

Section 3

Tribal Capability Assessment Requirements

Mitigation Strategy Capability---Requirements §201.7(c)(3)(v):

[The mitigation strategy **shall** include an] identification of current and potential sources of Federal, tribal, or private funding to implement mitigation activities.

- Does the new or updated plan identify **current** sources of Federal, tribal, or private funding to implement mitigation activities?
- Does the new or updated plan identify **potential** sources of Federal, tribal, or private funding to implement mitigation activities?
- Does the updated plan identify the sources of mitigation funding used to implement activities in the mitigation strategy since approval of the previous plan?

Tribal Funding Sources Requirements

Mitigation Strategy Capability---Requirement §201.7(c)(3)(iv):

[The mitigation strategy **shall** include a] discussion on the Indian Tribal government's pre- and post-disaster hazard management policies, programs, and capabilities to mitigate the hazards in the area, including: An evaluation of tribal laws, regulations, policies, and programs related to hazard mitigation as well as to development in hazard-prone areas; a discussion of tribal funding capabilities for hazard mitigation projects..

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SECTION 3

PUYALLUP TRIBE ALL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2017-2022 EDITION CAPABILITY IDENTIFICATION

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Capability Identification Process

The Disaster Mitigation Act 2000 requires a “review and incorporation, if appropriate, of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information.” For the purposes of this plan, these elements are referred to as capabilities and their “review and incorporation” as a capability identification. The capability identification provides a scope to help determine the ease with which mitigation measures can and cannot be implemented. It identifies specific capabilities available that may help in the implementation of mitigation measures. This includes not just those that are specific to the jurisdiction, but also those that come from different levels of government such as the County, State, Tribal or Federal Government.

As stated throughout the Plan, The Puyallup Tribe has the option of either acting as a State Level jurisdiction or Local Level jurisdiction with regards to pre- and post-disaster mitigation funding. In accordance with both level’s requirements, this section is a detailed evaluation of the Tribe’s all hazard mitigation capabilities available to them, not only within the Tribe, but also within the Federal, State, and local structure of the United States.

Types of Capabilities

The ability of a jurisdiction to develop an effective hazard mitigation plan depends upon its capability to implement policy and programs. This ability comes from the different types of capabilities that a jurisdiction comprises. The FEMA 386 publication describes a capability assessment and outlines the types of capabilities that should be considered:

- Legal and Regulatory
- Administrative and Technical
- Fiscal

Legal and regulatory capabilities refer to the laws, regulations, authorities, and policies that govern current and potential mitigation measures. This can be broken down into two basic areas, local and extra-local. Local are those generated by the local governing agency that the jurisdiction has control over. Extra-local laws, regulations, etc. are those from a different level of government. Administrative and technical capabilities refer to a jurisdiction’s staff and technical resources, as well as completed plans and studies that have considered, directly or indirectly, the mitigation of natural hazards. Technical capabilities also include the existing electronic and systemic resources. Fiscal capabilities refer to the financial resources available to achieve the identified mitigation strategies.

- For the organizational purposes of this Plan, administrative capabilities are organizations, agencies or departments responsible for implementing or partnering to implement mitigation measures. The fiscal capabilities at the City level are thus correlated to the budgets and expenditures of these departments as well as the separate funds available for mitigation-related activities.

In addition, there are **State and Federal Capabilities** These are the regulations that dictate what a specified jurisdiction in Washington can and cannot pursue with regards to mitigation, as

well as what assistance may be available. They essentially cover the same 4 capability areas: **Legal and Regulatory, Administrative, Technical, and Fiscal**, that area covered in local capabilities. Many of these capabilities identify or modify those mechanisms that provide the basis for that which follows at the local level.

In summary, the information gathered by the Tribe in their capability section develops and identifies some current mitigation measures, identifies potential funding sources of new measures, identifies support mechanisms for implementation, and ensures agreement with existing plans, policies and studies. The Planning Team reviewed the Capabilities Section during the summer of 2016 to validate the Legal and Regulatory, Administrative and Technical, and Fiscal sections were current and viable programs and capabilities for the Puyallup Tribe. In addition, the Federal and State Grant and Programs identified were reviewed. There was not any significant changes to these capabilities. The Puyallup Tribe's hazard management laws, policies, programs, capabilities or funding capabilities has not changed over the past 5 years with this update. The only significant change to this section included the update of continued training by Planning Team Members attending FEMA based courses.

Over the next five years, it is the goal of Region 5 to develop a compendium of both natural and manmade capabilities to make the Region disaster resilient.

Extra-Local Fiscal Resources

One of the key issues in implementing mitigation measures is finding sufficient monetary resources to do it. Fiscal resources in the form of grants are available to jurisdictions in pursuing hazard reduction activities. Grants may be administered from the federal or state level, and in some instances may be administered by the private or non-profit sector. Each grant has specific requirements and uses varying elements to conduct benefit-cost analysis. The purpose of the benefit-cost analysis is to determine if the benefits of the project exceed the costs of the project. Jurisdictions should coordinate with the administering agency to understand the program-specific requirements and conduct the required analyses.

For example, if either Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) or Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) funding is involved in a hazard mitigation project, the jurisdiction involved will conduct a benefit-cost analysis based on guidelines provided by U.S. Department of Homeland Security, FEMA, and Washington Emergency Management Division on how to determine cost-effectiveness of mitigation projects and how to calculate the benefit-cost ratio. Both the HMGP and PDM require a benefit-cost ratio of at least 1.0 for a project to be considered for funding.

Contained on the following pages are some of the major federal resources that currently may be used to secure funding to pursue implementation of mitigation measures. In addition there is a list of State agencies that have mitigation capabilities and in some cases have funds that can assist with mitigation projects. Because the funding source, available funding, requirements, and type and number of grants is constantly changing, this assessment will outline neither all potential grants nor the detailed requirements of those grants that are mentioned.

Legal and Regulatory

The Puyallup Tribe has a variety of legal and regulatory capabilities. These laws and regulations frame the Tribe's rights, roles, and relationships with local jurisdictions, Washington State, and the United States.

The following laws apply to activities that may take place on Tribal lands during emergency response and recovery, such as debris removal, emergency protective measures, or new construction:¹

Archeological Resources Protection Act

Directs that archeological sites that may be discovered, including those on Tribal lands will be documented and given a high standard of care.

Boldt Decision

U.S. v. Washington

U.S. District Judge George Boldt's ruling interpreted the language of treaties made with Washington tribes more than a century earlier. He determined that the treaties—agreements to move tribes to reservations to make way for white settlers—reasserted Indian rights to half of the salmon harvests in perpetuity.²

Executive Order: Government to Government Relations

Directs Federal agencies to deal with Tribal governments on a government to government basis.

Executive Order: Indian Sacred Sites

Relates to the National Historic Preservation Act; the order assures protection for sacred sites.

Executive Order 13175: Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments

Directs that potential Federal regulations, initiatives, projects or other actions involving Tribal lands or people be coordinated with Tribal leaders.

Federal Land Policy and Management Act

The primary procedural means for complying with the consultation obligations described in this Handbook is the land use planning process, including the associated environmental review.

The BLM's land use planning process is also the primary mechanism for identifying places associated with traditional life way values, such as areas where plants and animals can be collected for cultural or religious purposes. These include properties of traditional cultural importance that may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, described as "traditional cultural properties" in National Register Bulletin No. 38.

National Environmental Policy Act

Requires that repair, construction, or reconstruction done through FEMA programs be evaluated for environmental impact.

National Historic Preservation Act

The primary law governing historic preservation programs nationwide. Historic properties protected under the law include those of cultural and religious significance to Tribal governments.

National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106

Requirement that staff participates in proposed projects on and near the reservation that require consultation regarding cultural concerns.

National Indian Safe Home Coalition

House fires are the leading cause of death from unintentional injuries in Native American homes. Consequently, in November 1993, the Indian Health Service formed the National Indian Safe Home Coalition, comprised of federal agencies and national organizations that have an interest in reducing death and injury of Native Americans.

The coalition was formed to provide a combined effort in helping Native Americans make their communities safer while reducing injury risks in their homes. The goal is to build tribal capacity through developing and institutionalizing local Safe Home Coalitions and empowering these coalitions through increased network ability, technical capacity, and resource allocations.

Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act

Directs the treatment of any human remains that may be discovered on Tribal lands or are otherwise identified as Tribal.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III

Provides training grants to Tribal governments for Chemical Emergency Planning and Response. The Act encouraged greater citizen participation in making decisions on how sites should be cleaned up. This led to the creation of Local Emergency Preparedness Committees.

Treaty of Medicine Creek

On December 26, 1854, territorial Governor Isaac I. Stevens, on behalf of the United States of America, signed the Treaty of Medicine Creek with the bands and tribes of Indians inhabiting the southern end of Puget Sound and adjoining territory. The bands and tribes signing the treaty were the Nisqually, Puyallup, Steilacoom, Squaxin, S'Homamish, Ste-chass, T'Peek-sin, Squi-aitl and Sahheh-mamish.

The heart of the Treaty is the agreement by the Tribes to relinquish their rights in their lands, with certain rights reserved, in exchange for the establishment of reservations and other consideration.

The tribes or bands signing the Medicine Creek Treaty were not formal or organized political entities. Governor Stevens united various bands and villages into larger tribal entities for purposes of reaching agreement to the Treaty. The Treaty was written in English, a language unknown to most of the tribal representatives.

Administrative and Fiscal

Tribal

The Tribal government is made up of many departments that provide unique services to the Tribe and its members. Some of these departments, in compliance with their missions and duties, can aid in the implementation of this plan's mitigation strategy. Many departments have representatives on the Emergency Management Committee (see Mitigation Strategy). Below is a description of each department that may lead or assist in the implementation of one or more measures. These are identified under each mitigation measure in the Mitigation Strategy Section.

Administration

The Administration serves the Puyallup Tribe of Indians through the Tribal Council. The main purpose of the Administration is to uphold the Tribal Mission and Goals and to administer processes through policies and procedures adopted by the Tribal Council to ensure a culturally appropriate government and services in accordance with the Tribal Constitution.

- Administrator
- Tribal Services
- Chief of Staff
- Administration Staff
- Compliance Officer
- Day Care
- Director of Human Resources (Contains Training and Education)
- Functions
 - Budgets
 - Land Use
 - Trust Services
 - Planning
 - Building Inspector
 - Technologies
 - Maintenance
 - Historic Preservation
 - Housing
 - Museum

- Natural Resources (Environment, Fisheries, Shellfish, Hunting)
- Enrollment

Board of Trustees

The Board oversees \$22 million held in Trust by the US for the benefit of the Tribe. This is a secure and permanent resource in providing services to the members. Only income earned from the trust may be spent, and solely for the following:

- Housing
- Elderly Needs
- Burial and Cemetery Maintenance
- Education and Cultural Preservation
- Supplemental Health Care
- Day Care
- Other Social Services

Building Inspection

The Tribe has a Building Inspection Program to oversee and establish set standards in the building industry by and through Code Compliance within Uniform and International Building Codes to provide inspections of Trust Land Construction projects through different phases of construction. The Program also provides advice on Tribal and Tribal member building projects while insuring code compliance and health and human safety or issues.

Business/Tax License Department

The Department regulates Tribal business activity and persons engaged in trade and business on the Puyallup Reservation (authority to grant, deny, and or to withdraw the privilege of doing business within the Reservation); foster Tribal Business Development; encourage Tribal member employment; create revenue to strengthen Tribal sovereignty; protect the environment including Tribal Natural Resources; and protect the health, safety and welfare of the members of the Puyallup Tribe.

Casino

The Tribe currently owns and operates two casinos, the Emerald Queen Casino I-5 and the Emerald Queen Hotel & Casino. Currently under construction is a 130,000 square foot Tribal Casino. The casino is slated to open in the fall of 2019. The new casino will replace the Emerald Queen I-5 Casino. The Emerald Queen Hotel & Casino, located in Fife, will continue to operate after the new casino is operating.

Education

Chief Leschi is one of the largest Bureau of Indian Education (BIA) schools constructed in the nation and operated by the Puyallup Tribe of Indians. They are dedicated to serving the educational needs of all Native Americans in the our area. The school is intended to be a model for Native American programs around the country and show a glimpse into the future of educational technology for all educators. Chief Leschi currently serves Native American

students from more than 60 different tribes with current enrollment of approximately 890 students who attend pre-kindergarten through 12th grade.

Grandview Early Learning Center

This program provides quality and culturally appropriate early childcare for the native children of the community and provides a safe and nurturing environment for their physical, social, and intellectual growth. The Grandview Early Learning Center (GELC) provides care to 100 plus children who qualify, ranging from three months to twelve years old through center based childcare and subsidized child care programs. GELC houses the *Birth to Six Program* which offers services to children with developmental delays and children who have been referred to the program who qualify for these services. Sylvan Learning is on-site at GELC two days a week. The Puyallup Tribe's Language Department is on-site five days a week.

Elder Wellness Care Services

The Elder Wellness Care Services program provides for the health and wellness needs of the aging Puyallup Tribal community.

The Elder Wellness Center provides a supportive social environment by providing access to:

- Senior programs and services;
- Independent and interdependent living for as long as possible in one's existing home and community;
- Social and recreational activities;
- Wellness activities (gym and therapeutic pool and spa);
- Supportive and nutrition services of both Tribal elders and other older Native Americans.

Other services provided include:

- Vulnerable adult and elder protective services;
- Home care assistance;
- Personal care assistance (private care and care by Tribal employees);
- Management of acute and chronic care needs (in-home care, adult family home, assisted living, skilled nursing and Alzheimer's care).

Emergency Housing Repair Program

This program is to assist members in the most need for emergencies such as roof leaks, broken windows, no heat, electrical problems, and broken water and sewer lines. The Program evaluates situations, prepares reports, assesses needs and oversees the contractors and subcontractors, while adhering to all codes and policies. This program works closely with Tribal Maintenance.

Fisheries Department

The Fisheries department seeks to preserve, protect, and enhance the five species of the Pacific Salmon in the Usual and Accustomed areas, and to protect, preserve, and enhance the water resources, which determine their viability.

Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

The GIS Department principally assists other Tribal Departments with the acquisition, management, analysis and visualization of their spatial data. By providing mapping functionality, as well as data acquisition, analysis and management, GIS works to provide timely, accurate information for effective decision-making to both the Puyallup Tribal Government and Tribal Community.

Government Affairs and Land Use

Land Use is responsible for managing the land use planning functions and consultation obligations of the Tribe as described by the Land Settlement Agreement. Also responsible for property acquisitions, land services, and the coordination of project development activities involving the Tribe's interest and participation with local governments, Port of Tacoma, State and federal government agencies, particularly within the exterior boundaries of the reservation.

Health Authority

The Puyallup Tribal Health Authority (PTHA) is comprised of three buildings: Takopid Health Center, Puyallup Tribal Treatment Center, and Kwawachee Counseling Center. The majority of health services are located in the Takopid Health Center, completed in 1993. The Medical Clinic, Pharmacy, Medical Lab, Radiology, Optometry, Dental Clinic, Dental Lab, Physical Therapy, Community Health, Billing, Accounting, Human Resource, Referral, Business Office, Maintenance, Housekeeping, Registration, and Medical Information System (MIS) are located in the Takopid Health Center. The Puyallup Tribal Treatment Center provides outpatient chemical dependency treatment services. The treatment center also provides outpatient counseling, anger management, and other support groups. The Kwawachee Counseling Center provides outpatient mental health counseling services.

Historic Preservation

Historical Preservation is responsible for collecting, managing, and preserving the historical records of the Puyallup people. Records include thousands of documents, land records and transactions from the allotment era, music, genealogy and legends.

Housing Authority (PNHA)

The PNHA provides assistance and opportunities for qualified low-income Tribal members to obtain decent, safe, sanitary and affordable housing.

The PNHA has a working relationship with Tribal and private programs and financial institutions to provide as much housing assistance to as many Tribal members as possible.

The PNHA developed the Indian Housing Plan (2003) which includes more funding for elder home renovation and repair, increased number of rental assistance vouchers, and down payment assistance. It also includes the purchase of eight new homes, a duplex and the construction of an elder complex.

By Tribal Ordinance, the Housing Authority can buy and sell homes including the land on which the home is located.

Human Resources, Training, and Education Division

Human Resources provide quality customer service to employees, management and the Puyallup Tribal Community in:

- Facilitating employment, training, and educational opportunities for Tribal members and other Native Americans that will assist them in gaining long-term, stable employment; and
- Providing information and assistance to Tribal governmental leaders, managers and employees to help facilitate the effective administration of Tribal programs and adherence to the Tribe's personnel policies and procedures and all applicable employment laws.

Specifically, the Division provides:

- Human resource planning, policy administration and support;
- Employee training and career development;
- Compensation and benefit planning and administration;
- Workforce development;
- Higher education assistance;
- Protection of the employment rights of Tribal members and other native Americans through the enforcement of TERO and the Tribe's Indian Preference Policy; and
- Skill assessment, job readiness training and placement, on-the-job training, employment and educational support.

Legal Department

The Law Office provides legal advice and representation to the Tribal Council and the various departments of the Tribal government. It works closely with those departments to address legal issues that the Tribal government faces in its many activities. In addition to assisting the day-to-day functions of the Tribal government, the Legal Department's work on many subjects protects and enhances the rights of the Tribe that are enjoyed and exercised by Tribal members.

The Law Office works on a variety of subjects including:

- Treaty fishing rights
- Treaty hunting rights
- Gaming
- Environmental issues
- Land Use
- Jurisdiction, taxation
- Financial issues, including federal income tax
- Housing
- Law Enforcement
- Administration of Tribal government
- Tribal Contracts and Agreements

Maintenance Department

The Department maintains the new Administrative Campus as well as several areas around the old Administration Building site. The Department also assists the Elders Program with yard work and assists Tribal members throughout the community with miscellaneous tasks.

The entity's mission is to develop an effective land use planning and land management program by integrating strategic land use planning, technology, staff development and inter-departmental team building and collaboration with the development and implementation of planning guidelines in order to further the Tribal Council priorities on growth within the reservation.

Marine View Ventures, Inc.

Marine View Ventures, Inc. is the economic development arm of the Tribe. It is responsible for Chinook Landing Marina, casinos, Tribal One-Stop gas stations and the monthly newspaper.

Natural Resources Department

The Natural Resource Department protects, enhances, manages, and restores the Natural Resources of the Puyallup Tribe of Indians. Key department entities include Water Quality, Air Quality, Wildlife, Fisheries, GIS and Environmental. This department continues to build relationships and establishes cooperation with local, state and federal jurisdictions to protect human health and the environment of Tribal members.

Public Safety Division

The Puyallup Tribal Safety Office is responsible for the safety, health and welfare and educational needs of the Puyallup Tribe during an emergency or disaster situation that we may encounter. Emergencies are defined as situations or the threat of impending situations abnormally affecting the property, health, safety and welfare of a community. When emergencies occur, a controlled and coordinated response by proper authorities must be established to safeguard the citizens and return the community back to functional status as quickly as possible.

The Puyallup Tribal Public Safety Office is the lead agency to coordinate all responding units such as the Police, Fire, Ambulance and Hazardous Materials Teams in any emergency or disaster situation. Also responsible to coordinate with outside agencies, such as the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Pierce County Emergency Management Office, American Red Cross, and other Tribal departments such as Police, Health Authority, Emerald Queen Casino, Chief Leschi, etc.

Emergency Management involves plans, structures and arrangements established to engage the normal endeavors of government, voluntary and private agencies in a comprehensive and coordinated way to respond to the whole spectrum of emergency needs. This is also known as disaster management.

Police Department

The Tribal Police's mission is to safeguard life and property, to enforce Tribal law in a fair and impartial manner, to preserve peace and order within the boundaries of the Puyallup Reservation and to aggressively pursue this mission in conformance with the culture and values of the Puyallup Tribe of Indians.

Among other safety responsibilities the Tribal Police Department is currently working with local jurisdictions to address area wide crime and terrorist issues. The Chief of Police is a member of the Homeland Security Regional Coordinating Council for Region 5 of Washington State. The purpose of this council is to determine when and how the homeland security funding for grants will be used in the County and to develop plans for emergency response. There is also a plan to participate in a local inter-agency S.W.A.T. emergency response team. The Puyallup Tribe has formed a partnership with local jurisdictions in developing the Lahar early warning system. The Tribe has been working with these agencies to implement procedures should the system need to be activated. The Puyallup Tribal Police department would be responsible for notification and evacuation of Tribal businesses and communities.

Shellfish Department

The Shellfish Department of the Puyallup Tribe of Indians strives to maximize and optimize the shellfish harvest rights secured through the Treaty of Medicine Creek. The department is tasked with protecting the habitats and populations of shellfish while providing commercial, ceremonial and subsistence fishing opportunities to Tribal members.

Tribal News

The Tribal News serves the Puyallup Tribe through conscientious reporting of news and events that affect the Puyallup People.

Trust Services Department

The Puyallup Tribe's Trust Services Department manages and administers programs in areas of land (fee to trust transactions, land acquisitions and other land issues), rights of way, easements, leases, probates and wills.

Youth Center

The "Little Wild Wolves" Puyallup Tribal Youth Community Center (PTYCC) seeks to provide a healthy, safe and nurturing environment for our youth ages 5 – 17 years of age, to learn and play. The program provides our children with after school and summer programs that provide for their physical, social and cognitive development as well as culturally appropriate activities. Some of these activities include drumming, singing and dancing. The Center also hosts community events and activities at any given time to provide the community with a safe positive environment to socialize and spend quality family time. Tribal events such as membership meetings and funerals are also held at the Center along with other Tribal Departments utilizing it for trainings and meetings. The Center is available to be rented out to

Tribal Members 21 years of age or older. This is a non-smoking campus and no alcohol is permitted on or around our Center and grounds. The PTYCC also houses our Puyallup Tribe's Language Program and Education Incentives Program. Our Culture Department is located in Building C across the Center's parking lot from Building A where all our other departments are housed. Sylvan Learning and other instructors are on site throughout the week to provide services and activities to the children four days a week.

Federal Capabilities

Nearly every department within the US federal government has established an office to work solely with Native American Tribes on issues relating to that department's function. Each of these offices can offer tribes a variety of resources, ranging from technical to administrative to fiscal. Programs within these offices vary depending upon budget and political circumstance. Below is a list of those departments and offices that represent administrative—and potentially technical and/or fiscal—capabilities to the Puyallup Tribe in various aspects of implementing its All Hazard Mitigation Plan.³

The Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Mitigation Grant programs provide funding for eligible mitigation activities that reduce disaster losses and protect life and property from future disaster damages. Currently, FEMA administers the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), the Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program, and the Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) program, the Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC) program, and the Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) program.

FEMA's mitigation grants are provided to eligible Applicant States/Tribes/Territories that, in turn, provide sub-grants to local governments. The Applicant selects and prioritizes applications developed and submitted to them by local jurisdictions to submit to FEMA for grant funds. Prospective Sub-applicants should consult the official designated point of contact for their Applicant State/Tribe/Territory for further information regarding specific program and application requirements.

The Puyallup Tribe of Indians are involved in a HMGP Section 406 program to do a bank stabilization project on the Wilkeson Creek fish hatchery which sustained considerable damage during the January 2009 floods. This project is currently waiting for the competition of environmental impact studies by FEMA and once this is completed and an extension is granted the final construction phase will begin to complete this project in the spring of 2017.

In addition, many members of the Planning Team have participated in FEMA approved courses to include ICS-700, 800, 300 and 400 levels. They were also able to participate in the E580 (Emergency Management Framework for Tribal Governments) course when it was offered in 2010 in Shelton, WA. They plan to continue with the other two courses in this series, E581 and E582. Many members of the Planning Team registered for the AW-217 (Tsunami Awareness) course scheduled for April 4, 2012 at the Pierce County Emergency Operations Center.

Planning Team members have continue with training throughout the past five years to include taking the Continuity of Operations (COOP) for Tribal Governments course L0552 when it was offered by the Nooksack Tribe at Deming, WA on June 18-19, 2013 and others took it when it was offered by the Muckleshoot Tribe at Auburn, WA on June 23-24, 2015. Another Planning

Team member took the E580 course at EMI at Emmitsburg, Maryland on August 24-27, 2015 and the E581 course in Olympia, WA hosted by the Nisqually Tribe on September 21-24, 2015. Pierce County hosted the FEMA ICS 100/700/200 course September 14, 2016 and it was attended by two Planning Team members.

Maintaining a current Hazard Mitigation Plan allows the Puyallup Tribe of Indians eligibility for participation in Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs as these grants become available. This will allow the Tribe to actively pursue and implement their hazard mitigation measures to reduce or eliminate the risk to life and property.

The Puyallup Tribal Police Department applies for Department of Homeland Security Grants and have been awarded grants over the past few years. One of the requirements for receiving these grants was the completion of a Threat Hazard Identification Risk Assessment (THIRA) which the Tribe has done for 2014 and 2015. This is a gap analysis report and is based on two catastrophic disasters that would overwhelm and exhaust Tribal resource assets; earthquake and terrorist activity.

For more information on the mitigation grant programs, see below:

Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program (PDM)

<http://www.fema.gov/government/grant/pdm/index.shtm>

The PDM program provides funds to states, territories, Indian tribal governments, communities, and universities for hazard mitigation planning and the implementation of mitigation projects prior to a disaster event. Funding these plans and projects reduces overall risks to the population and structures, while also reducing reliance on funding from actual disaster declarations. PDM grants are to be awarded on a competitive basis and without reference to state allocations, quotas, or other formula-based allocation of funds.

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

<http://www.fema.gov/government/grant/hmgp/index.shtm>

The HMGP provides grants to States and local governments to implement long-term hazard mitigation measures after a major disaster declaration. The purpose of the HMGP is to reduce the loss of life and property due to natural disasters and to enable mitigation measures to be implemented during the immediate recovery from a disaster. The HMGP is authorized under Section 404 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Program

<http://www.fema.gov/government/grant/fma/index.shtm>

The FMA program was created as part of the National Flood Insurance Reform Act (NFIRA) of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 4101) with the goal of reducing or eliminating claims under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). FEMA provides FMA funds to assist States and communities implement measures that reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to buildings, manufactured homes, and other structures insurable under the National Flood Insurance Program.

Repetitive Flood Claims Program (RFC)

<http://www.fema.gov/government/grant/rfc/index.shtm>

The RFC grant program was authorized by the Bunning-Bereuter-Blumenauer Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2004 (P.L. 108–264), which amended the National Flood Insurance Act (NFIA) of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4001, et al). Up to \$10 million is available annually for FEMA to provide RFC funds to assist States and communities reduce flood damages to insured properties that have had one or more claims to the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

Severe Repetitive Loss Program (SRL)

<http://www.fema.gov/government/grant/srl/index.shtm>

The SRL grant program was authorized by the Bunning-Bereuter-Blumenauer Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2004, which amended the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 to provide funding to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to severe repetitive loss (SRL) structures insured under the National Flood Insurance Program.

The definition of severe repetitive loss as applied to this program was established in section 1361A of the National Flood Insurance Act, as amended (NFIA), 42 U.S.C. 4102a. An SRL property is defined as a **residential property** that is covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments (including building and contents) over \$5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds \$20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments (building payments only) have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. For both (a) and (b) above, at least two of the referenced claims must have occurred within any ten-year period, and must be greater than 10 days apart.

AFGP Fire Prevention & Safety Grants (DHS)

<http://www.firegrantsupport.com/fps/>

The Fire Prevention and Safety Grants (FP&S) are part of the Assistance to Firefighters Grants (AFG) and are under the purview of the Grant Programs Directorate in the Federal Emergency Management Agency. FP&S grants support projects that enhance the safety of the public and firefighters from fire and related hazards. The primary goal is to target high-risk populations and mitigate high incidences of death and injury. Examples of the types of projects supported by FP&S include fire prevention and public safety education campaigns, juvenile firesetter interventions, media campaigns, and arson prevention and awareness programs. In fiscal year 2005, Congress reauthorized funding for FP&S and expanded the eligible uses of funds to include Firefighter Safety Research and Development.

Buffer Zone Protection Program (BZPP)

<http://www.fema.gov/government/grant/bzpp/index.shtm>

BZPP provides grants to build security and risk-management capabilities at the State and local level in order to secure pre-designated Tier I and Tier II critical infrastructure sites, including chemical facilities, financial institutions, nuclear and electric power plants, dams, stadiums, and other high-risk/high-consequence facilities.

Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/programs/>

These grants are a source of funding for hazard mitigation initiatives. The objective of the CDBG program is to assist communities in rehabilitating substandard dwelling structures and to expand economic opportunities, primarily for low-to-moderate-income families. Following a Presidential declared disaster, CDBG funds may be used for long-term needs such as acquisition, reconstruction, and redevelopment of disaster-affected areas.

Disaster Preparedness and Response For Schools and Universities

<http://www.edfacilities.org/rl/disaster.cfm>

NCEF's resource list of links, books, and journal articles on building or retrofitting schools to withstand natural disasters and terrorism, developing emergency preparedness plans, and using school buildings to shelter community members during emergencies.

Emergency Management Program Grants (EMPG)

<http://www.fema.gov/emergency/empg/empg.shtm>

The EMPG program provides resources to assist State and local governments to sustain and enhance all-hazards emergency management capabilities. States have the opportunity to use EMPG funds to further strengthen their ability to support emergency management activities while simultaneously addressing issues of national concern as identified in the National Priorities of the National Preparedness Guidelines. EMPG has a 50 percent Federal and 50 percent State cost-share cash or in-kind match requirement.

EPA's National Estuary Program

<http://www.epa.gov/nep/>

EPA's National Estuary Program was established by Congress in 1987 to improve the quality of estuaries of national importance. The Clean Water Act Section 320 directs EPA to develop plans for attaining or maintaining water quality in an estuary. This includes protection of public water supplies and the protection and propagation of a balanced, indigenous population of shellfish, fish, and wildlife, and allows recreational activities, in and on water, requires that control of point and nonpoint sources of pollution to supplement existing controls of pollution. In several cases, more than one State is participating in a National Estuary Program. Each program establishes a Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan to meet the goals of Section 320.

Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness (HMEP) Grant Program

<http://hazmat.dot.gov/training/state/hmep/hmep.htm>

The Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness (HMEP) grant program is intended to provide financial and technical assistance as well as national direction and guidance to enhance State, Territorial, Tribal, and local hazardous materials emergency planning and training. The HMEP Grant Program distributes fees collected from shippers and carriers of hazardous materials to emergency responders for hazmat training and to Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) for hazmat planning.

Homeland Security Grant Program

<http://www.fema.gov/government/grant/hsgp/index.shtm>

This core assistance program provides funds to build capabilities at the State and local levels through planning, organization, equipment, training, and exercise activities. SHSP also supports the implementation of State homeland security strategies and key elements of the national preparedness architecture, including the National Preparedness Guidelines, the National Incident Management System and the National Response Framework.

National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program

<http://www.nehrp.gov/index.htm>

The National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program (NEHRP) was established by the U.S. Congress when it passed the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977, Public Law (PL) 95–124. At the time of its creation, Congress' stated purpose for NEHRP was "to reduce the risks of life and property from future earthquakes in the United States through the establishment and maintenance of an effective earthquake hazards reduction program." In establishing NEHRP, Congress recognized that earthquake-related losses could be reduced through improved design and construction methods and practices, land use controls and redevelopment, prediction techniques and early-warning systems, coordinated emergency preparedness plans, and public education and involvement programs.

National Weather Service

<http://www.weather.gov/>

The National Weather Service (NWS) provides weather, hydrologic, and climate forecasts and warnings for the United States, its territories, adjacent waters and ocean areas, for the protection of life and property and the enhancement of the national economy. NWS data and products form a national information database and infrastructure which can be used by other governmental agencies, the private sector, the public, and the global community.

Port Security Grant Program (PSGP)

<http://www.fema.gov/government/grant/psgp/index.shtm>

The PSGP provides grant funding to port areas for the protection of critical port infrastructure from terrorism. PSGP funds help ports enhance their risk management capabilities, domain awareness, training and exercises, and capabilities to prevent, detect, respond to, and recover from attacks involving improvised explosive devices and other non-conventional weapons.

Problem Solving Partnerships Grant Program (COPS)

<http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/>

The COPS Office has distributed over \$12 billion to advance community policing since it was created in 1994. This funding supports a wide range of activities. COPS funding helps local law enforcement agencies hire, equip, and train new community policing professionals. COPS funding helps redeploy existing officers into their communities and studies ways to maximize

the impact they have on the people who live there. COPS funds a wide variety of strategies to advance community policing through innovative techniques and technologies.

Rural Development-Housing & Community Facilities Programs

http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rhs/cf/brief_cp_grant.htm

Community Programs provides grants to assist in the development of essential community facilities in rural areas and towns of up to 20,000 in population. Grants are authorized on a graduated scale. Applicants located in small communities with low populations and low incomes will receive a higher percentage of grants. Grants are available to public entities such as municipalities, counties, and special-purpose districts, as well as non-profit corporations and tribal governments.

Grant funds may be used to assist in the development of essential community facilities. Grant funds can be used to construct, enlarge, or improve community facilities for health care, public safety, and community and public services. This can include the purchase of equipment required for a facility's operation. A grant may be made in combination with other Community Facilities financial assistance such as a direct or guaranteed loan, applicant contributions, or loans and grants from other sources.

Volunteers in Police Service (VIPS) Program

<http://www.policevolunteers.org/>

The VIPS Program provides support and resources for agencies interested in developing or enhancing a volunteer program and for citizens who wish to volunteer their time and skills with a community law enforcement agency. The program's ultimate goal is to enhance the capacity of state and local law enforcement to utilize volunteers.

Western Regional Climate Action Initiative

<http://www.westernclimateinitiative.org/>

The Western Climate Initiative (WCI) is a collaboration which was launched in February 2007 by the Governors of Arizona, California, New Mexico, Oregon and Washington to develop regional strategies to address climate change. WCI is identifying, evaluating and implementing collective and cooperative ways to reduce greenhouse gases in the region.

A complete listing of fiscal programs follows the department listing. In many cases these programs are independent of the departments listed below or are administered out of an office within the department that is separate from the respective Indian Affairs office.

Department of the Interior—Bureau of Indian Affairs

Department of Commerce - Census Bureau—American Indian Data

Department of Health and Human Services—Indian Health Services

Department of Housing and Urban Development—Codetalk

Department of Housing and Urban Development—Native EDGE

Department of Justice—Office of Tribal Justice

Department of Labor—Indian & Native American Programs

Environmental Protection Agency—American Indian Environmental Office

Environmental Protection Agency—Tribal Air
Federal Communications Commission—Indian Initiatives
FEMA—American Indian and Native Alaskan Policy
National Archives and Records Administration—American Indians
National Indian Gaming Commission
U.S. Small Business Administration—Office of Native Affairs
U.S. Department of Agriculture—American Indian Council
U.S. Department of Agriculture—Forest Service National Resource Guide to American Indian and Alaska Native Relations
U.S. Department of Agriculture—Guide to USDA Programs for American Indians and Alaska Natives
U.S. Representatives Internet Library—Indian Nations and Tribes
U.S. Senate—Committee on Indian Affairs

The following table depicts the Federal-administered grants and programs available to Federally Recognized Indian Tribes that may be used for mitigation activities. The table shows the name of the program, the lead federal or state agency, the type of assistance the program provides, and the hazards that the programs may address. Not every program specifically states that its purpose is mitigation, but the projects delineated by the programs description constitute mitigation actions.

Table 3-1 Federal Grant and Programs

Federal--Grants and Programs								
Program	Lead Agency	Program Description	Hazards					
			FI	Eq	SS	V	Dr	Ts LS
Emergency Loans	USDA, FSA	Low-Interest loans to family farmers and ranchers for production losses and physical damage.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Emergency Conservation Program	USDA, FSA	Cost-share payments to rehabilitate farmlands damaged by natural disasters and to carry out emergency water conservation or water-enhancing measures during times of severe drought, in cases when the damage or drought is so severe that Federal assistance is necessary. Provides annual rental payments and cost sharing assistance to landowners and operators to take environmentally sensitive land out of production and plant it to a perennial cover under 10-15 year contracts. CRP also includes the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP), which enrolls riparian buffers along selected salmon-bearing streams, with substantially higher compensation.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)	USDA, FSA	Voluntary program that offers annual rental payments, incentive payments for certain activities, and cost-share assistance to establish approved cover on eligible cropland.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Farm Operation Loans	USDA, FSA	Loans and loan guarantees to be used for farm operating costs.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Farm Ownership Loans	USDA, FSA	Direct loans, guaranteed loans, and technical assistance for farmers in acquiring or enlarging farms or ranches; making capital improvements; promoting soil and water conservation; and paying closing costs.	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Emergency Food Assistance (Emergency Food Stamp and Food Commodity Program)	USDA, Food and Nutrition Service (FNS)	Direct payments to States for specified uses.						
Food Distribution	USDA, FNS	Donations of USDA-purchased food.						
Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP)	USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)	Direct payments and technical assistance to install structural and nonstructural measures to relieve imminent threats to life and/or property, and to purchase floodplain easements. Technical assistance such as site evaluations, design work, and installation inspections also are provided through the program.	✓	✓		✓		✓
Water Resources	USDA, NRCS	Project grants for the installation of preventive measures such as dams, channels, flood warning systems, purchasing easements, floodplain delineation, and land treatment. Advisory and counseling services also are available.	✓					✓
Resource Conservation and Development	USDA, NRCS	Technical assistance and loans to finance local project costs. Projects may include land and water conservation, resource improvements, recreational	✓	✓			✓	

Federal--Grants and Programs								
Program	Lead Agency	Program Description	Hazards					
			FI	Eq	SS	V	Dr	Ts LS
(RC&D)		development, and waste disposal projects.						
River Basin Project	USDA, NRCS	Technical assistance. Special priority is given to projects designed to solve problems of upstream rural community flooding, water quality improvement that comes from agricultural nonpoint sources, wetlands preservation, and drought management for agricultural and rural communities. Special emphasis is placed on helping State agencies develop strategic water resource plans.	✓				✓	
Soil Survey	USDA, NRCS	Technical assistance. Objective is to maintain up-to-date, published surveys (and soil survey data in other formats) of counties or other areas of comparable size for use by interested agencies, organizations, and individuals; and to assist in the use of this information.		✓		✓		✓
Federal Crop Insurance Program	USDA, Risk Management Agency (RMA)	Direct payments of insurance claims. Insurance against unavoidable causes of loss such as adverse weather conditions, fire, insects, or other natural disasters beyond the producer's control.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Business and Industrial Loan Program (B&I)	USDA, Rural Business Service	Guaranteed and direct loans up to \$10 million. Possible disaster uses include drilling wells, purchasing water, or tying into other water programs.	✓					✓
Rural Housing Site Loans	USDA, RHS	Loans for the purchase and development of housing and necessary equipment that becomes a permanent part of the development (e.g., water and sewer lines).	✓	✓	✓			✓
Rural Rental Housing Loans	USDA, RHS	Loans for the purchase, building, or repair of rental housing. Funds can also be used to provide water and waste disposal systems.	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Emergency Community Water Assistance Grants(ECWAG)	USDA, Rural Utilities Service (RUS)	Project grants to help rural residents obtain adequate water supplies. Provide emergency community water assistance, to obtain adequate quantities of water that meet the standards set by the Safe Drinking Water Act, for residents in rural areas that have experienced a significant decline in water quantity or quality. Grant funds may be used for: waterline extensions from existing systems; construction of new water lines; repairs to existing system; construction of new wells, reservoirs, transmission lines, treatment plants, and other water sources; equipment replacement; etc.	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Water and Waste Disposal Loans and Grants	USDA, RUS	Project grants and direct and guaranteed loans to develop, replace, or repair water and waste disposal systems in rural areas and towns having populations of 10,000 or less.	✓	✓			✓	
Community Facility Loan and Grant Program	USDA - Rural Development	Develop essential public facilities in rural areas and towns of less than 20,000 people. Construct, enlarge, or improve community facilities for health care, public safety, and public service.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Intermediary Relending	USDA - Rural	Loans to intermediaries to provide loans for business facilities and						

Federal--Grants and Programs									
Program	Lead Agency	Program Description	Hazards						
			FI	Eq	SS	V	Dr	Ts	LS
Program	Development	community development projects in rural areas. Eligible projects: Establishing new businesses, expanding existing businesses, creating employment opportunities, or saving existing jobs.							
Voluntary Organizations Recovery Assistance	American Red Cross, Mennonite Disaster Service, Salvation Army, and member organizations of the National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster	Mass care (shelter and feeding), welfare inquiries, health and mental health services, child care, home repairs (labor and funding), emergency communications, debris removal, burn services, cleaning supplies, personal property, distribution of supplies, transportation, loan personnel, and other specialized programs and services.							
Economic Adjustment Program - Disaster Economic Recovery Assistance	Dept. of Commerce (DOC), Economic Development Administration (EDA)	Planning and technical assistance grants to State and local governments for strategic recovery planning and implementation to focus on job retention/creation to help offset the economic impacts of a major disaster.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Economic Adjustment Program - Disaster Economic Recovery Assistance	DOC, EDA	Revolving loan fund grants to State and local governments to provide a source of local financing to support business and economic recovery after a major disaster where other financing is insufficient or unavailable.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Economic Adjustment Program - Disaster Economic Recovery Assistance	DOC, EDA	Infrastructure construction grants to address local recovery implementation needs for new or improved publicly owned infrastructure after a major disaster, support job creation and retention, leverage private investment, and help accelerate and safeguard the overall economic recovery of the disaster-impacted area.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Economic Development Planning Assistance	DOC, EDA	Retain full-time permanent jobs and income, and provide new employment opportunities in economically distressed areas. Eligible projects: Develop local economic development plans and strategies in economically distressed areas and build local capacity.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Economic Development Technical Assistance	DOC, EDA	Assist in solving specific economic development districts, states, tribes. Example project: Development feasibility study.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Public Works Construction	DOC, EDA	Construct facilities to attract new industry, encourage business expansion, diversify the economy, and generate long-term private sector jobs. Eligible projects: Water and sewer facilities primarily serving industry and commerce; access roads to industrial areas.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Corporation for National Service (CNS) Programs	CNS	Volunteers of all ages/backgrounds provide short/long-term response and recovery assistance. They are available through the community or national deployment.							
Beach Erosion Control	Dept. of Defense (DOD),	Specialized services.	✓					✓	✓

Federal--Grants and Programs								
Program	Lead Agency	Program Description	Hazards					
			FI	Eq	SS	V	Dr	Ts LS
Projects	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)							
Ecosystem Restoration in the Civil Works Program	DOD, USACE	Ecosystem restoration at the basin scale. Resolve major problems in water related resources in a watershed, such as reconnecting streams to the main stem, restoring meandering in river courses, or resolving sediment loading problems.	✓				✓	
Emergency Rehabilitation of Flood Control Works or Federally Authorized Coastal Protection Works	DOD, USACE	Specialized services to assist in the repair and restoration of public works damaged by flood, extraordinary wind, wave, or water action.	✓		✓			✓
Emergency Water Supply and Drought Assistance Programs	DOD, USACE	Emergency supplies of clean drinking water for human consumption and construction of wells.	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Flood and Post-Flood Response, Emergency Operations	DOD, USACE	Specialized services, such as flood fighting and rescue, protection of federally constructed shore or hurricane projects, and post-flood response assistance.	✓					
Watercourse Navigation: Protecting, Clearing, and Straightening Channels	DOD, USACE	Specialized services, such as clearing or removing unreasonable obstructions to navigation in rivers, harbors, and other waterways or tributaries.	✓					✓
Center of Excellence for Sustainable Development	DOD, USACE	To provide communities with expert consultation on sustainable development and to help them link to the other public and private programs that can help them carry it out.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Basin-wide Restoration New Starts General Investigation	DOD, USACE	Funding is provided for restoration through a 65:35 cost share program. Studies Funded 50:50	✓	✓		✓		
Beach Protection Studies	DOD, USACE	Restore and protect coastal shores from natural erosion. Eligible projects: Studies which may lead to design and construction to restore and protect coastal shores from erosion caused by natural waves and currents.	✓					✓
Channel Clearing for Flood Control	DOD, USACE	Flood control. Eligible projects: Studies that may lead to activities to remove accumulated snags and other debris; and for channel clearing and straightening in navigable streams and tributaries for flood control purposes. Section 208 Authority.	✓					
Construction of Municipal and Industrial Water Supply Projects	DOD, USACE	Provide storage capacity at Corps facilities for water for municipal and industrial use. Eligible projects: Studies and design work to modify existing Corps reservoir or reallocate existing storage capacity. Contract management for construction and design.	✓	✓			✓	
Flood Control Studies	DOD, USACE	Fund studies for flood damage prevention. Eligible projects: Studies which	✓					✓

Federal--Grants and Programs								
Program	Lead Agency	Program Description	Hazards					
			FI	Eq	SS	V	Dr	Ts LS
		may lead to the design and construction of flood damage prevention measures, both structural and non-structural, including flood warning systems. Section 205 Authority						
Flood Fighting	DOD, USACE	Assist local governments in flood fighting. Technical advice, direct assistance such as: contracting for equipment and materials, and providing supplies for flood fighting.	✓					✓
Flood Plain Management Services	DOD, USACE	Program objective is to reduce flood damages by informing people who live and work in the flood plain of its hazards and what actions they can take to reduce property damage and prevent loss of life caused by flooding. Generally, for private and federal parties cost sharing is involved, for others no match is required.	✓					✓
Levee Rehabilitation	DOD, USACE	Repair flood control works damaged by floods. Eligible projects: Rehabilitating and restoring flood control works damaged or destroyed by floods. Technical engineering assistance also available.	✓					
Partners for Environmental Progress	DOD, USACE	Help local governments evaluate whether privatizing a particular water-related infrastructure is desirable and economically feasible. Technical planning assistance.						
Planning Assistance to States	DOD, USACE	Program designed for planning studies. Corps staff will perform the work, or the work will be contracted. Many different types of planning studies are possible, including but not limited to: environmental, economic, mapping, hydraulic, and geotechnical. Study sponsor and Corps split the study cost 50-50.	✓	✓				✓ ✓
Section 1135 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986	DOD, USACE	Grants and planning assistance are provided to a local sponsor to modify the structure or operation of a Corps project to restore fish and wildlife habitat. Section 1135 Authority	✓			✓	✓	✓
Shore and Stream Bank Erosion	DOD, USACE	Help non-federal public interests develop methods to prevent erosion damage. Eligible projects: Technical and engineering assistance in developing structural and non-structural methods to prevent damage from shore and stream bank erosion. Technical Assistance Authority		✓				✓ ✓
Cora C. Brown Fund		FEMA Grants to disaster victims for unmet disaster-related needs.						
Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training Program (CCP)	FEMA; Dept. of Health and Human Services (HHS)	Grants to States providing for short-term counseling services to disaster victims.						
Fire Suppression Assistance Program	FEMA Project grants.	FEMA approves a grant to a State on the condition that the State takes measures to mitigate natural hazards, including consideration of nonstructural alternatives.						

Federal--Grants and Programs								
Program	Lead Agency	Program Description	Hazards					
			FI	Eq	SS	V	Dr	Ts LS
Community Disaster Loan Program	FEMA	Program provides loans not greater than 25% of the local government's annual operating budget.						
Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program (PDM)	FEMA	Funds Plan and Project grants to implement hazard mitigation plans and prevent future loss of lives and property in the pre-disaster environment.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)	FEMA	Funds Plan and Project grants to implement hazard mitigation plans and prevent future loss of lives and property in the post-disaster environment.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Individual and Family Grant (IFG) Program	FEMA	Grants to individuals administered by the State. Objective is to provide funds for the expenses of disaster victims that cannot be met through insurance or other assistance programs.						
Legal Services	FEMA	Free legal advice and referrals. Assistance includes help with insurance claims, counseling on landlord-tenant and mortgage problems, assistance with home repair contracts and consumer protection matters, replacement of legal documents, estate administration, preparation of guardianships and conservatorships, and referrals.						
National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)	FEMA	Insurance benefits against losses from floods, mudflow, or flood-related erosion.	✓			✓		✓
NFIP, Community Assistance Program	FEMA	Grants to States for technical assistance to resolve floodplain management issues.	✓			✓		✓
Public Assistance Program	FEMA	Project grants. Funds can be used for clearing debris, emergency measures, and repairing or replacing damaged structures, roads, utilities, public buildings, and infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Disaster Housing Program	FEMA	Direct-payment grants and services. Grants include transient accommodation reimbursement, and home repair, rental, and mortgage assistance. Services may include a mobile home.						
Regulatory Relief for Federally Insured Financial Institutions Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and other Federal regulatory agencies	Specialized services.	Supervisory agencies can grant regulatory relief to insured institutions. Regulatory relief includes lending assistance, extensions of reporting and publishing requirements, waivers from appraisal regulations, and implementation of consumer protection laws.						
Donation of Federal Surplus Personal Property	General Services Administration (GSA)	Donations of surplus personal property to eligible recipients.						
Disposal of Federal Surplus Real Property	GSA	GSA Sale, exchange, or donations of property and goods.						
Disaster Assistance for Older Americans	HHS, Administration on Aging	Direct payments to State agencies focused on aging-related services.						

Federal--Grants and Programs								
Program	Lead Agency	Program Description	Hazards					
			FI	Eq	SS	V	Dr	Ts LS
Mental Health Disaster Assistance	HHS, Public Health Service	Project grants to provide emergency mental health and substance abuse counseling to individuals affected by a major disaster.						
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	Program - Entitlement Grants Dept. of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Community Planning and Development (CPD)	Formula grants to entitlement communities. Preferred use of funding is for long-term needs, but funding may also be used for emergency response activities.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
CDBG - State's Program	HUD, CPD	Formula grants to States for non-entitlement communities. Preferred use of funding is for long-term needs, but funding may also be used for emergency response activities. States establish methods of fund distribution.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mortgage Insurance for Disaster Victims Program (Section 203 (h))	HUD	Provides mortgage insurance to protect lenders against the risk of default on loans to qualified disaster victims whose homes are located in a presidentially designated disaster area and were destroyed, requiring reconstruction/ replacement. Insured loans may be used to finance the purchase or reconstruction of a one-family home that will be the principal residence of the homeowner.						
Reclamation States Emergency Drought Relief Act of 1991	DOI, Bureau of Reclamation	Loans, grants, use of facilities, construction, management and conservation activities, and purchase of water for resale or for fish and wildlife services. Temporary drought assistance may include the drilling of wells, installation of equipment, improved reporting of conditions.					✓	
Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA)	DOL, FEMA	Direct payments of DUA benefits and reemployment assistance services. Objective is to provide assistance to individuals who are ineligible for regular unemployment compensation programs and who are left jobless after a major disaster.						
Employment: Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA), National Reserve Emergency Dislocation Grants	DOL, Employment and Training Administration	Program provides States with grant money to provide individuals with temporary jobs and/or employment assistance.						
Economic Injury Disaster Loans (EIDLs)	SBA	Direct long-term, low-interest loans to small businesses and agricultural cooperatives. Loans are only available to applicants with no credit available elsewhere, and the maximum amount of an EIDL is \$1.5 million.						
Physical Disaster Loans (Business)	SBA	Direct long-term, low-interest loans to businesses and nonprofit organizations. Loans provided to repair or replace uninsured property damages caused by disasters. Loans limited to \$1.5 million.						

Federal--Grants and Programs								
Program	Lead Agency	Program Description	Hazards					
			FI	Eq	SS	V	Dr	Ts
Physical Disaster Loans (Individual)	SBA	Direct long-term, low-interest loans to homeowners and renters to repair or replace uninsured damages caused by disasters to real and personal property. Loan amounts limited to \$200,000 to repair or replace real estate, and to \$40,000 to repair or replace personal property.						
Social Security Assistance	Social Security Administration (SSA)	Advisory and counseling services to process SSA survivor claims, assist in obtaining necessary evidence for claim processing, resolve problems involving lost or destroyed SSA checks, and reprocess lost or destroyed pending claims.						
International Donations	Dept. of State	Donations including goods and cash.						
Transportation: Emergency Relief Program	Dept. of Transportation (DOT), Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)	Formula and project grants to repair roads. FHWA can provide: (1) up to \$100 million in funding to a State for each natural disaster or catastrophic failure; and (2) up to \$20 million in funding per year for each U.S. territory. Special legislation may increase the \$100 million per State limit.						
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Refund	Dept. of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms	Specialized services to provide Federal alcohol and tobacco excise tax refunds to businesses that lost assets in a disaster.						
Savings Bonds Replacement or Redemption	Dept. of the Treasury, Bureau of Public Debt Specialized services.	Bureau of Public Debt expedites replacement of U.S. Savings Bonds lost or destroyed as a result of a disaster.						
Taxes: Disaster Assistance Program	Dept. of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service (IRS)	Advisory and counseling services. IRS provides information about casualty loss deductions, claim procedures, and reconstruction of lost financial records.						
Forbearance on VA Home Loans	Dept. of Veterans Affairs (VA)	Encourage lenders to extend forbearance to any borrowers who have VA home loans and who are in distress as a result of disaster; provide incentives to such lenders.						
Coastal Zone Management; Hazards, Environmental Recovery, and Mitigation	DOC, NOAA	Assistance to State and local governments in mitigation and recovery/restoration planning, post-event permitting assistance, water-level data for storm-surge and flooding prediction and mitigation.	✓	✓				✓
Re-establishing Local Survey Networks	DOC, NOAA	Provision of survey mark data to local and State agencies for reestablishing their geodetic control networks; reestablishment of national network if warranted.						
Coastal Zone Management Administration Awards	DOC, NOAA	Grants to States for the management of coastal development to protect life and property from coastal hazards.	✓	✓				✓
Coastal Zone	DOC, NOAA	Emergency grants to State coastal zone management agencies to address	✓	✓				✓

Federal--Grants and Programs								
Program	Lead Agency	Program Description	Hazards					
			FI	Eq	SS	V	Dr	Ts LS
Management Fund		unforeseen or disaster-related circumstances.						
Technical Support	DOC, NOAA, National Weather Service	Technical assistance for weather, water, and climate warning systems and critical information dissemination systems. Post-storm data acquisition activities.	✓		✓		✓	
Technical Support	DOC, National Institute of Standards and Technology	Disaster damage surveys, assistance in procurement of consulting services, evaluation of structural and fire performance of buildings and lifelines.	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓ ✓
General Assistance Program for Tribes	EPA	Provides grants to build tribal capacity to administer environmental Regulatory programs or to provide technical assistance to address environmental issues on tribal lands.	✓				✓	
Environmental Justice Small Grants Program	EPA, Region X	Support low-income communities and/or communities of color to become aware of and participate in the decision-making processes that impact their environmental quality. Eligible projects: Projects to enhance critical thinking, problem solving and active participation.	✓				✓	
Indian General Assistance Program Grants	EPA	To provide general assistance grants and technical assistance to Indian tribal governments and intertribal consortia to develop and build capacity to administer regulatory and multimedia environmental programs on Indian lands. Assistance provided: Grants	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ ✓
Indian Set-Aside Wastewater Treatment Grant Program	EPA	To assist Indian tribes and Alaska Native American villages in planning, designing, and building wastewater treatment systems. Assistance provided: Grants and technical/engineering support. Program pays up to 100 percent of costs. No matching funds are required.	✓	✓		✓		
State/Tribal Wetland Planning Grants	EPA	Assists states and tribes to develop watershed based comprehensive land use plans and technical tools that can be applied to integrate protection and restoration of wetlands and other water resources.	✓	✓		✓		
Water Pollution Control - State and Interstate Program Support	EPA	To assist states, territories, the District of Columbia, interstate agencies, and qualified Indian tribes in establishing and maintaining adequate measures for prevention and control of surface water and groundwater pollution. Limitations: Funds cannot b	✓					
Water Quality Grants	EPA	To stimulate the creation of unique and new approaches to meeting stormwater, combined sewer outflows, sludge, and pretreatment requirements as well as enhancing state capabilities.	✓					
Wetland Protection, Restoration, and Stewardship Discretionary Funding	EPA	This program provides support for studies and activities related to implementation of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act for both wetlands and sediment management. Projects can support regulatory, planning, restoration or outreach issues.	✓	✓		✓		

Federal--Grants and Programs								
Program	Lead Agency	Program Description	Hazards					
			FI	Eq	SS	V	Dr	Ts LS
Wetlands Protection - State Development Grants	EPA	To encourage the development of state/tribal wetland protection programs or to enhance those that already exist. Limitations: Funds must be used for development or refinement of wetland programs. Funds cannot be used to support the operation of state/tri	✓	✓		✓		
Habitat Conservation - Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	To pursue opportunities and cooperative efforts with other government agencies and private partnerships to protect, restore, and enhance fish and wildlife habitats; provide technical assistance to the private sector to maximize wildlife conservation in a variety of habitats.	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Habitat Conservation - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Coastal Program	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	The mission of the Coastal Program is to conserve coastal ecosystems for the benefit of fish, wildlife, and people. It accomplishes this through cooperative partnerships that identify, restore, and protect habitat in priority coastal areas.	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Jobs in the Woods Watershed Restoration Program	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	The U.S Fish and Wildlife Service Jobs in the Woods Program, works in partnership with local community organizations restoration of watershed level processes and functions. The Program provides funding for watershed restoration work and local employment opportunities for dislocated natural resources industry workers in communities affected by the downturn in their natural resource industries.	✓	✓		✓	✓	
North American Wetlands Conservation Grant	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Joint Venture	Restore waterfowl populations to 1970-1979 levels by the year 2000. Provides grants to projects to acquire, restore, enhance, and/or manage wetland habitats, particularly those most important for migratory birds.	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Partners for Fish and Wildlife	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	This program focuses on re-establishing historic native communities. It offers technical and financial assistance to private landowners who wish to restore degraded or converted wetlands, riparian, stream and other critical habitats.	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Partnerships for Wildlife	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	This program supports projects that conserve a diversity of fish and wildlife species, and that provide opportunity for non-consumptive public use and enjoyment of these species. Eligible activities include: scientific resource management, technical assistance, etc.	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Puget Sound Program	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	This bay/estuary program is designed to protect, restore and enhance fish and wildlife resources in the Puget Sound Basin. Activities are meant to complement and implement the Puget Sound Water Quality Management Plan.	✓			✓	✓	✓
NCAT/HUD Multifamily Housing Project	U.S. Department of General Administration	Energy and water usage technical assistance targeting multifamily buildings. A wide range of consultative services is provided.	✓	✓	✓		✓	

Federal--Grants and Programs								
Program	Lead Agency	Program Description	Hazards					
			FI	Eq	SS	V	Dr	Ts LS
Rebuild America	U.S. Department of Energy Seattle Support Office	To help communities achieve their energy-related objectives. Eligible projects: Any energy-related activity.	✓	✓	✓		✓	

State Capabilities

Nearly every department within the Washington State Government has established an office to work solely with Native American Tribes on issues relating to that department's function. Each of these offices can offer tribes a variety of resources, ranging from technical to administrative to fiscal. Programs within these offices vary depending upon budget and political circumstance. Below is a list of those departments and offices that represent administrative—and potentially technical and/or fiscal—capabilities to the Puyallup Tribe in various aspects of implementing its All Hazard Mitigation Plan.⁴

A complete listing of fiscal programs follows the department listing. In many cases these programs are independent of the departments listed below or are administered out of an office within the department that is separate from the respective Indian Affairs office.

As mandated in the Centennial Accord, each state agency shall “establish a procedure by which the government-to-government policy shall be implemented. This procedure should be called the “Centennial Accord Plan” and will be developed by each state agency in conjunction with the tribes. The following State Departments have developed Centennial Accord Plans that guide their relationships with Tribes:⁵

- Attorney General's Office
- Department of Corrections
- Department of Ecology
- Department of Employment Security
- Department of Fish & Wildlife
- Department of General Administration
- Department of Health
- Health Care Authority
- Department of Licensing
- Liquor Control Board
- Military Department
- Washington State Parks
- Department of Revenue
- Department of Social and Health Services
- Washington State Patrol
- Office of Trade & Economic Development
- Department of Transportation

Various State of Washington State Agencies/Departments that have mitigation capabilities:

- Community, Trade, Economic Development
<http://www.cted.wa.gov/>
- Department of Labor and Industries
<http://www.lni.wa.gov/>
- Department of Natural Resource

- <http://www.dnr.wa.gov/>
- Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction
- <http://www.k12.wa.us/>

Other various capabilities in Washington State:

- Association of Washington Cities
<http://www.awcnet.org/>
- Association of Washington Counties
<http://www.wacounties.org/>
- Cascade Land Conservancy
<http://www.cascadeland.org/>
- Master Builders Association
<http://www.masterbuilderinfo.com>
- Municipal Research of Washington
<http://www.mrsc.org/>
- Structural Engineers Association of Washington
<http://www.seaw.org/>
- WA Association of Building Officials
<http://wabo.org/>
- WA Association of Fire Chiefs
<http://www.wsafc.org/>
- WA Association of Maintenance & Operations Administrators
<http://www.wamoa.org/>
- WA Association of Sheriffs & Police Chiefs
<http://www.waspc.org/>
- WA Emergency Management Association
<http://www.wsema.org/>
- WA Firefighter Association
<http://www.wsffa.org/>
- WA Fire Commissioners Association
<http://www.wfca.wa.gov/default.asp>
- Washington Public Ports Administration
<http://www.washingtonports.org/>
- Washington Schools Risk Management Pool
<http://www.wsrmp.com/>

The following table depicts the Washington State-administered grants and programs available to Federally Recognized Indian Tribes that may be used for mitigation activities. The table shows the name of the program, the lead federal or state agency, the type of assistance the program provides, and the hazards that the programs may address. Not every program specifically states that its purpose is mitigation, but the projects delineated by the programs description constitute mitigation actions.

Table 3-2 Washington State Grants and Programs

Washington State--Grants and Programs									
Program	Agency	Program Description	Hazards						
			FI	Eq	SS	V	Dr	Ts	LS
Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account (ALEA)	WA DNR	Increase of public access (non-motorized, pedestrian-oriented public access to water, water-related recreation opportunities, and interpretive signs or displays of aquatic resources) and habitat improvement projects.	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓
Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account (ALEA)	WA DNR and Fish and Wildlife	Provides grant funding for aquatic lands acquisition, restoration, and/or public access. Funds available to cities, counties, state agencies, tribal governments, ports, conservation districts, and special purpose districts. Funds available on a biennial grant cycle.	✓	✓				✓	✓
Forest Stewardship & Stewardship Incentive Program	WA DNR & USDA Forest Service	Technical and financial assistance to non-industrial forest owners for a variety of forest stewardship projects, including riparian, wetland and fisheries habitat enhancement.	✓						
Aquatic Weeds Management Fund	WA DOE	Provide grants, technical assistance, and public education materials to reduce propagation of freshwater aquatic weeds such as Eurasian watermilfoil and manage problems caused by these weeds in Washington State. Eligible projects: Development of integrated aquatic vegetation management plans, implementation of the integrated plans (control activities), aquatic plant survey, aquatic plant monitoring, education about aquatic plants. Funds are also available on a first come - first served basis for early infestations of exotic freshwater weeds such as Eurasian watermilfoil and Brazilian elodea. Call or e-mail Kathy Hamel for more information if you think that you have an early infestation of an exotic plant in your waterbody (Washington State only).	✓						
Coastal Zone Management Program	WA DOE	In December, 2003, the Department of Ecology adopted new Shoreline Master Program Guidelines. Over the next decade, cities and counties across the state (about 250 in all) must update their shoreline master programs to be consistent with the new guidelines. Local master programs regulate new development and use of shorelines along rivers and larger streams, lakes over 20 acres and marine waterfronts within their jurisdictions. The 2005-2006 CZM grant program will focus on helping jurisdictions in the 15 coastal counties update their shoreline master programs. For this round, Ecology will provide 100% funding (no match required). There will be no funding cap and projects have until December 31, 2005 for completion. Only projects that result in a comprehensive shoreline master program update and projects that lead to an updated Shoreline Master Program (e.g. inventory and analysis, environment designation mapping, policy development, etc.) will be considered.	✓					✓	
Coordinated Prevention Grants Emergency Program	WA DOE	Assist local governments with hazardous or solid waste management emergencies that threaten human health and the environment. Eligible projects: Waste reduction and recycling activities; projects to divert hazardous waste							

Washington State--Grants and Programs								
Program	Agency	Program Description	Hazards					
			FI	Eq	SS	V	Dr	Ts LS
		from solid waste disposal.						
Drought Emergency Water Supply	WA DOE	Agricultural and fisheries emergency projects to alleviate low water supply conditions in drought areas. Eligible projects: Measures to conserve water during drought or develop alternate water supplies. Examples: pump-back to main canal from return flows.					✓	
Federal Clean Water Act - Section 319	WA DOE	Fund comprehensive prevention and control activities, which are watershed-based, for non-point source pollution. Implementation activities only. Examples: Non-point pollution; river restoration; implement agricultural and forest best management practices.	✓				✓	
Flood Control Assistance Account Program	WA DOE	Develop Comprehensive Flood Control Management Plans and Flood Control Maintenance projects. Funds also available for emergency flood control maintenance work. Eligible projects: Measures to prevent or lessen damage from future floods - maintaining levee.	✓					✓
Puget Sound Wetland Restoration Program	WA DOE	Restore wetlands that help solve ecological problems and meet community needs. The program identifies and evaluates hundreds of wetlands restoration sites at a time for watershed scale assessments. Staff then works cooperatively with willing public and private landowners to restore wetlands that address core problems within the watershed.	✓					
Site Hazard Assessment (Hazardous Waste Sites)	WA DOE	Help health departments and districts investigate suspected hazardous waste sites. Eligible projects: Collecting hazardous substance release and site characterization data for use in Ecology's site ranking and cleanup priority-setting process.						
Referendum 38 Emergency Water Supply	WA DOE	Permanent repairs of agricultural water supply system when breaks occur during irrigation season. Eligible projects: Breaks must be sudden and create an emergency shortage of water threatening loss of property and/or public safety.	✓				✓	
Community Development Block Grant General Purpose	CTED	Financial and technical assistance for infrastructure projects to benefit low and moderate-income persons. Eligible projects: Wastewater, stormwater, drinking water, community facilities, housing, streets & sidewalks.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Community Economic Revitalization Board Traditional Program	CTED	Assist in financing growth-related infrastructure in economically disadvantaged communities that will result in specific private development or expansions in manufacturing, industrial assembly/distribution, processing, or warehousing.						
General Investigations Program	Bureau of Reclamation	Assist with planning of water resource projects; provide technical assistance for planning and implementing alternate water supply/storage facilities, and water conservation programs.	✓				✓	
Native American	Bureau of Reclamation	Assist Native Americans in the development and management of water	✓				✓	

Washington State--Grants and Programs									
Program	Agency	Program Description	Hazards						
			FI	Eq	SS	V	Dr	Ts	LS
Program		resources. Assistance provided: Grants, direct payments, studies, monitoring, technical/engineering support, research, and education. Cost share or 100 percent project funding by the Bureau.							
Technical Assistance to States	Bureau of Reclamation	For water management evaluations. Assist eligible entities in their allocation of water resources, including maintenance of low-flow regimes and user needs. Eligible projects: Engineering analysis, one-on-one information, planning guidance and site evaluation.	✓				✓		
Model Toxics Control Act	WA DOE	Provides financial and technical assistance to restore habitats and services in areas that have been damaged by releases of hazardous substances.							
Flood Mitigation Assistance	WA EMD	To fund the development of comprehensive flood hazard reduction plans, provide technical assistance, and funding for projects that will flood damage reduction.	✓						
Pre-Disaster Mitigation	WA EMD	This program replaced the Project Impact program last year. It is estimated that states will receive \$250,000 a year to help states and communities develop "All-Hazard Mitigation Plans". Additionally, \$150 million will be available on a nationally competitive basis for both plans and projects during the Spring of 2003. However, no information on how the program will be actually implemented by the Department of Homeland Security (FEMA) is available at this time.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Public Assistance Program	WA EMD	Repair and restore public facilities damaged by Presidential declared natural or man-made disasters. Eligible projects: - Repair/restore damaged public facilities; - debris removal; and -emergency protective measures.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	WA EMD	Reduce the cost that the government incurs from natural disasters. Projects that reduce or eliminate future losses can be funded such as habitat restoration after a flood disaster; acquisition of property in the floodplain following a flood; seismic retrofits; or drainage	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Emergency Relief Program	WA DOT	Restore roads and bridges damaged by natural disasters. Eligible projects: Repair of any damage to roads and bridges caused by natural disaster.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Public Lands Highway	WA DOT	The intent of the Public Lands Highways (PLH) Program (FHWA Discretionary Program) is to improve access to and within the Federal lands of the nation. Funds are available for "any kind of transportation project eligible for assistance under Title 23, United States Code, that is within, adjacent to, or provides access to the areas (Federal lands) served by the public lands highway." A public lands highway means a forest road or any highway through unappropriated or unreserved public lands, nontaxable Indian lands, or other Federal reservations under the jurisdiction of and maintained by a public authority and open to public travel.				✓		✓	

Washington State--Grants and Programs								
Program	Agency	Program Description	Hazards					
			FI	Eq	SS	V	Dr	Ts LS
Wetlands Mitigation Program	WA DOT	This program provides technical and financial assistance to restore, enhance, and possibly create wetlands on private land to compensate for wetlands lost as a result of state transportation projects.	✓	✓		✓		
Transportation & Community & System Preservation Pilot Program	WA DOT	(Program may be revised with reauthorization of federal transportation act.) To plan and implement strategies that improve the efficiency of the transportation system; reduce environmental impacts of transportation; reduce the need for costly future public infrastructure investments; ensure efficient access to jobs, services, and centers of trade; and examine private sector development patterns and investments that support these goals.	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓ ✓
RCAC - Technical Assistance and Training	Rural Community Assistance Corporation	Technical assistance and training to build local management, financial and technical capacity. Areas include, but are not limited to: Financial management, rate setting, project financing, hiring consultants, board training, Operations and Maintenance. RCAC also has a loan program.						
Residential Energy Code Training	Washington State University Extension Energy Program	To increase Washington State Residential Code compliance through education. Training and technical support is provided to local building code jurisdictions in Washington.						
Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program	National Park Service	This program advocates and assists in community-based conservation efforts by providing assistance and facilitating grassroots efforts to conserve and protect valued places and resources. The RTCA Program uses tools such as conservation easements.	✓	✓		✓		✓ ✓
Salmon Recovery Funding Board	Office of the Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation	The Salmon Recovery Funding Board (SRFB) created by the 1999 Legislature, brings together the experiences and viewpoints of citizens and the major state natural resource agencies. Mission: The Board supports salmon recovery by funding habitat protection and restoration projects, and related programs and activities that produce sustainable and measurable benefits for fish and their habitat. To date the Board has funded 510 projects.	✓				✓	✓
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP)	Washington Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation	Program funding supports acquisition and development of outdoor recreation and conservation lands. Eligible projects include important local and state parks, water access sites, trails, critical habitat, natural areas, and urban wildlife habitat.	✓	✓		✓		✓ ✓
Boating Facilities Program	Washington Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation	Funding for both shoreline and upland acquisition or development projects along fresh or saltwater are eligible, including launch ramps, transient moorage, and support facilities. Open to all non-federal governments.	✓	✓				✓
River Basin Surveys and Investigations	Natural Resources Conservation Service	To provide planning assistance to federal, state, and local agencies for the development of coordinated water and related land resources programs, with priority given to solving upstream flooding of rural communities.	✓					
Plant Materials	Natural Resources	This program develops cost effective solutions for soil and water conservation	✓					

Washington State--Grants and Programs								
Program	Agency	Program Description	Hazards					
			FI	Eq	SS	V	Dr	Ts
Program	Conservation Service	problems through research and engineering of new or improved plant materials. This is a research and development program.						
Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Program	Natural Resources Conservation Service	This program provides assistance in planning and implementing watershed projects for: flood prevention; water quality improvement; agricultural water management; water-based recreation; municipal and industrial water supplies; and fish and wildlife habit.	✓				✓	✓
Wetlands Reserve Program	Natural Resources Conservation Service & Farm Service Agency	This program offers landowners the opportunity to receive payments for restoring and protecting wetlands on their property. Landowners are provided cost-share funds to restore wetlands. They are paid up to the agricultural value of the land for granting	✓	✓		✓		
Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program	Natural Resources Conservation Service	The Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program is a voluntary program for people who want to develop and improve wildlife habitat primarily on private lands. It provides both technical assistance and cost-share payments to help establish and improve fish and wildlife resources.	✓					
Environmental Quality Incentive Program	Natural Resources Conservation Service & Farm Service Agency	Encourages commercial agricultural producers to solve point and non-point source pollution on farms and ranches. May include: establishment of permanent vegetative cover; sediment retention, erosion or water control structures; stream protection; construction.	✓					
Columbia-Pacific Resource Conservation and Economic Development District	Natural Resources Conservation Service and EDA	This program helps community leaders develop rural economies by improving and conserving local natural resources. The Natural Resources Conservation Service provides a coordinator for the "authorized area" and assists in seeking outside funding. The Columbia-Pacific RC&D is a non-profit, 501 (c) (3).						
Education and Training	Washington State University Cooperative Extension Energy Program	To supply energy information and services for business, government and individuals to improve personal and global environmental quality and economic well-being.						
Energy-Ideas Clearinghouse	Washington State University Extension Energy Program	Energy information and technical assistance. Fast centralized access to comprehensive and objective energy information, education, resources and technical assistance for increasing energy efficiency in the institutional, commercial and industrial sectors. Search the website or call the hotline.						
Public Involvement and Education Fund	Puget Sound Water Quality Action Team	Protect Puget Sound and raise awareness of water quality and marine resource protection. Eligible projects: Community-based water quality education and public involvement programs that raise awareness of water quality issues by engaging people in actions to protect Puget Sound.	✓					✓

Technical

In developing this Plan, the Planning Team considered and incorporated, where relevant, plans the Tribe developed or is in the process of developing that address hazard mitigation. The Planning Team also considered and incorporated, where relevant, local, State, and federal plans that address all hazard mitigation and related issues. These plans can range from local watershed plans to Washington State drought assessments, from local mitigation plans to federal toolkits for tribal emergency management.

Resources specific to the Puyallup Tribe are described in detail below, followed by a table providing analysis of both tribal and extra-tribal resources. Grouped by hazard addressed, each resource is evaluated as to how it assists in the Tribe's hazard mitigation efforts through four categories:

- Capability Assessment (CA)
- Risk Assessment (RA)
- Mitigation Measure Identification/Implementation (Mit)
- Public Involvement Venue (PI)

Tribal

Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)

The Tribe is also in the final process of adopting a CEMP that will outline the authorities, responsibilities, and procedures of all Tribal entities in hazard mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. Adoption of this document will aid the Tribe in its establishment of an accredited emergency management program and help make it eligible for EMPG monies to further its emergency management goals.

Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA)

The Tribe has adopted the Pierce County HIRA due to multiple municipalities existing within the Puyallup Tribe reservation boundaries. The risk assessment contained in this document serves as the basis for the Risk Assessment, Section 4 of the All Hazard Mitigation Plan. Continued adoption of this document will aid the Tribe in its establishment of an accredited emergency management program and help make it eligible for EMPG monies to further its emergency management goals. Further it will form the basis of the Tribe's development of an all hazard reduction element of the Comprehensive Plan. Further detailed hazard risk analysis will continue on Tribal owned properties and be integrated into the Pierce County HIRA.

Comprehensive Land Use Plan

The Tribal Land Use Entity is currently in the initial phases of developing a Comprehensive Plan. As part of this plan, the Tribe will not only be developing a land use element to guide development away from hazard areas, but it will also develop a

natural hazard reduction element that will correlate the planning and objectives of the other elements with goals of natural hazard reduction.

A risk assessment of potential hazards was conducted prior to any development of the Tribe's new casino. The location chosen is away from the floodplain for the safety of employees, patrons & guests.

Public Safety Handbooks

The Puyallup Tribe is in the process of developing a Public Safety Handbook that will be distributed to all entities and will contain standard operating procedures for hazard response. Currently the Health Authority and Gaming Authority each have individual Handbooks. Tribal Administration and Tribal Public Safety are heading this process with assistance from the Tribal Health Authority, the Tribal Gaming Authority, and Pierce County Emergency Management.

Table 3-3 Federal, State, and Local Technical Resources

Technical Resources						
Resource	Lead Agency	Program Description	Technical Assistance			
			CA	RA	Mit	PI
Multi-Hazard						
Puyallup Tribe CEMP	Puyallup Tribe	The Tribe is in the final process of adopting a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan that will outline the authorities, responsibilities, and procedures of all Tribal entities in hazard mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.				✓
Puyallup Tribe Comprehensive Land Use Plan	Puyallup Tribe	The Tribal Land Use Entity is currently in the initial phases of developing a Comprehensive Plan. As part of this plan, the Tribe will not only be developing a land use element to guide development away from hazard areas, but it will also develop a natural hazard reduction element that will correlate the planning and objectives of the other elements with goals of natural hazard reduction.				✓
Puyallup Tribal Public Safety Handbook	Puyallup Tribe	The Puyallup Tribe is in the process of developing a Public Safety Handbook that will be distributed to all entities and will contain standard operating procedures for hazard response.			✓	
PC CEMP	PC DEM	The CEMP outlines the authorities, responsibilities, and procedures of all Tribal entities in hazard mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.	✓	✓		
PC HIRA	PC DEM	The Pierce County HIRA is a study of the hazards and their impacts, and it describes those hazards felt to be the greatest potential threat to people, the environment, personal and public property, and the economy.		✓		
PC All Hazard Region 5 Mitigation Plan 2015-2020	PC DEM	The purpose of the Plan is to make Pierce County disaster resistant, by breaking the hazard cycle, through a collaborative multi-jurisdictional effort.		✓		
PC Community Plans	PC PALS	Community Plans express the voice of local citizens in how the Comprehensive Plan and its development regulations will be carried out in specific communities. Community plans indicate specific land use designations, appropriate densities, and design standards.			✓	✓
Buildable Lands Program	PC PALS	The Buildable Lands Report consolidates incorporated and unincorporated land development data for all urban areas within Pierce County.	✓		✓	
PC Capital Facilities Plan	PC Facilities Mgt.	The CFP uses sound fiscal policies to provide adequate public facilities consistent with the Land Use Element of the Comprehensive Plan on a schedule concurrent with, or prior to, the impacts of development.			✓	
PC Transportation Improvement Program and Plan	PC PWU	Updates and coordinates Pierce County's future plans for transportation improvement programs and projects.			✓	

Technical Resources							
Resource	Lead Agency	Program Description	Technical Assistance				
			CA	RA	Mit	PI	
PC GIS System and CountyView	PC IS	CountyView is a desktop geographic information system. The software is based on ESRI's ArcView and is customized for Pierce County data and applications. The software is used to create hazard maps and plot hazard reports for recovery purposes.	✓	✓	✓		
Critical Area Data Enhancement Project	PC PALS	Enhances the critical area assumptions for buildable lands analyses. The project was not intended to delineate or verify the presence of a critical area at a project level		✓	✓		
USGS National Map	USGS	The National Map is a consistent framework for geographic knowledge needed by the United States. It provides public access to high-quality, geospatial data and information from multiple partners to help support decision making by resource managers and the public.	✓	✓			
NOAA Weather Radio Network	NOAA	NOAA Weather Radio is an all-hazards radio network, making it the single source for the most comprehensive weather and emergency information available to the public.			✓		
Pierce Responder	PC IS; PC DEM	The web-based Responder System contains information, floor plans, pictures and aerial maps of schools and public facilities. The data can be accessed by emergency personnel in the field via wireless modems.			✓		
PC-NET Program	PC DEM	Pierce County Neighborhood Emergency Teams (PC-NET) is a neighborhood-oriented approach to emergency preparedness and homeland security. It is based on the belief that a cooperative effort between a county and its citizens is the only sure way to protect a neighborhood and to prepare for a major disaster.	✓	✓	✓	✓	
DEM University	PC DEM	The County offers a variety of training related to emergencies in the four phases of emergency management.	✓		✓		
PC Emergency Training and Exercise	PC DEM	The County develops and runs several exercises each year. Exercises are multi-jurisdictional and can range from tabletop to full-scale.	✓		✓		
Public Education	PC DEM; PC PWU; PC PALS; TPCHD	Varies.	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Riverside Fire and Rescue /Browns Point Fire All Hazard Mitigation Plan 2015-2020	Riverside Fire & Browns Point	The purpose of the Plan is to make Riverside Fire and Browns Point Fire, disaster resistant, by breaking the natural hazard cycle, through a collaborative multi-jurisdictional effort.	✓	✓	✓		
City of Puyallup All Hazard Mitigation	City of Puyallup	The purpose of the Plan is to make the City of Puyallup disaster resistant, by breaking the natural hazard cycle, through a collaborative multi-jurisdictional	✓	✓	✓		

Technical Resources						
Resource	Lead Agency	Program Description	Technical Assistance			
			CA	RA	Mit	PI
Plan		effort.				
Sumner/Bonney Lake Area All Hazard Mitigation Plan 2015-2020	City of Sumner; City of Bonney Lake; East Pierce Fire and Rescue; Sumner School District	The purpose of these Plans is to strive to achieve disaster resistant communities by breaking the hazard cycle.	✓	✓	✓	
Tacoma/Fife Area All Hazard Mitigation Plan 2015-2020	City of Tacoma, City of Fife, City of Milton, Port of Tacoma, Fife School District, Tacoma School District, Fruitland Water Company and Mt. View-Edgewood Water	The purpose of these Plans is to strive to achieve disaster resistant communities by breaking the hazard cycle.	✓	✓	✓	
Washington State Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan	WA EMD	The Washington State Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan provides policy guidance for hazard mitigation in the State of Washington. It identifies hazard mitigation goals, objectives, actions and initiatives for Washington state government that will reduce injury and damage from natural hazards.	✓	✓	✓	
Lummi Nation Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan	Lummi Nation	The purpose of the Plan is to guide current and future efforts to effectively and efficiently mitigate natural hazards on the Lummi Indian Reservation.	✓	✓	✓	
Pierce County Cascade Land Conservancy	PC Conservation	The Cascade Conservancy acts to protect and steward Pierce County lands.	✓		✓	
Earthquake						
“Port to Port” Transportation Corridor Earthquake Vulnerability Project	KC DEM; PC DEM; FEMA; WSDOT; USGS; UW	Aims to determine economic consequences of transportation system failures between the ports of Tacoma and Seattle following a major earthquake. The study reviews the economic and transportation effects of six potential earthquake scenarios on I-5, Washington 167, Washington 99 and major rail lines.	✓	✓		
Contingency Route Planning	PC PWU	As an element of the Port to Port Project, both King County and Pierce County assembled inter-jurisdictional teams to plan contingency routes for major potential bridge outages.			✓	
Bridge Seismic Retrofit Program and Report	PC PWU; WSDOT	Pierce County’s 160 bridges have been the subjects of an ongoing seismic retrofit program. This program is approximately 90% and is ongoing.		✓	✓	

Technical Resources							
Resource	Lead Agency	Program Description	Technical Assistance				
			CA	RA	Mit	PI	
Earthquake Home Retrofit Program	City of Seattle; PC PALS	The City of Seattle convened a regional group of residential building industry contractors, officials and architects, to design this program. Components of the program include: prescriptive standards for certain wood-frame residential buildings, of up to four units; training for homeowners in evaluating their own homes and doing the work, or hiring a contractor; and contractor training programs aimed at providing homeowners the option of hiring out the retrofit work.			✓		
Project Impact	PC DEM	An initiative to stimulate local communities to develop “Disaster Resistant Communities” through public/private partnerships. Communities were encouraged to develop mitigation initiatives responsive to local hazards and loss histories.	✓	✓	✓	✓	
PC KidsCorps—Childcare Non-Structural Retrofit Program	PC DEM	Citizen Corps program that performs nonstructural seismic retrofits of non-profit childcare centers throughout Pierce County.			✓	✓	
HAZUS Vulnerability Mapping	WA EMD; PC DEM	HAZUS is a powerful risk assessment software program for analyzing potential losses from floods, hurricane winds and earthquakes. HAZUS uses current scientific and engineering knowledge and is coupled with the latest Geographic Information Systems (GIS) technology to produce estimates of hazard related damage before, or after, a disaster occurs.		✓	✓		
Flood							
PC Low Impact Development Study	PC PWU	This study helps determine the feasibility to reduce stormwater impacts of residential development in the County through the application of LID techniques to three sites and to evaluate the costs, through a benefit-cost analysis, of LID as compared to conventional development.		✓	✓	✓	
PC Rivers Flood Hazard Management Plan	PC PWU	The purpose for the plan is to recommend regional policies, programs, and projects that reduce the risks to public health and safety; reduce public and private property damage from major river flooding and channel migration; and reduce river maintenance costs and maintain or improve habitat conditions.	✓	✓	✓		
Puyallup River Basin Comprehensive Flood Control Management Plan	PC PWU	Adopted in 1991, the plan was prepared to minimize the impacts on the use of land within the river valleys of the Puyallup River, White River, and Carbon River.	✓	✓	✓		
PC Repetitive Loss Plan	PC PWU	The Repetitive Loss Plan summarizes the flooding problems within the identified repetitive loss areas and explains the process used to evaluate	✓	✓	✓		

Technical Resources							
Resource	Lead Agency	Program Description	Technical Assistance				
			CA	RA	Mit	PI	
		alternative solutions and develop an action plan of preferred solutions. It addresses properties with flood insurance claims not previously identified in other County reports.					
PC Storm Drainage and Surface Water Management Plan	PC PWU	This Plan contained structural and nonstructural measures to address flooding and water quality problems areas in the County. Many of the stormwater projects carried out by the Water Programs Division were identified by the 1991 Plan.	✓	✓	✓		
Watershed Action Plans	PC PWU	Watershed planning is an important component of the nonpoint-source pollution program in the Puget Sound Water Quality Management Plan. The Puget Sound Water Quality Authority, in cooperation with DOE, adopted and subsequently revised the Nonpoint Rule (Chapter 400-12 WAC) to guide local watershed planning and management.	✓	✓	✓		
Basin Plans	PC PWU	Water Programs is developing 10 basin plans that cover all 26 Pierce County basins. The plans are updates to Pierce County's 1991 Surface Water Management Plan. That plan was develop prior to passage of the state's Growth Management Act, adoption of the County's Comprehensive Land Use Plan, issuance of the state's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) municipal stormwater permit to Pierce County, and listing of chinook salmon and bull trout under the Endangered Species Act (ESA).	✓	✓	✓		
The PC Coordinated Water System Plan	PC PWU	The plan establishes procedures for coordinating, planning, and establishing Critical Water Supply Service Areas (CWSSA).	✓	✓	✓		
Collaborative Community Plan for managing	Cascade Water Alliance	To ensure lake Tapps remains a safe, clean and enjoyable resource for Pierce County now and for the future.		✓	✓		
PC River Improvement Program		PCRI is responsible for maintaining nearly 92 miles of levees along the Puyallup, White, and Carbon Rivers. Other services include access road grading/mowing and vegetation and debris management to maintain channel flood capacity. The County quarry near the town of Orting is also operated by PCRI. During flood events, PCRI coordinates flooding information with other emergency response agencies and provides emergency levee construction and repair. Preserving the fishery resources in Pierce County's rivers is now a major consideration in all of River Improvement's operations. Projects are		✓	✓		

Technical Resources							
Resource	Lead Agency	Program Description	Technical Assistance				
			CA	RA	Mit	PI	
		coordinated with the Washington State Department of Fisheries and the Puyallup Tribe of Indians in an effort to minimize fisheries impacts.					
Floodplain Mapping	FEMA; PC PWU	Floodplain mapping in Pierce County is enhanced by new mapping of ground water flood hazard areas. Water Programs is also working closely with FEMA's study contractor on the first major re-mapping effort since the original flood hazard maps were issued in 1987.		✓	✓		
PC Flood Warning and Response Program	PC PWU; NWS; PC DEM	The purpose of the Pierce County Flood Warning and Response System and Program is to provide early detection of flood events and to respond in-kind to provide emergency flood response services to public facilities and the general public where possible.			✓		
Repetitive Flood Loss Property Acquisition Program	PC PWU	The program is based on FEMA's repetitive loss program of purchasing flood prone properties subject multiple flood insurance losses. It provides the ability to purchase flood prone property within unincorporated Pierce County for willing residents as part of the NFIP.			✓	✓	
Retention Dams	DOE	Retention dams prevent the damage from floods in the lower White River and Puyallup Valleys from floodwaters carried down by the White River into the lowlands of Pierce County.			✓		
Roadside Vegetation Programs	PC PWU	Pierce County's annual roadside vegetation management program features the safe use of federal and state approved herbicides along with mechanical brush cutting to control grasses and weeds along county roads. It allows stormwater to freely drain from the roadway and limits erosion by encouraging the growth of native vegetation species.			✓	✓	
Volcano							
Mt. Rainier Response Plan	PC DEM	A comprehensive multi-jurisdiction plan on how to respond to a Mt. Rainier emergency, either eruptive or non-eruptive. It involves a wide range of public and private agencies and organizations in the formulation of this plan. Current workshops are occurring now to update this plan and incorporate it into a regional plan.	✓	✓	✓		
Mt. Rainier Evacuation Plan	PC DEM; Valley Evacuation Planning Group	The goal of the Mt. Rainier Evacuation Plan is to: Facilitate the rapid evacuation of people from areas threatened by a lahar; Identify methods for warning the population at risk; Develop a method of emergency route identification; Develop responsibilities for traffic control, closure of roads into the valleys, and changing all roads out of the valley into exit only roads.	✓	✓	✓		
Lahar Warning System	PC DEM; CVO	This system enables the County and State to issue warnings to the jurisdictions in those valleys that might be affected by the lahar. Additionally, portions of the valley have a low wattage radio (95.3 FM) that broadcasts			✓	✓	

Technical Resources							
Resource	Lead Agency	Program Description	Technical Assistance				
			CA	RA	Mit	PI	
		information when the alarm is sounded.					
Severe Storms							
Disability Home Repairs, Energy Assistance, Home Rehabilitation Loan Program, Home Repairs, Home Weatherization	PC Community Services	Community Connections offers a services and programs to assist with everything from minor home repair to helping families and individuals find housing. https://www.co.pierce.wa.us/index.aspx?NID=2776			✓	✓	
Tree Maintenance	PC PWU	The tree maintenance program helps protect the public from fallen trees. The program also provides maintenance of electric utilities during and after storms through the removal of either trees or limbs which might impact power and phone lines.			✓	✓	
Tsunami							
Tsunami Sources Workshop Paper	WA EMD	The purpose of the Paper is to develop quantitative descriptions of potential sources for inundation modeling to assess Puget Sound tsunami hazards and to develop recommendations for improving the scientific basis for source specification and tsunami source modeling.	✓	✓			
Puget Sound Tsunamis-A New Partnership to Model and Map the Hazard	USGS	Purpose is to identify vulnerable areas using computer models, estimate maximum credible event scenarios, and develop GIS, HAZUS and other products.	✓	✓	✓		
Drought							
Central Puget Sound Low Flow Survey	WA Department of Fish and Wildlife	The purpose is to: Summarize existing information regarding problems for salmonids caused by human reduced stream flows in the Central Puget Sound region; Identify specific streams and stream segments that have been identified as having low flow related habitat limitations; Identify the suspected causes of these low flow problems and their likely effects on salmonids; and Discuss some potential next steps for evaluating the significance of these problems and actions that could be taken to address them.	✓	✓			
Trends In Streamflow and Comparisons to Instream Flows in the Lower Puyallup	USGS	The purpose is to help the Puyallup Tribe of Indians determine the answers to their streamflow questions; the USGS is studying patterns of streamflow in the lower Puyallup River to see if they have changed significantly over the last 20 years. Also being studied are the potential effects of water use in the	✓	✓			

Technical Resources						
Resource	Lead Agency	Program Description	Technical Assistance			
			CA	RA	Mit	PI
River Basin		basin on streamflow, how streamflow varies with changes in the climate, and the fraction of time that the river has not met minimum in stream flows over the last 20 years				
Landslide						
Managing Drainage on Coastal Bluffs	WA DOE	The document provides coastal property owners with general information concerning the management of water on coastal slopes.	✓	✓	✓	✓
Managing Vegetation on Coastal Slopes	WA DOE	The document focuses on vegetation management during site development with an emphasis on reducing the hazard of surface and mass soil erosion (landslides).	✓	✓	✓	✓
Controlling Erosion Using Vegetation	WA DOE	The document provides coastal landowners and government officials with basic information concerning the nature and use of slope planting techniques to manage soil erosion and shallow seated land movements.	✓	✓	✓	✓

Local Mitigation Planning Coordination Capability

Within the Puyallup Tribe Planning Area, the Puyallup Indian Reservation, the Puyallup Tribal Council is the sole governing body for Puyallup Tribe Lands. There are multiple jurisdictions that have overlapping political boundaries in the Planning Area, but these overlapping areas; unless they are Tribal Lands, are under the legal and regulatory authority of the overlapping jurisdictions.

The Puyallup Tribe encourages these overlapping jurisdictions to develop and maintain comprehensive emergency management programs which can include All Hazard Mitigation Plans. This builds on the endless theme that “Disasters Do Not Have Borders” and this is more than depicted in the Planning Area. The Puyallup Tribe has consulted with the following jurisdictions on the development of their all hazard mitigation plan: Riverside Fire and Rescue (Pierce County Fire Protection District #14), Pierce County, Pierce County Emergency Management and the City of Puyallup.

While consulting with these jurisdictions in the development of their all hazard mitigation plan is one of many steps in breaking the disaster cycle, the Tribe looks forward to working with them and others, in the future, by taking part in the Pierce County Hazard Mitigation Forum (PCHMF). This Regional Forum will further allow for the Tribe and other jurisdictions to help reduce common vulnerabilities among them. For instance, when working with Pierce County and other local cities (Tacoma, Fife, Puyallup, etc.), the Tribe will be able to identify vulnerable transportation infrastructure owned by other jurisdictions that they would rely on for evacuation purposes.

Even though the above mentioned conditions do exist in the Planning Area, the Tribe EMC will prioritize the “local assistance” with the Tribal Entities/Departments first and then look outward to other “local level jurisdictions”, such as Pierce County, cities, etc. This is due to the limited resources and funding currently available to the Tribe for pre- and post-disaster mitigation and the future outlook of funding for these measures. With the option of the Tribe acting as a State Level jurisdiction, the requirement of “local assistance prioritization criteria” will be met using the following general criteria to *prioritize* mitigation actions and to seek potential funding.

- Projects that have the greatest impact on reducing risk to lives and property in the Planning Area;
- Projects that reduce the vulnerability from multiple hazards;
- Projects in which the benefits are maximized according to a benefit cost-review of the proposed project and their associated costs; and
- Projects that are long term and environmentally sound.

With these general criteria in place, the Tribe EMC will further *rank* projects similar to the way projects were identified in this Plan using following eight categories:

1. **Goal(s) Addressed**

What mitigation goals does the measure address?

2. **Cost of Measure**

How much will the measure cost to implement?

3. **Funding Source and Situation**

What is the potential funding source? Choose the statement(s) below that most accurately defines the funding situation for the proposal:

- Funding could be obtained through local budget.
- Funding could be obtained through state or federal grants.
- Funding could be accomplished with local budgets or grants.
- No potential funding sources can be readily identified.

4. Lead Jurisdiction(s)

Which jurisdiction(s) will be leading the implementation of the measure?

5. Timeline

How long will it take to implement? Measures include ongoing, short-term, and long-term activities. Each measure includes an estimate of the timeline for implementation:

- Ongoing measures are activities which the Tribe is already implementing.
- Short-term measures are activities which the Tribe is capable of implementing with existing resources and authorities within one to two years.
- Long-term measures may require new or additional resources or authorities, and may take between one and five years to implement.

6. Benefit

Does it benefit the entire Region, the Planning Area, and/or is it Facility Specific?

7. Life Expectancy of Measure

How long will the measure last?

8. Community Reaction

Choose the statement(s) that most accurately describes how the community would react to the implementation of the proposal:

- The proposal is likely to be endorsed by the entire community.
- The proposal would benefit those affected, with no adverse reaction from others.
- The proposal would be somewhat controversial.
- The proposal would be strongly opposed by most.
- The proposal would be strongly opposed by nearly all.

Fiscal resources available to the Tribe in pursuing hazard reduction activities can be found in grants. Grants may be administered from the federal or state level, and in some instances may be administered by the private or non-profit sector. Each grant has specific requirements and uses varying elements to conduct benefit-cost analysis. The purpose of the benefit-cost analysis is to determine if the benefits of the project exceed the federal costs of the project.

For example, if either Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) or Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) funding is involved in a hazard mitigation project, the Tribe will conduct a benefit/cost analysis based on guidelines provided by U.S. Department of Homeland Security, FEMA, and Washington Emergency Management Division on how to determine cost-effectiveness of mitigation projects and how to calculate the benefit-cost ratio. Both the HMGP and PDM require a benefit-cost ratio of at least 1.0 for a project to be considered for funding. This type of benefit-cost review could become very time

consuming and intense and because of this will way highly when applying for funding from these programs.

Endnotes

¹ All information in the Legal and Regulatory section, except as otherwise noted, is from FEMA's Emergency Management Framework for Tribal Governments Toolkit.

<http://www.humtech.com/fema/Tribal/>

² http://www.propertyrightsresearch.org/caselaw/boldt_decision.htm

³ All information for federal administrative capabilities can be found at <http://www.doi.gov/bureau-indian-affairs.html>, the Bureau of Indian Affairs site. Further information for each federal department can be linked to from this site.

⁴ All information for state administrative capabilities can be found at <http://www.doi.gov/bureau-indian-affairs.html>, the Bureau of Indian Affairs site. Further information for each federal department can be linked to from this site.

⁵ More information on the Centennial Accords can be attained through the WA State Governor's Office of Indian Affairs. <http://www.goia.wa.gov/>

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