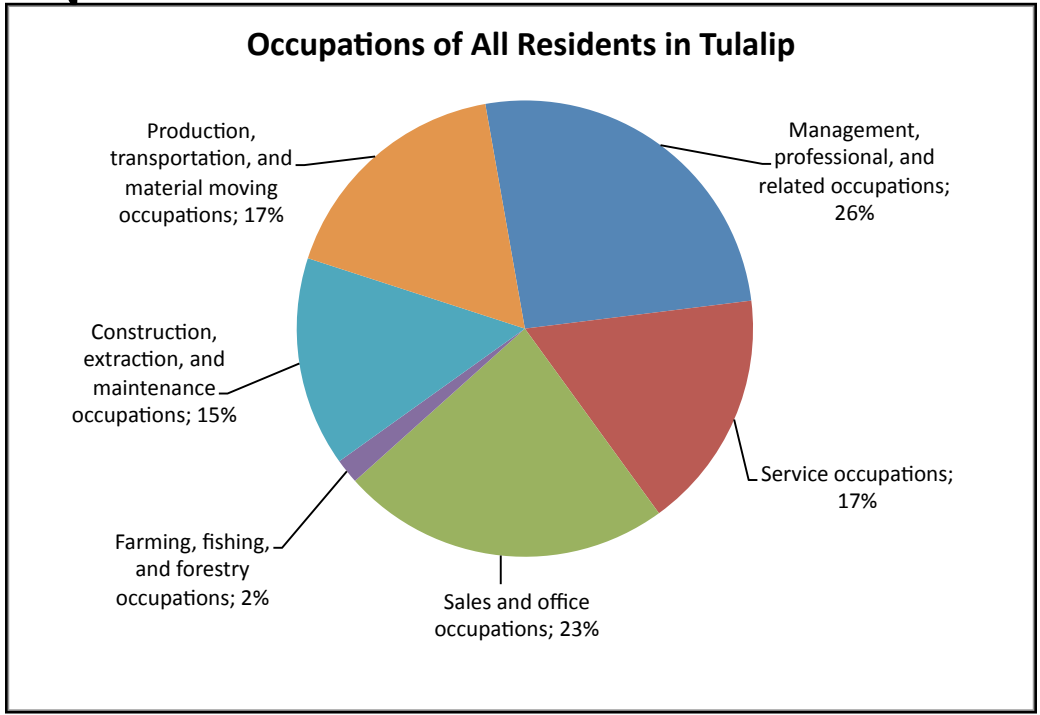


Figure 6: Occupations of All Residents in Tulalip, as of Census 2000

Fishing is listed as an occupation of 8.8% of Native American residents, and is a very important industry for many Tribal members, many of whom rely on the food for sustenance and supplemental income. **Figure 7** shows the occupations of Tulalip’s Native American population in 2000. More than a third are employed in service-based jobs.

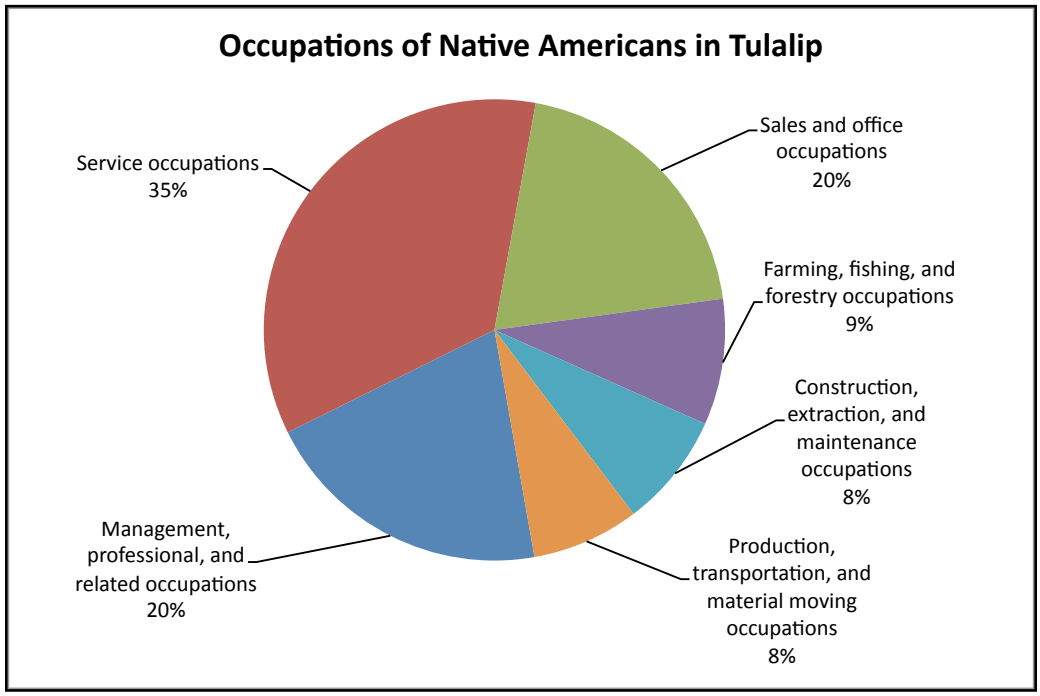


Figure 7: Occupations of Native Americans in Tulalip, as of Census 2000