ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW RECORD BINDER NO. 2

UPPER SKAGIT INDIAN TRIBE

BOW HILL FEE TO TRUST APPLICATION AND RESORT EXPANSION

Prepared for:

Upper Skagit Indian Tribe Doreen Maloney, Tribal General Manager 25944 Community Plaza Way Sedro Woolley, WA 98284

Prepared by:

Sehome Planning and Development Services Rollin H. Harper, Principal 1323 Lincoln Street, #202 Bellingham, WA 98229

September 9, 2010

UPPER SKAGIT INDIAN TRIBE BOW HILL FEE TO TRUST APPLICATION AND PROPOSED RESORT EXPANSION

INDEX FOR ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW RECORD (ERR)

ERR BINDER NO. 1

Technical Reports

- Aqua-Terr Systems, Inc. (ATSI) Biological Assessment: Upper Skagit Indian Tribe-Skagit
 Resort Expansion dated July 2010
- Aqua-Terr Systems, Inc. (ATSI) Upper Skagit Indian Tribe Skagit Casino Parking Lot Expansion & Road Realignment Wetland Mitigation Plan, Attachments B, C, D and E [Wetland Reconnaissance Reports] dated January 17, 2006
- Aqua-Terr Systems, Inc. (ATSI) Upper Skagit Indian Tribe Wetland Mitigation Plan for Skagit Resort dated April 2008
- 4. Element Solutions Analysis of Potential Greenhouse Gas Emissions dated July 12, 2010
- Equinox Research and Consulting Archaeological Investigation Report dated March 8,
 2005
- 6. GeoEngineers Geotechnical Engineering Services Report dated February 26, 2007
- 7. GeoEngineers Phase I Environmental Site Assessment dated July 1, 2010
- 8. Pacific Surveying & Engineering Record of Survey as recorded under Skagit County Auditor's File No. 201006300037 (Appendix E to Environmental Assessment)
- 9. Pacific Surveying & Engineering Stormwater Management Report dated March 26, 2009
- Pillar to Post Professional Home Inspection Lead Based Paint/Asbestos Review dated
 June 14, 2010
- 11. Transportation Solutions, Inc. Transportation Impact Analysis dated July 2010

ERR BINDER NO. 2

Consultation and Coordination

- 1. Letters to Federal, State, County, and Local Agencies dated June 25, 2010
- 2. Letters to Federal, State, County, and Local Agencies dated June 29, 2010
- Letter from the Washington Department of Archaeology & Historic Preservation dated June 28, 2010
- 4. Letter from Skagit County Public Works Department dated July 14, 2010

- 5. Letter from the City of Burlington dated July 20, 2010
- 6. Letter from Washington State Department of Transportation dated July 23, 2010
- 7. Electronic message to Ken Berg, United States Fish and Wildlife Service dated July 23, 2010
- 8. Electronic message from Martha Jensen, United States Fish and Wildlife Service dated July 27, 2010
- 9. Letter from the Skagit County Administrator dated July 23, 2010
- 10. Letter from River Valley View Estates Road Association dated August 31, 2010
- 11. Letter from Skagit County Board of Commissioners dated September 1, 2010
- 4. City of Burlington Letter dated March 5, 2010
- 5. Samish Water District Letter dated April 9, 2010
- 6. Skagit Public Utility District No. 1 Letter dated April 14, 2010
- 12. Correspondence between Sehome Planning and Daniel Cain, Skagit County Fire Marshall dated January 13, 2010
- 13. E-mail from Tom Stacey, WSDOT, dated January 11, 2010
- Letter to Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation dated January
 2006
- 15. Letter from Washington Department of Archaeology & Historic Preservation dated January 24, 2006
- 16. Letter to Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife dated January 26, 2006
- 17. Letter from Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife dated January 27, 2007 (stamped received on January 30, 2006)

Other Reference Documents

- Economic Development Association of Skagit County: Skagit County Demographics
 2010
- Upper Skagit Indian Tribe Chairperson, Jennifer Washington, Letter dated August 2, 2010 regarding cultural resources
- Upper Skagit Tribal Housing Department Demographic Statistics Reports, December 30,
 2009 and January 15, 2010
- 4. Upper Skagit Tribal Council: Petition for An Upper Skagit Indian Reservation submitted February 18, 1981

- Upper Skagit Indian Tribe (USIT): Final Draft Environmental Assessment for Bow Hill
 Gaming Facility dated April 1995
- U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Indian Affairs: American Indian Population and Labor Force Report 2003
- 7. Upper Skagit Indian Tribe Labor Force Report 2010
- Washington Department of Ecology Guidance on Addressing Greenhouse Gas Emissions,
 2010
- Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Habitats and Species Report dated February
 24, 2005 [See attached letter from Upper Skagit Indian Tribe dated January 26, 2006
- 10. Washington State Unemployment Rates by County dated November 2009
- 11. State of Washington Office of Financial Management Population Density and Land Area by County dated 2009
- 12. E-mail from Randy Dolittle to Bob Hayden dated December 30, 2009
- 13. E-mail from Scott Schuyler to Bob Hayden dated January 4, 2010

Miscellaneous Documents

- 1. GeoEngineers Phase I Environmental Site Assessment dated October 26, 2007
- 2. Transportation Solutions, Inc. Transportation Impact Analysis dated August 2007
- 3. Various: Skagit County Demographics
- Upper Skagit Tribal Housing Department (USTHD) Demographic Statistics Report:
 Rentals 2006
- 5. Letter from Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife dated February 25, 2005
- 6. Letter from the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) with updated traffic count dated July 19, 2006
- 7. Letter to Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife dated February 16, 2005
- 8. Fax from BIA with Fee-to-Trust Conversion Checklist dated March 29, 2007
- BIA Correspondence with Tribal Leaders regarding Labor Force documents dated March 31, 2004
- 10. Washington State Employment Security Department Labor Market Information 2006

UPPER SKAGIT INDIN TRIBE

25944 Community Plaza Way Sedro-Woolley, WA 98284

Phone: (360) 854-7000 • Fax: (360) 854-7004



June 25, 2010 Skagit County Public Utility District No. 1 P.O. Box 1436 Mt. Vernon, WA 98273-1436

Subject:

Upper Skagit Indian Tribe

Bow Hill Fee-to-Trust Conversion Application and Proposed Resort Expansion

To Whom It May Concern:

The Upper Skagit Indian Tribe (Tribe) has one of its Reservation areas located at Exit 236 of Interstate 5 at Bow Hill Road in Skagit County, WA. This Reservation (all trust land) was previously set aside for economic development and currently houses the Tribe's existing Resort facilities, including the casino and neighboring hotel along with associated parking and infrastructure. The Tribe is in the process of preparing an application to the Bureau of Indian Affairs to convert approximately 134.13 acres of contiguous fee land into federal trust status for additional economic, non-gaming development. The purpose of this proposed trust conversion is to allow expansion of the Resort facilities to support diversified economic growth for tribal members and the surrounding community. Additional details regarding the proposed Resort expansion are included in the attached Project Description.

The Tribe is having an independent, third-party consultant prepare an Environmental Assessment pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The purpose of this letter is to provide your agency with an opportunity to submit formal comments to the Tribe at the address listed herein on the proposed trust conversion and Resort expansion. All comments received will be considered during the environmental review required under NEPA and will be included in the Environmental Review Record that is currently being compiled. Receipt of your comments is requested by July 25, 2010. A Site Map showing the subject property is attached.

Thank you for considering this request. We look forward to receiving your comments.

Sincerely,

endifer Washington, Chair

Harold Chesnin

General Counsel to the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe

Encl.

Upper Skagit Indian Tribe Bow Hill Fee-to-Trust Application and Proposed Resort Expansion Comment Request Letter – June 14, 2010

Agencies to receive request for comment

Federal

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration / National Marine Fisheries Service United States Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, Seattle District United States Environmental Protection Agency United States Fish and Wildlife Service

State

Northwest Clean Air Agency
Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
Washington Department of Ecology
Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
Washington Department of Natural Resources
Washington Department of Transportation

County
Skagit County Commissioners
Skagit County Fire Marshall
Skagit County Planning and Development Services
Skagit County Public Works

Local and Other
City of Burlington
County Fire District No. 14 (Alger)
Samish Water District
Skagit PUD No. 1

UPPER SKAGIT INDIAN TRIBE SKAGIT RESORT EXPANSION

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project involves the conversion of approximately 134.13 acres (the "Land") of fee land into trust land for non-gaming hospitality / economic development purposes. The Land proposed for conversion is located immediately adjacent to and contiguous with the Upper Skagit Tribe's Bow Hill Reservation trust parcel, which Reservation parcel was previously taken into trust and declared Reservation by the United States. All of the land in question is located in Skagit County, Washington. Specifically, the proposed trust conversion and Resort expansion area is located in the SE ¼ of Section 31 and the NW ¼ of the SW ¼ of Section 32, Township 36 North; and the NE ¼ of the NW ¼ and the N ½ of the NE ¼ of Section 6, Township 35 North, all within Range 04 East of W.M.

The Tribe intends to use the Land, after conversion from fee to trust, for a hotel, indoor water park and conference space, all non-gaming, economic development activities that focus on the tourism and hospitality industry. Specifically, the Tribe intends to build, own and operate the hotel, indoor water park and meeting center including restaurant, spa, fitness center, gift shop, and lounge together with associated parking and other infrastructure on approximately 42 acres of the Land. See the attached Site Map.

Utilities

The Land is already served by public and private utilities. Domestic water is currently supplied to the existing Resort by the Skagit County Public Utility District No. 1. Adequate storage and transmission capacities are available to serve the proposed Resort expansion. Sanitary sewer service is provided by the Samish Water District and the City of Burlington. Adequate transmission and treatment and disposal capacities are currently available to serve the proposed Resort expansion. Stormwater runoff resulting from the proposal will be treated and detained on the site consistent with the Washington State Department of Ecology Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington, 2005. Electrical power is currently available adjacent to the site and is provided by Puget Sound Energy.

Roads

Access to the Land is available from Interstate 5 at Exit 236, Bow Hill Road and Darrk Lane. Based on the traffic impact analysis prepared by Transportation Solutions, Inc. the proposed Resort expansion will not cause any roads or intersections to operate below adopted Level of Service standards.

Wetlands

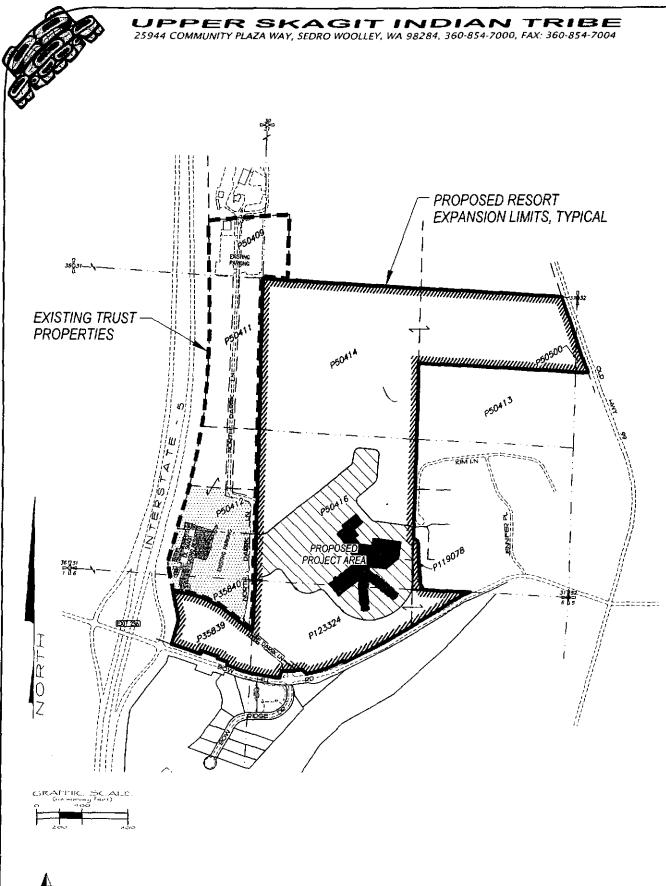
Approximately 4 acres of wetlands will be filled to allow construction of the proposed Resort expansion, including buildings, accessory structures, parking and drainage facilities. A wetland mitigation plan has been prepared by Aqua-Terr Systems, Inc. that demonstrates that mitigation for all wetland impacts will be provided on the subject site through wetland creation and enhancement and through permanent preservation of existing and enhanced wetland areas.

Threatened and Endangered Species

No species identified as threatened or endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act have been observed on the subject site. Based on the Biological Assessment prepared by Aqua-Terr Systems, Inc., the proposed Resort expansion project will have no effect on species listed as threatened, endangered or candidate species under federal or state ESA regulations.

Historic or Cultural Resources

No site listed as a known archaeological, historic or cultural site on state or federal registers has been identified as being located on the subject site. Based on the archaeological and cultural resource assessment prepared by Equinox Research and Consulting International, the proposed Resort expansion is not anticipated to have any adverse effect on archaeological, historic or cultural resources.



PACIFIC SURVEY & ENGINEERING, INC. 1812 CORNWALL, SELLINCHAM, WA 98225 PHONE 671.7387 FAX 671.4585 WWW.PSESURVEY.COM UPPER SKAGIT INDIAN TRIBE -- ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT BOW HILL RESORT EXPANSION

UPDATED JUNE 10, 2010

SITE MAP

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UPPER SKAGIT INDIAN TRIBE

25944 Community Plaza Way • Sedro-Woolley, Washington 98284 Phone (360) 854-7000 • FAX (360) 854-7004

June 29, 2010

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Western WA Fish & Wildlife Office 510 Desmond Drive S.E., Suite 102 Lacey, WA 98503

Subject: Upper Skagit Indian Tribe Fee to Trust Map

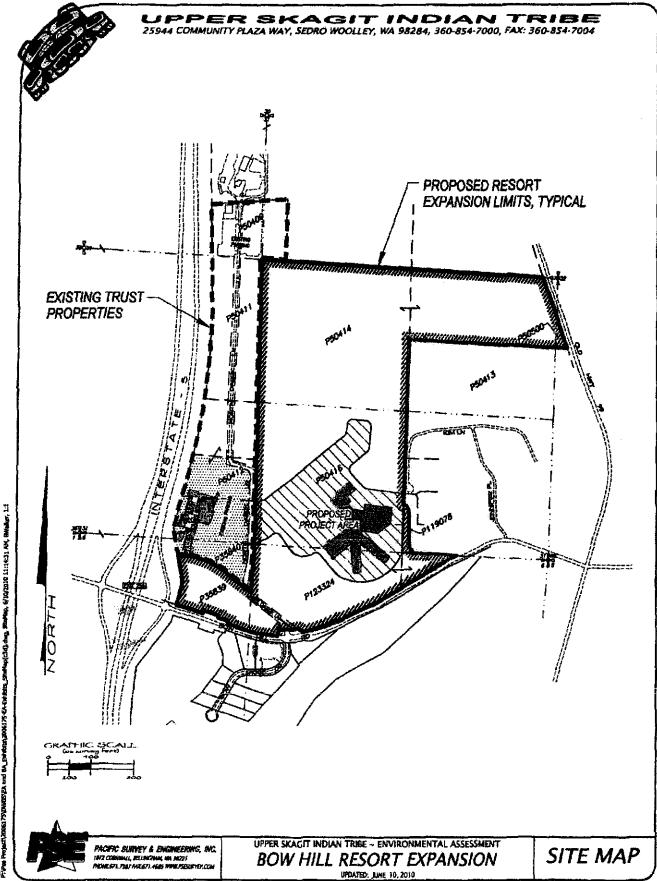
Attn.: Ken Berg

On June 25th The Upper Skagit Indian Tribe did submit for your review and comment the attached letter regarding its fee to trust application. The letter references a map which was to be attached but that was unfortunately omitted. I have attached hereto the map referenced for your review. I apologies for the omission of the map and look forward to receiving your comments on the Tribe's application.

Sincerely,

ennifer Washington, Chairman

Harold Chesnin, General Counsel



UPPER SKAGIT INDIN TRIBE

25944 Community Plaza Way Sedro-Woolley, WA 98284 Phone: (360) 854-7000 • Fax: (360) 854-7004

June 25, 2010 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Western WA Fish & Wildlife Office 510 Desmond Drive S.E., Suite 102 Lacey, WA 98503

Subject:

Upper Skagit Indian Tribe

Bow Hill Fee-to-Trust Conversion Application and Proposed Resort Expansion

Attn : Ken Berg:

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Harold Chesnin

General Counsel to the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe

Encl.

Upper Skagit Indian Tribe
Bow Hill Fee-to-Trust Application and Proposed Resort Expansion
Comment Request Letter -- June 14, 2010

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Local and Other City of Burlington County Fire District No. 14 (Alger) Samish Water District Skagit PUD No. 1

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UPPER SKAGIT INDIAN TRIBE

25944 Community Plaza Way • Sedro-Woolley, Washington 98284 Phone (360) 854-7000 • FAX (360) 854-7004

June 29, 2010

US Army Corps of Engineers Regulatory Branch, Seattle District PO Box C-3755 Seattle, WA 98124-2255

Subject: Upper Skagit Indian Tribe Fee to Trust Map

Attn.: Randel Perry

On June 25th The Upper Skagit Indian Tribe did submit for your review and comment the attached letter regarding its fee to trust application. The letter references a map which was to be attached but that was unfortunately omitted. I have attached hereto the map referenced for your review. I apologies for the omission of the map and look forward to receiving your comments on the Tribe's application.

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Jennifer Washington, Chairman

Harold Chesnin, General Counsel

BOW HILL RESORT EXPANSION

UPDATED: JUNE 10, 2010

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1812 CORNWALL, BELLINGHAM, WA 98225 PHONE:671.7387 FAX.671.4685 WWW.PSESURVEY, COM

UPPER SKAGIT INDIAN TRIBE

UPPER SKAGIT INDIN TRIBE



25944 Community Plaza Way Sedro-Woolley, WA 98284 Phone: (360) 854-7000 • Fax: (360) 854-7004

June 25, 2010 US Army Corps of Engineers Regulatory Branch, Seattle District PO Box C-3755 Seattle, WA 98124-2255

Subject:

Upper Skagit Indian Tribe

Bow Hill Fee-to-Trust Conversion Application and Proposed Resort Expansion

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Encl.

Upper Skagit Indian Tribe Bow Hill Fee-to-Trust Application and Proposed Resort Expansion Comment Request Letter – June 14, 2010

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UPPER SKAGIT INDIAN TRIBE

25944 Community Plaza Way • Sedro-Woolley, Washington 98284 Phone (360) 854-7000 • FAX (360) 854-7004

June 29, 2010

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 10 1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 900 Seattle, WA 98101

Subject: Upper Skagit Indian Tribe Fee to Trust Map

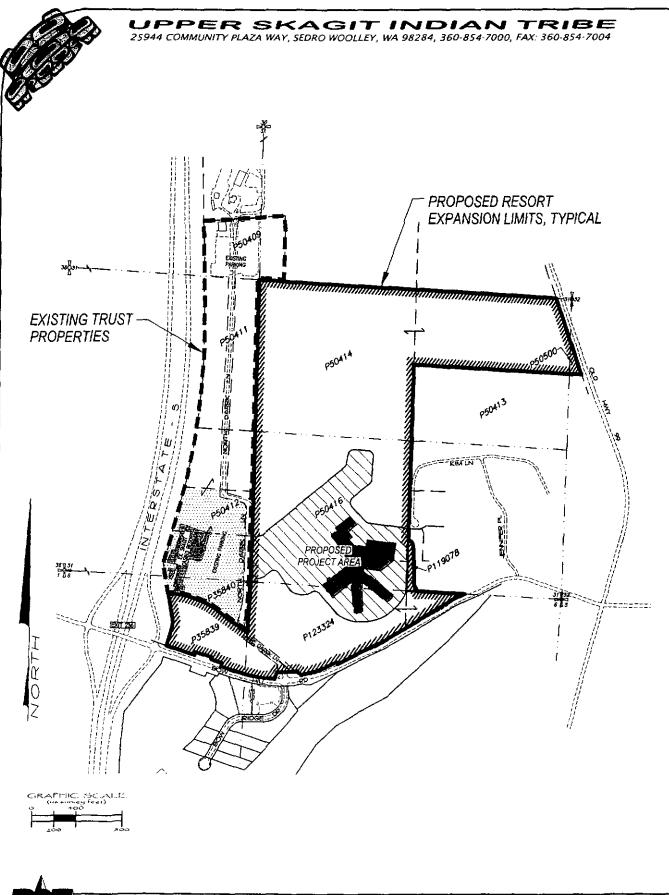
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PACIFIC SURVEY & ENGINEERING, INC. 1812 CORHWALL, BELLINGHAM, WA 98225 PHONE 671, 7387 FAX 671 4685 WHYLPSEURVEY.COM UPPER SKAGIT INDIAN TRIBE ~ ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT BOW HILL RESORT EXPANSION

SITE MAP

UPPER SKAGIT INDIN TRIBE

25944 Community Plaza Way Sedro-Woolley, WA 98284 Phone: (360) 854-7000 • Fax: (360) 854-7004

June 25, 2010 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 10 1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 900 Seattle, WA 98101

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UPPER SKAGIT INDIAN TRIBE

25944 Community Plaza Way • Sedro-Woolley, Washington 98284 Phone (360) 854-7000 • FAX (360) 854-7004

NOAA National Marine Fisheries Northern Puget Sound Branch 7600 Sand Point Way N.E. Seattle, WA 98115

Subject: Upper Skagit Indian Tribe Fee to Trust Map

Attn.: Dan Tonnes

On June 25th The Upper Skagit Indian Tribe did submit for your review and comment the attached letter regarding its fee to trust application. The letter references a map which was to be attached but that was unfortunately omitted. I have attached hereto the map referenced for your review. I apologies for the omission of the map and look forward to receiving your comments on the Tribe's application.

Sincerely,

Jennifer Washington, Chairman

Harold Chesnin, General Counsel

DWGS\EA and BA_Exhibits\2006175-EA-Exhibits_SiteMap(c3d).dwg. SiteMap, 6/10/2010 11:14:31 AM, BWalker, 1:1

PACIFIC SURVEY & ENGINEERING, INC. 1812 CORNHALL, BELLINCHAM, WA 98225 PHONE 571,7387 FAX:571,4685 WHW.PSESURVEY.COM

UPPER SKAGIT INDIAN TRIBE ~ ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT **BOW HILL RESORT EXPANSION**

UPDATED: JUNE 10, 2010

SITE MAP

UPPER SKAGIT INDIN TRIBE

25944 Community Plaza Way Sedro-Woolley, WA 98284 Phone: (360) 854-7000 • Fax: (360) 854-7004

June 25, 2010 NOAA National Marine Fisheries Northern Puget Sound Branch 7600 Sand Point Way N.E. Seattle, WA 98115

Subject:

Upper Skagit Indian Tribe

Bow Hill Fee-to-Trust Conversion Application and Proposed Resort Expansion

Attn.: Dan Tonnes:

The Upper Skagit Indian Tribe (Tribe) has one of its Reservation areas located at Exit 236 of Interstate 5 at Bow Hill Road in Skagit County, WA. This Reservation (all trust land) was previously set aside for economic development and currently houses the Tribe's existing Resort facilities, including the casino and neighboring hotel along with associated parking and infrastructure. The Tribe is in the process of preparing an application to the Bureau of Indian Affairs to convert approximately 134.13 acres of contiguous fee land into federal trust status for additional economic, non-gaming development. The purpose of this proposed trust conversion is to allow expansion of the Resort facilities to support diversified economic growth for tribal members and the surrounding community. Additional details regarding the proposed Resort expansion are included in the attached Project Description.

The Tribe is having an independent, third-party consultant prepare an Environmental Assessment pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The purpose of this letter is to provide your agency with an opportunity to submit formal comments to the Tribe at the address listed herein on the proposed trust conversion and Resort expansion. All comments received will be considered during the environmental review required under NEPA and will be included in the Environmental Review Record that is currently being compiled. Receipt of your comments is requested by July 25, 2010. A Site Map showing the subject property is attached.

Thank you for considering this request. We look forward to receiving your comments.

Sincerely,

Harold Chesnin

General Counsel to the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe

Encl.

Upper Skagit Indian Tribe Bow Hill Fee-to-Trust Application and Proposed Resort Expansion Comment Request Letter – June 14, 2010

Agencies to receive request for comment

Federal

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration / National Marine Fisheries Service United States Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, Seattle District United States Environmental Protection Agency United States Fish and Wildlife Service

State

Northwest Clean Air Agency
Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
Washington Department of Ecology
Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
Washington Department of Natural Resources
Washington Department of Transportation

County

Skagit County Commissioners Skagit County Fire Marshall Skagit County Planning and Development Services Skagit County Public Works

Local and Other
City of Burlington
County Fire District No. 14 (Alger)
Samish Water District
Skagit PUD No. 1

UPPER SKAGIT INDIAN TRIBE SKAGIT RESORT EXPANSION

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project involves the conversion of approximately 134.13 acres (the "Land") of fee land into trust land for non-gaming hospitality / economic development purposes. The Land proposed for conversion is located immediately adjacent to and contiguous with the Upper Skagit Tribe's Bow Hill Reservation trust parcel, which Reservation parcel was previously taken into trust and declared Reservation by the United States. All of the land in question is located in Skagit County, Washington. Specifically, the proposed trust conversion and Resort expansion area is located in the SE ¼ of Section 31 and the NW ¼ of the SW ¼ of Section 32, Township 36 North; and the NE ¼ of the NW ¼ and the N ½ of the NE ¼ of Section 6, Township 35 North, all within Range 04 East of W.M.

The Tribe intends to use the Land, after conversion from fee to trust, for a hotel, indoor water park and conference space, all non-gaming, economic development activities that focus on the tourism and hospitality industry. Specifically, the Tribe intends to build, own and operate the hotel, indoor water park and meeting center including restaurant, spa, fitness center, gift shop, and lounge together with associated parking and other infrastructure on approximately 42 acres of the Land. See the attached Site Map.

Utilities

The Land is already served by public and private utilities. Domestic water is currently supplied to the existing Resort by the Skagit County Public Utility District No. 1. Adequate storage and transmission capacities are available to serve the proposed Resort expansion. Sanitary sewer service is provided by the Samish Water District and the City of Burlington. Adequate transmission and treatment and disposal capacities are currently available to serve the proposed Resort expansion. Stormwater runoff resulting from the proposal will be treated and detained on the site consistent with the Washington State Department of Ecology Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington, 2005. Electrical power is currently available adjacent to the site and is provided by Puget Sound Energy.

Roads

Access to the Land is available from Interstate 5 at Exit 236, Bow Hill Road and Darrk Lane. Based on the traffic impact analysis prepared by Transportation Solutions, Inc. the proposed Resort expansion will not cause any roads or intersections to operate below adopted Level of Service standards.

Wetlands

Approximately 4 acres of wetlands will be filled to allow construction of the proposed Resort expansion, including buildings, accessory structures, parking and drainage facilities. A wetland mitigation plan has been prepared by Aqua-Terr Systems, Inc. that demonstrates that mitigation for all wetland impacts will be provided on the subject site through wetland creation and enhancement and through permanent preservation of existing and enhanced wetland areas.

Threatened and Endangered Species

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UPPER SKAGIT INDIAN TRIBE

25944 Community Plaza Way • Sedro-Woolley, Washington 98284 Phone (360) 854-7000 • FAX (360) 854-7004

June 29, 2010

Northwest Clean Air Agency 1600 South Second Street Mount Vernon, WA 98273-1617

Subject: Upper Skagit Indian Tribe Fee to Trust Map

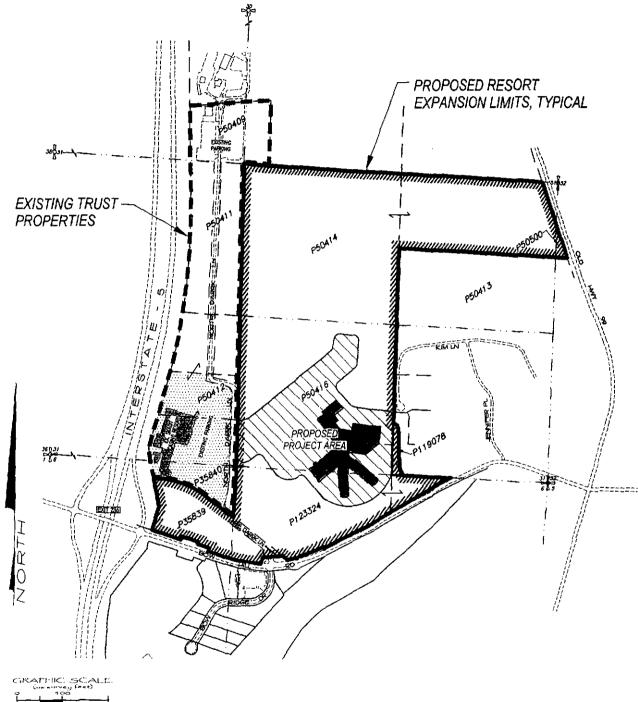
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Sincerely,

Jennifer Washington, Chairman

Harold Chesnin, General Counsel





PACIFIC SURVEY & ENGINEERING, INC. 1812 CORNWALL, BELLINCHAM, WA 98275 PHONE:671.7387 FAX 671.4685 WWW. PSESUR VEY, COM

UPPER SKACIT INDIAN TRIBE ~ ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT BOW HILL RESORT EXPANSION

UPDATED. JUNE 10, 2010

SITE MAP

DWGS\EA and BA_Exhibits\2006175-EA-Exhibits_SiteMap(c3d).dwg, SiteMap, 6/10/2010 11:14:31 AM, BWalker, 1:1

UPPER SKAGIT INDIN TRIBE

25944 Community Plaza Way Sedro-Woolley, WA 98284 Phone: (360) 854-7000 • Fax: (360) 854-7004

June 25, 2010 Northwest Clean Air Agency 1600 South Second Street Mount Vernon, WA 98273-1617

Subject:

Upper Skagit Indian Tribe

Bow Hill Fee-to-Trust Conversion Application and Proposed Resort Expansion

To Whom It May Concern:

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Harold Chesnin

General Counsel to the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe

Encl

Upper Skagit Indian Tribe Bow Hill Fee-to-Trust Application and Proposed Resort Expansion Comment Request Letter – June 14, 2010

Agencies to receive request for comment

Federal

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration / National Marine Fisheries Service United States Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, Seattle District United States Environmental Protection Agency United States Fish and Wildlife Service

State

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Washington Department of Ecology
Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
Washington Department of Natural Resources
Washington Department of Transportation

County

Skagit County Commissioners Skagit County Fire Marshall Skagit County Planning and Development Services Skagit County Public Works

Local and Other City of Burlington County Fire District No. 14 (Alger) Samish Water District Skagit PUD No. 1

UPPER SKAGIT INDIAN TRIBE SKAGIT RESORT EXPANSION

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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UPPER SKAGIT INDIAN TRIBE

25944 Community Plaza Way • Sedro-Woolley, Washington 98284 Phone (360) 854-7000 • FAX (360) 854-7004

June 29, 2010

Washington Department of Ecology Northwest Regional Office 3190 160th Avenue S.E. Bellevue, WA 98008-5452

Subject: Upper Skagit Indian Tribe Fee to Trust Map

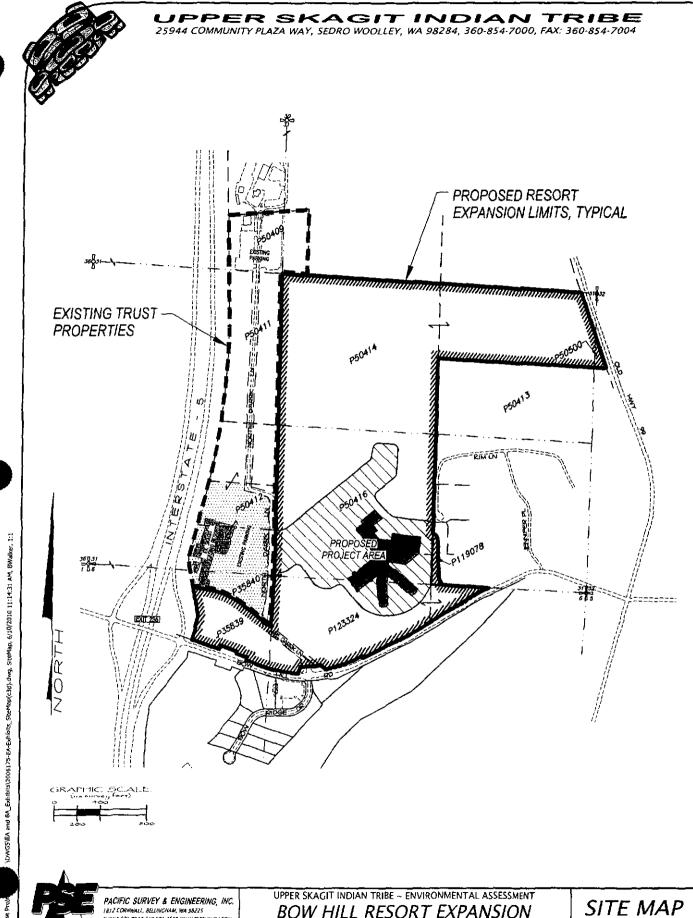
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Jennifer Washington Chairman

Harold Chesnin, General Counsel



BOW HILL RESORT EXPANSION

UPDATED: JUNE 10, 2010

1812 CORNWALL, BELLINCHAM, WA 98225 PHONE 671.7387 FAX.671.4685 WWW.PSESURVEY.COM

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UPPER SKAGIT INDIN TRIBE

25944 Community Plaza Way Sedro-Woolley, WA 98284 Phone: (360) 854-7000 • Fax: (360) 854-7004

June 25, 2010
Washington Department of Ecology
Northwest Regional Office
3190 160th Avenue S.E.
Bellevue, WA 98008-5452

Subject:

Upper Skagit Indian Tribe

Bow Hill Fee-to-Trust Conversion Application and Proposed Resort Expansion

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Encl.

Upper Skagit Indian Tribe Bow Hill Fee-to-Trust Application and Proposed Resort Expansion Comment Request Letter – June 14, 2010

Agencies to receive request for comment

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National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration / National Marine Fisheries Service United States Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, Seattle District United States Environmental Protection Agency United States Fish and Wildlife Service

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UPPER SKAGIT INDIAN TRIBE

25944 Community Plaza Way • Sedro-Woolley, Washington 98284 Phone (360) 854-7000 • FAX (360) 854-7004

June 29, 2010

Washington State Department of Transportation – Mount Baker Area 1043 Goldenrod Road, Suite 101 Burlington, WA 98233 - 3415

Subject: Upper Skagit Indian Tribe Fee to Trust Map

To Whom it May Concern:

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1812 CORNWALL, BELLINCHAM, WA 98225 PHONE 671,7387 FAX 671,4685 WWW.PSESURVEY.COM

BOW HILL RESORT EXPANSION

UPDATED, JUNE 10, 2010

SITE MAP

UPPER SKAGIT INDIN TRIBE

25944 Community Plaza Way Sedro-Woolley, WA 98284 Phone: (360) 854-7000 • Fax: (360) 854-7004

June 25, 2010 Washington State Department of Transportation – Mount Baker Area 1043 Goldenrod Road, Suite 101 Burlington, WA 98233 - 3415

Subject:

Upper Skagit Indian Tribe

Bow Hill Fee-to-Trust Conversion Application and Proposed Resort Expansion

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Upper Skagit Indian Tribe Bow Hill Fee-to-Trust Application and Proposed Resort Expansion Comment Request Letter – June 14, 2010

Agencies to receive request for comment

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UPPER SKAGIT INDIAN TRIBE SKAGIT RESORT EXPANSION

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UPPER SKAGIT INDIAN TRIBE

25944 Community Plaza Way • Sedro-Woolley, Washington 98284 Phone (360) 854-7000 • FAX (360) 854-7004

June 29, 2010

Washington Dept. of Natural Resources, NW Region 919 North Township Street Sedro-Woolley, WA 98284-9384

Subject: Upper Skagit Indian Tribe Fee to Trust Map

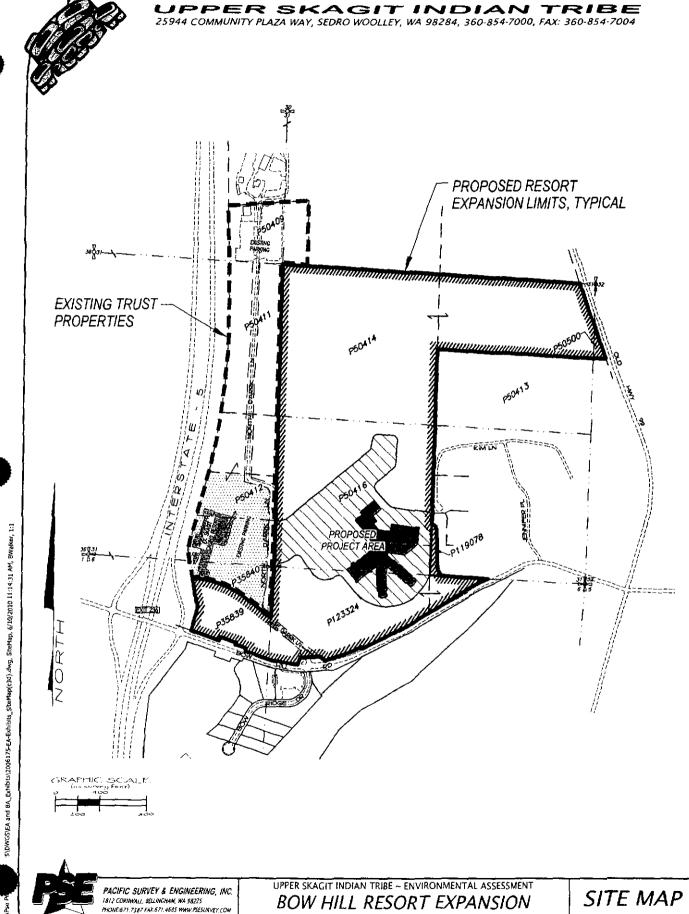
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UPDATED: JUNE 10, 2010

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UPPER SKAGIT INDIN TRIBE

25944 Community Plaza Way Sedro-Woolley, WA 98284

Phone: (360) 854-7000 • Fax: (360) 854-7004

June 25, 2010
Washington Dept. of Natural Resources,
NW Region
919 North Township Street
Sedro-Woolley, WA 98284-9384

Subject:

Upper Skagit Indian Tribe

Bow Hill Fee-to-Trust Conversion Application and Proposed Resort Expansion

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UPPER SKAGIT INDIAN TRIBE SKAGIT RESORT EXPANSION

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project involves the conversion of approximately 134.13 acres (the "Land") of fee land into trust land for non-gaming hospitality / economic development purposes. The Land proposed for conversion is located immediately adjacent to and contiguous with the Upper Skagit Tribe's Bow Hill Reservation trust parcel, which Reservation parcel was previously taken into trust and declared Reservation by the United States. All of the land in question is located in Skagit County, Washington. Specifically, the proposed trust conversion and Resort expansion area is located in the SE ¼ of Section 31 and the NW ¼ of the SW ¼ of Section 32, Township 36 North; and the NE ¼ of the NW ¼ and the N ½ of the NE ¼ of Section 6, Township 35 North, all within Range 04 East of W.M.

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Utilities

The Land is already served by public and private utilities. Domestic water is currently supplied to the existing Resort by the Skagit County Public Utility District No. 1. Adequate storage and transmission capacities are available to serve the proposed Resort expansion. Sanitary sewer service is provided by the Samish Water District and the City of Burlington. Adequate transmission and treatment and disposal capacities are currently available to serve the proposed Resort expansion. Stormwater runoff resulting from the proposal will be treated and detained on the site consistent with the Washington State Department of Ecology Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington, 2005. Electrical power is currently available adjacent to the site and is provided by Puget Sound Energy.

Roads

Access to the Land is available from Interstate 5 at Exit 236, Bow Hill Road and Darrk Lane. Based on the traffic impact analysis prepared by Transportation Solutions, Inc. the proposed Resort expansion will not cause any roads or intersections to operate below adopted Level of Service standards.

Wetlands

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UPPER SKAGIT INDIAN TRIBE

25944 Community Plaza Way • Sedro-Woolley, Washington 98284 Phone (360) 854-7000 • FAX (360) 854-7004

June 29, 2010

Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife Environmental Review PO Box 1100 LaConner, WA 98257

Subject: Upper Skagit Indian Tribe Fee to Trust Map

To Whom it May Concern:

On June 25th The Upper Skagit Indian Tribe did submit for your review and comment the attached letter regarding its fee to trust application. The letter references a map which was to be attached but that was unfortunately omitted. I have attached hereto the map referenced for your review. I apologies for the omission of the map and look forward to receiving your comments on the Tribe's application.

Sincerely,

Jennifer Washington, Chairman

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PACIFIC SURVEY & ENGINEERING, INC. 1812 CORNHALL, BELLINGHAM, WA 98225 PHONE 671-7387 FAX:671-4585 WWW.PSESURVEY.COM UPPER SKAGIT INDIAN TRIBE ~ ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT BOW HILL RESORT EXPANSION

UPDATED. JUNE 10, 2010

SITE MAP

UPPER SKAGIT INDIN TRIBE

25944 Community Plaza Way Sedro-Woolley, WA 98284

Phone: (360) 854-7000 • Fax: (360) 854-7004

June 25, 2010 Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife Environmental Review PO Box 1100 LaConner, WA 98257

Subject:

Upper Skagit Indian Tribe

Bow Hill Fee-to-Trust Conversion Application and Proposed Resort Expansion

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Thank you for considering this request. We look forward to receiving your comments.

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Encl.

Upper Skagit Indian Tribe Bow Hill Fee-to-Trust Application and Proposed Resort Expansion Comment Request Letter – June 14, 2010

Agencies to receive request for comment

Federal

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration / National Marine Fisheries Service United States Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, Seattle District United States Environmental Protection Agency United States Fish and Wildlife Service

State

Northwest Clean Air Agency
Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
Washington Department of Ecology
Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
Washington Department of Natural Resources
Washington Department of Transportation

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Local and Other City of Burlington County Fire District No. 14 (Alger) Samish Water District Skagit PUD No. 1

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UPPER SKAGIT INDIAN TRIBE

25944 Community Plaza Way • Sedro-Woolley, Washington 98284 Phone (360) 854-7000 • FAX (360) 854-7004

June 29, 2010

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation 1063 S. Capitol Way, Suite 106 Olympia, WA 98501

Subject: Upper Skagit Indian Tribe Fee to Trust Map

Attn.: Rob Whitlam

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UPPER SKAGIT INDIAN TRIBE ~ ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

BOW HILL RESORT EXPANSION

UPDATED, JUNE 10, 2010

SITE MAP

UPPER SKAGIT INDIAN TRIBE 25944 COMMUNITY PLAZA WAY, SEDRO WOOLLEY, WA 98284, 360-854-7000, FAX: 360-854-7004

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PACIFIC SURVEY & ENGINEERING, INC.

1812 CORNWALL, BELLINGHAM, WA 98225 PHONE:671, 7367 FAX:671, 4685 WWW.PSESURVEY.COM

UPPER SKAGIT INDIN TRIBE

25944 Community Plaza Way Sedro-Woolley, WA 98284

Phone: (360) 854-7000 • Fax: (360) 854-7004

June 25, 2010 Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation 1063 S. Capitol Way, Suite 106 Olympia, WA 98501

Subject:

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Bow Hill Fee-to-Trust Conversion Application and Proposed Resort Expansion

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Encl.

Upper Skagit Indian Tribe Bow Hill Fee-to-Trust Application and Proposed Resort Expansion Comment Request Letter – June 14, 2010

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UPPER SKAGIT INDIAN TRIBE

25944 Community Plaza Way • Sedro-Woolley, Washington 98284 Phone (360) 854-7000 • FAX (360) 854-7004

June 29, 2010

Skagit County Public Works Dept. 1800 Continental Place Mt. Vernon, WA 98273

Subject: Upper Skagit Indian Tribe Fee to Trust Map

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PACIFIC SURVEY & ENGINEERING, INC. 1812 CORNWALL BELLINGHAM, WA 98223 PHONE:671,7387 FAX:671,4685 WWW.PSESURVEY.COM UPPER SKAGIT INDIAN TRIBE ~ ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT BOW HILL RESORT EXPANSION

UPDATED. JUNE 10, 2010

SITE MAP

UPPER SKAGIT INDIN TRIBE

25944 Community Plaza Way Sedro-Woolley, WA 98284

Phone: (360) 854-7000 • Fax: (360) 854-7004

June 25, 2010 Skagit County Public Works Dept. 1800 Continental Place Mt. Vernon, WA 98273

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Upper Skagit Indian Tribe Bow Hill Fee-to-Trust Application and Proposed Resort Expansion Comment Request Letter – June 14, 2010

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June 29, 2010

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UPPER SKAGIT INDIAN TRIBE ~ ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

BOW HILL RESORT EXPANSION

UPDATED: JUNE 10, 2010

SITE MAP

UPPER SKAGIT INDIAN TRIBE 25944 COMMUNITY PLAZA WAY, SEDRO WOOLLEY, WA 98284, 360-854-7000, FAX: 360-854-7004

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UPDATED, JUNE 10, 2010

SITE MAP

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UPPER SKAGIT INDIN TRIBE

25944 Community Plaza Way Sedro-Woolley, WA 98284

Phone: (360) 854-7000 • Fax: (360) 854-7004

June 25, 2010 Skagit County Board of Commissioners 1800 Continental Place Mt. Vernon, WA 98273

Subject:

Upper Skagit Indian Tribe

Bow Hill Fee-to-Trust Conversion Application and Proposed Resort Expansion

To Whom It May Concern:

The Upper Skagit Indian Tribe (Tribe) has one of its Reservation areas located at Exit 236 of Interstate 5 at Bow Hill Road in Skagit County, WA. This Reservation (all trust land) was previously set aside for economic development and currently houses the Tribe's existing Resort facilities, including the casino and neighboring hotel along with associated parking and infrastructure. The Tribe is in the process of preparing an application to the Bureau of Indian Affairs to convert approximately 134.13 acres of contiguous fee land into federal trust status for additional economic, non-gaming development. The purpose of this proposed trust conversion is to allow expansion of the Resort facilities to support diversified economic growth for tribal members and the surrounding community. Additional details regarding the proposed Resort expansion are included in the attached Project Description.

The Tribe is having an independent, third-party consultant prepare an Environmental Assessment pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The purpose of this letter is to provide your agency with an opportunity to submit formal comments to the Tribe at the address listed herein on the proposed trust conversion and Resort expansion. All comments received will be considered during the environmental review required under NEPA and will be included in the Environmental Review Record that is currently being compiled. Receipt of your comments is requested by July 25, 2010. A Site Map showing the subject property is attached.

Thank you for considering this request. We look forward to receiving your comments.

Sincerely,

Jennifer Washington, Chairman

Harold Chesnin

General Counsel to the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe

Encl.

Upper Skagit Indian Tribe Bow Hill Fee-to-Trust Application and Proposed Resort Expansion Comment Request Letter – June 14, 2010

Agencies to receive request for comment

Federal

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration / National Marine Fisheries Service United States Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, Seattle District United States Environmental Protection Agency United States Fish and Wildlife Service

State

Northwest Clean Air Agency
Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
Washington Department of Ecology
Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
Washington Department of Natural Resources
Washington Department of Transportation

County

Skagit County Commissioners Skagit County Fire Marshall Skagit County Planning and Development Services Skagit County Public Works

Local and Other
City of Burlington
County Fire District No. 14 (Alger)
Samish Water District
Skagit PUD No. 1

UPPER SKAGIT INDIAN TRIBE SKAGIT RESORT EXPANSION

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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The Tribe intends to use the Land, after conversion from fee to trust, for a hotel, indoor water park and conference space, all non-gaming, economic development activities that focus on the tourism and hospitality industry. Specifically, the Tribe intends to build, own and operate the hotel, indoor water park and meeting center including restaurant, spa, fitness center, gift shop, and lounge together with associated parking and other infrastructure on approximately 42 acres of the Land. See the attached Site Map.

Utilities

The Land is already served by public and private utilities. Domestic water is currently supplied to the existing Resort by the Skagit County Public Utility District No. 1. Adequate storage and transmission capacities are available to serve the proposed Resort expansion. Sanitary sewer service is provided by the Samish Water District and the City of Burlington. Adequate transmission and treatment and disposal capacities are currently available to serve the proposed Resort expansion. Stormwater runoff resulting from the proposal will be treated and detained on the site consistent with the Washington State Department of Ecology Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington, 2005. Electrical power is currently available adjacent to the site and is provided by Puget Sound Energy.

Roads

Access to the Land is available from Interstate 5 at Exit 236, Bow Hill Road and Darrk Lane. Based on the traffic impact analysis prepared by Transportation Solutions, Inc. the proposed Resort expansion will not cause any roads or intersections to operate below adopted Level of Service standards.

Wetlands

Approximately 4 acres of wetlands will be filled to allow construction of the proposed Resort expansion, including buildings, accessory structures, parking and drainage facilities. A wetland mitigation plan has been prepared by Aqua-Terr Systems, Inc. that demonstrates that mitigation for all wetland impacts will be provided on the subject site through wetland creation and enhancement and through permanent preservation of existing and enhanced wetland areas.

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UPPER SKAGIT INDIAN TRIBE

25944 Community Plaza Way • Sedro-Woolley, Washington 98284 Phone (360) 854-7000 • FAX (360) 854-7004

June 29, 2010

Skagit County Planning and Development Services 1800 Continental Place Mt. Vernon, WA 98273

Subject: Upper Skagit Indian Tribe Fee to Trust Map

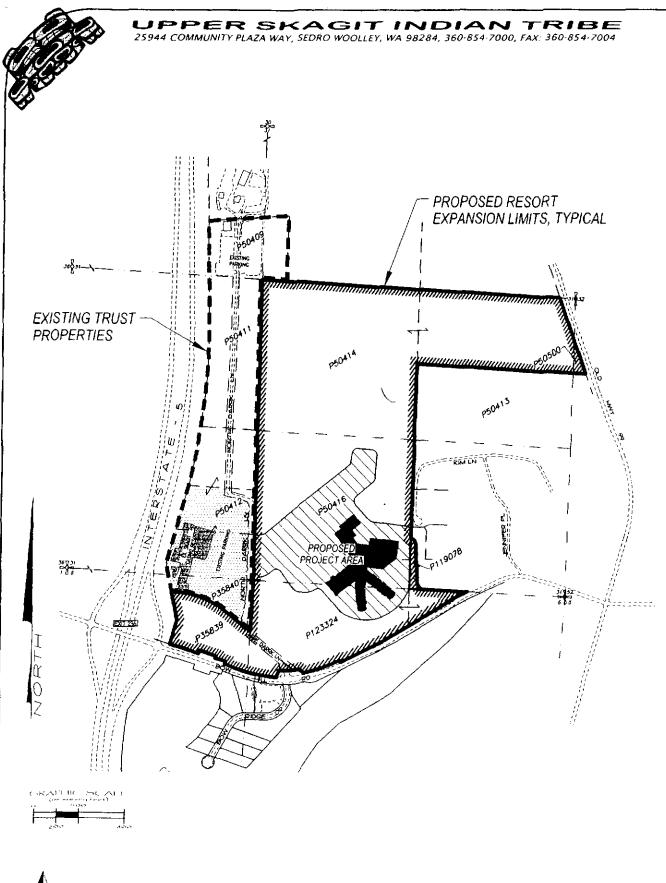
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PACIFIC SURVEY & ENGINEERING, INC. 1812 CORNWALL BELLINGHAM, HA 98223 PHONE 671,7387 148 671 4685 WWW.PSESURVEY.COM UPPER SKACIT INDIAN TRIBE ~ ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

BOW HILL RESORT EXPANSION

UPDATED. JUNE 10, 2010

SITE MAP

Upper Skagit Indian Tribe Bow Hill Fee-to-Trust Application and Proposed Resort Expansion Comment Request Letter – June 14, 2010

Agencies to receive request for comment

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National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration / National Marine Fisheries Service United States Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, Seattle District United States Environmental Protection Agency United States Fish and Wildlife Service

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Washington Department of Natural Resources
Washington Department of Transportation

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UPPER SKAGIT INDIAN TRIBE

25944 Community Plaza Way • Sedro-Woolley, Washington 98284 Phone (360) 854-7000 • FAX (360) 854-7004

June 29, 2010

City of Burlington, Public Works Department Chal Martin, Director 820 E. Washington Burlington, WA 98233

Subject: Upper Skagit Indian Tribe Fee to Trust Map

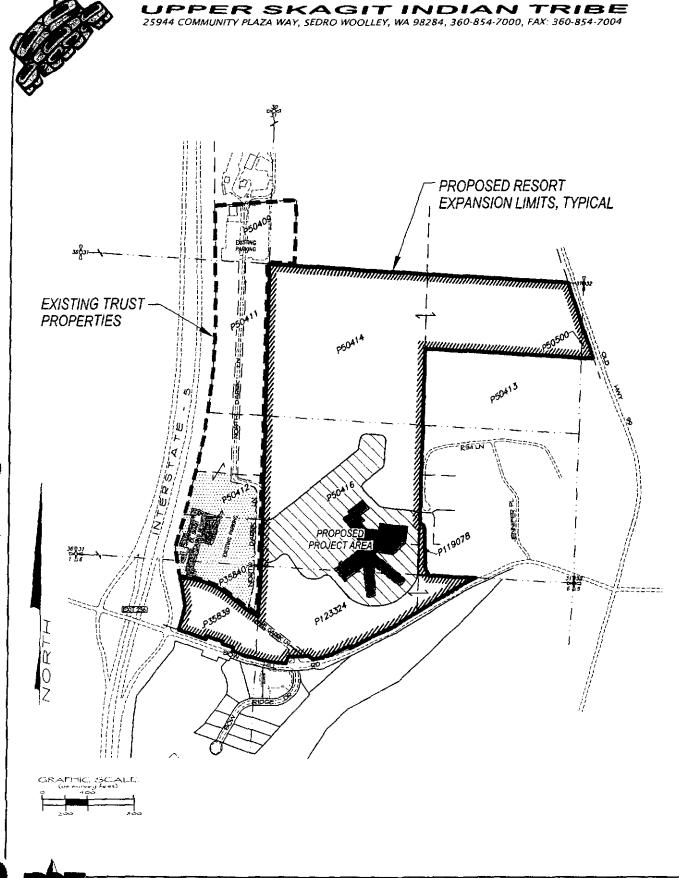
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PACIFIC SURVEY & ENGINEERING, INC. 1812 CORNWALL, BELLINCHAM, WA 98225 PHONE 671,7387 FAX:671.4685 WWW.PSESURVEY.COM UPPER SKAGIT INDIAN TRIBE ~ ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

BOW HILL RESORT EXPANSION

UPDATED: JUNE 10, 2010

SITE MAP

UPPER SKAGIT INDIN TRIBE

25944 Community Plaza Way Sedro-Woolley, WA 98284

Phone: (360) 854-7000 • Fax: (360) 854-7004

June 25, 2010
City of Burlington,
Public Works Department
Chal Martin, Director
& 20 E. Washington
Burlington, WA 98233

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Bow Hill Fee-to-Trust Conversion Application and Proposed Resort Expansion

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Encl.

Upper Skagit Indian Tribe Bow Hill Fee-to-Trust Application and Proposed Resort Expansion Comment Request Letter – June 14, 2010

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UPPER SKAGIT INDIAN TRIBE

25944 Community Plaza Way • Sedro-Woolley, Washington 98284 Phone (360) 854-7000 • FAX (360) 854-7004

June 29, 2010

Skagit County Fire District No. 14 18726 Parkview Lane Burlington, WA 98233

Subject: Upper Skagit Indian Tribe Fee to Trust Map

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PACIFIC SURVEY & ENGINEERING, INC, 1812 CORNWALL, BELINCHAM, WA 98223 PHONE 671, 7387 FAX, 671, 4685 WWW. PSEURVEY, COM

UPPER SKAGIT INDIAN TRIBE ~ ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
BOW HILL RESORT EXPANSION

SITE MAP

UPPER SKAGIT INDIN TRIBE

25944 Community Plaza Way Sedro-Woolley, WA 98284 Phone: (360) 854-7000 • Fax: (360) 854-7004

June 25, 2010 Skagit County Fire District No. 14 18726 Parkview Lane Burlington, WA 98233

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June 29, 2010

Samish Water District 2195 Nulle Road Bellingham, WA 98229

Subject: Upper Skagit Indian Tribe Fee to Trust Map

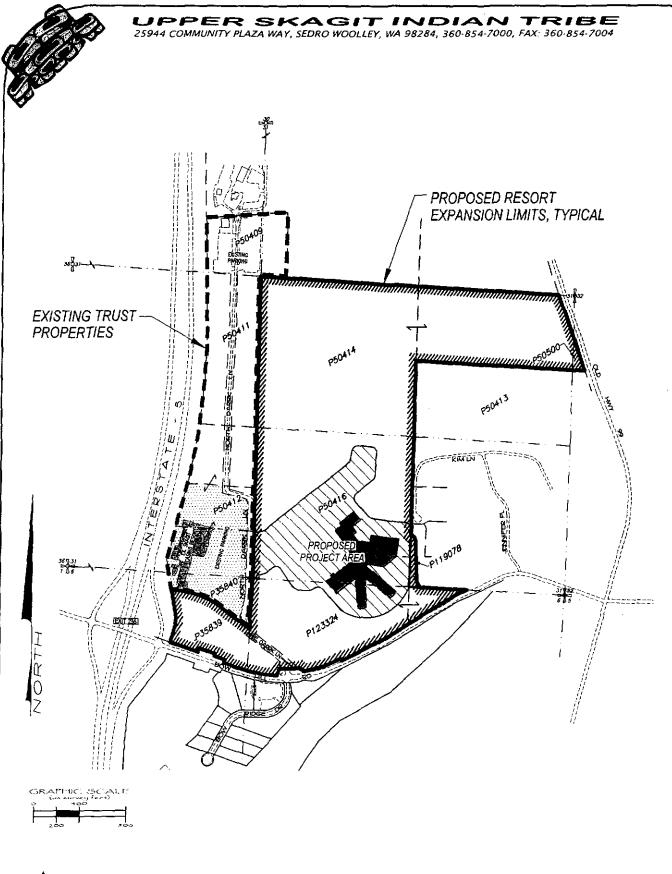
Attn.: Byron Gaines, District Manager

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PACIFIC SURVEY & ENGINEERING, INC.

PHOTEIC SURVEY & ENGINEERING, INC. 1812 CORNWALL, BELLINCHAM, WA 98275 PHONE671, 7387 FAX 671, 4685 WWW.PSESURVEY.COM UPPER SKAGIT INDIAN TRIBE ~ ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT BOW HILL RESORT EXPANSION

June 25, 2010 Samish Water District 2195 Nulle Road Bellingham, WA 98229

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Historic or Cultural Resources

No site listed as a known archaeological, historic or cultural site on state or federal registers has been identified as being located on the subject site. Based on the archaeological and cultural resource assessment prepared by Equinox Research and Consulting International, the proposed Resort expansion is not anticipated to have any adverse effect on archaeological, historic or cultural resources.



UPPER SKAGIT INDIAN TRIBE

25944 Community Plaza Way • Sedro-Woolley, Washington 98284 Phone (360) 854-7000 • FAX (360) 854-7004

June 29, 2010

Skagit County Public Utility District No. 1 P.O. Box 1436 Mt. Vernon, WA 98273-1436

Subject: Upper Skagit Indian Tribe Fee to Trust Map

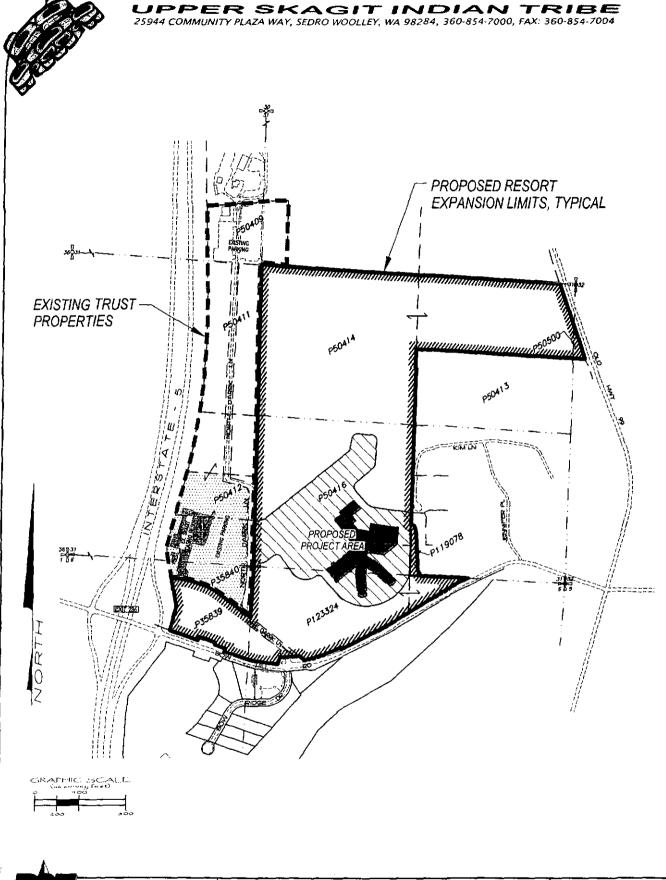
To Whom it May Concern:

On June 25th The Upper Skagit Indian Tribe did submit for your review and comment the attached letter regarding its fee to trust application. The letter references a map which was to be attached but that was unfortunately omitted. I have attached hereto the map referenced for your review. I apologies for the omission of the map and look forward to receiving your comments on the Tribe's application.

Sincerely,

Jennifer Washington, Chairman

Harold Chesnin, General Counsel



P;\P se Proje

\text{OWGS\EA} and BA_Exhibits\2006175-EA-Exhibits_SteMap(<3d),dwg, SteMap, 6/10/2010 11:14:31 AM, BWalker, 1:1

| Peo Angest | 2006 | 76 | 1905 | LA cost BL | Lahado | 2006 | 75-64 | Lahado | Stamopic No. 1

PACIFIC SURVEY & ENGINEERING, INC.

PACIFIC SURVEY & CHOINEERING, INC 1812 CORNWALL, BELLINCHAM, WA 98225 PHONE 671.7387 FAX 671,4685 WWW.PSESURVEY.COM UPPER SKAGIT INDIAN TRIBE ~ ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT BOW HILL RESORT EXPANSION

UPDATED: JUNE 10, 2010

SITE MAP

2.50.E

UPPER SKAGIT INDIN TRIBE

25944 Community Plaza Way Sedro-Woolley, WA 98284

Phone: (360) 854-7000 • Fax: (360) 854-7004

June 25, 2010 Skagit County Public Utility District No. 1 P.O. Box 1436 Mt. Vernon, WA 98273-1436

Subject:

Upper Skagit Indian Tribe

Bow Hill Fee-to-Trust Conversion Application and Proposed Resort Expansion

To Whom It May Concern:

The Upper Skagit Indian Tribe (Tribe) has one of its Reservation areas located at Exit 236 of Interstate 5 at Bow Hill Road in Skagit County, WA. This Reservation (all trust land) was previously set aside for economic development and currently houses the Tribe's existing Resort facilities, including the casino and neighboring hotel along with associated parking and infrastructure. The Tribe is in the process of preparing an application to the Bureau of Indian Affairs to convert approximately 134.13 acres of contiguous fee land into federal trust status for additional economic, non-gaming development. The purpose of this proposed trust conversion is to allow expansion of the Resort facilities to support diversified economic growth for tribal members and the surrounding community. Additional details regarding the proposed Resort expansion are included in the attached Project Description.

The Tribe is having an independent, third-party consultant prepare an Environmental Assessment pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The purpose of this letter is to provide your agency with an opportunity to submit formal comments to the Tribe at the address listed herein on the proposed trust conversion and Resort expansion. All comments received will be considered during the environmental review required under NEPA and will be included in the Environmental Review Record that is currently being compiled. Receipt of your comments is requested by July 25, 2010. A Site Map showing the subject property is attached.

Thank you for considering this request. We look forward to receiving your comments.

Sincerely.

Jennifer Washington, Chairman

Harold Chesnin

General Counsel to the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe

Encl.

Upper Skagit Indian Tribe Bow Hill Fee-to-Trust Application and Proposed Resort Expansion Comment Request Letter – June 14, 2010

Agencies to receive request for comment

Federal

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration / National Marine Fisheries Service United States Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, Seattle District United States Environmental Protection Agency United States Fish and Wildlife Service

State

Northwest Clean Air Agency
Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
Washington Department of Ecology
Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
Washington Department of Natural Resources
Washington Department of Transportation

County

Skagit County Commissioners Skagit County Fire Marshall Skagit County Planning and Development Services Skagit County Public Works

Local and Other
City of Burlington
County Fire District No. 14 (Alger)
Samish Water District
Skagit PUD No. 1

UPPER SKAGIT INDIAN TRIBE SKAGIT RESORT EXPANSION

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project involves the conversion of approximately 134.13 acres (the "Land") of fee land into trust land for non-gaming hospitality / economic development purposes. The Land proposed for conversion is located immediately adjacent to and contiguous with the Upper Skagit Tribe's Bow Hill Reservation trust parcel, which Reservation parcel was previously taken into trust and declared Reservation by the United States. All of the land in question is located in Skagit County, Washington. Specifically, the proposed trust conversion and Resort expansion area is located in the SE ¼ of Section 31 and the NW ¼ of the SW ¼ of Section 32, Township 36 North; and the NE ¼ of the NW ¼ and the N ½ of the NE ¼ of Section 6, Township 35 North, all within Range 04 East of W.M.

The Tribe intends to use the Land, after conversion from fee to trust, for a hotel, indoor water park and conference space, all non-gaming, economic development activities that focus on the tourism and hospitality industry. Specifically, the Tribe intends to build, own and operate the hotel, indoor water park and meeting center including restaurant, spa, fitness center, gift shop, and lounge together with associated parking and other infrastructure on approximately 42 acres of the Land. See the attached Site Map.

Utilities

The Land is already served by public and private utilities. Domestic water is currently supplied to the existing Resort by the Skagit County Public Utility District No. 1. Adequate storage and transmission capacities are available to serve the proposed Resort expansion. Sanitary sewer service is provided by the Samish Water District and the City of Burlington. Adequate transmission and treatment and disposal capacities are currently available to serve the proposed Resort expansion. Stormwater runoff resulting from the proposal will be treated and detained on the site consistent with the Washington State Department of Ecology Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington, 2005. Electrical power is currently available adjacent to the site and is provided by Puget Sound Energy.

Roads

Access to the Land is available from Interstate 5 at Exit 236, Bow Hill Road and Darrk Lane. Based on the traffic impact analysis prepared by Transportation Solutions, Inc. the proposed Resort expansion will not cause any roads or intersections to operate below adopted Level of Service standards.

Wetlands

Approximately 4 acres of wetlands will be filled to allow construction of the proposed Resort expansion, including buildings, accessory structures, parking and drainage facilities. A wetland mitigation plan has been prepared by Aqua-Terr Systems, Inc. that demonstrates that mitigation for all wetland impacts will be provided on the subject site through wetland creation and enhancement and through permanent preservation of existing and enhanced wetland areas.

Threatened and Endangered Species

No species identified as threatened or endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act have been observed on the subject site. Based on the Biological Assessment prepared by Aqua-Terr Systems, Inc., the proposed Resort expansion project will have no effect on species listed as threatened, endangered or candidate species under federal or state ESA regulations.

Historic or Cultural Resources

No site listed as a known archaeological, historic or cultural site on state or federal registers has been identified as being located on the subject site. Based on the archaeological and cultural resource assessment prepared by Equinox Research and Consulting International, the proposed Resort expansion is not anticipated to have any adverse effect on archaeological, historic or cultural resources.

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STATE OF WASHINGTON

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORIC PRESERVATION

1063 S. Capitol Way, Suite 106 • Olympia, Washington 98501 Mailing address: PO Box 48343 • Olympia, Washington 98504-8343 (360) 586-3065 • Fax Number (360) 586-3067 • Website: www.dahp.wa.gov

June 28, 2010

Mr. Harold Chesnin Upper Skagit Indian Tribe 25944 Community Plaza Way Sedro-Woolley, Washington 98284

Re: Bow Hill Fee-to-Trust Conversion

No.: 062810-08-BIA

Dear Mr. Chesin:

Thank you for contacting our department. We have reviewed the materials you provide for the proposed Bow Hill Fee-to-Trust Conversion near Exit 236 of I-5 at Bow Hill Road, Skagit County, Washington.

We concur with your determination of No Historic Properties Affected.

We would appreciate receiving any correspondence or comments from concerned tribes or other parties that you receive as you consult under the requirements of 36CFR800.4(a)(4).

These comments are based on the information available at the time of this review and on behalf of the State Historic Preservation Officer in compliance with the Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and its implementing regulations 36CFR800.4. Should additional information become available, our assessment may be revised, including information regarding historic properties that have not yet been identified.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment and a copy of these comments should be included in subsequent environmental documents.

Sincerely,

Robert G. Whitlam, Ph.D. State Archaeologist (360)586-3080

email: rob.whitlam@dahp.wa.gov





SKAGIT COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

1800 Continental Place, Mount Vernon, WA 98273-5625 (360) 336-9400 FAX (360) 336-9478

July 14, 2010

Upper Skagit Indian Tribe 25944 Community Plaza Way Sedro Woolley, WA 98284

RE: Proposed resort expansion

Skagit County Public Works thanks you for the opportunity to review your proposal.

Based on the information supplied in the packet we have limited comments that are general in nature. First is that a copy of the traffic analysis will need to be reviewed by County staff to see if we concur that the level of service will not be impacted. In addition there may be some other offsite improvements that may need to take place.

The stormwater runoff that will be generated as result of this project will need to dealt with in accordance with Skagit County Code and be compliant with stormwater management manual for western Washington.

Should you seek more specific comments to your proposal, we would suggest that you submit for a Pre Development meeting with Skagit County Planning & Development Services. At that time we would have more material to review and be more capable of giving you a possible list of specific requirements.

Sincerely.

Shane Whitney

Engineering Technician

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July 20, 2010

Jennifer Washington, Chairman Harold Chesnin, General Counsel Upper Skagit Indian Tribe 25944 Community Plaza Way Sedro-Woolley, WA 98284

RE: Upper Skagit Indian Tribe Bow Hill Fee-to-Trust Conversion Application and Proposed Resort Expansion

Dear Chairman Washington and Counselor Chesnin.

Thank you for your letter of June 25th, 2010 outlining the Fee-to-Trust conversion and Resort expansion to support diversified economic growth for tribal members and the surrounding communities. The City of Burlington supports the Tribe's proposed Fee-to-Trust conversion and resort expansion.

Burlington has capacity in its sewer treatment plant and collection system to treat increased flow from the expansion. The City is willing to receive additional flow, should the Tribe decide to contract with the City for sewage treatment service.

The City of Burlington appreciates the steps the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe has taken over the years to expand economic opportunity and accomplish impactful environmental stewardship actions in the Skagit Valley. We wish the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe the best as it embarks on this new economic development effort.

Sincerely,

Edward J. Brunz

Mayor

c: Chal Martin, Public Works Director

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Northwest Region / Mount Baker Area Skagit, Island, San Juan & Whatcom Counties 1043 Goldenrod Road, Suite 101 Burlington, WA 98233-3415 360-757-5999 TTY: 1-800-833-6388

www.wsdot.wa.gov

July 23, 2010

Honorable Jennifer Washington Upper Skagit Indian Tribe, Chairman

Mr. Harold Chesnin
Upper Skagit Indian Tribe, General Council

Upper Skagit Indian Tribe 25944 Community Plaza Way Sedro-Woolley, Washington 98284

Dear Chairman Washington and Mr. Chesnin:

Thank you for your invitation to review and comment on your fee to trust application and proposed resort expansion at Exit 236 near Interstate 5 at Bow Hill Road.

The Washington State Department of Transportation highly values our successful relationship with your nation. We view this proposal as another opportunity to work together toward improving the economic vitality of the tribe and the regional community.

Currently we have plans to preserve the pavement on Interstate 5, due to the pavements poor condition, but no plans to improve the Exit 236 interchange. Smooth operation of this interchange is likely a key to long term success of this resort expansion.

We look forward to working with you on this exciting proposal as you progress through this process.

Upper Skagit Indian Tribe Bow Hill Fee-to-Trust Conversion Application and Proposed Resort Expansion July 22, 2010 Page-2

If we can be of any assistance to your staff, please do not hesitate to contact me at (360)757-5980 (carlsot@wsdot.wa.gov) or Marv Pulst, Engineering Services Manager at (360) 757-5960 (pulstm@wsdot.wa.gov).

Sincerely,

Todd Carlson

Planning and Engineering Services Manager

Cc: Megan Cotton, WSDOT Statewide Tribal Liaison Todd Harrison, WSDOT Assistant Regional Administrator Marv Pulst, WSDOT Engineering Services Alan Soicher, WSDOT Environmental Ed Conyers, WSDOT Highways and Local Programs

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Mr. Chesnin,

Thanks for your call today. I have passed this on to Marc Whisler, my Branch Chief for Forest Resources Technical Assistance and Consultation. I will ask Marc to get back to you regarding this request for assistance.

Ken

Ken S. Berg Manager USFWS Washington Fish and Wildlife Office 510 Desmond Drive, SE, Suite 102 Lacey, Washington 98503

Telephone: 360-753-6039 FAX: 360-753-9405

pateus@aol.com 07/23/2010 01:33 PM

To ken berg@fws.gov

cc

Subject Fwd: PDF of Message from Upper Skagit Indian Tribe

If there are any issues, please contact

Harry Chesnin General Counsel 360-661-1020 pateus@aol.com ,

Original Message-----

From: Martha L Jensen@fws.gov

To: pateus@aol.com

Cc: John Grettenberger@fws.gov Sent: Tue, Jul 27, 2010 3:43 pm

Subject: Fw: PDF of Message from Upper Skagit Indian Tribe

Harry

I did take a quick look at this. Unfortunately, the FWS does not have the resources to review and provide comments on many of these project reviews. Although the Bow Hill Resort will not be sited in a location that has listed species, we are unable to determine if there could be indirect or long-term effects to water quality or quantity associated with site conversion and water use at the facility. Should an action agency determine that there would be no effect to listed species or critical habitat, there is no regulatory requirement for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to provide concurrence. If you have questions, please contact me.

Martha Jensen Branch Manager, Division of Consultation and Technical Assistance Washington Fish and Wildlife Office 510 Desmond Dr SE Lacey, WA 98503 tel: (360) 753-9000/ fax: (360) 753-9008

---- Forwarded by Martha L Jensen/WWO/R1/FWS/DOI on 07/27/2010 10:43 AM ---

John Grettenberger/WWO/R1/FWS/DOI 07/27/2010 09:48 AM

martha l jensen@fws.gov

To Martha L Jensen/WWO/R1/FWS/DOI@FWS cc Marc Whister/WWO/R1/FWS/DOI@FWS

Subject Fw: PDF of Message from Upper Skagit Indian Tribe

John Grettenberger Supervisor, Consultation and Technical Assistance Division Washington Fish and Wildlife Office U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 510 Desmond Dr. SE, Suite 102 Lacey, Washington 98503

Phone # (360) 753-6044

Http://westernwashington.fws.gov

---- Forwarded by John Grettenberger/WWO/R1/FWS/DOI on 07/27/2010 09:47 AM -----

Ken Berg/WWO/R1/FWS/DOI 07/23/2010 03:13 PM

To pateus@aol.com

Subject $_{Re:\ Fwd:\ PDF}$ of Message from Upper Skagit Indian Tribe Link

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SKAGIT COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

RON WESEN, First District KENNETH A. DAHLSTEDT, Second District SHARON D. DILLON, Third District

July 23, 2010

Upper Skagit Indian Tribe 25944 Community Plaza Way Sedro-Woolley, WA 98284

RE: Bow Hill Fee-to-Trust Conversion Application and Proposed Resort Expansion

This correspondence is in response to your letter dated June 25, 2010, informing federal, state, county, and local governments/agencies of the Bow Hill Fee-to-Trust Conversion Application and Proposed Resort Expansion.

Thank you for bringing this matter to our attention. This unique and exceptional proposal has the opportunity to bring much needed jobs, and economic and development monies to our community. While this is a positive concept during these economic challenging times, the proposal brings with it potential impacts that will require attention and possible mitigation.

We understand that the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe is proceeding with a third-party prepared Environmental Assessment (EA) under the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act. This environmental process is important in our attempts to fully understand and comprehend the proposal's scope, project details, and its full impacts and possible mitigation. Skagit County respectfully recommends that the EA address the following elements of the environment:

- 1. Earth
 - a. Soils
 - b. Topography
 - c. Erosion
- 2. Air
- a. Air quality
- b. Odor
- 3. Water
 - a. Surface water movement/quantity/quality
 - b. Runoff/absorption
 - c. Groundwater movement/quantity/quality
 - d. Public water supplies
- 4. Plants and animals
 - a. Habitat of plants, fish or other wildlife
 - b. Unique species
 - c. Fish or wildlife migration routes
 - d. Energy and natural resources
 - e. Amount required/rate of use/efficiency
 - f. Source/availability
- 5. Environmental health
 - a. Noise
 - b. Risk of explosion
- 6. Land and shoreline use
 - a. Relationship to existing land use plans and estimated population (users)
 - b. Housing
 - c. Light and glare
 - d. Aesthetics

- 7. Transportation
 - a. Transportation systems
 - b. Vehicular traffic
 - c. Parking
 - d. Movement/circulation of people and goods
 - e. Traffic hazards
- 8. Public services and utilities
 - a. Fire
 - b. Law Enforcement
 - c. Schools
 - d. Maintenance
 - e. Water/storm water
 - f. Sewer/solid waste

While there are anticipated on-site project impacts, there will also be off-site impacts and a project of this magnitude will need to address the regional impacts as well. Skagit County is also concerned about the impacts on local service providers and their abilities to maintain established level of service standards within their limited annual operating budgets. Interlocal and/or mutual aid agreements between the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe and service providers might best address these concerns.

Skagit County recommends that the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe and/or its project representatives host a meeting of local, county, state, and federal agencies so that we might all learn more about the proposal and to foster good will and cooperation toward meeting your proposal's objectives. If we can be of assistance in coordinating a meeting, please contact me.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment. We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

Tim Holloran,

County Administrator

ec:

Gary Christensen, Skagit County Planning and Development Services

Tom Ballard, Skagit County Public Works Kelley Blaine Skagit County Fire Marshall

Will Honea, Skagit County Prosecuting Attorney Office

Don Munks, Skagit County Assessor

Peter Browning, Skagit County Health Department

Rick Grimstead, Skagit County Sheriff

River Valley View Estates (RVVE) Road Association c/o 5803 Jennifer Lane

Burlington, WA 98233

August 31, 2010

To Whom It May Concern:

RVVE is located adjacent to the properties owned by the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe. In addition, the tribe owns a lot in the RVVE in the west end of the development adjacent to the properties which are the subject of its trust application and participates in our homeowner/road association. The Tribe has been a good neighbor to us, sending its security personnel to regularly patrol the road leading into the development. This has helped to eliminate the use of our development as a drug drop location.

The Tribe has regularly updated the Road Association on its plans for the acreage between its Casino and our development. We have been informed that the Tribe will build a berm and plant trees in a 50 foot buffer zone on its property at the west end of our development which will screen sound and light.

This letter will confirm that the residents of RVVE have no objection to the trust application from our neighbor the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe.

We look forward to a continued, open communication and dialogue with the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe regarding updates on future developments and projects adjacent to RVVE.

Sincerely.

Wellselm

En West

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SKAGIT COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

RON WESEN, First District
KENNETH A. DAHLSTEDT, Second District
SHARON D. DILLON, Third District

September 1, 2010

Jennifer Washington, Chair Upper Skagit Indian Tribe 25944 Community Plaza Sedro-Woolley, WA 98284

Greetings,

We understand that the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe is proposing to transfer land it presently holds in fee simple into federal trust. The property in question is located near Exit 236 of Interstate 5 in Skagit County. Under the Tribe's proposal, title to approximately 134 acres on the north side of Bow Hill Road would be held by the United States in trust for the Tribe. We understand that the Tribe plans to use the proposed new trust land for non-gaming purposes, and intends to build a hotel, indoor waterpark, and conference facility on the site.

Skagit County and the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe have an excellent relationship of cooperation and mutual respect. The Tribe is a major employer in Skagit County, providing jobs to tribal members and non-Indians alike. As we understand the proposal, this new business opportunity will provide both jobs during construction and during operation, as well as providing a superb new recreational opportunity for all Skagit County citizens.

We understand that the trust transfer will occasion a small reduction in property tax revenue, which will be relatively minor given the partially tax exempt status of the property at present. However, we believe that any

diminution in revenue will be adequately compensated by the new jobs, commerce and recreational opportunities the project will create.

In the course of government-to-government meetings involving staff and elected officials, the Tribe has assured us that any services currently being provided to the Tribe through fee-for-services contracts will be amended through negotiations with the Tribe and the County's service providers to ensure that County taxpayers are in no way burdened by the proposed new development. Our experience in such negotiatios with the Tribe has been uniformly favorable, with the Tribe taking reasonable and justified positions. We have no reason to believe this proposal will transpire in any other fashion.

The Skagit County Board of Commissioners believes that the Tribe's economic diversification is of value not only for the Tribe, but for Skagit County and its citizens as well. We believe that the Tribe's proposal is a positive economic development for Skagit County, as we wish to express our support for the trust conversion and development proposal.

Sincerely,

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS SKAGIT COUNTY, WASHINGTON

SHARON D. DILLON, Chair

KENNETH A. DAHLSTEDT Commissioner

Sharond Dellar

RON WESEN, Commissioner

CC:

The Honorable Richard Weyrich



SEWER DEPARTMENT 360.757.4085

March 5, 2010

Bob Hayden Upper Skagit Indian Tribe 5984 N. Dark Lane Bow, WA 98232

Re: Flow allocation

Dear Bob,

After our telephone conversation on Wednesday, March 3, 2010 regarding your request for an increase in flow allocation, I must say your proposed projects sound very interesting. After considering an increase of up to 200,000 per day-projected flow, our response to your request is that we do have capacity available to accept the increased flow. However, we will need to address the following:

- Modify the existing 60,000 gpd agreement
- Calculate connection fee
- Evaluate impact on the down stream pump station
- Coordinate with Samish Water District
- Information on exact flow quantities, ie: min., max., avg. and peak

We look forward to working with you to address the issues listed above.

Sincerety

Don Erickson

Pretreatment Coordinator/
Collection System Foreman
City of Burlington Sewer Department
900 S. Section St.
Burlington, WA. 98233

c. Mr. Chal Martin
Director of Public Works
City of Burlington



2195 Nulle Road Bellingham, WA 98229-9329 Phone: (360)-734-5664

Fax: (360)-715-1626

e-mail: samishwaterdistrict@comcast.net

Board of Commissioners:
Michael F. Roberts
Herbert A. Barker
Bob Merrill

District Manager: Byron Gaines

April 9, 2010

Ms. Doreen Maloney
General Manager for Economic Development
Upper Skagit Indian Tribe
2284 Community Plaza
Sedro Woolley, WA 98284

An Additional 140,000 gallons of Sewer Service Line Capacity Expansion at Bow

Hill

Dear Doreen:

Re.

The Samish Water District (District) is in receipt of your March 5, 2010 letter in which you have asked the District to confirm the availability of capacity in the their existing force main to transport (wheel) an additional 140,000 gallons of Upper Skagit Tribe (Tribe) sewer effluent from Bow Hill to the Burlington Wastewater Treatment Plant. As of the date of this letter, the District confirms that it has capacity available in the quantities as requested and extends said offer for two years. This additional amount will require an amendment to the existing contract between the Upper Skagit Tribe and Samish Water District. However, any wastewater treatment for the additional amount must be contracted by the Upper Skagit Tribe with the City of Burlington and a copy of that contractual amount received by the District before said transportation can occur.

As with all customers the District cannot guarantee committed capacity until such time the District has executed a service agreement for said capacity. Naturally, any service agreement between the Tribe and The District would need to address other issues such as rates, future commitments regarding facility expansion, pumping rate, delivery time, etc.

Further, the Tribe understands that this letter is subject to compliance with all applicable laws and approvals together with the District's regulations and resolutions.

Sincerely,

District Manager

CC/ Tim Slater, Slater Law Firm

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1415 Freeway Drive P.O. BOX 1436 Mount Vernon, WA 98273-1436

tel: (360) 424-7104 www.SkagitPUD.org Owned by the people we serve.

April 14, 2010

Ms. Doreen Maloney Upper Skagit Indian Tribe 25944 Community Plaza Way Sedro Woolley WA 98284

RE: North Darrk Lane; P50414, P50416, P50500, P35839 & P123324
Proposed Bow Hill Reservation Expansion
Hotel, Water Park & Conference Space
Water Availability

Dear Ms. Maloney:

In response to your request, the Public Utility District has reviewed the above location for water availability and offers the following comments:

- The District recognizes the water quantity allocated to the Upper Skagit Indian Tribal Community per Section III, Paragraph C, Subparagraph 3 at page 10 of 17 of the 1996 MOA, that guarantees in perpetuity a water quantity of 0.75 million gallons per day.
- The Tribe's current average use is approximately 44,000 gallons per day, and has indicated
 that the predicted maximum use for the proposed development will be an additional 103,000
 gallons per day, over and above the Tribe's current average use, for a total of 147,000 gallons
 per day.
- The District has sufficient supply to furnish domestic water to the property.
- When the proposed development moves forward in the design phase, the District will need to
 review and approve the necessary water system infrastructure additions in order to provide
 water service to the proposed development. The specific water system infrastructure design
 will be determined in future discussions when design drawings are received from the Tribes
 Design Engineer.

The comments in this letter are based on information available at the time of writing. Modification to the water system or policy change can make the information provided outdated. A re-evaluation of the comments is necessary one year after the date of this letter.

Thank you for this opportunity to review and comment on water availability to the above property.

Sincerely.

Lárry Saunders

District Engineering Supervisor

cmp

Rollin Harper

From:

DanCain [danc@co.skagit.wa.us]

Sent:

Wednesday, January 13, 2010 3:47 PM

To: Subject:

Rollin Harper

RE: Bow Hill Project

Dear Rollin, Anytime that large buildings are constructed and large numbers of people congregate there is a certain effect on public services including fire departments. In this case we would assume that with proper building set backs, proper types of construction, fire flow and fire sprinklers that these buildings would not all have fires at the same time and therefore would probably not add measurably to the instantanious demands on local fire protection. However keep in mind that this is an all volunteer Fire Department which is facing the same budgetary issues that we all now face. I will be in contact with Fire District 14 and respond to you early next week. (This week has been shortened by a Furlough Day) I don't anticipate any real problem, but I cannot speak directly for the Fire Department. Dan

Daniel V. Cain Skagit County Fire Marshal 2911 College Way, Suite B Mount Vernon, WA 98273

From: Rollin Harper [mailto:rollinh@sehome.com] Sent: Wednesday, January 13, 2010 11:22 AM

To: DanCain

Subject: Bow Hill Project

Hi Dan,

Thank you for speaking with me the other day regarding a possible tribal project in the Bow Hill area. I am preparing an Environmental Assessment of the project and came across a reference to a personal communication with you from February 2005. My intent is to confirm or update the previously referenced information.

The project to which I am referring is a Resort expansion on what the Upper Skagit Tribe hopes to be tribal trust land just east of the existing casino. The new facility would include approximately 125,000 square feet of new floor area (non-gaming hospitality facility). This includes a 300-unit hotel along with an indoor water park. All commercial buildings would have sprinklers installed, and PUD water to meet fire flow would be provided along with required fire hydrants, etc.

The text that I would like confirmed or updated is as follows:

Because of the size and intended construction materials and design, and the availability of required fire flows; the recreation and hospitality facility would not add measurably to the demands for local fire protection.

I have also attached a vicinity map so that you can see the general location of the project. If possible, it would be great to receive your thoughts by the end of this week.

I also spoke to Dan Costanti from Fire District #14 and he confirmed their fire and emergency response times to Bow Hill (4 minutes and 7 minutes, respectively, with a maximum response time of 9 minutes).

Thank you for your input.

Regards, Rollin

Rollin H. Harper, Principal Sehome Planning and Development Services 1323 Lincoln Street, #202 Bellingham, WA 98229 (360) 733-6033

Rollin Harper

From: Sent:

Stacey, Tom F. [StaceyT@wsdot.wa.gov] Monday, January 11, 2010 4:43 PM

To:

rollinh@sehome.com

Subject:

I-5 Bow Hill Traffic Counts

Hello Rollin:

Here is the link to WSDOT's Annual Traffic Report. Note that I recited counts over the phone from the printed 2007 copy I had at my desk. On line there is now a newer 2008 version. The counts volumes went down rather significantly in 2008. Have a look:

http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/mapsdata/tdo/annualtrafficreport.htm

WSDOT Planning

W 360-757-5982 | Staceyt@wsdot.wa.gov



UPPER SKAGIT INDIAN TRIBE

25944 Community Plaza Way • Sedro-Woolley, WA 98284 Phone 860) 854-7000 • Fax (360) 854-7004

January 18, 2006

Robert Whitlam, Ph.D,
State Archaeologist
Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
1063 S. Capitol Way, Suite 106
P.O. Box 48343
Olympia, WA 98504-8343

Dear Dr. Whitlam:

The Upper Skagit Indian Tribe's is proposing a conversion of approximately 128.35 acres (the "Land") of fee land consisting of four contiguous parcels into trust land for non-gaming hospitality economic development purposes. The Land proposed for conversion is located near Interstate 5, in a mostly rural area of western Skagit County. The Land is immediately adjacent to and contiguous with the Tribe's Bow Hill Reservation. A site map of the proposed property is included.

The Equinox Research and Consulting International (ERCI) prepared an Archeological Investigation Report (March, 2005) including cultural resources survey regarding the conversion property which concluded that the proposed conversion would have no impact on any cultural resources. A copy of the report is enclosed.

We are requesting a review and your concurrence to the findings of the report. Since time is of the essence the Tribe will appreciate your expedited review and written comments. If you need any additional information or have any questions, do not hesitate to call me at (360) 854-7090.

Sincerely,

Doreen Maloney

Acting General Manager

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Encl:

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STATE OF WASHINGTON

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORIC PRESERVATION

1063 S. Capitol Way, Suite 106 • Olympia, Washington 98501 Mailing address: PO Box 48343 • Olympia, Washington 98504-8343 (360) 586-3065 • Fax Number (360) 586-3067 • Website: www.dahp.wa.gov

January 24, 2006

Ms. Doreen Maloney Upper Skagit Indian Tribe 25944 Community Plaza Way Sedro-Woolley, Washington 98284

Re: Fee to Trust Conversion Log No.: 012406-08-BIA

Dear Ms. Maloney;

Thank you for contacting our department. We have reviewed the copy of the cultural resources survey by Ms. Kelly Bush, ERCI, for the proposed Fee to Trust Conversion of 128.35 acres in Skagit County, Washington. We concur with her professional recommendations and your findings that no cultural resources are in the identified Area of Potential Effect. Therefore, No Historic Properties are Effected.

We would appreciate receiving any correspondence or comments from concerned tribes or other parties that you receive as you consult under the requirements of 36CFR800.4(a)(4).

These comments are based on the information available at the time of this review and on the behalf of the State Historic Preservation Officer in conformance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations 36CFR800. Should additional information become available, our assessment may be revised. In the event that archaeological or historic materials are discovered during project activities, work in the immediate vicinity must stop, the area secured, and this department and the concerned tribe's cultural committee notified.

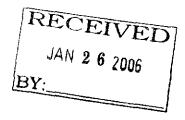
Thank you for the opportunity to comment and a copy of these comments should be included in subsequent environmental documents.

Sincerely,

Robert G. Whitlam, Ph.D. State Archaeologist

(360) 586-3080

email: rob.whitlam@dahp.wa.gov





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UPPER SKAGIT INDIAN TRIBE

25944 Community Plaza Way • Sedro-Woolley, WA 98284 Phone (360) 854-7000 • Fax (360) 854-7004

January 26, 2006

Ms. Julie Stofel, Eagle Biologist Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife 16108 Mill Creek Blvd. Mill Creek, WA 98012-1296

Dear Ms. Stofel:

The Upper Skagit Indian Tribe's is proposing a conversion of approximately 128.35 acres (the "Land") of fee land consisting of four contiguous parcels into trust land for non-gaming hospitality economic development purposes. The Land proposed for conversion is located near Interstate 5, in a mostly rural area of western Skagit County. The Land is immediately adjacent to and contiguous with the Tribe's Bow Hill Reservation. A site map of the proposed property is included (Fig.1).

In reviewing our project for potential impact to endangered and threatened species, the WDFW-Habitat Program report dated February 25, 2005 indicated that two eagle nests located in the vicinity of the project. A copy of the WDFW-Habitat program report is attached. An eagle nest is located in the vicinity of T36N R03E S25 SWOFNW. The nest is located in the East of South end of Sammish Bay and West of I-5. This nest is approximately 2.5 miles from the project site (Fig.2) The second eagle nest is located in the vicinity of T35N R03E S12 SWOFNW. This nest is approximately 2.0 miles from the project site. (Fig.3).

Considering the distance of the project from the nesting sites the Tribe has determined there should either "no effect" or "not likely to adversely effect" on the species. Since time is of the essence, your expedited review and determination of potential impacts on threatened and endangered species at or near our proposed project site would be greatly appreciated. If you need additional information or have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me at (360) 854-7090.

Sincerely,

Doreen Maloney

Acting General Manager

Encl:

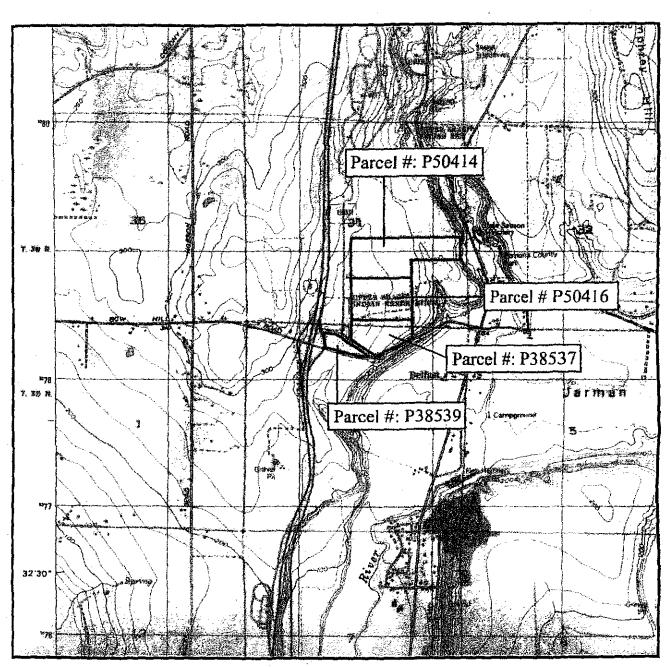


Figure 1:24,000 Bow Quad Map with project locations.



Fig 2: Approx. Location of eagle nest at T 36N R03E Section25 in comparison to the project site.

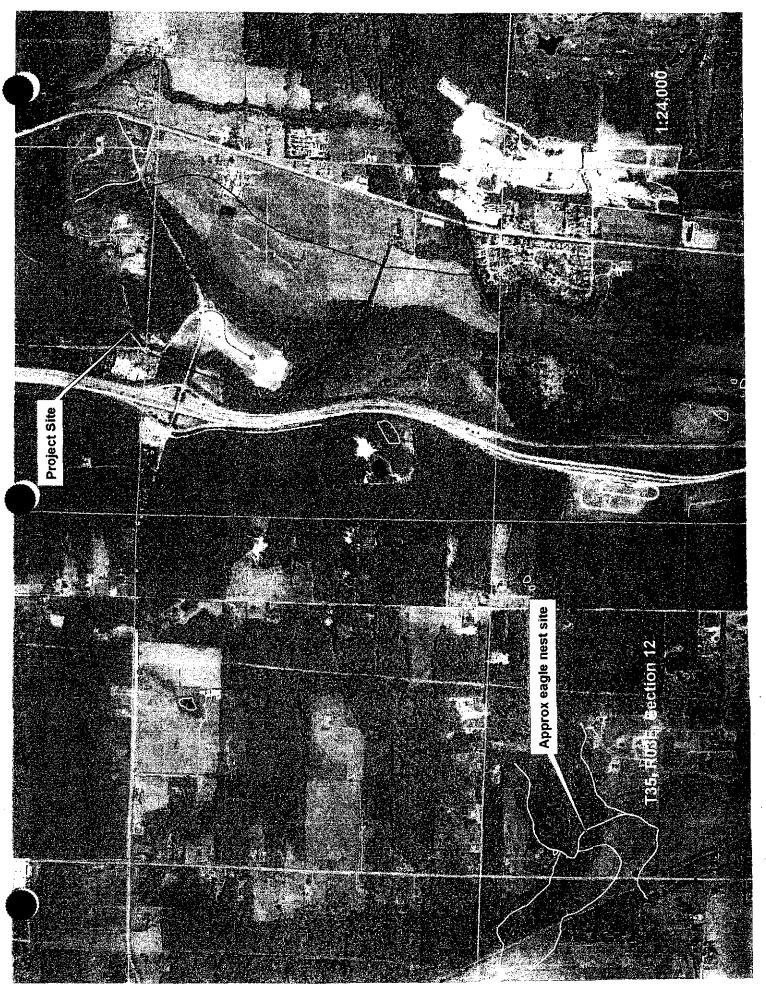


Fig 3: Approx. Location of eagle nest at T 35N R03E Section 12 in comparison to the project site.

WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE - HABITATS AND SPECIES REPORT IN THE VICINITY OF T36R04E SECTION 31 Report Date: February 24, 2005

Information About Priority Habitats and Species Polygons

Priority Habitats and Species (PHS) polygons are labeled with a unique number and "+" symbol, roughly in the center of the polygon on the map. This PHS Poly number refers to a list of form numbers and species and habitat codes contained in the PHS Polygon Cross Reference Report (listed below). The form numbers refer to the attached PHS Polygon Report. This report details each species or habitat depicted as a polygon on the map. For a complete description of the codes used in this report please refer to the Fish and Wildlife Map Products document. This document may be viewed on our web site at http://www.wdfw.wa.gov/hab/release.htm.

Priority Habitats and Species Polygon - Summary Habitat and Species List:

This report and the accompanying maps may contain some species or habitats that are not considered priority by the agency. YES under the "PHS" column in the table below indicates that the species is considered a priority and is on the Priority Habitats and Species List and/or the Species of Concern List. NO under the "PHS" column indicates the species/habitat is not considered an agency priority.

PHS	State Status	PHS Code	Common Name	Species Use	Species Use Description
YES YES YES YES	ST	HALE RIPAR UNOS WET	BALD EAGLE RIPARIAN ZONES URBAN NATURAL OPEN SPACE WETLANDS	В	BREEDING OCCURRENCE

Priority Habitats and Species Polygon Cross Reference Report:

Form number 900000 indicates presence of PHS is unknown or the area was not mapped. Form numbers 909998, 909997, or 909996 indicate compilation errors.

PHS Poly#	Porm#	PHS Code*Species Use
2	900000	*_
3	902762	WET'* -
4	900000	*_
5	900000	*-
6	902762	WET*-
7	902825	RIPAR*-
8	902762	WET*-
9	902762	WET*-
10	902830	RIPAR*-
11	903621	HALE*B-
12	902830-903621	RIPAR*-HALE*B-
13	902762-903621	WET*-HALE*B-
14	902762	WET*-
15	902825	RIPAR*-
16	902762	WET*-
17	902762	WET*-
18	902762	WET*-
19	902762	WET*-
20	902825	RIPAR*-
21	902762	WET*-
22	902778	UNOS*-
23	902762	WET*-
24	902762	WET*-
25	902762	WET*-
26	902762	WET*-
27	902762	WET*-
28	902762	WET* -
29 30	902762	WET*-
30 31	902762	WET*-
32	902762	WET*-
33	902762	WET*-
34	902762	WET*-
35	902762	WET*-
36	902762	WET'*-
37	902825 902762	RIPAR*-
38	902762	WET*-
39	902825	WET*-
40	902762	RIPAR*-
41	902762	WET*-
42	902762	WET*-
43	902762	WET*-
44	902778	WET*-
45	902778	UNOS*-
46	902762	UNOS*-
47	902762	WET*-
48	902825	WET*-
49	903850	RIPAR*-
50	902762	HALE*B-
51	902762	WET*-
52	902762-903850	WET*-
53	902762-903850	WET*-HALE*B-
22	304110	UNOS*-

'Wildlife Heritage points on the map can be referenced to this report by noting the quadpt number where the point occurs on the map, and then looking up the information listed below. This report is sorted by the quadpt number and provides details on each species depicted on the map. For a complete description of the codes used in this report, please refer to the Fish and Wildlife Map Products document. This document may be viewed on our web site at http://www.wdfw.wa.gov/hab/release.htm.

Wildlife Heritage Point - Summary Species List:

This report and the accompanying maps may contain some species or habitats that are not considered priority by the agency. YES under the "PHS" column in the table below indicates that the species is considered a priority and is on the Priority Habitats and Species List and/or the Species of Concern List. NO under the "PHS" column indicates the species/habitat is not considered an agency priority.

Species Species Use Species Use Description PHS Status Code Common Name BREEDING OCCURRENCE HALE BALD EAGLE

Wildlife Heritage Point Report:

Common Name: BALD EAGLE Quadpt#: 4812253013 Species Code: HALE Species Use: B Year: 1998 Class: SA Accuracy: C State Status: ST Federal Status: FT Priority: YES Scientific Name: HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS WDFW Region: 4 Occurrence#: 402 Verified: V Sequence#: Township - Range - Section: T36N R03E S25 SWOFNW General Description: BALD EAGLE NEST LOCATED E OF S END OF SAMISH BAY & W OF I-5. NEST IS ADJACENT TO RECENT LOGGING.

Codes Used In Wildlife Heritage Point Report

Quadpt# : A sequential number for a point based on a US Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangle.

Species Code: Alphanumeric code which identifies the species. List of codes are available in the documentation.

Species Use : Criteria that identifies how the area is used by the indicated species. List of codes are available in the documentation.

Common Name : Common name of the species.

Year : Year of the observation.

Class: Code that separates animals into general groups.

AA = Artifical animal (e.g., nest platforms not used yet).

EA = Exotic animal.

GA = Game animal.

NA = No animal found after target specific survey completed.

SA = Special animal (e.g., state listed and monitor species).

ST = Split territory.

ZA = Zapped animal. Site no longer supports original occurrence.

Accuracy: Mapping accuracy of the site as determined by the individual doing the mapping.

C = Accurate to within 1/4 mile radius and confirmed by a reliable source.

G = Location known only to a general locality. N = Accurate to within one mile radius.

U = Accurate to within 1/4 mile radius and unconfirmed by a reliable source.

Scientific Name: Scientific name of the species.

State Status : State listing status of species.

SE = State endangered. SC = State candidate.

SM = State monitor. ST = State threatened.

SS = State sensitive.

Federal Status : Federal listing status of species.

FE = Federal endangered. FC = Federal candidate.

FT = Federal threatened. FCo = Federal concern.

Priority: Species and habitats that are considered to be priorities for conservation and management by Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW). For a copy of the most current Priority Habitats and Species List contact WDFW PHS Section at (360)902-2543, or it is available on our web site at http://www.wdfw.wa.gov/hab/phspage.htm. YES = Indicates that the species is considered a WDFW priority and is on the Priority Habitat and Species List and/or Species of Concern List.

NO = Indicates that the species is not a WDFW priority.

WDFW Region: This contains the WDFW administrative region number 1 through 6.

Verified: Verification code for an observation.

V = Verified by a reliable source, generally WDFW or other agency biologist.

U = Not verified by a reliable source, or identification of species is uncertain.

1 = Confirmed grizzly bear or wolf observation.

= Probable grizzly bear or wolf observation.

Township - Range - Section : The legal description of the species occurrence.

Occurrence# : An ascension catalog number that combined with sequence number identifies a unique record within a

Sequence# : Occurrences with multiple locations of a species.

General Description : Description of location of a species.

Form#: 902762

PHS Code: WET

Common Name: WETLANDS

Season: State Status:

Definition: 4 Federal Status:

Site Name: SAMISH WETLANDS.

Priority: YES Site Mari General Description: VARIOUS WETLAND TYPES ASSOCIATED WITH SAMISH RIVER AND INDEPENDANT DRAINAGES

Source: NATIONAL WETLANDS INVENTORY, USFWS. Source Date: 89

Source Code: GSMAP

Synopsis:

Source: STENDAL, ART WDFW

Source Date: 96 Source Code: PROF

Synopsis: MAP EDIT: EXPANDED WETLAND. REGULAR ROUTE FOR WHATCOM COUNTY TRAVEL.

VISUAL FROM SR9.

Form#: 902778

PHS Code: UNOS

Species Use:

Common Name: URBAN NATURAL OPEN SPACE

Season: Definition: 4

Accuracy: 1 Scientific Name:
Priority: YES Site Name: MOUNT VERNON AREA OPEN SPACE. State Status: Federal Status: General Description: STEEP FORESTED AREAS NEAR MT. VERNON AND BURLINGTON/SEDRO WOOLLEY.

Source: MULLER, TED, WDW; PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS.
Source Date: 90 Source Code: PROF
Synopsis: INFREQUENT VISITS TO THESE AREAS BY VEHICLE.

Form#: 902825

PHS Code: RIPAR

Species Use:

Common Name: RIPARIAN ZONES

Season:

Definition: 4

Scientific Name:

State Status:

Federal Status:

Accuracy: 1 Priority: YES

Site Name: SAMISH RIVER RIPARIAN AREAS.

General Description: FORESTED AND SHRUB RIPARIAN AREAS.

Source: MULLER, TED, WDW; PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS.
Source Date: 90 Source Code: PROF

Synopsis: PERIODIC SITE VISITS TO THESE AREAS OVER PAST TEN YEARS.

Form#: 902830

PHS Code: RIPAR

Species Use:

Common Name: RIPARIAN ZONES

Season: State Status: Definition: 4

Accuracy: 1 Priority: YES

Scientific Name: Site Name: SAMISH BAY INDEPENDANT DRAINAGES

Federal Status:

General Description: FORESTED AND SHRUB RIPARIAN AREAS

Source: BUCHANAN, KURT, WDF; PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS. Source Date: 90 Source Code: PROF

Synopsis: VISITS TO THESE SITES WHILE PROCESSING HPAS.

Form#: 903621

PHS Code: HALE

Species Use: B

Common Name: BALD EAGLE

Season: SU

Definition: 4T Accuracy: 1 Priority: YES Scientific Name: HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS Site Name: COLONY CREEK BALD EAGLE TERRITORY.

State Status: ST Federal Status: FT Priority: YES Site Na General Description: EAGLE TERRITORY IDENTIFIED IN 1992; ACTIVE

Source: JIM WATSON, WDW 1992 PERS, OBS.

Source Code: NEST

Source Date: 01 92

Synopsis: REVISIONS MADE BY LETTENBERGER, MAY 1993, TO INCLUDE NEST WHICH WAS NOT INCLUDED

IN PREVIOUSLY MAPPED TERRITORY

Source: WATSON, JIM, WDW, 1992, PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS.

Source Code: NEST Source Date: 01 92

Synopsis: BREEDING SURVEY.

Form#: 903850

PHS Code: HALE

Species Use: B

Common Name: BALD EAGLE

Season:WSU

Definition: 4

Accuracy: 1

Scientific Name: HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS

State Status: ST Federal Status: FT Priority: YES Site Name: ALLEN ROAD

General Description: BALD EAGLE TERRITORY.

Source: MILNER, RUTH WDFW

Source Date: 030595 Source Code: PROF Synopsis: AERIAL AND/OR ON-SITE VISIT.

Codes Used In Priority Habitat and Species Polygon Report

Form# : Unique number that links the information in the reports to features on the map.

PHS Code : This contains a code that identifies the fish and wildlife species found in the area or the habitat that occurs there. List of codes are available in the documentation.

Species Use : Criteria that identifies how the area is used by the indicated species. List of codes are available in the documentation. This field is not used if a habitat is described.

Common Name : Common name of the species or habitat.

Use is indicated by the presence of a non-blank character in one or more pos-Season : Season of species use.

tions or sub-strings of the field position.

Position 1: W = Winter use. Position 3: U = Summer use. Position 2: S = Spring use.

Position 4: F = Fall use. Position 5: S = Severe winter use.

Definition : Identifies the definitions or criteria used to classify the area as a priority. List of codes are available in the documentation.

Accuracy: Mapping accuracy of the line delineation as determined by the mapper.

1 = Accurate within a 1/4 mile. 3 = Location known to within one mile. 2 = Accurate within a 1/2 mile. 4 = Location known to general locality only.

Scientific Name : Scientific name of the species.

State Status : State listing status of species.

TE = State endangered. SC = State candidate.

SM = State monitor. T = State threatened.

SS = State sensitive.

Federal Status : Federal listing status of species. FE = Federal endangered. FC = Federal candidate.

FCo = Federal concern. FT = Federal threatened.

Priority: Species and habitats that are considered to be priorities for conservation and management by Washington

Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW). For a copy of the most current Priority Habitats and Species List contact WDFW PHS Section at (360)902-2543, or it is available on our web site at http://www.wdfw.wa.gov/hab/phspage.htm.
YES = Indicates that the species is considered a WDFW priority and is on the Priority Habitat and Species List and/or Species of Concern List.
NO = Indicates that the species is not a WDFW priority.

Site Name : Name assigned to the area based generally on a local place name.

General Description : Description about the area, including how it is used and why it is important.

Source : Identifies and describes the source responsible for the information described on the form or drawn on the map. Single or multiple sources may be cited.

Source Date : Date of source of information.

Source Code : Code identifying the source of information.

Synopsis : Brief narrative describing content of source of information.

WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE PRIORITY FISH REPORT FROM THE WASHINGTON LAKES AND RIVERS INFORMATION SYSTEM (WLRIS) DATABASE FOR TOWNSHIP T36R04E, SECTION 31 Report Date: February 24, 2005

Information About The Fish Presence Report

The fish information in this report only includes information that Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) maintains in a central computer database. This information only documents the location of important fish resources to the best of our knowledge. It is not a complete inventory of the fish species in the state. Pish are identified as priority by WDFW if they meet one of three criterion as listed in the Priority Habitats and Species List. The list is available by contacting WDFW Priority Habitats and Species section at (360)902-2543, or it is available on our web site at http://www.wdfw.wa.gov/hab/phspage.htm. To insure appropriate use of this information users are encouraged to consult with WDFW biologists.

State status information is not available in the WLRIS database for these species. Please see WDFW Species of Concern List for current status. For a copy of this list, contact WDFW Endangered Species Section at (360)902-2515, or it is available on our web site at http://www.wdfw.wa.gov/wlm/diversty/soc/soc.htm.

Priority Fish Presence:

Code	Common Name	Stream Name	Stream LLID	Record Date
CCT ·	Resident Cutthroat	Colony Creek	1224244486004	04-12-09
COHO	Coho Salmon	Colony Creek	1224244486004	04-02-25
COHO	Coho Salmon	Colony Creek	1224244486004	05-02-16
CCT	Resident Cutthroat	Friday Creek	1223306485488	04-12-09
CHFA	Fall Chinook	Friday Creek	1223306485488	04-02-09
CHMF	Fall Chum	Friday Creek	1223306485488	04-07-04
COHO	Coho Salmon	Friday Creek	1223306485488	03-11-12
COHO	Coho Salmon	Friday Creek	1223306485488	04-02-09
KOK	Kokanee Salmon	Friday Creek	1223306485488	04-12-13
STWI	Winter Steelhead	Friday Creek	1223306485488	04-02-09
STWI	Winter Steelhead	Friday Creek	1223306485488	04-04-23
CCT	Resident Cutthroat	Samish River	1224558485551	04-12-09
CHFA	Fall Chinook	Samish River	1224558485551	04-02-09
CHMF	Fall Chum	Samish River	1224558485551	04-07-04
COHO	Coho Salmon	Samish River	1224558485551	04-02-09
DBT	Dolly Varden/Bull Trout	Samish River	1224558485551	05-01-04
KOK	Kokanee Salmon	Samish River	1224558485551	04-12-13
PINK	Pink Salmon	Samish River	1224558485551	04-02-09
SOCK	Sockeye Salmon	Samish River	1224558485551	03-10-14
SOCK	Sockeye Salmon	Samish River	1224558485551	04-02-09
STWI	Winter Steelhead	Samish River	1224558485551	04-02-09
STWI	Winter Steelhead	Samish River	1224558485551	04-04-23
CCT	Resident Cutthroat	Stream name(s) not in database	1223151485514	04-12-09
CCT	Resident Cutthroat	Stream name(s) not in database	1223395485493	04-12-09
CCT	Resident Cutthroat	Stream name(s) not in database	1223400485453	04-12-09
CCT	Resident Cutthroat	Stream name(s) not in database	1223750485798	04-12-09
CHFA	Fall Chinook	Stream name(s) not in database	1223395485493	04-02-09
CHFA	Fall Chinook	Stream name(s) not in database	1223400485453	04-02-09
CHMF CHMF	Fall Chum	Stream name(s) not in database	1223395485493	04-07-04
COHO	Fall Chum	Stream name(s) not in database	1223400485453	04-07-04
COHO	Coho Salmon	Stream name(s) not in database	1223151485514	03-11-12
COHO	Coho Salmon	Stream name(s) not in database	1223151485514	04-02-09
COHO	Coho Salmon	Stream name(s) not in database	1223210485889	04-02-09
COHO	Coho Salmon	Stream name(s) not in database	1223284485810	04-02-09
COHO	Coho Salmon	Stream name(s) not in database	1223383485829	03-11-12
СОНО	Coho Salmon	Stream name(s) not in database	1223383485829	04-02-09
COHO	Coho Salmon	Stream name(s) not in database	1223395485493	03-11-12
COHO	Coho Salmon	Stream name(s) not in database	1223395485493	04-02-09
COHO	Coho Salmon	Stream name(s) not in database	1223400485453	03-11-12
COHO	Coho Salmon	Stream name(s) not in database	1223400485453	04-02-09
COHO	Coho Salmon	Stream name(s) not in database	1223421485446	04-02-09
COHO	Coho Salmon Coho Salmon	Stream name(s) not in database	1223485485887	04-02-09
COHO		Stream name(s) not in database	1223750485798	05-02-16
COHO	Coho Salmon Coho Salmon	Wildes Creek	1223355485774	03-11-12
COLIO	COMO SAIMON	Wildes Creek	1223355485774	04-02-09

Codes Used In The Fish Presence Report

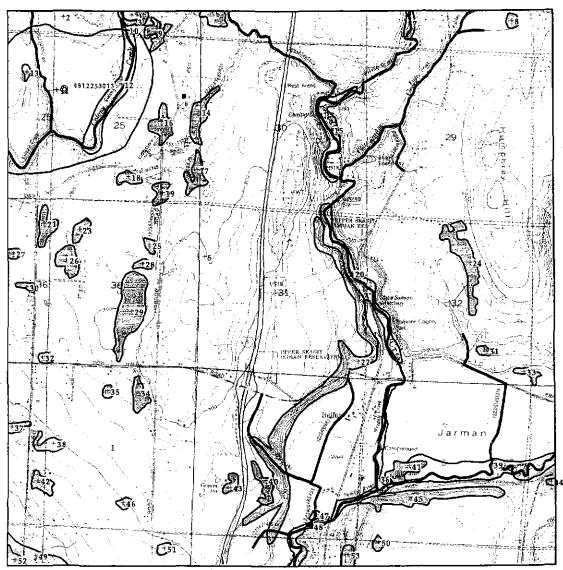
Code: WDFW alphanumeric code that identifies the fish species.

Common Name : Common name of the fish species.

Stream Name : Stream name based on the US Geological Survey, Geographic Names Information System database.

Stream LLID: Unique stream identifier (ID) generated from the node latitude and longitude located at a stream's mouth. This ID is to be construed only as an ID, and not necessarily as a reference to a stream's location.

Record Date : Date the information was entered into the database.



Washington Department Of Fish and Wildlife

HABITATS AND SPECIES MAP

IN THE VICINITY OF T36R04E SECTION 31

Nap Scale - 1: 24,000 Coordinate System - State Phace South Zone 5626 (NAD27) Production Date - February 24, 2005 Nap Designed by WDPM Information Services CIS

PLEASE NOTE
This map and the accompaning reports are not for general distribution.
Washington State law (ROW 42.17.310) camals Sensitive Fish and Wildlife
information from sublic inspection and copying.

This map may contoin some species and habitats that are not considered priority. Accomponying this map are reports that provide information on displayed wildlike points and polygons. These reports on not include information for displayed scatted and some morbide disperse.

Some degend classes and symbols may not be present within the mapped area

DISCLAHER
This map and the accompanying reports only include islammalian that the Massington Department of fish and Michael (MPMW) mainlains on a central computer delegate the fish and Michael (MPMW) mainlains on a central computer delegate. It is not an ottemat to are vice you with an official agency response as 1b the imports of your project on fish and wildlife. This information only documents the localism of tish and wildlife resources on the bell of our wavelydage. It is not a complete inventby and it is important to mote that it in and wildlife resources may occur in a complete control when me to MPM bell of the Michael Control of the mote that the model of the Michael Control of the Michael Contr

Localiers of mapped wildlife and habital features are generally within a querier mile of the facolions displayed on this map. Cocalions of his and wildlife resources are subject to variations coused by disturbance, changes in second and weather, and alber lectors. BUFM does not recom-mend using maps mark than sex months and

to insure appropriate use at this information, users are encouraged to consult with $\#D^*W$ biologists

Priority Hobitals and Species payagen, Hobital paint, Klickital County Co. Wildlife Perilage, Spotled Gets, Morbied Parrelet, Stal/Spotlen Hobital; 124,000 Stroms and Tish presence duta; Mo. Gept. of List and Wildlife Mellands data; US Tish and Wildlife Service, Mellands Waltands Incenting Wellands of Commission of Mellands Commission of Mellands of Commission of Commission of Mellands of Mellan

MAP LEGEND

Priority Habitats/Species:

Priority Habilats and Species (PHS) Polygon Borders

Priority Wildlife Heritage Points

Priority Habital Points 0

Marbled Murrelet Points (Occupancy Sites Only)

Spotted Owl Site Centers (Official Status 1—3)

Spotted Owl Site Centers (Official Status 4)

Priority Fish Presence

National Welkinds inventory

Otner Habitats/Species:

Olner Wildlife Herilage Points

Spotted Owl Management Circles Established Territory

Spotled Owt Management Circles

Insufficient Data To Establish Territory

Other Symbols:

Rivers and Streams of 124,000 Scale Resolution

Township Lines Section Lines



AREA LOCATION

0.5

WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE - HABITATS AND SPECIES REPORT IN THE VICINITY OF T35R04E SECTION 6 Report Date: February 24, 2005

Information About Priority Habitats and Species Polygons

Priority Habitats and Species (PHS) polygons are labeled with a unique number and "+" symbol, roughly in the center of the polygon on the map. This PHS Poly number refers to a list of form numbers and species and habitat codes contained in the PHS Polygon Cross Reference Report (listed below). The form numbers refer to the attached PHS Polygon Report. This report details each species or habitat depicted as a polygon on the map. For a complete description of the codes used in this report please refer to the Fish and Wildlife Map Products document. This document may be viewed on our web site at http://www.wdfw.wa.gov/hab/release.htm.

Priority Habitats and Species Polygon - Summary Habitat and Species List:

This report and the accompanying maps may contain some species or habitats that are not considered priority by the agency. YES under the "PHS" column in the table below indicates that the species is considered a priority and is on the Priority Habitats and Species List and/or the Species of Concern List. NO under the "PHS" column indicates the species/habitat is not considered an agency priority.

PHS	State Status	PHS Code	Common Name	Species Use	Species Use Description
YES	ST	HALE	BALD EAGLE	В	BREEDING OCCURRENCE
YES		RIPAR	RIPARIAN ZONES		
YES		UNOS	URBAN NATURAL OPEN SPACE		
YES		WET	WETLANDS		

Priority Habitats and Species Polygon Cross Reference Report:

Form number 900000 indicates presence of PHS is unknown or the area was not mapped. Form numbers 909998, 909997, or 909996 indicate compilation errors.

PHS Poly#	Form#	PHS Code*Species Use
2	900000	*-
3	902762	WET*-
4	902762	WET*-
5	900000	*-
6	902825	RIPAR*-
7	902762	WET*-
8	902825	RIPAR*-
9	902762	WET* -
10	902778	UNOS*-
11	902762	WET*-
12	902762	WET*-
13	902762	WET*-
14	902762	WET*-
15	902762	WET* ~
16	902762	WET*-
17	902762	WET*-
18	902762	WET* -
19	902762	WET* -
20	902762	WET*-
21	902762	WET*-
22	902762	WET*-
23	902762	WET*-
24	902825	RIPAR*-
25	902762	WET*-
26 27	902762	WET*-
28	902825 902762	RIPAR*-
29 29	902762	WET*-
30	902762	WET*-
31	902762	WET* - WET* -
32	902778	UNOS*-
33	902778	UNOS*-
34	902762	WET*-
35	902762	WET*-
36	902825	RIPAR*-
37	903850	HALE*B-
38	902762	WET'* -
39	902762-903850	WET*-HALE*B-
40	902762	WET*-
41	902778	UNOS*-
42	903850	HALE*B-
43	902762	WET* -
44	902762	WET*-
45	902762	WET*-
46	902762	WET*-
47	902762	WET*-
48	902762	WET*-
49	902762	WET*-
50	903695	HALE*B-
51	902762	WET*-

Information About Wildlife Heritage Point Report

point occurs on the map, and then looking up the information listed below. This report is sorted by the quadpt number and provides details on each species depicted on the map. For a complete description of the codes used in this report, please refer to the Fish and Wildlife Map Products document. This document may be viewed on our web site at http://www.wdfw.wa.gov/hab/release.htm.

Wildlife Heritage Point - Summary Species List:

This report and the accompanying maps may contain some species or habitats that are not considered priority by the agency. YES under the "PHS" column in the table below indicates that the species is considered a priority and is on the Priority Habitats and Species List and/or the Species of Concern List. NO under the "PHS" column indicates the species/habitat is not considered an agency priority.

Species State Species Use Species Use Description Status Code PHS Common Name BREEDING OCCURRENCE YES STHALE BALD EAGLE B

Wildlife Heritage Point Report:

Common Name: BALD EAGLE Quadpt#: 4812253007 Species Code: HALE Species Use: B Scientific Name: HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS Accuracy: C Year: 2001 Class: SA State Status: ST Federal Status: FT Priority: YES
Township - Range - Section: T35N R03E S12 SWOFNW Verified: V WDFW Region: 4 Occurrence#: 1027 Sequence#: General Description: BALD EAGLE NEST IN COTTONWOOD ON CORNER OF FIELD AND WETLAND, LOOKS LIKE A RED-TAILED HAWK NEST.

Codes Used In Wildlife Heritage Point Report

Quadpt# : A sequential number for a point based on a US Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangle.

Species Code: Alphanumeric code which identifies the species. List of codes are available in the documentation.

Species Use : Criteria that identifies how the area is used by the indicated species. List of codes are available in the documentation.

Common Name : Common name of the species.

Year : Year of the observation.

Class: Code that separates animals into general groups.

AA = Artifical animal (e.g., nest platforms not used yet).

EA = Exotic animal.

GA = Game animal.

NA = No animal found after target specific survey completed.

SA = Special animal (e.g., state listed and monitor species).

ST = Split territory.

ZA = Zapped animal. Site no longer supports original occurrence.

Accuracy : Mapping accuracy of the site as determined by the individual doing the mapping.

C = Accurate to within 1/4 mile radius and confirmed by a reliable source. G = Location known only to a general locality.

N = Accurate to within one mile radius.

 ${\tt U}$ = Accurate to within 1/4 mile radius and unconfirmed by a reliable source.

Scientific Name : Scientific name of the species.

State Status : State listing status of species.

SE = State endangered, SC = State candidate.

ST = State threatened. SM = State monitor.

SS = State sensitive.

Federal Status : Federal listing status of species. FE = Federal endangered. FC = Federal candidate. FE = Federal endangered. FT = Federal threatened. FCo = Federal concern.

Priority: Species and habitats that are considered to be priorities for conservation and management by Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW). For a copy of the most current Priority Habitats and Species List contact WDFW PHS Section at (360)902-2543, or it is available on our web site at http://www.wdfw.wa.gov/hab/phspage.htm. YES = Indicates that the species is considered a WDFW priority and is on the Priority Habitat and Species List and/or Species of Concern List.

NO = Indicates that the species is not a WDFW priority.

WDFW Region: This contains the WDFW administrative region number 1 through 6.

Verified: Verification code for an observation.

V = Verified by a reliable source, generally WDFW or other agency biologist.

U = Not verified by a reliable source, or identification of species is uncertain.

1 = Confirmed grizzly bear or wolf observation.

2 = Probable grizzly bear or wolf observation.

ownship - Range - Section : The legal description of the species occurrence.

Occurrence# : An ascension catalog number that combined with sequence number identifies a unique record within a species.

Sequence# : Occurrences with multiple locations of a species.

General Description: Description of location of a species.

7orm#: 903695 PHS Code: HALE Species Use: B Common Name: BALD EAGLE

Season:WSU Definition: 4 Scientific Name: HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS Accuracy: 1

State Status: ST Priority: YES Federal Status: FT Site Name: BUTLER FLAT (MARSH)

General Description: BALD EAGLE BREEDING TERRITORY. NEST IN BLACK COTTONWOOD IN MARSH. AREA IS NRCS WETLAND EASEMENT. ESTABLISHED THROUGH USDA WETLAND RESERVE PROGRAM.

Source: FISHER, GREG NRCS

Source Date: 05 96 Source Code: PROF

Synopsis: ON-SITE VISIT. MAP OF NEST SENT TO JEFF BERNATOWICS, WDFW.

Form#: 903850 PHS Code: HALE Species Use: B Common Name: BALD EAGLE

Definition: 4 Scientific Name: HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS Season: WSU Accuracy: 1

State Status: ST Federal Status: FT Priority: YES Site Name: ALLEN ROAD

General Description: BALD EAGLE TERRITORY.

Source: MILNER, RUTH WDFW

Source Date: 030595 Source Code: PROF Synopsis: AERIAL AND/OR ON-SITE VISIT.

Codes Used In Priority Habitat and Species Polygon Report

Form# : Unique number that links the information in the reports to features on the map.

PHS Code: This contains a code that identifies the fish and wildlife species found in the area or the habitat that occurs there. List of codes are available in the documentation.

Species Use : Criteria that identifies how the area is used by the indicated species. List of codes are available in the documentation. This field is not used if a habitat is described.

Common Name : Common name of the species or habitat.

Season : Season of species use. Use is indicated by the presence of a non-blank character in one or more pos-

tions or sub-strings of the field position.

Position 1: W = Winter use. Position 2: S = Spring use.

Position 3: U = Summer use. Position 4: F = Fall use.

Position 5: S = Severe winter use.

Definition : Identifies the definitions or criteria used to classify the area as a priority. List of codes are available in the documentation.

Accuracy: Mapping accuracy of the line delineation as determined by the mapper.

1 = Accurate within a 1/4 mile. 3 = Location known to within one mile. 2 = Accurate within a 1/2 mile. 4 = Location known to general locality only.

Scientific Name : Scientific name of the species.

State Status : State listing status of species.

SE = State endangered. SC = State candidate.

ST = State threatened. SM = State monitor.

SS = State sensitive.

Federal Status : Federal listing status of species.

FE = Federal endangered. FC = Federal candidate.

FT = Federal threatened. FCo = Federal concern.

Priority: Species and habitats that are considered to be priorities for conservation and management by Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW). For a copy of the most current Priority Habitats and Species List contact WDFW PHS Section at (360)902-2543, or it is available on our web site at http://www.wdfw.wa.gov/hab/phspage.htm. YES = Indicates that the species is considered a WDFW priority and is on the Priority Habitat and Species List and/or Species of Concern List.

NO = Indicates that the species is not a WDFW priority.

Site Name : Name assigned to the area based generally on a local place name.

General Description : Description about the area, including how it is used and why it is important.

Source : Identifies and describes the source responsible for the information described on the form or drawn on the map. Single or multiple sources may be cited.

Source Date : Date of source of information.

Source Code: Code identifying the source of information.

Synopsis: Brief narrative describing content of source of information.

WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE PRIORITY FISH REPORT FROM THE WASHINGTON LAKES AND RIVERS INFORMATION SYSTEM (WLRIS) DATABASE FOR TOWNSHIP T35R04E, SECTION 6 Report Date: February 24, 2005

Information About The Fish Presence Report

The fish information in this report only includes information that Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife WDFW) maintains in a central computer database. This information only documents the location of important fish resources to the best of our knowledge. It is not a complete inventory of the fish species in the state. Fish are identified as priority by WDFW if they meet one of three criterion as listed in the Priority Habitats and Species List. The list is available by contacting WDFW Priority Habitats and Species section at (360)902-2543, or it is available on our web site at http://www.wdfw.wa.gov/hab/phspage.htm. To insure appropriate use of this information users are encouraged to consult with WDFW biologists.

State status information is not available in the WLRIS database for these species. Please see WDFW Species of Concern List for current status. For a copy of this list, contact WDFW Endangered Species Section at (360)902-2515, or it is available on our web site at http://www.wdfw.wa.gov/wlm/diversty/soc/soc.htm.

Priority Fish Presence:

Code	Common Name	Stream Name	Stream LLID	Record Date
CCT	Resident Cutthroat	Friday Creek	1223306485488	04-12-09
CHFA	Fall Chinook	Friday Creek	1223306485488	04-02-09
CHMF	Fall Chum	Friday Creek	1223306485488	04-07-04
COHO	Coho Salmon	Friday Creek	1223306485488	03-11-12
соно	Coho Salmon	Friday Creek	1223306485488	04-02-09
KOK	Kokanee Salmon	Friday Creek	1223306485488	04-12-13
STWI	Winter Steelhead	Friday Creek	1223306485488	04-02-09
STWI	Winter Steelhead	Friday Creek	1223306485488	04-04-23
CCT	Resident Cutthroat	Samish River	1224558485551	04-12-09
CHFA	Fall Chinook	Samish River	1224558485551	04-02-09
CHMF	Fall Chum	Samish River	1224558485551	04-07-04
COHO	Coho Salmon	Samish River	1224558485551	04-02-09
DBT	Dolly Varden/Bull Trout	Samish River	1224558485551	05-01-04
KOK	Kokanee Salmon	Samish River	1224558485551	04-12-13
PINK	Pink Salmon	Samish River	1224558485551	04-02-09
SOCK	Sockeye Salmon	Samish River	1224558485551	03-10-14
SOCK	Sockeve Salmon	Samish River	1224558485551	04-02-09
STWI	Winter Steelhead	Samish River	1224558485551	04-02-09
STWI	Winter Steelhead	Samish River	1224558485551	04-04-23
CCT	Resident Cutthroat	Stream name(s) not in database	1223151485514	04-12-09
CCT	Resident Cutthroat	Stream name(s) not in database	1223395485493	04-12-09
CCT	Resident Cutthroat	Stream name(s) not in database	1223400485453	04-12-09
CHFA	Fall Chinook	Stream name(s) not in database	1223395485493	04-02-09
CHFA	Fall Chinook	Stream name(s) not in database	1223400485453	04-02-09
CHMF	Fall Chum	Stream name(s) not in database	1223395485493	04-07-04
CHMF	Fall Chum	Stream name(s) not in database	1223400485453	04-07-04
COHO	Coho Salmon	Stream name(s) not in database	1223151485514	03-11-12
соно	Coho Salmon	Stream name(s) not in database	1223151485514	04-02-09
COHO	Coho Salmon	Stream name(s) not in database	1223170485270	03-11-12
соно	Coho Salmon	Stream name(s) not in database	1223170485270	04-02-09
СОНО	Coho Salmon	Stream name(s) not in database	1223395485493	03-11-12
СОНО	Coho Salmon	Stream name(s) not in database	1223395485493	04-02-09
COHO	Coho Salmon	Stream name(s) not in database	1223400485453	03-11-12
СОНО	Coho Salmon	Stream name(s) not in database	1223400485453	04-02-09
соно	Coho Salmon	Stream name(s) not in database	1223421485446	04-02-09
COHO	Coho Salmon	Stream name(s) not in database	1223460485293	03-11-12
COHO	Coho Salmon	Stream name(s) not in database	1223460485293	04-02-09
COHO	Coho Salmon	Wildes Creek	1223355485774	03-11-12
COHO	Coho Salmon	Wildes Creek	1223355485774	04-02-09

Codes Used In The Fish Presence Report

Code : WDFW alphanumeric code that identifies the fish species.

Common Name : Common name of the fish species.

Stream Name : Stream name based on the US Geological Survey, Geographic Names Information System database.

Stream LLID: Unique stream identifier (ID) generated from the node latitude and longitude located at a stream's mouth. This ID is to be construed only as an ID, and not necessarily as a reference to a stream's location.

Record Date : Date the information was entered into the database.



Washington Department Of Fish and Wildlife

HABITATS AND SPECIES MAP

IN THE VICINITY OF T35R04E SECTION 6

| Wap Scale = 1 : 24,000 | Coordinate_System = State Plane South Zone 5626 (NAD27) Production Date - February 24, 2005 Map Designed by WDPW information Services GIS

PLEASE NOTE
This map and the accompanying reports are not for general distribution. Washington Size Law (RCW 42.17.310) exempts Sensitive Fish and Wildlife information from public inspection and cappying.

This map may contain some species and horitals that one not considered princity. Accompanying this map not reports that provide information on displayed wildlife points one poligens. These reports continuous information for displayed spotted owls and marbled murrelet accurrences

Some legend classes and symbols may not be present within the mapped area

Discipling the degree closure and symbols may not be present within the magnet are this map and the accompanying respects and y activate intermation that the Mathington Department of fish and wild life (MDFM) maintains in a central annualer dalabase. It is not no ottempt to provide you with an aftigual agency temporary and allowed the largets of layer project on lish and wildtile fails information saily documents the location of fish and wildtile respected to lish and out standards. It is not a compelled mentally and its important to make that I ish and witchile resources may occur in chemotomy and its important to make that I ish and witchile resources may occur in chemotomy and the main and the main that I ish and witchile resources may occur in chemotomy and the main and with the magnet of the main and within a compelled the main and within a compelled the main and within a compelled the mentally and the main and the main and the main and the main and main and the main and within a compelled the mentally and the main and the m

Locations of mapped wildlife and bobilot features are generally within a country make of the facations of fish and wildlife essures are subject to veriation coused by disturbance, deeds in assause and weather, and other lactors. MOTM does not recommend using maps more than sim mental acid.

In insure appropriate use of this information, users are encouraged to consult with MDFW biologists.

Consult with Number of Section Days (Ass.)

Priority Nabitals and Section polygon. Nabital point, Mitchinal County Dox, Middlie Heriloge, Spoilse Obers, Nabital Section Houseuts 1:24,000 streams and Fish presence dalo: No. Dept. of Fish and Wildlife Service. National Methods Investory Section Good of Section and Wildlife Service. National Methods Investory Section Colony delo: US National Oceanic and Almasaberic Administration. Act Debt. Out Stond, Calgrass, Juri Algoe and Comenhip/Section data No. Calumbar River Inference of Communication of Communication Communication of Communication Communicat

MAP LEGEND

Priority Habitats/Species: Priority Habitals and Species

(PHS) Polygon Borders Priority Wildlife Herilage Painls

0 Priority Habital Paints

Martiled Murrelel Points (Occupancy Siles Only)

Spatted Owl Site Centers (Official Status 1–3)

Spotted Owl Site Centers (Official Status 4) Priority Fish Presence

National Wetlands Inventory

Other Habitats/Species:

Other Wildlife Herilage Points

Spoited Owl Management Circles Established Territory

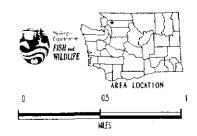
Spotted Owl Management Circles Insufficient Data To Establish Territory

Other Symbols:

Rivers and Streams at 1:24,000 Scale Resolution

Township Lines

. - - . - -Section Lines



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WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

16018 Mill Creek Blvd

Mill Creek, Washington 98012

ANNEX FAX (425) 379-2323

Jan 27 2007

Doreen Maloney Acting General Manager Upper Skagit Indian Tribe 25944 Community Plaza Way Sedro-Woolley, Wa 98284

Dear Ms. Maloney:

I received your letter by fax regarding the proposed annex of parcels P50414, P50416, P38537, and P38539, and conversion to developed use. You additionally provided a copy of the Priority Habitats and Species Report that you received from WDFW in Feb 2005. You requested that I review the project proposal for any new bald eagle sites, and also requested a concurrence with the determination that there will be "no effect" (or "not likely to adversely effect") of the project on bald eagles.

WDFW conducted bald eagle surveys in April 2005, and I continually receive additional information from the public. There has been no change in the number or location of eagle nests in the vicinity of the proposed project. The nearest known eagle nest is approximately 2 miles from the project site.

Therefore, I concur that this project will have no effect on bald eagles.

If you have any questions, please call me at (425) 279-2301, or email me at eagle 4@dfw.wa.gov.

Sincerely

Julie Stofel

Threatened and Endangered Species Biologist

JAN 8 0 2006



Economic Development Association of Skagit County 204 West Montgomery Mount Vernon, Washington 98273 360-336-6114 tel. 360-336-6116 fax.

POPULATION

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Skagit	98,700	100,600	102,300	104,100	105,100	106,700	108,800	110,900	113,100	115,300	117,500
Unincorporated	46,750	47,685	48,475	44,815	45,205	45,830	46,455	47,250	47,886	48,640	49,720
Incorporated	51,950	52,915	53,825	59,285	59,895	60,870	62,345	63,650	65,214	66,660	67,780
Anacortes	13,900	14,370	14,710	14,840	14,910	15,110	15,470	15,700	16,170	16,400	16,640
Burlington	5,525	5,635	5,705	6,995	7,190	7,315	7,425	7,550	8,120	8,400	8,460
Concrete	785	780	780	790	790	780	785	815	840	845	845
Hamilton	300	300	300	325	340	340	340	330	330	330	325
La Conner	775	800	870	765	775	760	785	795	839	900	885
Lyman	320	320	310	410	415	425	440	450	450	450	445
Mount Vernon	22,540	22,700	23,020	26,460	26,760	27,060	27,720	28,210	28,710	29,390	30,150
Sedro-Woolley	7,805	8,010	8,130	8,700	8,805	9,080	9,380	9,800	9,755	9,945	10,030

Source: the Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

Weather

Skagit County Average Temperature and Precipitation

Month	Average Temperature (f) 40 Yr. Norm	Average Precipitation 40 Yr Norm
January	39.4	4.21
February	42.4	2.99
March	44.9	2.75
April	48.4	2.52
May	53.7	2.19
June	58.4	1.81
July	61.5	1.25
August	62.2	1.46
September	57.6	2.01
October	50.7	2.96
November	44.3	4.28
December	39.9	4.22

Annual Rain

32.65

Source: The Washington State University Cooperative Extension - "Skagit Crop Topics" Newsletter

Employment

Current Unemployment: October 2009 (preliminary)

Area Labor Force Employment Unemployment Unemployment Rate

 Skagit County
 59,500
 54,030
 5,470
 9.2

 Washington State
 3,550,450
 3,239,470
 310,980
 8.8

Source: The Washington State Employment Security Department, Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch

Percent

Percent

Annual Average Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment 2004, 2009, and 2014 projections

±				Change	Change
	2004	2009	2014	2004-2009	2009-2014
Total Nonfarm Employment	43,200	48,900	52,200	2.5%	1.3%
Construction	3,200	4,400	4,700	6.6%	1.3%
Manufacturing	5,000	5,300	5,300	1.2%	0.0%
Wholesale Trade	900	1,100	1,100	4.1%	0.0%
Retail Trade	7,000	8,200	8,700	3.2%	1.2%
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	1,300	1,400	1,600	1.5%	2.7%
Information	400	500	600	4.6%	3.7%
Financial Activities	1,800	2,100	2,200	3.1%	0.9%
Professional & Business Services	2,200	2,600	2,900	3.4%	2.2%
Education & Health Services	4,600	5,200	5,800	2.5%	2.2%
Leisure & Hospitality	4,600	5,000	5,300	1.7%	1.2%
Other Services	1,700	1,900	2,000	2.2%	1.0%
Government	10,200	11,100	11,900	1.7%	1.4%

Source: the Washington State Employment Security Department, Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch

Income

2008 Estimated Average Household Income: \$65,039
2008 Estimated Median Household Income: \$50,777
2008 Estimated Per Capita Income: \$24,651

Source: Claritas Inc., May 2008

Housing

Single Family Residences & Condos Sold - 2007

Area	Houses & Condos Sold	Average Price	Days on Market
Anacortes	358	\$453,407	109
Burlington	267	\$317,859	86
Concrete & East	102	\$176,010	88
La Conner	81	\$358,711	84
Lyman/Hamilton	9	\$224,128	104
Mount Vernon	749	\$301,918	71
Sedro-Woolley	315	\$248,481	95

Print this Page

This document was printed from The Economic Development Association of Skagit County's website, www.skagit.org, on Thursday, January 7, 2010.



UPPER SKAGIT INDIAN TRIBE

25944 Community Plaza Way • Sedro-Woolley, WA 98284 Phone (360) 854-7000 • Fax (360) 854-7004

August 2, 2010

Re: Cultural Matters with respect to the Fee to Trust Application for Land Adjacent to and Contiguous with the Bow Hill Reservation Parcel

To Whom It May Concern:

I write as Chairman of the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe with respect to the above described matter. I have reviewed the files and archives of the Tribe as it relates to the proposed land transfer from fee to trust of lands which are owned by the Tribe and adjacent to and contiguous with the Bow Hill Reservation Parcel. The Tribe, based on the review of cultural resources records, reports, and information compiled regarding the Bow Hill area on file at the Tribal Offices, has concluded that no sacred or religious sites will be affected by the proposed project.

Sincerely yours,

ennifer Washington, Chairman

· . · . .

Date: 12/30/2009 Time: 11:12:30

Upper Skagit Tribal Housing Department

Page: 1

Demographic Statistics Report Rentals - Project Summary

General Assistance \$4,068 0.8 1 2 Indian Trust/Per Capita \$62,432 13.0 19 32 Other Nonwage Sources \$4,636 1.0 1 2 St \$109,902 23.0 17 28 Social Security \$53,653 11.2 8 13 TANF (formerly AFDC) \$24,420 5.1 4 7 Unemployment Benefits \$11,700 2.4 1 2	Unit Locations	HoH Count	Percent	Fam Count	Percent
Elderly Heads of Rousehold (age 55 or older)	Sedro Woolley		100	59	100
Elderly Heads of Rousehold (age 55 or older)	amily Composition	Count	Percent	Avg Age	
Non-Elderly Heads of Household (age 54 or less)					
Near-Elderly Reads of Household (age 54 or less) 12 52 41	Eiderly Heads of Household (age 55 or older)	11	48	63	
Pemale Reads of Rousehold (age 54 or less) 12 52 41	Non-Elderly Heads of Household (age 54 or less)	12	52	41	
Pemale Reads of Rousehold 14	Near-Elderly Heads of Household (ages 55 to 5	4) 0	0	0	
Biderly	Other Heads of Household (age 54 or less)	12	52	41	
Non-Elderly	Female Heads of Household	14	61	53	
Non-Elderly	Elderly	8	57	62	
Near-Elderly	<u>-</u>	6	43	40	
Other 6 43 40 Male Heads of Household Blderly 9 39 49 Blderly 3 33 65 Non-Elderly 0 0 0 Other 6 67 42 Disabled/Handicapped Heads of Household 11 48 53 Male 5 45 51 Female 6 55 53 Non-Minority Heads of Household 1 4 Minority Heads of Household 1 4 Minority Heads of Household 1 4 Minority Heads of Household 2 96 Non-Minority Heads of Household 1 4 Minority Heads of Household 1 4 Minority Heads of Household 2 96 Non-Status 1 4 Minority Heads of Household 1 4 Minority Heads of Household 1 4 Minority Heads of Household 1 8 Minority Heads of Household			0	0	
Elderly	·	•			
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Near-Elderly					
Disabled/Handicapped Heads of Household		•	•		
Disabled/Handicapped Heads of Household	-	<u>-</u>			
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Non-Minority Heads of Household	Disabled/Handicapped Heads of Household	11	48	53	
Non-Minority Heads of Household	Male	5	4.5	51	
Minority Heads of Household American Indian/Alaska Native 22 96 # of Family Members younger than 18 years 19 8 # of Families with children 9 39 Tribal Members Composition Non-Native 5 8 Cheam 1 2 Lummi 1 2 Muckleshoot 5 8 N/A 6 10 Nooksack 1 2 Ojibwe- Leech Lake B 1 2 Swinomish 2 3 Opper Skagit 37 63 Income Source Annual Amount Percent General Assistance \$4,066 0.8 1 Indian Trust/Per Capita \$67,432 13.0 19 32 Other Nonwage Sources \$4,636 1.0 1 2 St \$109,902 23.0 17 28 Social Security \$53,653 11.2 8 13 TANF (formerly AFDC) \$24,420 5.1 4 7 Unemployment Benefits \$11,700	Female	6	55	53	
Minority Heads of Household American Indian/Alaska Native 22 96 # of Family Members younger than 18 years 19 8 # of Families with children 9 39 Tribal Members Composition Non-Native 5 8 Cheam 1 2 Lummi 1 2 Muckleshoot 5 8 N/A 6 10 Nooksack 1 2 Ojibwe- Leech Lake B 1 2 Swinomish 2 3 Opper Skagit 37 63 Income Source Annual Amount Percent General Assistance \$4,066 0.8 1 Indian Trust/Per Capita \$67,432 13.0 19 32 Other Nonwage Sources \$4,636 1.0 1 2 St \$109,902 23.0 17 28 Social Security \$53,653 11.2 8 13 TANF (formerly AFDC) \$24,420 5.1 4 7 Unemployment Benefits \$11,700	Non-Minority Heads of Household	1	4		
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# of Families with children 9 39 Tribal Members Composition Non-Native 5 8 Cheam 1 2 Lummi 1 2	-	22	96		
# of Families with children 9 39 Tribal Members Composition Non-Native 5 8 Cheam 1 2 Lummi 1 2	# of Family Members younger than 18 years	19		8	
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Cheam 1 2 Lummi 1 2 Muckleshoot 5 8 N/A 6 10 Nooksack 1 2 Ojibwe- Leech Lake B 1 2 Swinomish 2 3 Upper Skagit 37 63 Income Source Annual Amount Percent Count Percent General Assistance \$4,068 0.8 1 2 Indian Trust/Per Capita \$62,432 13.0 19 32 2ther Nonwage Sources \$4,636 1.0 1 2 St \$109,902 23.0 17 28 Sccial Security \$53,653 11.2 8 13 TANF (formerly AFDC) \$24,420 5.1 4 7 Unemployment Benefits \$11,700 2.4 1 2	*	5	8		
Lummi 1 2 Muckleshoot 5 8 N/A 6 10 Nooksack 1 2 Ojibwe- Leech Lake B 1 2 Swinomish 2 3 Upper Skagit 37 63 Income Source Annual Amount Percent General Assistance \$4,068 0.8 1 Indian Trust/Per Capita \$62,432 13.0 19 32 Other Nonwage Sources \$4,636 1.0 1 2 St \$109,902 23.0 17 28 Sccial Security \$53,653 11.2 8 13 TANF (formerly AFDC) \$24,420 5.1 4 7 Unemployment Benefits \$11,700 2.4 1 2					
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Nooksack 1 2 Ojibwe- Leech Lake B 1 2 Swinomish 2 3 Opper Skagit 37 63 Income Source Annual Amount Percent Count Percent General Assistance \$4,068 0.8 1 2 Indian Trust/Per Capita \$62,432 13.0 19 32 Other Nonwage Sources \$4,636 1.0 1 2 St \$109,902 23.0 17 28 Sccial Security \$53,653 11.2 8 13 TANF (formerly AFDC) \$24,420 5.1 4 7 Unemployment Benefits \$11,700 2.4 1 2					
Ojibwe- Leech Lake B 1 2 Swinomish 2 3 Upper Skagit 37 63 Income Source Annual Amount Percent General Assistance \$4,068 0.8 1 Indian Trust/Per Capita \$62,432 13.0 19 32 Other Nonwage Sources \$4,636 1.0 1 2 St \$109,902 23.0 17 28 Social Security \$53,653 11.2 8 13 TANF (formerly AFDC) \$24,420 5.1 4 7 Unemployment Benefits \$11,700 2.4 1 2		-			
Swinomish 2 3 Upper Skagit 37 63 Income Source Annual Amount Percent Count Percent General Assistance \$4,068 0.8 1 2 Indian Trust/Per Capita \$62,432 13.0 19 32 Other Nonwage Sources \$4,636 1.0 1 2 St \$109,902 23.0 17 28 Social Security \$53,653 11.2 8 13 TANE (formerly AFDC) \$24,420 5.1 4 7 Unemployment Benefits \$11,700 2.4 1 2					
Upper Skagit 37 63 Income Source Annual Amount Percent Count Percent General Assistance \$4,068 0.8 1 2 Indian Trust/Per Capita \$62,432 13.0 19 32 2ther Nonwage Sources \$4,636 1.0 1 2 \$1 \$109,902 23.0 17 28 Social Security \$53,653 11.2 8 13 TANF (formerly AFDC) \$24,420 5.1 4 7 Unemployment Benefits \$11,700 2.4 1 2		_			
General Assistance \$4,068 0.8 1 2 Indian Trust/Per Capita \$62,432 13.0 19 32 Other Nonwage Sources \$4,636 1.0 1 2 St \$109,902 23.0 17 28 Social Security \$53,653 11.2 8 13 TANF (formerly AFDC) \$24,420 5.1 4 7 Unemployment Benefits \$11,700 2.4 1 2					
General Assistance \$4,068 0.8 1 2 Indian Trust/Per Capita \$62,432 13.0 19 32 Other Nonwage Sources \$4,636 1.0 1 2 St \$109,902 23.0 17 28 Social Security \$53,653 11.2 8 13 TANF (formerly AFDC) \$24,420 5.1 4 7 Unemployment Benefits \$11,700 2.4 1 2	Income Source A	nnual Amount	Percent	Count	Percent
Indian Trust/Per Capita \$62,432 13.0 19 32 Other Nonwage Sources \$4,636 1.0 1 2 St \$109,902 23.0 17 28 Social Security \$53,653 11.2 8 13 TANF (formerly AFDC) \$24,420 5.1 4 7 Unemployment Benefits \$11,700 2.4 1 2				1	2
Other Nonwage Sources \$4,636 1.0 1 2 St \$109,902 23.0 17 28 Social Security \$53,653 11.2 8 13 TANF (formerly AFDC) \$24,420 5.1 4 7 Unemployment Benefits \$11,700 2.4 1 2	Indian Trust/Per Capita		13.0	19	32
St \$109,902 23.0 17 28 "Social Security \$53,653 11.2 8 13 TANF (formerly AFDC) \$24,420 5.1 4 7 Unemployment Benefits \$11,700 2.4 1 2				1	2
Social Security \$53,653 11.2 8 13 TANF (formerly AFDC) \$24,420 5.1 4 7 Unemployment Benefits \$11,700 2.4 1 2			23.0	17	28
TANF (formerly AFDC) \$24,420 5.1 4 7 Unemployment Benefits \$11,700 2.4 1 2				8	13
Unemployment Benefits \$11,700 2.4 1 2	•			4	7
1 1				1	2
				9	15

Time: 11:12:30 Demographic	al Housing Department Statistics Report Project Summary			Page: 2
Total All Income Sources	\$478,707	100	60	100
verage Income	\$20,813			
Average Tenant Rent (per month)	\$89			
Average TTP (rent + utilities per month)	\$293			
Length of Time On Program	Count	Percent		
Less than 1 years	4	17		
Less than 2 years	3	13		
Less than 3 years	1	4		
Less than 4 years	3	13		
Less than 5 years	. 2	9		
More than 5 years	10	43		
Broad Range of Income	Count	Percent		
\$0 - \$5,000	0	0		
\$5,000 - \$10,000	2	9		
\$10,000 - \$15,000	13	57		
\$15,000 - \$20,000	1	4		
\$20,000 - \$25,000	1	4		
· He than \$25,000	б	26		
Income Levels	Count	Percent		
Extremely Low-All	13	57		
Very Low-All	5	22		
Low-All	4	17		
ther-Ail	1	4		
Extremely Low-Elderly	1			

Low-Elderly

Other-Elderly

0

0

Date: 12/30/2009 Time: 11:12:11

Unemployment Benefits

Total All Income Sources

Other Wage

Upper Skagit Tribal Housing Department

Page: 1

1

27

78

1.4

100

78.7

\$14,066

\$801,438

\$1,018,710

1

35

100

Demographic Statistics Report

Mutual Help - Project Summary Unit Locations HoH Count Percent Fam Count Percent Sedro Woolley 24 100 79 100 amily Composition Count Percent Avg Age Average Family Size 3 Elderly Heads of Household (age 55 or older) 25 64 6 Non-Elderly Heads of Household (age 54 or less) 18 75 38 Near-Elderly Heads of Household (ages 55 to 54) 0 0 0 Other Heads of Household (age 54 or less) 75 38 18 Female Heads of Household 42 39 10 Elderly 2 20 60 Non-Elderly 34 8 80 Near-Elderly 0 0 0 Other 8 80 34 Male Heads of Household 14 58 48 Elderly 29 66 4 Non-Elderly 10 71 41 Near-Elderly 0 0 0 Other 71 41 10 Disabled/Handicapped Heads of Household 2 8 0 Male 2 100 60 Female O 0 0 Non-Minority Heads of Household 1 4 Minority Heads of Household 23 96 American Indian/Alaska Native 96 23 # of Family Members younger than 18 years 9 29 # of Families with children 14 5.8 Tribal Members Composition Colville 2 3 Lummi 5 4 N/A 9 No Enrollment Info 5 4 Sauk Suiattle İ Swinomish 1 î Tulalip 1 1 Upper Skagit 59 75 Income Source Percent Count Percent Annual Amount Child Support 0.6 2 3 \$5,827 7.9 29 37 Indian Trust/Per Capita \$80,098 2 3 Other Nonwage Sources \$10,685 1.0 SI \$56,352 5.5 8 10 2 locial Security \$16,416 1.6 3 7 9 TANE (formerly AFDC) \$33,828 3.3

Upper Skagit Tribal Housing Department Page: 2 Date: 12/30/2009 Time: 11:12:11

Demographic Statistics Report Mutual Help - Project Summary

Average Income	\$42,446
verage Tenant Rent (per mont	h) \$212
Average TTP (rent + utilities	per month) \$526

Less than 1 years 4 1 Less than 2 years 2 8 Less than 3 years 0 0 Less than 4 years 3 1 Less than 5 years 1 4 More than 5 years 14 58 Broad Range of Income Count Percent \$0 - \$5,000 2 8 \$5,000 - \$10,000 0 0 \$10,000 - \$15,000 2 8 \$20,000 - \$20,000 3 1 \$20,000 - \$25,000 2 8 More than \$25,000 15 6 Income Levels Count Percent Extremely Low-All 3 1 Very Low-All 6 29 Low-All 6 29	Average TTP (rent + utilities per month)	\$526	
Less than 2 years 2 8 Less than 3 years 0 0 Less than 4 years 3 1 Less than 5 years 1 4 More than 5 years 14 58 Broad Range of Income Count Percent \$0 - \$5,000 2 8 \$5,000 - \$10,000 0 0 \$10,000 - \$15,000 2 8 \$15,000 - \$20,000 3 1 \$20,000 - \$25,000 2 8 More than \$25,000 15 6 Income Levels Count Percent Extremely Low-All 3 1 Very Low-All 6 2 Other-All 9 3 xtremely Low-Elderly 0 0 Very Low-Elderly 1 1 Low-Elderly 1 1	Length of Time On Program	Count_	Percent
Less than 3 years 0 0 Less than 4 years 3 1 More than 5 years 1 4 More than 5 years 14 58 Broad Range of Income Count Percent \$0 - \$5,000 2 8 \$5,000 - \$10,000 0 0 \$10,000 - \$15,000 2 8 \$15,000 - \$20,000 3 1 \$20,000 - \$25,000 2 8 More than \$25,000 15 6 Income Levels Count Percent Extremely Low-All 3 1 Very Low-All 6 2 tow-All 9 3 vtremely Low-Elderly 0 0 Very Low-Elderly 1 1 Low-Elderly 1 1	Less than 1 years	4	17
Less than 4 years 3 1 More than 5 years 1 4 More than 5 years 14 58 Broad Range of Income Count Percent \$0 - \$5,000 2 8 \$5,000 - \$10,000 0 6 \$10,000 - \$15,000 2 8 \$15,000 - \$20,000 3 1 \$20,000 - \$25,000 2 8 More than \$25,000 15 6 Income Levels Count Percent Extremely Low-All 6 25 Low-All 6 25 ctremely Low-Elderly 0 3 very Low-Elderly 1 4 Low-Elderly 1 4	Less than 2 years	2	8
Less than 5 years 1 4 More than 5 years 14 58 Broad Range of Income Count Percent \$0 - \$5,000 2 8 \$5,000 - \$10,000 0 0 \$10,000 - \$15,000 2 8 \$15,000 - \$20,000 3 1 \$20,000 - \$25,000 2 8 More than \$25,000 15 6 Income Levels Count Percent Extremely Low-All 3 1 Very Low-All 6 2 Low-All 6 2 Other-All 9 3 *tremely Low-Elderly 0 9 Very Low-Elderly 1 1 Low-Elderly 1 1	Less than 3 years	0	0
More than 5 years 14 58 Broad Range of Income Count Percent \$0 - \$5,000 2 8 \$5,000 - \$10,000 0 0 \$10,000 - \$15,000 2 8 \$15,000 - \$20,000 3 1 \$20,000 - \$25,000 2 8 More than \$25,000 15 6 Income Levels Count Percent Extremely Low-All 3 1 Very Low-All 6 2 Low-All 9 3 *tremely Low-Elderly 0 3 Very Low-Elderly 1 4 Low-Elderly 1 4	Less than 4 years	3	13
Broad Range of Income Count Percent \$0 - \$5,000 2 8 \$5,000 - \$10,000 0 6 \$10,000 - \$15,000 2 8 \$15,000 - \$20,000 3 1 \$20,000 - \$25,000 2 8 More than \$25,000 15 6 Income Levels Count Percent Extremely Low-All 3 1 Very Low-All 6 2 Other-All 9 3 *tremely Low-Elderly 0 0 Very Low-Elderly 1 1 Low-Elderly 1 1	Less than 5 years	1	4
\$0 - \$5,000	More than 5 years	14	58
\$5,000 - \$10,000	Broad Range of Income	Count	Percent
\$10,000 - \$15,000 2 8 \$15,000 - \$20,000 3 13 \$20,000 - \$25,000 2 8 More than \$25,000 15 65 Income Levels Count Percent 2 8 Extremely Low-All 3 13 Very Low-All 6 25 Low-All 6 25 Other-All 9 36 **tremely Low-Elderly 0 9 Very Low-Elderly 1 1	\$0 - \$5,000	2	8
\$15,000 - \$20,000 3 13 \$20,000 - \$25,000 2 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	\$5,000 - \$10,000	0	0
\$20,000 - \$25,000 2 8 More than \$25,000 15 6 Income Levels Count Percent Extremely Low-All 3 1 Very Low-All 6 2 Low-All 6 2 Other-All 9 38 xtremely Low-Elderly 0 Very Low-Elderly 1 Low-Elderly 1	\$10,000 - \$15,000	2	8
More than \$25,000 15 65 Income Levels Count Percent Extremely Low-All 3 15 Very Low-All 6 25 Low-All 6 25 Other-All 9 38 xtremely Low-Elderly 0 1 Very Low-Elderly 1 1 Low-Elderly 1 1	\$15,000 - \$20,000	3	13
Income Levels Count Percent Extremely Low-All 3 13 Very Low-All 6 23 Low-All 6 23 Other-All 9 38 xtremely Low-Elderly 0 4 Very Low-Elderly 1 1 Low-Elderly 1 1	\$20,000 - \$25,000	2	8
Extremely Low-All 3 13 Very Low-All 6 25 Low-All 6 25 Other-All 9 36 xtremely Low-Elderly 0 Very Low-Elderly 1 Low-Elderly 1	More than \$25,000	15	63
Very Low-All 6 25 Low-All 6 25 Other-All 9 35 xtremely Low-Elderly 0 Very Low-Elderly 1 Low-Elderly 1	Income Levels	Count	Percent
Low-All 6 25 Other-All 9 38 Atremely Low-Elderly 0 Very Low-Elderly 1 Low-Elderly 1	Extremely Low-All	3	13
Other-All 9 38 Attremely Low-Elderly 0 Very Low-Elderly 1 Low-Elderly 1	Very Low-All	6	25
<pre>%tremely Low-Elderly %ery Low-Elderly Low-Elderly 1</pre>	Low-All	6	25
Very Low-Elderly 1 Low-Elderly 1	Other-All	9	38
Low-Elderly 1	xtremely Low-Elderly	0	
•	Very Low-Elderly	1	
Other-Elderly 2	Low-Elderly	1	
	Other-Elderly	2	

Date: 01/15/2010 Time: 10:25:01

Upper Skagit Tribal Housing Department **Demographic Statistics Report** Section 8 - Project Summary

Page: 1

Bellingham 7 12 14 9 Bow 1 2 5 3 Burlington 7 12 19 12 Clear Lake 1 2 4 2 Concrete 1 2 1 1 Everett 1 2 3 4 2 Ferndale 2 3 4 2 Lynden 1 2 3 4 2 Maple Falls 1 2 3 2 Marysville 1 2 3 2 Mount Vernon 16 28 52 32 Sedro Woolley 17 29 44 27	Unit Locations	HoH Count		Fam Count	Percent
Bow 1	Anacortes	2	3	7	4
Burlington	3ellingham	7	12	14	9
Clear Lake	Bow	1	2	5	3
Concrete 1	Burlington	7	12	19	12
Everett 1	Clear Lake	1	2	4	2
Fernidable	Concrete	1	2	1	1
Lynden	Everett	1	2	3	2
Maple Falls 1 2 3 2 Marysville 1 2 3 2 Mount Vernon 16 28 52 32 Sedro Woolley 17 29 44 27 Total All Locations 58 100 161 100 Family Composition Count Percent Avg Age Elderly Heads of Household (age 55 or older) 5 9 70 Mear-Elderly Heads of Household (age 54 or less) 53 91 34 Mear-Elderly Heads of Household (age 54 or less) 53 91 34 Female Heads of Household (age 54 or less) 53 91 34 Female Heads of Household (age 54 or less) 53 91 34 Female Heads of Household (age 54 or less) 47 81 37 Elderly 4 9 69 9 Non-Elderly 4 9 69 9 Non-Elderly 1 9 75 9 Male Head	Ferndale	2	3	4	2
Marysville	Lynden	1	2	2	1
Martysville	Maple Falls	1	2	3	2
Mount Vernom 16 28 52 32 Sedro Woolley 17 29 44 27 Total All Locations 58 100 161 100 Family Composition Count Percent Avg Age Elderly Heads of Household (age 55 or older) 5 9 70 **Or-Filderly Heads of Household (age 54 or less) 53 91 34 **Near-Filderly Heads of Household (age 54 or less) 53 91 34 **Near-Filderly Heads of Household (age 54 or less) 53 91 34 **Elderly 4 9 69 **Nor-Filderly 4 9 69 **Nor-Elderly 4 9 69 **Nor-Filderly 0 0 0 **Other 1 19 39 **Elderly 1 9 75 **Nor-Filderly 0 0 0 **Other 1 9 75 **Nor-Filderly 0 0	·	1	2	3	2
Total All Locations	-	16	28	52	32
Total All Locations	Sedro Woolley	17	29	44	27
Pamily Composition Percent Avg Age				161	100
Elderly Heads of Household (age 55 or older) 5 9 70		•			
Elderly Heads of Household (age 55 or older) 5 9 70			Percent	Avg Age	
One-Elderly Heads of Household (age 54 or less) 53 91 34 Near-Elderly Heads of Household (age 55 to 54) 0 0 0 Other Heads of Household (age 54 or less) 53 91 34 Pemale Heads of Household (age 54 or less) 53 91 34 Pemale Heads of Household 47 81 37 Elderly 4 9 69 Non-Elderly 43 91 34 Near-Elderly 0 0 0 0 Other 43 91 34 Male Heads of Household 11 19 39 Elderly 1 9 75 Non-Elderly 10 91 36 Near-Elderly 0 0 0 Other 10 91 36 Disabled/Handicapped Heads of Household 9 16 54 Male Heads of Household 1 2 Minority Heads of Household 57 98 Female 57 98 Minority Heads of Household 57 98 If Family Members younger than 18 years 84 9 If Family Members younger than 18 years 84 72 If Family Members Composition 25 16 Alaska 2 1 Ilackfeet 3 2 Diackfeet 3 2 Diackfeet 3 2 Diackfeet 3 2 Huckleshoot 1 1	Average Family Size	3			
One-Elderly Heads of Household (age 54 or less) 53 91 34 Near-Elderly Heads of Household (age 55 to 54) 0 0 0 Other Heads of Household (age 54 or less) 53 91 34 Pemale Heads of Household (age 54 or less) 53 91 34 Pemale Heads of Household 47 81 37 Elderly 4 9 69 Non-Elderly 43 91 34 Near-Elderly 0 0 0 0 Other 43 91 34 Male Heads of Household 11 19 39 Elderly 1 9 75 Non-Elderly 10 91 36 Near-Elderly 0 0 0 Other 10 91 36 Disabled/Handicapped Heads of Household 9 16 54 Male Heads of Household 1 2 Minority Heads of Household 57 98 Female 57 98 Minority Heads of Household 57 98 If Family Members younger than 18 years 84 9 If Family Members younger than 18 years 84 72 If Family Members Composition 25 16 Alaska 2 1 Ilackfeet 3 2 Diackfeet 3 2 Diackfeet 3 2 Diackfeet 3 2 Huckleshoot 1 1	Elderly Heads of Household (age 55 or older)	5	9	70	
Near-Elderly Heads of Household (ages 55 to 54) 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0					
Other Heads of Household (age 54 or less) Female Heads of Household Flderly Non-Elderly Non-Elderly Other Male Heads of Household Elderly Other Male Heads of Household Elderly Non-Elderly Other Male Heads of Household Elderly Non-Elderly Other In 19 39 Elderly Non-Elderly Other In 9 75 Non-Elderly Other In 9 75 Non-Elderly Other In 9 136 Disabled/Handicapped Heads of Household Male Male Amale Female American Indian/Alaska Native For Family Members younger than 18 years For Families with children Non-Native Alaska In 18 19 39 For Families with children Non-Native Alaska In 18 19 39 Elderly Other Alaska In 18 2 30 Elderly Other In 2 40 Elderly Other In 9 75 For Non-Minority Heads of Household In 2 57 For Non-Minority Heads of Household American Indian/Alaska Native For Families with children For Families with children Non-Native Alaska In 18 2 11 Blackfeet In 3 2 2 Eld River Lummi Jackfeet	•	-			
Pemale Heads of Household		_	_	-	
Elderly					
Non-Elderly	Female Heads of Household	47	81		
Near-Elderly	Elderly	4	9	69	
Other 43 91 34 Male Heads of Household 11 19 39 Elderly 1 9 75 Non-Elderly 0 0 0 Other 10 91 36 Disabled/Handicapped Heads of Household 9 16 54 Male 3 33 53 Female 6 67 54 Non-Minority Heads of Household 1 2 American Indian/Alaska Native 57 98 # of Family Members younger than 18 years 84 9 # of Families with children 42 72 Tribal Members Composition Non-Native 25 16 Alaska 2 1 31ackfeet 3 2 51al River 2 1 Lummi 3 2 Muckleshoot 1 1	Non-Elderly	43	91	34	
Male Heads of Household 11 19 39 15	Near-Elderly	0	0	0	
Elderly	Other	43	91	34	
Elderly	Male Heads of Household	11	19	39	
Non-Elderly	Elderly	1	9	75	
Near-Elderly	-	10	91	36	
Other 10 91 36 Disabled/Handicapped Heads of Household 9 16 54 Male 3 33 53 Female 6 67 54 Non-Minority Heads of Household 1 2 Minority Heads of Household 57 98 American Indian/Alaska Native 57 98 # of Family Members younger than 18 years 84 9 # of Families with children 42 72 Tribal Members Composition Non-Native 25 16 Alaska 2 1 3lackfeet 3 2 Gila River 2 1 Lummi 3 2 Muckleshoot 1 1	-	0	0	0	
Male 3 33 53 Female 6 67 54 Non-Minority Heads of Household 1 2 Minority Heads of Household 57 98 American Indian/Alaska Native 57 98 # of Family Members younger than 18 years 84 9 # of Families with children 42 72 Tribal Members Composition 25 16 Alaska 2 1 3lackfeet 3 2 Gila River 2 1 Lummi 3 2 Muckleshoot 1 1	<u>-</u>	10	91	36	
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Date: 01/15/2010 Time: 10:25:01	Upper Skagit Tribal Housing Department Demographic Statistics Report Section 8 - Project Summary			Page: 2
No Enrollment Info	1	1		
No enrollment info	16	10		
Jooksack	4	2		
Northern Cheyenne	1	1		
Quileute	1	1		
Swinomish	1	1		
Tlingit	1	1		
Tulalip	3	2		
Unenrolled	4	2		
Upper Skagit	86	53		
Yakama	3	2		
Income Source	Annual Amount	Percent	Count	Percent
Child Support	\$18,086	2.4	3	3
General Assistance	\$6,936	0.9	2	2
Indian Trust/Per Capita	\$119,560	15.7	40	37
Other Nonwage Sources	\$23,547	3.1	6	6
SSI	\$59,887	7.9	9	8
Social Security	\$44,724	5.9	8	7
TANF (formerly AFDC)	\$127,236	16.7	19	18
Unemployment Benefits	\$37,648	5.0	3	3

\$322,477

\$760,101

42.4

100

18

108

17

100

Public Assistance is the sole source of income for 7% of households. Households that are working comprise 29% of households.

)f the working households, 6% of households also receive TANF.

Other Wage

Total All Income Sources

Average Income	\$13,105
Average Tenant Rent (per month)	\$174
Average TTP (rent + utilities per month)	\$281

Length of Time On Program	Count	Percent
Less than 1 years	27	47
Less than 2 years	8	14
Less than 3 years	10	17
Less than 4 years	2	3
Less than 5 years	4	7
More than 5 years	7	12

Broad Range of Income	Count	Percent
\$0 - \$5,000	9	16
\$5,000 - \$10,000	15	26
\$10,000 - \$15,000	17	30
\$15,000 - \$20,000	5	9
\$20,000 - \$25,000	3	5
More than \$25,000	8	14

Income Levels	Count	Percent
Extremely Low-All	44	76
Very Low-All	8	14
Low-All	6	10
Other-All	0	0
Extremely Low-Elderly	1	
Very Low-Elderly	1	
Low-Elderly	1.	
Other-Elderly	0	

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A Petition

to the United States Secretary of the Interior

to Proclaim An Upper Skagit Indian Reservation

Submitted by

The Upper Skagit Tribal Council Burlington, Washington

February 18, 1981



The Upper Skagit Reservation Petition - In Brief

The Upper Skagit Indian Tribe, a federally-recognized government pursuant to the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, submits this Reservation Status Petition as the logical culmination of a long, arduous tribal growth process.

Formed from five aboriginal tribal bands living along the Samish and Skagit Rivers, the modern tribe consists of 454 members, more than half of whom live in Skagit County, Washington. Although the Tribe was socially and governmentally organized before treaty times (circa 1850), the Upper Skagits were left landless when reservations were created for other tribes. In fact, until 1976, the only land owned by the Tribe consisted of a half-interest in a one-twelfth acre tribal cemetery. Yet the Upper Skagit people endured, and held their family and tribal identity more than a century, even after receiving marginal compensation of \$.90 cents per acre in 1968 for part of the 2,000 square miles of territory ceded under the 1855 treaty.

Finally, on December 4, 1974, the Upper Skagit Tribe received federal recognition as a government. Centuries of tribal organization prior to federal recognition gave the tribal government the stability to form solid governing mechanisms. The *Upper Skagit Constitution and Bylaws* provides for clear leadership by an elected seven-member Tribal Council, and sets the standards for tribal authority for the health, welfare and resources of the tribal



members. Under this authority, the Tribal Council has enacted sound, constructive legislation, including:

- A tribal Enrollment Ordinance to regulate Upper Skagit membership qualifications;
- A tribal Fisheries Ordinance to direct conservation and harvests of Upper Skagit treaty salmon fisheries, and to impose a 3 percent tax on tribal salmon sales;
- A tribal Law and Order Code to control civil order and to protect property of Upper Skagit members; and
- A tribal *Housing Ordinance* to authorize a tribal Housing Authority to provide housing assistance programs.

In addition, the Tribe is enacting a Comprehensive Land Use Plan, Zoning Ordinance and Building Code to control the use of triballyowned lands.

In order to implement this legislation, the Upper Skagit Tribal Council created an efficient administrative staff. Eighteen persons are employed at the tribal offices in Burlington, Washington; eleven are Upper Skagit members. Four major departments, Health Services, Social Services, Fisheries and Planning, provide direct services and resource building programs to a growing tribal population. In addition, five other Upper Skagit members are assigned to the law and order programs of the Skagit System Cooperative (the salmon management agency of the Upper Skagit, Swinomish and Sauk-Suiattle Tribes). Three are fisheries police officers, the other two are the tribal judge and the prosecutor. The efficiency and stability of these tribal programs are widely known and accepted, and are emulated by other tribes in the region.

But these tribal programs can fulfill only part of the Upper Skagit members' needs. Rebuilding the tribal community identity, returning the tribal members who have moved from the Skagit Valley, and providing improved housing and tribal facilities require land resources the Upper Skagit Tribe did not have in 1974. Beginning in 1976, the Tribal Council began acquiring the lands necessary to create a new Upper Skagit community. The first acquisitions, totalling 25 acres seven miles north of Burlington, satisfied some of the



initial requirements of the Tribe's community development plan. During 1980, the Council acquired an additional 74 acres, two miles northeast of Sedro Woolley, as its prime site for tribal housing and community facilities. All of these lands have been taken in trust by the United States, for the Tribe, under authority of the Indian Reorganization Act, thereby insuring their eligibility for reservation status.

Within a reservation of its own, the Upper Skagit Tribe can achieve substantial objectives now beyond its reach.

Socially, the Upper Skagit people can regroup in a clearly identifiable community, where tribal custom, family and historical education can flourish. Tribal members scattered throughout Skagit County and Puget Sound will be drawn by the physical bond of a community land base as well as by the social bonds nurtured over the past centuries.

Governmentally, the Tribe will benefit by improvements in tribal services and programs. A reservation base will increase the Tribe's eligibility for additional program funding. The Tribe also can improve delivery of its health, fisheries, housing, and social services to a tribal membership concentrated on the reservation.

Economically, the Upper Skagit Tribe will be able to provide new opportunities for tribal members, as well as to stimulate the tribal and non-tribal economy. Tribal housing, community facilities, and fisheries enhancement projects will provide sorely needed construction jobs. Expanded tribal programs will draw from the local labor pool of Indians and non-Indians. Tribal resource development will provide jobs and income to the Tribe. Many of the dollars from the Tribe's community growth will be spent locally, will circulate locally, and will return tax revenues to Skagit County, the state, the federal government, and the Tribe.

Jurisdictionally, Upper Skagit police and regulatory authority will be improved. Reservation status will clearly place police responsibility for tribal members upon the Tribe, and the Upper Skagit law and order system is prepared. Two of the three Upper Skagit fisheries patrol officers are commissioned by the LaConner City Police Department, and both are Bureau of Indian Affairs Deputy Special Officers, capable of enforcing tribal and federal law on



reservation. The Tribal judicial system is well developed to enforce tribal codes and ordinances once reservation status is granted. The Tribe will be able to expand its tax and licensing mechanisms to regulate development and to generate tribal revenue. Land use authority, under Upper Skagit control, will insure the Tribe's ability to grow at pace with the tribal community, yet assuring that such growth will be moderate.

The Upper Skagit Tribe is well prepared for this transition, and reservation status is the logical step in the Tribe's growth process. The Tribe's programs, lands, jurisdiction and economy are ready to transform the Tribe from a position of a landless nation without a "state", to a Tribe with a new homeland. To quote from the petition text,

"As one community, the Upper Skagit Tribe stands on the solid ground of its achievements; with its heart linked to a vital past; its eyes looking into a bright future; and the human resolve to grasp that future in hand."

The Upper Skagit Indian Tribe is truly ready for reservation status.





UPPER SKAGIT INDIAN TRIBE

725 Fairhaven Avenue • Burlington, Washington 98233

February 18, 1981

The Honorable James G. Watt Secretary of the Interior Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Secretary.

The Upper Skagit Tribal Council, as the duly elected representative governing body of the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe, hereby submits this resolution, requesting and petitioning you to proclaim a Reservation on Upper Skagit trust lands, in accordance with your authority under the Indian Reorganization Act of June 18, 1934:

UPPER SKAGIT TRIBAL COUNCIL RESOLUTION 81-6

WHEREAS, the Upper Skagit Tribal Council is the governing body of the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe, in accordance with its Constitution and Bylaws approved by the Secretary of the Interior on December 4, 1974, and in accordance with the Indian Reorganization Act of June 18, 1934; and

WHEREAS, Section 7 of the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U.S.C. § 467), provides that: "The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to proclaim new Indian reservations on lands acquired pursuant to any authority conferred by section 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466-470, 471-473, 474, 475, 476-478, and 479 of this title, or to add such lands to existing reservations: Provided, that lands added to existing reservations shall be designated for the exclusive use of Indians entitled by enrollment or by tribal membership to reside at such reservations. (June 18, 1934, c.576, § 7, 48 Stat. 986);" and

WHEREAS, the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe has acquired land in Skagit County, within the aboriginal territory of the Tribe, and within its approved Tribal Consolidation Area, and has said land conveyed into trust under authority of the Act of June 18, 1934; and

James G. Watt Page 2 February 18, 1981

WHEREAS, in the interest of the self-government, economic development, and social well-being of the Upper Skagit Indian people, the Tribe desires to make the best and most responsible use of said land;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Upper Skagit Tribal Council petitions and requests the Secretary of the Interior to proclaim a Reservation for the Upper Skagit Tribe on lands described in Exhibit A attached, in accordance with the authority vested in the Secretary under Section 7 of the Act of June 18, 1934; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the attached Upper Skagit Reservation Status Petition, and its endorsements and appendices, are incorporated in this resolution.

CERTIFICATION

The above resolution was duly enacted by the Upper Skagit Tribal Council at a meeting held on February 18, 1981, at Burlington, Washington, at which time a quorum was present. The resolution was adopted by a vote of Six for and None against.

ATTEST:

Andres Fernando, Chairman

The Upper Skagit Tribal Council is firm in its conviction that Reservation Status is in the highest interest of the Tribe and its members, and is in the interest of the United States. We look forward to a continued cooperative relationship with the Department of the Interior, and we earnestly anticipate your affirmative response to this petition.

Very Truly Yours,

Andres Fernando Tribal Chairman

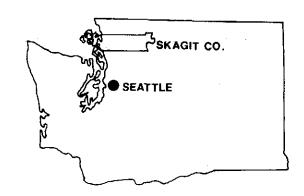
The Upper Skagit Reservation Status Petition

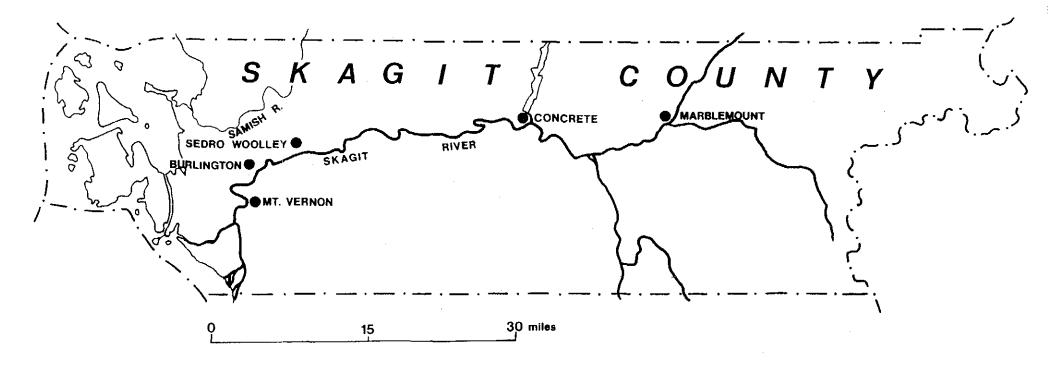
The Upper Skagit Indian Tribe are a people bound together by a common history—a history of community strength and tenacity. The Tribe also is bound together by a common future—A future of internal growth and self-sufficiency. Creation of an Upper Skagit Reservation will be the culmination of an arduous process for the Tribe, which could have dispersed decades ago because it lacked a land base. Yet the Tribe rose again as one community, to seek a permanent place of residence in the Skagit River Valley, which for centuries has been the Upper Skagit Indian homeland.

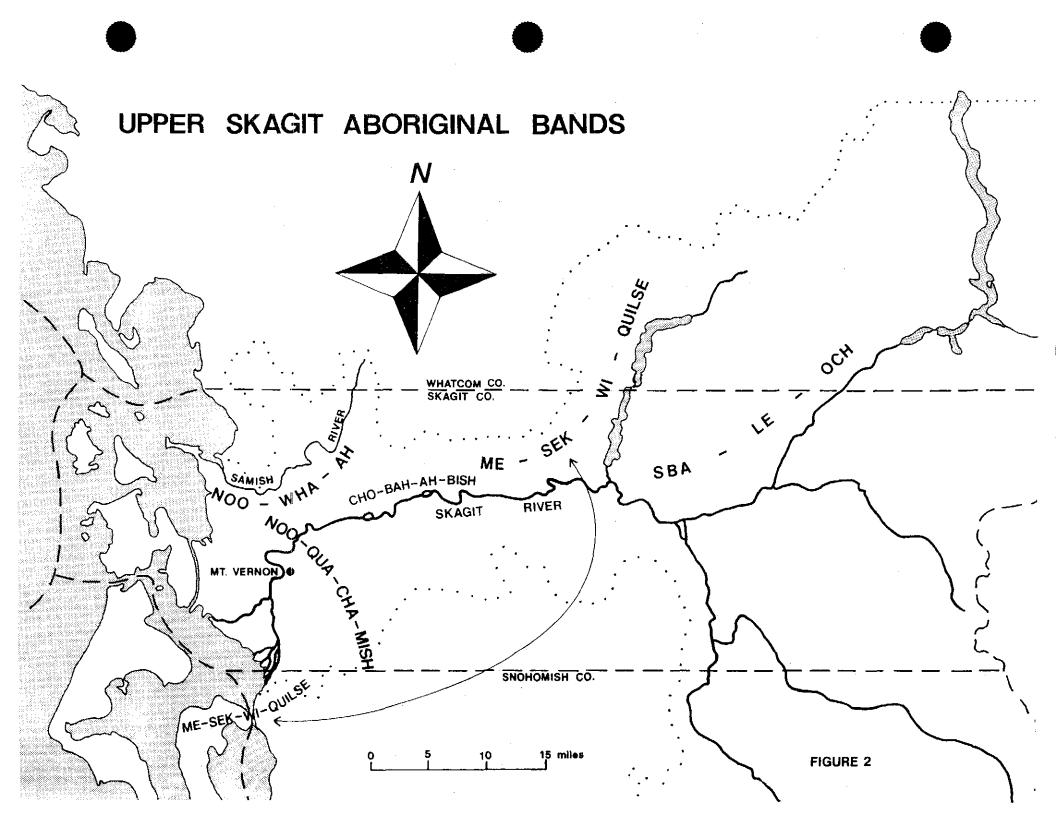
For generations, five bands of Skagits—Noo-wha-ah, Cho-ba-absh, Sbaliqw, Msi-kwi-qwilce and Noo-kwa-cha-absh—built their homes and livelihoods along Puget Sound and the upper Samish and Skagit Rivers, in what now is Skagit County, Washington (see Figures 1 and 2). Prior to 1850, a political-religious leader named stekb-cebt-keb consolidated the five bands through a series of political marriages, binding the five groups for the first time in known history. Inter-band marriages continued, further cementing familial and political relationships, and collectively these five bands became known as the Upper Skagits, as opposed to the four downstream bands of the Lower Skagit (now the Swinomish Tribal Community).

Various Upper Skagits signed the Treaty of Point Elliott (12 Stat. 927) in 1855 and were recognized by the U.S. negotiators as









representatives of their people. The treaty provided guarantees of self-determination and the right to continue much of the Skagit way of life, in exchange for cession of more than 2,000 square miles of land within the Skagit aboriginal homeland. Although a reservation was established for the Lower Skagits, nearly all Upper Skagits chose to remain nearer to their original upriver village sites. Under the Homestead and Allotment Acts, many of these Upper Skagits received tracts of land as public domain allotments. Less than 20 of these allotments still are held *in trust* for the heirs of original Upper Skagit allotees, and a few Tribal members reside on some of the remaining allotments.

Upper Skagits maintained their community and governmental cohesion into the twentieth century, despite geographical dispersion of tribal members caused in part by the lack of a central tribal community base. In the late 1800's, many Skagit and Sauk Indians fled to the alpine reaches of the Suiattle River to escape the encroaching non-Indian settlement, only to be evicted by the federal government when the Mt. Baker National Forest was created.

The Tribe's membership endorsed the Indian Reorganization Act of June 18, 1934, and soon after the Bureau of Indian Affairs discussed with the Tribe the creation of a 150,000 acre reservation for the Upper Skagit and Sauk communities far upstream on the Suiattle River. However, these discussions bore no fruit, and the community remained landless.

Still the Tribe maintained its community bonds. At least annually, the Upper Skagit members gathered at the Indian Shaker Church in Concrete, Washington, to discuss tribal business, disposition of any funds, tribal enrollment and membership, and selection of new tribal council members. These meetings were very important social as well as governmental functions. Members and their families would travel great distances, in many cases hundreds of miles, to share information, renew acquaintances and participate in religious services, as well as to carry out tribal business. Today the Shaker Church remains an important Upper Skagit meeting place for church members and their families.

Following the Indian Claims Act of 1946, and formation of the Indian Claims Commission, the Tribe filed a claim in 1957 for compensation for lands ceded under the 1855 Treaty. In 1968 a



settlement was made for 453,000 of the 1,700,000 acres claimed by the Tribe, and Congress appropriated \$385,471 as compensation for the ceded lands (82 Stat. 1190, 1198)—a valuation of about \$0.90 per acre. These funds, plus interest, were distributed in 1980 among the eligible Upper Skagit people, in a one-time payment of \$271 per person.

Rather than disperse after the claims settlement, the Upper Skagit Tribe chose to seek federal recognition pursuant to the Indian Reorganization Act. In 1968, tribal leaders gathered the necessary documentation, petitioned the Secretary of the Interior, and drafted a Constitution and Bylaws (see Appendix). On December 4, 1974, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, on behalf of the Secretary, designated the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe as a federally-recognized government, with the rights and responsibilities of a reservation tribe, but without the land base.

The Upper Skagit Indian Tribe Today

454 Upper Skagits form the contemporary tribal population. According to a tribal demographics survey, more than half of the membership resides in Skagit County, with the remaining members residing in adjacent counties (see Figure 3). A large concentration of Upper Skagits live in King County, which includes Seattle. Each year, more tribal members return to the Skagit area, as the Tribe gains stability, and interest in the Tribe's future grows.

Today's leadership resides in the seven-member Tribal Council which conducts the Tribe's official business. Each council member serves a three-year term, and is elected by the enrolled adult members (ages 18 and older) through annual council elections. The tribal chairperson and vice-chairperson are elected for one-year terms and are chosen by the membership from among the seven council members. The Council meets twice each month at the Tribal Offices in Burlington, Washington.

Centuries of continuous social organization and internal cohesiveness, before federal recognition, provides the modern Upper Skagit tribal government with remarkable stability.

The Tribal Constitution and Bylaws dictates the orderly transfer of responsibility from one Council to the next. Never has the Tribe



suffered the political turmoil of a recall. In fact the previous Chairperson and Vice-chairperson had served three consecutive terms. The death of Chairman Lawrence Boome, Sr., on December 5, 1980, was the first time an Upper Skagit Chairperson had not completed his or her term, and the succession of an acting Chairperson occurred through the method prescribed by the Upper Skagit Constitution.

Since federal recognition, the Upper Skagit Tribal Council has enacted legislation insuring protection of tribal members rights and property.

The tribal Enrollment Ordinance established requirements for membership, including a requirement of a minimum one-eighth Upper Skagit blood quantum, and a prohibition of concurrent membership in any other tribe. The Fisheries Ordinance provides enforcement capability for the Tribe's salmon management harvest and conservation policies, consistent with adjudicated treaty fishing rights, and mandates a 3 percent tax on the gross revenue of all Upper Skagit licensed tribal fisherpersons. An interim Law and Order Code prescribes civil standards of conduct for tribal members within the local jurisdiction of the Tribe, and is being amended to reflect the growth of the tribal community on Upper Skagit lands.

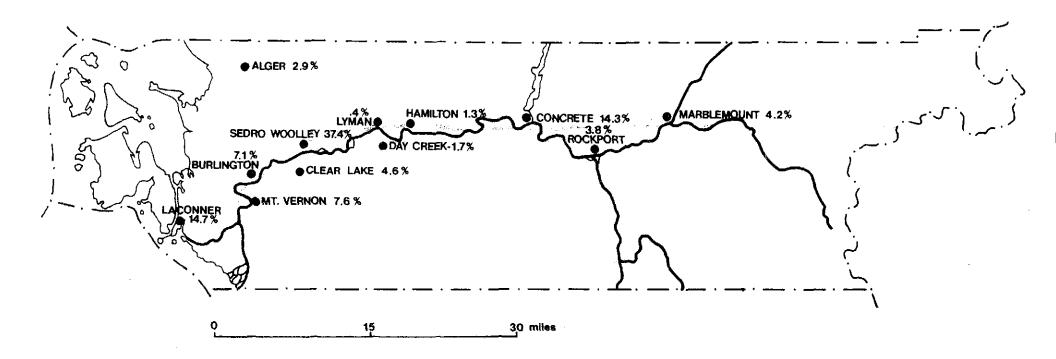
In 1979 the Tribal Council enacted a Housing Ordinance, which establishes a tribal housing authority to coordinate housing improvement programs available to individual tribal members on trust lands, as well as new housing development on tribally owned lands. Further, the Tribe is preparing a Comprehensive Plan, of which a Land Use Plan will be the first element. Based on the Land Use Plan a tribal Zoning Ordinance will be developed to assure controlled, responsible use of tribal lands. A tribal Building Code, which will closely parallel the Uniform Building Code, will be enacted in Spring 1981, and will reflect high standards for construction of homes, community facilities, and other structures on tribal lands. These ordinances and codes are evidence of the Tribe's commitment to governmental self-determination and organization.

To implement Upper Skagit policies and programs, the Tribal Council carefully has built an efficient staff.

Since beginning in January 1975 with two employees, the Upper Skagit Tribe now employs 18 persons directly. Eleven of these



Population Distribution - Skagit County by %



employees are Upper Skagit members. The Tribe also hires temporary employees in the winter for its salmon enhancement program, and in the summer for its youth recreation program. Further, five other Upper Skagit members are assigned to the Skagit System Cooperative—the tribal salmon fisheries agency consisting of the Upper Skagit Tribe, Swinomish Tribal Community, and Sauk-Suiattle Tribe—which is designed to implement tribal fisheries management in accordance with tribal law and adjudicated treaty fishing rights. Three of these Upper Skagit members are fisheries law enforcement officers, of which two are Bureau of Indian Affairs Deputy Special Officers, capable of enforcing federal law on any federal Indian reservation. The other two Upper Skagits detailed to the SSC function as the tribal judge and tribal prosecutor, and have completed rigorous training at Antioch Law College and the National Judicial College.

Currently, the Upper Skagit Tribe strives to meet its community's needs through four major departments—Health Services, Social Services, Fisheries, and Community Planning.

Health Services are provided to Upper Skagit members and dependents through the *Tribal Clinic* located near the tribal office in Burlington. The program's success is due primarily to a well planned and administered combination of clinic, home and hospital care. A family nurse practitioner provides clinic health exam and counseling services, while more pressing health care needs are referred to local doctors and hospitals, or to the Indian Health Service center on the Lummi reservation, 40 miles away. Meanwhile, medical follow-up and transportation is provided to tribal members in need by two Community Health Representatives (both Upper Skagit members). These CHR's serve the critical functions of insuring that tribal members have access to available public or private health care, or, if necessary, that health care can be brought to the home.



The clinic also operates a community food and nutrition program and a maternal-child health project, providing prenatal and nutrition counseling to expectant mothers, postpartum care to mothers and infants, and health screening and checkups for children to age 21. Diet and exercise counseling for adults is another important facet of the food and nutrition program. Recently, the Tribe began an elders luncheon and health screening program, which provides

balanced meals in a communal atmosphere, and combines the luncheons with health checkups and referrals. The luncheons furnish an important social function, by bringing Upper Skagit elders, who live throughout Skagit and Whatcom Counties, together on a regular basis.

High infant and child mortality, and chronic health problems of tribal adults which were poorly treated in their youth, stimulated the creation of an Upper Skagit Clinic. Health care for tribal elders contributes to their vitality and longevity, and prolongs the valuable contributions elders can make to educate the younger generations. In this perspective, the Tribe views its health services as a key to a healthy, self-reliant community, and a key to preserving the Tribe's social structure into the future.

I ribal Social Services are targeted toward personal development of Upper Skagit people. In the past, few Upper Skagits completed high school, much less college or technical training. The Tribe strives to help its members, particularly its young members, to realize and attain the education necessary in adult life, and to guide those Upper Skagit members seeking further education. Working in concert with the education program, the Tribe is assisting adult Upper Skagit members to find employment and/or training to improve their income earning capability. Tribal members suffer high unemployment (up to 70 percent during the winter and spring) and few have the skills necessary for securing stable, year-round employment. For the future, the Tribe is developing vocational training programs to meet the labor force needs of planned Upper Skagit community construction projects. Energy conservation is another Upper Skagit social service, furnishing home weatherization and emergency energy assistance to eligible low income tribal members.

he Upper Skagit Fisheries Department insures that tribal fisherpersons can receive the full benefit of treaty-guaranteed Skagit River salmon fisheries. The fisheries manager, in conjunction with the tribal fisheries committee, establishes commercial, subsistence and ceremonial salmon fishing seasons and standards throughout the year. These policies and seasons are designed to allow enough salmon to pass by the fishers to spawning grounds, insuring a perpetual availability of salmon. Since the Tribe began managing its salmon fisheries in 1975, salmon spawning goals are



being met with increasing accuracy, and the tribal fishery is improving each year. The fisheries department also administers tribal salmon fishing licensing and collection of the 3 percent tribal income tax levied on gross salmon sales of the 110 licensed Upper Skagit fisherpersons. Through the Skagit System Cooperative, the Upper Skagit Tribe supplies fisheries law enforcement, a fisheries judicial system, fisheries harvest monitoring and biological research, and fisheries enhancement and rearing programs.

Enhancing a self-reliant, cohesive tribal community is the primary responsibility of the Upper Skagit *Planning Department*. In recent years the Tribe has emphasized acquisition of lands suitable for the Upper Skagit community and for improving the Tribe's economic development potential. Current and future emphasis is shifting toward molding the tribal law and administrative structure to facilitate controlled and environmentally sound use of Upper Skagit lands and resources. The Tribal Council has delegated to two advisory bodies—the tribal *housing authority* and *planning committee*—key roles in land use policy planning.

Working with the planning staff, the tribal housing authority in 1981 is preparing a new housing assistance plan which will meet the housing needs of the many Upper Skagit families living in substandard homes, and of the tribal families who are, and will be, returning from distant locations to the tribal community. Current objectives are to develop tribal housing of moderate density. The planning committee is charged with developing a comprehensive land use plan and the necessary implementing regulations to insure that development of Upper Skagit lands will meet tribal land use standards. The committee advises the Council on long-range resource development policies and projects which will produce growth consistent with both tribal employment and revenue generation goals. The Upper Skagit Tribe shares many of Skagit County's land use goals, and the Tribe intends through its land use practices to maintain the generally rural character of the Skagit Valley, while diversifying the Tribe's economic base.

Creation of an Upper Skagit Land Base

Until recently, the Upper Skagit Tribe was truly a landless tribe. Reservations established in the nineteenth century were considered too distant from traditional villages, fishing sites and hunting places



in the Skagit River basin. Public domain allotments were established only for a fraction of the tribal members, and most of these trust allotments were sold or lost, both legally and illegally. Today the few remaining allotments are scattered across an 80-mile wide area, from near Samish Bay in the west, to the alpine reaches of the Suiattle River to the east. Because of their location, proximity to floodways or remoteness, none of these individual allotments could serve all the Upper Skagit Tribe's community development goals.

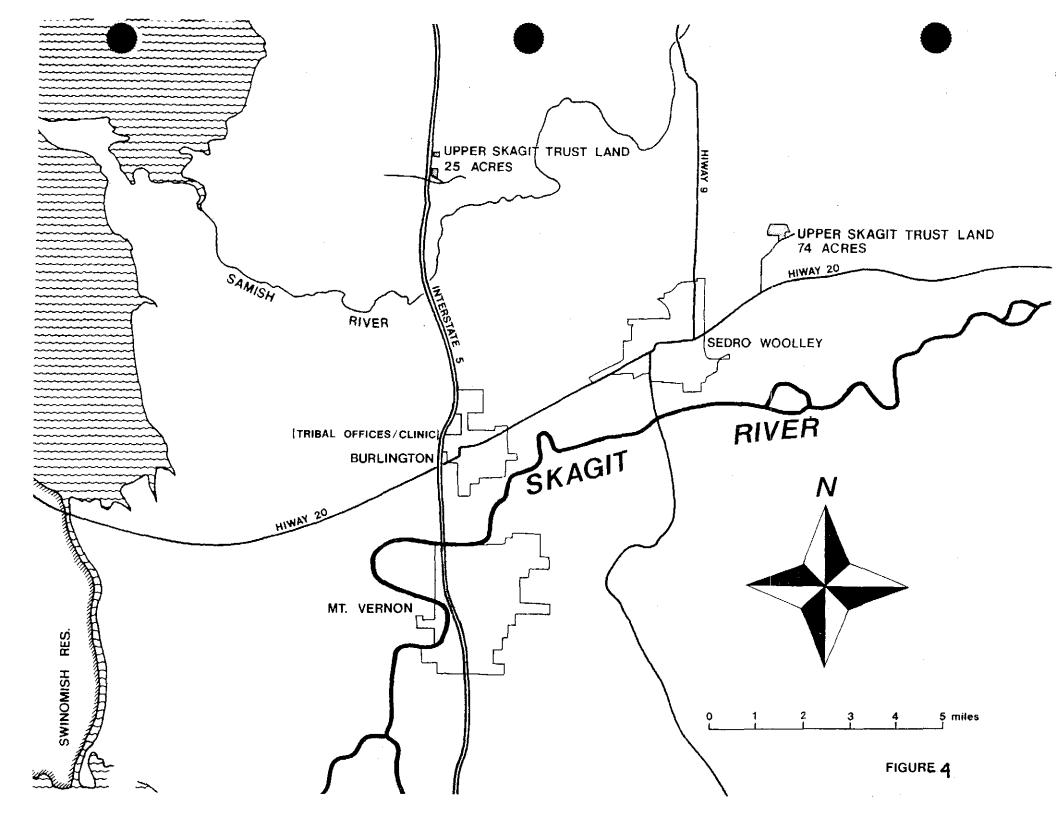
With federal recognition in 1974 came additional responsibilities for the Upper Skagit tribal government. Unemployment was critically high. Tribal families were living in substandard housing. Education levels were preventing tribal members from increasing their living standards. Chronic poor health was the major tribal family and community problem. These same conditions continue today. In its first few years, the Tribe has addressed these responsibilities through increasingly successful programs administered from rented facilities in Burlington.

But the Tribe foresaw that to alleviate some of the most pressing problems, and to meet the self-determination needs of a growing tribal community, creating a tribal land base was clearly the logical and essential next step. Therefore, the Upper Skagit Tribe in 1976 began a land acquisition program.

Prior to taking land into trust status for the Tribe, the Tribal Council established a Tribal Consolidation Area pursuant to the Indian Finance Act. The Phase One-Tribal Consolidation Area was approved by the BIA Portland Area Director in May 1978, and a Second Phase application was submitted in August 1980. All tribal land acquisition has occurred within the approved Tribal Consolidation Area (see Figure 4).

Initially the Upper Skagit Tribe sought land near existing public domain allotments seven miles north of Burlington along Interstate Highway Five, the major west coast highway. The first parcel of 5.80 acres, held in trust for five Upper Skagit members, was purchased in 1976 with Bureau of Indian Affairs financial assistance. The BIA Portland Area Director, on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior, transferred the acreage to tribal trust status under the Indian Reorganization Act, in 1978. Soon after, the Tribe purchased





another 5.74 acres of the same trust allotment, (under a grant from a now-defunct Washington State program), which too was transferred to trust status for the Upper Skagit Tribe under IRA authority (see Figure 5).

Further, to open the Tribe's land to existing roads, the Tribe bought 5 acres of non-Indian owned land separating the tribal property from the old Bow Hill County Road, again with BIA assistance. The BIA approved the Tribe's request under IRA authority to convert this acreage from fee to trust in 1978. In order to extend the county road into the tribal property, the Tribe negotiated an easement agreement with a neighboring membership-camping association (Thousand Trails, Inc.) which desired similar access to its property north of the Tribe's land. Under the agreement, Thousand Trails constructed a 60-foot-wide right-of-way from the county road, north through the Tribe's property, and connecting to the Thousand Trails property. In return, the Upper Skagit Tribe retained ownership of and access to the road, and received 8.43 acres of Thousand Trails property north of the Tribe's acreage. In addition, the Tribe gained access to a sewer trunkline on the 8.43 acres, increasing the land's development potential. This acquisition was completed in October 1980, and brought the total of Upper Skagit land at that site to 25 acres (see Figure 5).

During this period of 1976-80 the Upper Skagit tribal community was focusing its plans for community facilities, particularly tribal meeting and classroom space. Also, the Tribe desired to construct its own government facilities to eliminate the rental costs of the current tribal offices. High unemployment among tribal members dictated some form of future tribal resource development. Most importantly, better housing was a growing need for tribal members. In 1977 and 1978 the Upper Skagit Tribe conducted a demographic survey of tribal member households and found many tribal members lived in substandard or inadequate homes. Many members said they would move to centrally-located tribal housing should such homes become available; these figures were confirmed in a 1980 survey of Upper Skagit households.

It became apparent that the 25 acres the Tribe had acquired could not meet all these needs, nor were additional purchases nearby possible. New Upper Skagit acquisitions would have to occur elsewhere.



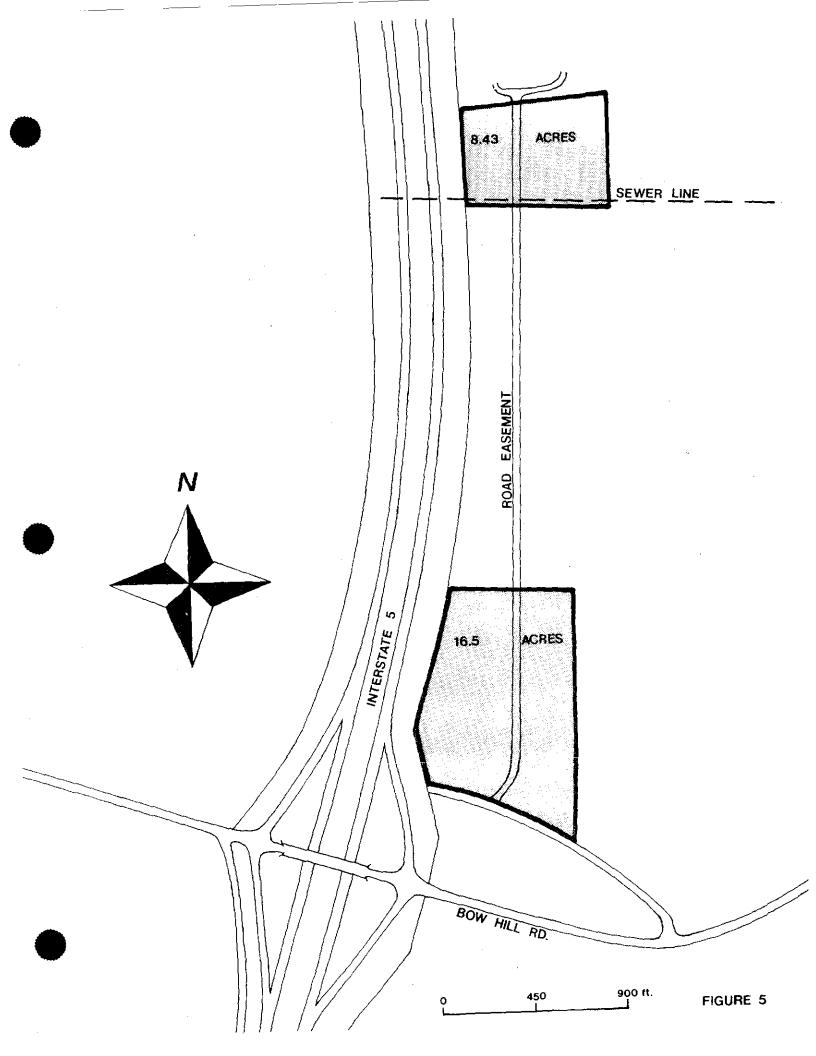
In mid-1979, the Upper Skagit Tribe applied for, and received, a \$250,000 HUD Community Development Block Grant to acquire the additional land necessary. Public meetings were held to gauge tribal members' desires for location and needs for tribal housing and community facilities. Generally, the members wanted a site close to the existing center of the Upper Skagit population; 37 percent of the Tribe's Skagit County population live in the Sedro Woolley area. The members wanted land well out of the flood plain, but within reasonable proximity to the Skagit River, where tribal members and their families engage in treaty-guaranteed traditional salmon fishing.

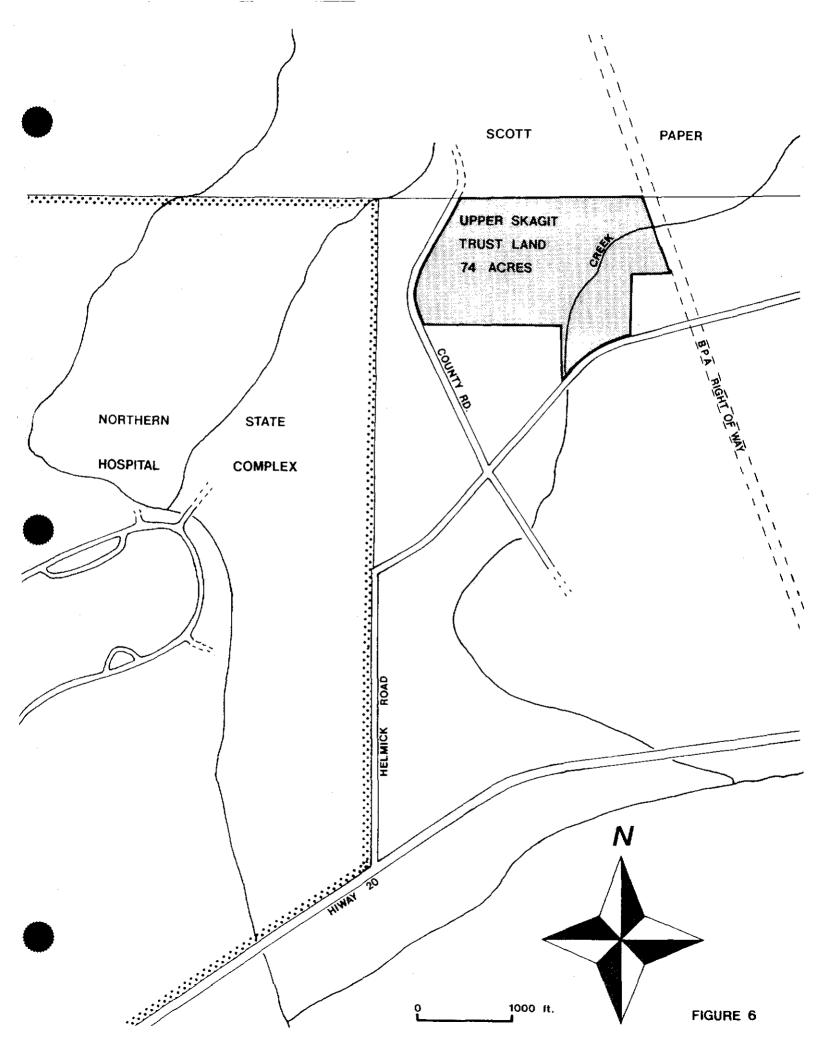
The Tribe, in the winter of 1980, found a parcel of 74 acres two miles northeast of Sedro Woolley. The property is well out of any flood plain, and has suitable soils and drainage for septic systems. A deep aquifer provides excellent water quantity and quality. Sufficient residential access is available from a paved county road along the property's southern boundary, and potential access exists on a gravel county road fronting the western boundary. Some past logging roads across the property serve as logical locations for future residential streets. Setbacks and wooded zones can easily buffer Upper Skagit community development from rural developments to the south and east. Further, the property is insulated from encroachment from the north by large timber company tracts recently reforested, and from the west by a large state-owned parcel which formerly was a hospital complex. The property generally slopes uphill to the northeast, and has excellent southern exposure, facilitating the Tribe's desire to use energy-efficient building technologies to reduce operation costs of any tribal community buildings or houses. Tribal fisheries biologists have determined that a year-round creek flowing through the property has high potential as a salmon-rearing facility.

Following approval by the Tribal Council, and inspection of the property by BIA, Indian Health Service, and HUD, the Tribe purchased the 74 acres (see Figure 6). The BIA transferred the land from fee to trust status in December 1980 under Indian Reorganization Act authority.

he Upper Skagit Tribe anticipates that these acquisitions will fulfill many of the immediate needs of the tribal community. However, other tribal objectives may stimulate further land acquisition.







Should tribal community growth exceed the capacity of current lands, the existing Upper Skagit acreage would provide an excellent base for future contiguous purchases. Non-contiguous land acquisition by the Tribe within Skagit County could entail increased administrative costs to the Tribe. Therefore, additional Upper Skagit land acquisition, if necessary, must be weighed with these factors in mind.

The Tribe still is seeking a parcel suitable for developing a salmon-rearing facility in the upstream reaches of the Skagit. In conjunction with the two other Skagit System Cooperative tribes, the Upper Skagit Tribe has planned and designed a 20-acre salmon spawning channel capable of producing 30 million young chum salmon each year. Since the Tribe would be the primary manager of the spawning channel, tribal ownership of the facilities and the site is desirable. However, despite recent cooperative attempts by the Tribe and the State Fisheries Department, no site has yet been identified having ideal location, water quality, water quantity, and availability.

Reservation Status Benefits

From the time the Upper Skagit Tribe began purchasing lands under the Indian Reogranization Act, it weighed the consequences of establishing a federal reservation as opposed to maintaining only federal trust status over Upper Skagit lands. The Tribal Council has debated the question widely, has sought the thoughts and desires of the tribal membership, and has studied the experience of other tribes. During the past three and one-half years, this information input, as well as changing law, tribal growth, and new government regulation has resulted in the following logical conclusion: the Upper Skagit Tribe can better promote community stability and meet its responsibilities to the Tribal members by petitioning the Secretary of the Interior for Reservation Status over Upper Skagit lands.

Establishing an Upper Skagit Reservation will bring the Tribe nearer to many of its goals and will improve many of the services currently provided to tribal members. The tribal membership will be strengthened by development of a centralized community. The Tribe's governmental role will be strengthened by improving both the type and quality of its self-determination programs. Tribal



economic development potential will be strengthened by greater access to capital resources. And finally, tribal jurisdiction will be clarified, thereby providing the potential for stronger jurisdictional cooperation with other local, state, federal and tribal authorities.

Creating a centralized community. Although the Upper Skagit Tribe has proved its resiliency over many decades despite the lack of a land base, the Tribe has suffered the effects of community dispersal. Tribal families scattered throughout Skagit County, as well as those scattered throughout the Puget Sound region, desire to return to an Upper Skagit tribal community. Such a tribal community can enhance and support a clearly Upper Skagit identity for its people, rather than subject the tribal community to further dilution. Education in tribal history, language, and custom can flourish in an atmosphere that encourages such teaching, where the youth of the Upper Skagit Tribe again can live among the elders and learn the social skills necessary to perpetuate the Tribal community. Tribal housing will bring together those families dispersed across the County and the region. Tribal meeting facilities will provide a place for socially important ceremonial functions—funerals, namings, potlatches, rituals—within easy and comfortable access to the tribal community, as well as providing a location for general tribal meetings and annual Tribal Council elections.

Strengthening the Tribe's governmental role. Federal recognition of the Upper Skagit Tribe in 1974 opened new opportunities which previously were beyond the Tribe's grasp, and recognition bestowed tremendous new responsibilities upon the Tribe. However the Upper Skagit Tribe, through its tribal government, has met its social, fiscal, and administrative responsibilities through carefully constructed and conscientiously managed tribal programs. Some of these programs initially were designed to serve an existing tribal population distributed across Skagit and Whatcom Counties, and to serve tribal members returning to the tribal homeland from surrounding areas.



Today the Upper Skagit tribal government is re-defining its role to incorporate greater self-determination of tribal interest and responsibilities to the Upper Skagit members, and toward its relationship to other governments. This policy of greater self-determination clearly is a conscious action of the Tribe and its government, intended to convey the Upper Skagit Tribe from a landless, dispersed

community, into becoming a landed, cohesive community. Such change is evident in the transition of existing services, and the growing importance of new Upper Skagit programs.

Upper Skagit fisheries services are envisioned to include more salmon enhancement and production facilities, requiring commitment of suitable lands and waters. The Tribe is improving its health services and programs to serve a more centralized tribal community, and to provide more direct care to Upper Skagit families within tribal health facilities. The establishment of a tribal housing authority furnishes to the Tribe the regulatory and administrative mechanisms to construct quality new housing on tribal lands. Upper Skagit land acquisition programs were accelerated to secure lands suitable for tribal housing and community facilities. An Upper Skagit planning department was created to prepare the Tribe's governmental and administrative structure for the best comprehensive use of Upper Skagit human, territorial, and financial resources.

Reservation status will clarify and continue the Upper Skagit Tribe's position as a partner with other governments in sharing Skagit County's future.

In recent years, the Tribe demonstrated its cooperative spirit with other local governments and agencies whenever the needs of the Upper Skagit and non-Indian communities coincided. Although many tribes during the 1970's were gaining their primary tribal incomes from tribal cigarette sales, the Upper Skagit Tribe entered into funding agreements wherein the Tribe would refrain from operating smoke shops on some of the its lands.

During the 1970's, Skagit Valley communities grappled with the land use impacts of a proposed nuclear power development in the County, and the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe joined in that decision-making process. As the tribal community most affected by the potential nuclear development, the Tribe commissioned multi-disciplinary research on possible impacts of the nuclear plants, and later provided the results of that research in community forums and to the Skagit County Commissioners in 1979 public hearings. Given these considerations, the County Commissioners made impacts to the tribal community a part of its decision to defer a favorable zoning for the nuclear project. Working hand in hand with local, state and federal authorities, the Upper Skagit Tribe has won protection



from environmental degradation for Skagit River salmon resources, which are the staple resource for the Tribe and many non-Indians. As the Upper Skagit Tribe shapes and develops its reservation community base, the Tribe can strengthen its intergovernmental partnerships with county and state authorities in order to share in the improvement of the Skagit River basin.

Strengthening Tribal economic potential. Plainly, the prospect of Upper Skagit reservation status carries opportunities to create an economically self-reliant tribal community, whose benefits will accrue not only to the Tribe and its members, but to the local citizenry as well. Reservation status will extend the Tribe's tax revenue authority, open new funding sources, create jobs for Indians and non-Indians, and provide incomes to stimulate the local economy.

Currently, Upper Skagit tax revenue consists of a 3 percent tax on gross fishing income from the Tribe's licensed treaty fisherpersons. This tax provides less than 2 percent of the Tribe's necessary budget, yet to increase the tax would excessively burden Upper Skagit fishing households, which average little more than \$8,000 a year in fishing income. Trust status on tribal land provides an exemption from local property tax and other taxes, but restricts the Tribe from imposing its own taxing structure. Reservation status would permit the Upper Skagit Tribe to develop its tax and licensing authority to provide tax revenue to support necessary tribal services.

Public and private financial assistance to the Tribe would be enhanced by reservation status. Many federal and state development programs, even some Bureau of Indian Affairs programs, provide very limited assistance to non-reservation tribes. Funding availability for housing, community facilities, social programs, and fisheries enhancement would be improved by delineation of Upper Skagit reservation status. A reservation base also could improve the Tribe's already good relationship with local banks and lending institutions, by assuring that the Tribe will be a permanent part of the Skagit Valley future.

Employment opportunities for Upper Skagit members and for non-Indians (both groups in Skagit County suffer high unemployment) will increase with reservation status. New construction of tribal housing, community facilities and salmon-rearing projects will aid



sagging construction markets. The chum salmon spawning channel. a project supported by the Tribe as well as state and federal fisheries agencies, would provide more than \$2.5 million in construction jobs, and up to 200,000 additional adult chum salmon for harvest each year. Tribal resource and economic developments, and the expansion of Upper Skagit services will require additional workers drawn from the Indian and non-Indian labor pool. These employment opportunities will result in many valuable life-long skills from which tribal members and non-Indians will earn stable, year-round income. Those incomes from Upper Skagit growth will purchase the goods and services necessary to sustain financially sound households. The Tribe, and persons working on the reservation, will purchase many of their goods and services in Skagit County. Each dollar spent locally will circulate again locally, providing more jobs to tribal and non-tribal communities. Eventually, some of these dollars will return to Skagit County, the state, the federal government and the Tribe as tax revenues.

Clearly, establishment of an Upper Skagit reservation will facilitate economic growth beneficial to the Tribe, to the tribal members, and to surrounding non-Indian communities. The ability of the Tribe to enhance its taxing authority, financial base, development projects and employment opportunities, through reservation status, will insure that the Tribe's tremendous growth potential is realized.

Strengthening tribal jurisdiction. During the six years following federal recognition of the Upper Skagit Tribe, the tribal government has taken a constructive approach to jurisdictional issues. The Tribe is prepared to provide full protection of the rights, property and welfare of the Tribe and its members within an Upper Skagit reservation. The Tribal government has made the sound decisions in the areas of police jurisdiction and land use necessary to meet the Tribe's goals in a responsible manner, consistent with existing laws and compatible with other services.

In 1974, when the U.S. District Court in U.S. v. Washington firmly established the Tribe's right and responsibility to regulate Upper Skagit salmon fisheries, the Tribal Council adopted an Upper Skagit Fisheries Ordinance. In order to enforce this ordinance, the Tribe created its own fisheries police department, which in 1976 was merged with the Swinomish and Sauk-Suiattle fisheries law and



order departments under the Skagit System Cooperative, where they remain today. Upper Skagit fisheries police have a proven record of excellence and the ability to work with local law enforcement. The three Upper Skagits assigned to fisheries patrol have successfully completed state, federal, and tribal police academies, and they currently are commissioned to work as LaConner City Police officers when necessary. Tribal fisheries officers often patrol side-by-side with state fisheries officers, or assist County Sheriff deputies in emergencies, both on and off reservations in Skagit County. The three-tribe court system (whose judge and prosecutor are Upper Skagit members) has demonstrated a commitment to professionalism. As a result, the County and tribal prosecutor offices exchange cases whenever clearer jurisdiction exists in either court system. When necessary, this entire judicial-enforcement system is prepared to serve the requirements of an Upper Skagit reservation.

The Tribe, like the County, is committed to responsible use of the natural resources which provide the Skagit Valley's economic and community strength. The Upper Skagit Tribe in the past has demonstrated its desire to exist and grow as a part of the Skagit Valley community. The best opportunity for the Tribe to realize its potential, and to preserve its tribal identity, rests in the Tribe's development of an Upper Skagit community land base within the legal and administrative jurisdiction of the Tribe. Reservation status over Upper Skagit land would relieve the County's land use jurisdiction commitment (and ultimately relieve any cost to the County of exercising that jurisdiction), and would provide new opportunities from which the County and Tribe will benefit. Reservation status will cement the applicability of the Tribe's Comprehensive Land Use Plan, and will promote the orderly development of Upper Skagit lands. Designating Upper Skagit lands as a reservation will improve the cooperative relationships which exist between the Tribe and Skagit County.

Summary

Reservation status is the logical next stage of development for the Upper Skagit Tribe. Decades of tribal community organization without federal recognition or a land base has formed a social bond as powerful as that of one family. The Upper Skagit government and administration are models of efficiency and strength, and are emulated by other tribes. Upper Skagit services and programs



have grown at a pace with the tribal community by meeting social needs, not creating them.

The Upper Skagit Tribe has acquired land and resources suited for community social and economic growth. These lands were acquired under Indian Reorganization Act authority, assuring their eligibility for reservation status. The Tribe's reasoned approach in developing its governmental, regulatory, administrative, and community structures demonstrates its common sense attitude. The Upper Skagit history of tenacity and common bond over decades of dispersal has kept the Tribe together, enabling its leaders to look forward with the knowledge that the Upper Skagit people support the continuing life and health of the Tribe.

As one community, the Upper Skagit Tribe stands on the solid ground of its achievements; with its heart linked to a vital past; its eyes looking into a bright future; and the human resolve to grasp that future in hand. The Tribal Council, guided by the wishes of the 454 Upper Skagit members, submits this petition knowing well the responsibility it entails.

Truly, the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe is ready for reservation status.



Appendix

Upper Skagit Constitution and Bylaws

Constitution and Bylaws of the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe CONSTITUTION

PREAMBLE

We, the members of the Upper Skagit Tribe of Indians of the State of Washington, in order to establish a tribal organization and to secure the powers and privileges available to recognized tribes through the Indian Reorganization Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 984), do ordain and establish this Constitution and Bylaws.

ARTICLE I - NAME AND TERRITORY

Section 1. Name. The name of this organized body shall be the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe.

Section 2. Territory. The jurisdiction of the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe shall be any territory in which the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe has a beneficial interest, and any other lands which may be acquired for or by and held in the name of the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe.

Nothing in this article shall restrict treaty hunting and fishing rights which may be established as belonging to the tribe, including the right to hunt and fish in usual and accustomed places.

ARTICLE II - MEMBERSHIP

- *Section 1. The membership of the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe shall consist of the following:
- a. All persons possessing at least 1/8 degree Skagit-Suiattle Indian blood whose names appear on the Skagit-Suiattle Census dated January, 1942.
- b. All original Upper Skagit allottees possessing at least 1/8 degree Skagit-Suiattle Indian blood and their descendants of at least 1/8 degree Skagit-Suiattle Indian blood living on January 1, 1942.
- c. All other persons possessing at least 1/8 degree Skagit-Suiattle Indian blood and who were accepted as members of the Upper Skagit Tribe by official action of the tribe as of January 1, 1942.
- d. All persons possessing at least 1/8 degree Skagit-Suiattle Indian blood born to any member of the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe.
- e. All persons who are adopted into membership in accordance with resolutions or ordinances passed by the tribal council.
- Section 2. No person shall become a member of the Upper Skagit Tribe who is a member of any other organized tribe, band, or Indian Community which is officially recognized by the Secretary of the Interior, unless he has relinquished his membership in such tribe, band, or community, prior to being approved for membership with the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe.
- Section 3. The Upper Skagit Tribal Council may correct the tribal membership roll at any time, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior or his authorized representative, provided that any person previously admitted into membership and officially approved will not be removed from the tribal membership roll without a hearing.
- Section 4. The Upper Skagit Enrollment Committee shall establish procedures for handling membership matters including, but not limited to, application procedures, establishing and maintaining official records, disenrollment guidelines and blood degree correction all in accordance with resolutions approved by the tribal council.

ARTICLE III - GOVERNING BODY

Section 1. The governing body of the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe shall be known as the Upper Skagit Tribal Council.

Section 2. The tribal council shall consist of seven (7) members duly elected to serve three (3) year terms, whose terms will be staggered in accordance with Article IV, Section 5.

*Section 3. The general council shall elect annually a chairman and a vice-chairman from the seven (7) duly elected members on the same day as the regular election. For the purpose of electing the chairman and vice-chairman only, there will be no provision for absentee balloting. The tribal council shall elect from within or without its members, a secretary and a treasurer and may appoint such other officials and committees that are considered necessary. In the event that the secretary and/or treasurer are elected from without the council, such officials shall not be counted for a quorum and/or voting purposes at tribal council meetings.

ARTICLE IV - NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

Section 1. Eligibility to vote and hold office. All members of the Upper Skagit Tribe 18 years of age or older shall be eligible to vote, and any qualified voter 21 years of age or older may become a candidate for the tribal council.

Section 2. Election Dates. The first tribal council election under this constitution shall be held within 30 days after the constitution is ratified and approved. Thereafter, tribal council elections shall be held at the annual membership meeting.

Section 3. Nominations. Nominations for the tribal council may be made from the floor, or in accordance with other procedures approved by the membership.

Section 4. Election Procedures. Election procedures shall be in accordance with written election regulations adopted by the tribal council. The regulations shall require voting by secret ballot, provide for absentee balloting, and shall prescribe the duties of the election board, outline procedures for settlement of election disputes, tie votes, and shall include any further provisions which are consistent with this constitution and bylaws.

Section 5. Council Terms. At the first election, the three candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall hold office for three (3) years; the next two highest for two (2) years; and the next two (2) highest for one (1) year or until the first annual election.

In the following annual elections, the councilmen shall be elected on the above staggered basis for three (3) year terms.

ARTICLE V - VACANCIES AND REMOVAL FROM OFFICE

Section 1. If a member of the tribal council or other officer shall die, resign, or be found guilty of a felony, or of a misdemeanor involving dishonesty, in any Indian, State or Federal Court, or be removed from office for any other reason, the tribal council shall declare the position vacant and shall appoint a new member to serve until the next regular election when a successor shall be elected.

Section 2. The tribal council may expel any member for neglect of duty or gross misconduct, provided the member is furnished due notice of charges in writing and is given the opportunity to answer the charges at an open hearing held for that purpose. At least four members of the council must vote in favor of expulsion to make it valid. The chairman shall be permitted to vote. The position shall be filled in the same manner as provided in Article V, Section 1.

Section 3. Upon a petition of at least one-third of the eligible voters of the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe, it shall be the duty of the tribal council to call a special election to consider the recall of the member or members of the council named in such petition. If a majority of those voting in such election favor recall from office, the office shall be declared vacant and an election shall be held to fill the vacancy.

ARTICLE VI - POWERS OF THE COUNCIL

Section 1. Enumerated Powers. The Tribal Council of the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe shall exercise the following powers, subject to any limitations imposed by the statutes or the Constitution of the United States, and subject further to all express restrictions upon such powers contained in this constitution and bylaws:

a. To negotiate with the Federal, State and local government on behalf of the tribe and to advise and consult with the representatives of the Department of the Interior on all activities of the Department that may affect the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe.

- b. To employ legal counsel, the choice of counsel and the fixing of fees to be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior as long as such approval is required by law.
- c. To approve or veto any sale, disposition, lease, or encumbrance of tribal lands, interest in lands, or other tribal assets which may be authorized or executed by the Secretary of the Interior or his authorized representative; provided, that no tribal lands shall be encumbered, sold, or leased for a period exceeding the time authorized by law.
- d. To advise the Secretary of the Interior with regard to all appropriation estimates or Federal projects for the benefit of the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe prior to submission of such estimates to the Office of Management and Budget and to Congress.
- e. To manage all economic affairs and enterprises of the tribe in accordance with the terms of a charter that may be issued to the said tribe by the Secretary of the Interior.
 - f. To appropriate any available funds for public purposes of the tribe.
- g. To levy taxes upon members of the tribe or to require the performance of community labor instead.
- h. To remove or exclude from the territory of the tribe non-members whose presence may be injurious to the peace, health, or welfare of the tribe, under ordinances which shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.
- i. To enact resolutions or ordinances governing the adoption of members and the relinquishment of membership, and to maintain a correct roll of the members of the tribe.
- j. To safeguard and promote the peace, safety, moral, and general welfare of the members of the tribe by regulating the use and disposition of tribal property, provided that any ordinance directly affecting non-Indians shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior as long as required by law.

- k. To charter subordinate organizations for economic purposes and to regulate the activities of all cooperative associations of members of the tribe by ordinances.
- l. To regulate the domestic relations of members of the tribe, to the extent permitted by law.
- m. To provide for the appointment of guardians for minors and mental incompetents by ordinance or resolution, to the extent permitted by law, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.
- n. To adopt resolutions regulating the procedure of the council itself and of other tribal agencies and tribal officials.
- o. To delegate to subordinate boards or to cooperative associations which are open to all members of the tribe any of the foregoing powers, reserving the right to review any action taken by virtue of such delegated powers.
- *p. To promulgate and enforce ordinances governing the conduct of members of the Upper Skagit Tribe to the extent permitted by law.
- Section 2. Joint Land Use Committee. The chairman of the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe and committee members designated by the tribal council shall work in conjunction with representatives of the Sauk-Suiattle Tribe to transact business regarding common property taken pursuant to the Act of June 30, 1913 (38 Stat. 101) for the Upper Skagit and Sauk-Suiattle Tribes.
- Section 3. Future Powers. The Tribal Council of the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe may exercise such further powers as may in the future be delegated to it by the Secretary of the Interior, or by any other duly-authorized official or agency of government.
- Section 4. Reserved Powers. Any rights and powers heretofore vested in the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe but not expressly referred to in this constitution shall not be abridged by this Article; but may be exercised by the people of the Upper Skagit Tribe through the adoption of appropriate bylaws and constitutional amendments.

ARTICLE VII - BILL OF RIGHTS

Section 1. Economic Resources. All members of the tribe shall be accorded equal opportunities to participate in the economic resources and activities of the tribe.

Section 2. Civil Liberties. All members of the tribe may enjoy freedom of worship, conscience, speech, press, assembly, and association.

ARTICLE VIII - REFERENDUM

Within thirty (30) days of the receipt of a petition of one-third or more of the eligible voters or the written request of the majority of the members of the tribal council, the chairman shall call a special meeting of the general council to consider any proposed resolution or ordinance or other proposed action of the tribal council. The vote of the majority of the voting membership attending the special meeting will decide whether the proposed ordinance, resolution, or other action shall thereafter be in effect, provided that one-third or more of the eligible voters shall vote on such referendum.

ARTICLE IX - INITIATIVE

The members of the Upper Skagit Tribe may propose a resolution, ordinance, or other action permitted under the tribal constitution by an initiative petition signed by at least one-third of the eligible voters. Within thirty (30) days from the receipt of said petition, the chairman shall call a special general council meeting to vote on the initiative. A majority vote of the voters attending the meeting shall determine whether the initiative shall go into effect, provided that one-third or more of the eligible voters shall vote on the initiative.

ARTICLE X - AMENDMENTS

This constitution and bylaws may be amended by a majority vote of the qualified voters of the tribe voting at an election called for that purpose by the Secretary of the Interior; provided, that at least thirty (30) percent of those entitled to vote shall vote in such election. Amendments shall become effective when approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to call an election on any proposed amendment upon receipt of a petition signed by one-third of the eligible voters, or by a resolution passed by a majority of the tribal council.

BYLAWS

ARTICLE I - DUTIES OF OFFICERS

Section 1. Chairman. The chairman of the tribal council shall preside over all meetings of the tribal council and of the general council, shall perform all

duties of the chairman, and exercise any authority delegated to him by thecouncil. Unless otherwise provided, he shall vote only in the case of a tie.

Section 2. Vice-Chairman. The vice-chairman of the tribal council shall assist the chairman when called upon to do so. In the absence of the chairman, he shall preside and when so presiding, he shall have all the rights, privileges, duties, and responsibilities of the chairman.

Section 3. Secretary. The secretary of the tribal council shall conduct all tribal correspondence and shall keep an accurate record of all business transacted at council meetings. It shall be the secretary's duty to keep minutes of regular and special tribal meetings and to submit copies of such minutes to the superintendent of the agency having jurisdiction.

Section 4. Treasurer. The treasurer of the tribal council shall account for, receive, receipt for, preserve, and safeguard all funds in the custody of the council, whether same be tribal or other funds for which the council is acting as trustee or custodian. Deposits of such funds shall be made in a bank or elsewhere, as designated by the council. The treasurer shall make and preserve a financial record of all such funds and shall report on all receipts and expenditures, and the amount and nature of all funds in his possession or custody, such report being made in writing to the council at regular meetings at such other times as requested by the council. The treasurer shall not pay out or otherwise disburse any funds in his possession or custody, or in the possession or custody of the council, until properly authorized to do so by resolution duly passed by the council.

The books and records of the treasurer shall be audited at least once each year by a competent auditor employed by the council and at such other times as the council or the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may direct.

The treasurer shall be required to furnish a bond satisfactory to the council and to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs before tribal funds under the jurisdiction of any government agency can be advanced, and the council is hereby authorized to pay the premium on such bond from any available funds.

Section 5. Duties of Appointive Officers and Boards. The duties of all appointive boards or officers appointed by the council shall be clearly defined by resolution of the council at the time of their creation or appointment. Such boards and officers shall report from time to time, as required, to the council, and their activities and decisions shall be subject to review by the council upon the complaint of any person aggrieved.

ARTICLE II - CERTIFICATION OF ELECTION

It shall be the duty of the tribal council, or a board appointed by it, to certify the election of the newly-elected tribal council members within five days after the election, and thereupon they shall be notified by the secretary of the council of their election.

ARTICLE III - INSTALLATION OF COUNCIL MEMBERS

Newly-elected members who have been duly certified shall be installed thereafter at the next regular meeting of the tribal council. Each newlyelected member shall subscribe to the following oath:

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ARTICLE IV - COMPENSATION

The tribal council may prescribe for compensation of officers or members of the council from available funds. Compensation rates shall be subject to approval of the general council.

ARTICLE V - TIME AND PLACE OF TRIBAL COUNCIL MEETINGS

*Section 1. Meetings. Regular meetings of the tribal council shall be held at such times as the tribal council may provide by resolution.

Special meetings shall be called by a written notice or a telephone call 24 hours in advance of the meeting to each council member, and approved by the chairman or a majority of the tribal council.

Section 2. Quorum. No business shall be transacted unless a quorum is present. A quorum shall consist of four (4) members of the tribal council.

Section 3. Order of business. The following order of business is established for all meetings:

- 1. Call to order by chairman
- 2. Roll call
- 3. Ascertainment of a quorum
- 4. Reading the minutes of last meeting
- 5. Adoption of the minutes by vote or common consent
- 6. Treasurer's report
- 7. Unfinished business
- 8. Reports
- 9. New business
- 10. Adjournment

Section 4. All matters shall be fully discussed and a reasonable attempt shall be made to secure unanimous agreement. Parliamentary procedure shall be governed by Robert's Rules of Order, unless otherwise provided in this constitution.

ARTICLE VI - GENERAL TRIBAL MEETINGS

Section 1. There shall be an annual general council meeting held at a time and place designated by the tribal council. A quorum of the general council shall consist of not less than 25 eligible voters. A notice of the meeting shall be mailed at least 15 days prior to the meeting to eligible voters with addresses of record.

It shall be the duty of the chairman to make a report at said meeting of the activities of the council throughout the year and to outline proposed plans for economic and social betterment of the tribe. Also, any other discussion or actions appropriate to the meeting shall be considered.

Section 2. Special general council meetings may be called by the Chairman of the Upper Skagit Indian Tribal Council; provided, that eligible voters with addresses of record shall be mailed a notice at least 15 days prior to such meeting.

The tribal council shall be required to call a special general council meeting within 30 days after receiving a written petition signed by at least twenty-five eligible voters; provided that eligible voters with addresses of record shall be mailed a notice at least 15 days prior to such meeting.

ARTICLE VII - ADOPTION OF CONSTITUTION AND BYLAWS

If this constitution and bylaws is ratified by a majority of the qualified voters of the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe in an election called for that purpose by the Secretary of the Interior and at least thirty (30) percent of those qualified to vote in such an election, the constitution shall be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior and shall be effective upon approval by the Secretary or his authorized representative.

*Amendments I, II, III, & IV Adopted by Tribe on March 26, 1977 Approved by Area Director on April 8, 1977

CERTIFICATE OF RESULTS OF ELECTION

Pursuant to an election authorized by Morris J. Thompson, Commissioner of Indian Affairs on June 12th, 1974, the attached Constitution and Bylaws of the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe was submitted to the qualified voters of the tribe, and was on October 5th, 1974, duly adopted by a vote of 65 for, and 2 against, from a total of 67 votes cast (including spoiled ballots) by the 99 registered voters, in an election duly called for that purpose.

(Sgd) Paul H. Clements
Chairman, Election Board

(Sgd) Alice Cuthbert Election, Board Member

(Sgd) Henry I. Lange Jr.

Election, Board Member

APPROVAL

I, Morris Thompson, Commissioner of Indian Afairs, by the authority granted to the Secretary of the Interior by the Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 984), as amended, and delegated to me by 230 DM 1.1, do hereby approve the Constitution and Bylaws of the Upper Skagit Tribe of Indians of the State of Washington.

(Sgd) Morris Thompson
Commissioner of Indian Affairs

Washington, D.C. Date: December 4, 1974

Exhibit A

Legal Descriptions and Deeds in Trust

5.80 Acres

Acquired October 21, 1976

Trust Status Approved January 21, 1977 5-5446 (1956 Rev.) Land being conveyed was allotted to 3ull Jack
Allottee No. Sauk Valley Public Domain
HC 3900

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

DEED TO RESTRICTED INDIAN LAND
THIS INDENTURE, Made and entered into this 21st day of October
one thousand nine hundred and seventy-six, by and between William Jones, No. 130-6596;
James Jones, No. 130-6883; Solomon Jones, No. 130-6884; Casey Jones, No. 130-6886;
entry C. Jones, Jr. No. 130-7428; as their sole and separate property
y de character de character proposed in the
of
Indians, part les of the first part, and The United States of America in trust for
the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe
of the second part:
WITNESSETH, That said part ies of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of TEN THOUSAND and no/100 (\$10,000.00) dollars,
in hand paid, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, do hereby grant, bargain, sell, and convey
unto said part Y of the second part the following-described real estate and premises situated in
Skagit County, State of Washington
on the Public Domain Indian Reservation, to wit: The south 400 feet as
Measured along the east line of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of
Section 31, Township 36 North, Range 4 East, Willamette Meridian, lying east of the
easterly boundary of the I-5 Highway right of way, containing 5.80 acres, more or
less.
SUBJECT to easements documented and on file with the Chief, Titles & Records Section
Portland Area Office; Nos. 119-43 and 119-141.
Title to the land herein described shall be subject to any existing easements for
public roads and highways, for public utilities and for railroads and pipelines and
any other rights of way of record. This conveyance is made pursuant to the Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 984). together with all the improvements thereon and the appurtenances thereunto belonging. And the said
parties of the first part, for themselves and their heirs, executors, and administrators,
do hereby covenant, promise, and agree to and with the said part v of the second part,
ts successors heirs and assigns, that they will forever warrant and defend the said premises against the
claim of all persons, claiming or to claim by, through, or under themselves only.
To have and to hold said described premises unto the said part v of the second part, its success heirs/executors/administrators, and assigns, forever.
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, That said parties of the first part have hereunto settheir hand s
and seak the day and year first-above written.
hard the same of t
WITNESSES: John Core Jones [SEAL]
WITTER JONGS 1/5 Solomon Jones 1/5 [SEAL]
James Jones 1/5 Casto Jones 2 1/5 James Jones [SEAL]
Danny C. Jones Jr. 1//) [SEAL]
16-81076-0 [SEAL]

5.7429 Acres

Acquired September 21, 1978

Trust Status Approved October 13, 1978

5-5446 (1956 Rev.)

Land being conveyed was allotted to Bull Jack
Allottee No. Sauk Valley P.D.
H.C. 3900

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

DEED TO RESTRICTED INDIAN LAND

THIS INDENTURE, Made and entered into	this 3/st day of System
one thousand nine hundred and	by and between Solomon Jones, No. 130-6884;
of Sedro Wooley, Washington	
	and THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN TRUST
of Burlington, Washington	, party of the second part:
	the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of .00) doliars,
in hand paid, the receipt of which is hereby ack	mowledged, do es hereby grant, bargain, sell, and convey
	following-described real estate and premises situated in
	nty, State of Washington
on the Public Domain In	ndian Reservation, to wit: An undivided 1/5 interest
in: The North 388.50 feet of the Sout line of the portion of the Southeast (Section 31, Township 36 North, Range a boundary of the Interstate 5 Highway i more or less. Situate in the County of	th 788.50 feet, as measured along the East Quarter, of the Southwest Quarter, of 4 East, W.M., lying East of the Easterly right-of-way, and containing 5.7429 acres, of Skagit, State of Washington.
SUBJECT to easements documented and or Section, Portland Area Office; Nos. III	n file with the Cheif, Titles and Records
Title to the land herein described sha for public roads and highways, for public roads and highways, for publices and any other rights of way	all be subject to any existing easements blic utilities and for railroads and of record.
This conveyance is made pursuant to th	he Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 984).
part y of the first part, for himself do es hereby covenant promise and a	d the appurtenances thereunto belonging. And the said and his heirs, executors, and administrators, agree to and with the said part y of the second part, forever warrant and defend the said premises against the
claim of all persons, claiming or to claim by, thro	ough, or under themselves only. its successor
To have and to hold said described premise fold, 1999, 1997 Inhihitatayon, and assigns, i	s unto the said part. Y of the second part, /
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, That said part.	y of the first part ha s hereunto set his hand
and scal the day and year first-above written.	
: a: Daringy VI	Solomon Jones 1/5 Jones [SEAL]
	[SEAL]
	[SEAL]
	[SEAL]
6—8 ml = 3	[SEAL]

	STATE OF Washington
	COUNTY OF Skagit
	BE IT REMEMBERED, That on this 2/st day of September , A. D. 19.
•	•
	aforesaid, personally appeared Solomon Jones

	to me personally known to be the identical person who executed the within instrument of writing,
	such personduly acknowledged the execution of the same. Ashisfree and voluntary act and doed tor the use and corpose mentioned hardin.
	IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my seal on the
	and year last hereinabove written,
	Aleroine a Carpenter
•	Notate Public in and for the State of Uko Aire residing at Manager
	(Title)
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR My commission expires 4-7-81
	The within deed is hereby approved:
	I Deposition
	APPROVED pursuant to authority delegated to the Superintendent by Fortland Area Redulegation
	Order No. 3 (34 F.R. 15813, October 14, 1969).
	Date Superintendent
	The within deed is recorded in the Office of Indian Affairs in Volume, Page
	Inherited Indian Land Deed Book.
	Tract Book A & E Card &
	Inh to
	119 191 (Gate) (Separate)
	「NES TRESORDS TO SERVICE TO SER
	icals.
	DEED Compared to the second this 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 1
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	LAND TROOK of Land of Land of Land of Land of Land of Land
	AN LAND TROM TO TO TO COLOCK O'CLOCK NO.
	DIAN LAND TO TO TO TO Asy of O'clock O'clock Sook No.
	Cck 6 file

5 Acres

Right of Way Acquired April 15, 1977

Balance Acquired September 19, 1978

Trust Status Approved January 23, 1979 the following described real estate, situated in the County of Skagit ,State of Washington: The West 60 feet of the following described tract: That portion of Government Lot 3, Section 6, Township 35 North, Range 4 East, Willamette Meridian, lying Northerly of the Old Bow Hill County road (as located prior to January 18, 1963), and Easterly of the East line of Primary State Highway No. 1, as conveyed to the State of Washington by deed dated October 9, 1958, recorded October 30, 1958 under Auditor's File No. 572316.

Title to the land herein described shall be subject to any existing easements for public roads and highways, for public utilities and for railroads and pipelines and any other rights of way of record.

This conveyance is made pursuant to the Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 984).

	•
Dated Cypul 15 1977 Amy Amoody	
(Individual)	
(Individual)	By(President)
(elividadi)	By
goes eyes	(Secretary)
STATE OF WASHINGTON COUNTY OF 5 KAGIT SS.	STATE OF WASHINGTON COUNTY OF
On this day personally appeared before mes	On this day of
Amy D. Moody	19, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and
	for the State of Washington, duly commissioned and sworn,
o me known to be the individual described in and who	personally appeared
executed the within and foregoing instrument, and acknowledged the second state of the	
edged that $5h \approx 10^{-10}$ igned the same as $h \approx r$	and, to me known to be the President
ree and voluntary act and deed, for the uses and purposes	
herein mentioned.	and Secretary, respectively, of
GIVEN under my hand and official seal this 15th day of Grand 19 ZZ According to the State of Washington, residing at the State of Washington of the State of the S	the corporation that executed the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged the said instrument to be the free and voluntary act and deed of said corporation, for the uses and purposes therein mentioned, and on oath stated that authorized to execute the said instrument and that the seal affixed is the corporate seal of said corporation.
TO PUBLICATE RESOURCE	Witness my hand and official seal hereto affixed the day and year first above written.

T-45151

STATUTORY WARRANTY DEED

TRACT NUMBER 130 - T1124

THE GRANTOR, AMY D. MOODY, as her separate property for and in consideration of FIVE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED TWENTY-SEVEN AND 50/100 DOLLARS (\$5,827.50) in hand paid, conveys and warrants to THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA in Trust for the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe the following described real estate, situated in the County of Skagit, State of Washington:

That portion of Government Lot 3, Section 6, Township 35 North, Range 4 East, W.M., lying Northerly of the Old Bow Hill County Road (as located prior to January 18, 1963), and Easterly of the East line of Primary State Highway No. 1, as conveyed to the State of Washington by deed, dated October 9, 1958, recorded October 30, 1958 under Auditor's File No. 572316, EXCEPT the West 60 feet thereof as conveyed to the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA in Trust for the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe by deed, dated April 15, 1977, recorded April 21, 1977 under Auditor's File No. 855055.

244

SKAGIT COUNTY WASHINGTON

COUNTY OF SKACGET)

Real Estate Excise Tax Title to the land herein described shall be subject to PAID any existing easements for public roads and highways, for public utilities and for railroads and pipelines and any other rights of way of record.

Ruth Wyle, Co. Treas. This conveyance is made purusant to the Act of June 18, By Control Deputy 1934 (48 Stat. 984).

DATED this 19th day of	SEPTEMBER, 1978.
necessed to record on Dol 30 1878 1 PM at report of Land Like	Many Am Krody
Locks Henry, Additor Staget Co., Washington	AMY D. MOODY
STATE OF WASHINGTON)) ss.	

On this day personally appeared before me AMY D. MOODY, to me known to be the individual described in and who executed the within and foregoing instrument, and acknowledged that she signed the same as her free and voluntary act and deed, for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

GIVEN under my hand and official seal this 19th day of LTCo

at: MOONE UKBNON

890343

8.43 Acres

Acquired October 16, 1980

Trust Status Approved

ansamerica litte insura THIS SPACE RESERVED FOR RECORDER'S USE. LUEL: ? A Service of Transamerica Corporation FILED FOR RECORD AT REQUEST OF: PIONEER NATIONAL TITLE INSURANCE CO. PCT 17 2221 Riverside Drive, Mount Vernon, WA RECORLEY Filed for Record at Request of REQUES: 93 City and State H67475 SKAGIT COUNTY WASHINGTON Form 467-C-Real Estate Excise Tax Statutory Warranty Deed 8010170044 PAID (CORPORATE FORM) OCT 17 1980 THE GRANTOR, THOUSAND TRAILS, INC., a Washington corporation Amount Paid \$ 😿 Buth Wylie, Co., Trees. for and in consideration of Ten Dollars (\$10.00), and other valuable consideration Depu ZΙΡΥ in hand paid, conveys and warrants to The United States of America in Trust for THE UPPER SKAGIT TRIBE , State of the sollowing described real estate, situated in the County of Skagit Washington: Tract 1, Short Plat 45-80, approved July 3, 1980, recorded July 7, 1980 under Auditor's File No. 8007070006 in Volume 4 of Short Plats, pages 131 and 132. Being located in the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter and the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 31, Township 36 North, Range 4 East, Willamette Meridian. Title to the land herein described shall be subject to any existing easements for public roads and highways, for public utilities and for railroads and pipelines and any other/rights of way of record. easements or This conveyance is made pursuant to the Act of June 18, 1934 (48. Stat. 984). This conveyance is made subject to an easement reserved by Grantor and described on Exhibit A attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference. IN WITNESS WHEREOF, said corporation has caused this instrument to be executed by its proper officers day of October. . 19 80 President. TREASURER STATE OF WASHINGTON. County of 1695 October. On this day of , 1950 , before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for the State of Washington, duly commissioned and sworn, personally appeared JOHN F. OROSE WILLIAM F. PEAGLE and to me known to be the - President and TREASURPESECTETARY, respectively, of THOUSAND TRAILS INC. the corporation that executed the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged the said instrument to be the free and voluntary act and deed of said corporation, for the uses and purposes therein mentioned, and on oath stated that . authorized to execute the said instrument and that the seal affixed (if any) is the corporate seal colorand corporation. ين ۾ ڪيون ۾ آهي. Witness my hand and official seal hereto affixed the day and year first above written.

Exhibit A to Statutory Warranty Deed

Grantor hereby reserves a non-exclusive appurtenant perpetual easement, 60 feet in width, legally described as follows:

Commencing at the S.W. corner of Parcel No. 1 of a recorded tract of land known as Short Plat No. 45-80, recorded in Auditor Record Book No. 4, pages 131 and 132 on 7 July, 1980. Thence S 86°24'42" E, a distance of 224.38' to the true point of beginning, Thence N 1°27'18" E, a distance of 484.13', Thence N 45°08'30" W, a distance of 27.53' to a point on the north line of the above discussed tract, Thence N 86°02'02" E, a distance of 100.46' along said north line of the above discussed tract, Thence S 12°56'36" W, a distance of 100.42', Thence S 1°27'18" W, a distance of 416.37' to a point on the south line of the above described tract, Thence N 86°24'42" W, a distance of 60.04' to the true point of beginning.

For the use of Grantor, its successors, assigns, grantees, tenants, subtenants, agents, employees, invitees, licensees, and guests, and for the benefit of and providing access to Grantor's properties legally described as follows:

- (a) That part of the NW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 30, Township 36 north, Range 4 east, W.M., lying east of Primary State Highway No. 1, as condemned by the State of Washington, under Skagit County Superior Court Cause No. 26638, EXCEPT that portion thereof described as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of said subdivision; thence north 85°02'15" west along the south line of said subdivision 201.30 feet; thence north 6°10'46" east 20.50 feet; thence north 57°47'35" west 1067.71 feet to the east line of the State Highway right of way; thence north 8°57' east along the east line of said highway right of way 788.75 feet to the north line of said subdivision; thence south 86°10'35" east 987.50 feet to the northeast corner of said subdivision; thence south 0°16'19" west 1320.17 feet to the point of beginning.
- (b) That part of the SW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 30, Township 36 north, Range 4 east, W.M., lying east of Primary State Highway No. 1, as condemned by the State of Washington under Skagit County Superior Court Cause No. 26638, EXCEPT that portion thereof lying east of a line described as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of said subdivision; thence north 86°09'15" west along the south line of said subdivision 173.83 feet to the true point of beginning of the line herein described; thence north 33°13 west 593.74 feet; thence north 11°13'45" west 366.72 feet; thence north 0°15'45" east 91.67 feet; thence north 17°52'30" east 89.17 feet; thence north 56°13'30" east 260.95 feet; thence north 76°01'30" east 83.57 feet; thence north 6°10'45" east 136.52 feet to the north line of said subdivision; thence south 85°02'15" east 201.30 feet to the northeast corner of said subdivision and the terminal point of the line herein described.

- (c) The W 1/2 of the SE 1/4 of Section 30, Township 36 north, Range 4 east, W.M., EXCEPT county road rights of way.
- (d) That part of the SE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 30, Township 36 north, Range 4 east, W.M., lying west of the Friday Creek Road No. 2611 (formerly known as and called Lake Samish Public Highway and the L.M. Abbey Road).
- (e) That part of the south 600 feet of the NE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 30, Township 36 north, Range 4 east, W.M., lying west of the Friday Creek Road No. 2611 (formerly known as and called Lake Samish Public Bighway and the L.M. Abbey Road).
- (f) That part of the SW 1/4 of Section 30, Township 36 north, Range 4 east, W.M.; lying east of Primary State Highway No. 1, as condemned by the State of Washington under Skagit County Superior Court Cause No. 26638.
- (g) The north half of the NE 1/4 of Section 31, Township 36 north, Range 4 east, W.M., lying west of the Friday Creek Road (formerly known as and called Lake Samish Public Highway and L.M. Abbey Road).
- (h) The south half of the NE 1/4 of Section 31, Township 36 north, Range 4 east, W.M., lying west of the Pacific Highway (old Highway 99) EXCEPT county road rights of way.
- (i) That part of the NW 1/4 of Section 31, Township 36 north, Range 4 east, W.M., lying east of Primary State Highway No. 1, as condemned by the State of Washington, under Skagit County Superior Court Cause No. 26638. SUBJECT to easements, restrictions and encumbrances of record.

There is excepted from this Agreement the following described tract which was retained by the predecessors in interest to Sellers herein:

A Tract of land located in the NE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 30, Township 26 north, Range 4 east, W.M., described as follows: Beginning at a point of intersection with the north line of the south 600 feet of said NE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 with the center line of Friday Creek as it existed on December 9, 1969; thence easterly along the south line of that certain tract of land conveyed to Grace Jean Wallace by instrument recorded under Auditor's File No. 717952 records of Skagit County, Washington, a distance of 120 feet; thence southwesterly in a straight line which generally runs parallel with the easterly bank of Friday Creek a distance of 250 feet; thence Westerly parallel with the north line of the south 600 feet of the NE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 120 feet to the center line of Friday Creek; thence northeasterly along the center line of Friday Creek to the point of beginning.

TOGETHER with a non-exclusive thirty foot easement from the County Road to the East line of this retained tract, which Purchaser's may locate more specifically at a later date so long as adequate ingress and egress is maintained.

There is further excepted restrictions and easements now or hereafter placed of record.

EXCEPT Tract 1, Short Plat 45-80, approved July 3, 1980, recorded July 7, 1980 under Auditor's File No. 8007070006 in Volume 4 of Short Plats, pages 131 and 132. Being located in the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter and the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 31, Township 36 North, Range 4 East, Willamette Meridian.

EXCEPT

PARCEL "A"

All that part of the following described Tract "X" lying within a parcel of land described as follows:

Begin on the westerly boundary of said Tract "X" at a point 200 feet distant easterly, when measured at right angles from the center line (SR-5) survey of Skegit County Sundry Site Plans-Rest Areas RA 1-M-130 & RA 1-M-131 at Highway Engineer's Station 739+00; thence north 35°55'49" east 617.17 feet; thence north 72°23'06" east 335.41; thence north 8°57' east 750 feet; thence north 36°03' west 212.13 feet; thence north 81°03' west 430 feet, more or less, to a point 200 feet distant easterly, when measured at right angles from said center line at Highway Engineer's Station 755÷00; thence south 3°57' west 1,600 feet and returning to the point of beginning.

TRACT "X"

That part of the NW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 30, Township 36 North, Range 4 East W.M., lying east of Primary State Highway No. 1 as condemned by the State of Washington, under Skagit County Superior Court Cause No. 26638, EXCEPT that portion thereof described as follows:

Beginning at the SE corner of said subdivision; thence north 85°02'15" west along the south line of said subdivision 201.30 feet; thence north 6°10'46" east 20.50 feet; thence north 57°47'35" west 1067.71 feet to the east line of the State Highway right of way; thence north 8°57' east along the east line of said highway right of way 788.75 feet to the north line of said subdivision; thence south 86°10'35" east 987.50 feet to the NE corner of said subdivision; thence south 9°16'19" west 1320.17 feet to the point of beginning.

ALSO, that part of the SW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 30, Township 36 North, Range 4 East W.M., lying east of Primary State Highway No. 1, as condemned by the State of Washington under Skagit County Superior Court Cause No. 26638, EXCEPT that portion thereof lying east of a line described as follows:

Beginning at the SE corner of said subdivision; thence north 86°09'15" west along the south line of said subdivision 173.83 feet to the true point of beginning of the line herein described; thence north 33°13' west 593.74 feet; thence north 11°13'45" west 366.72 feet; thence north 0°15'45" east 91.67 feet; thence north 17°52'30" east 89.17 feet; thence north 56°13'30" east 260.95 feet; thence north 76°01'30" east 83.57 feet; thence north 6°10'45" east 136.52 feet to the north line of said subdivision and the terminal point of the line herein described.

ALSO, the west 1/2 of the SE 1/4; that portion of the SE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 and of the south 600 feet of the NE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 lying west of the Friday Creek Road No. 2611 (formerly known as and called Lake Samish Public Highway and the L.M. Abbey Road); all in Section 30, Township 36 North, Range 4 East W.M.; EXCEPTING from the above described premises the following described tract:

Beginning at a point of intersection with the north line of the south 600 feet of said NE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 with the center line of Friday Creek as it existed on December 9, 1969; thence easterly along the south line of that certain tract of land conveyed to Grace Jea Wallace by instrument recorded under Auditor's File No. 717952 records of Skagit County, Washington a distance of 120 feet; thence southwesterly in a straight line which generally runs parallel with the easterly bank of Friday Creek a distance of 250 leet; thence westerly parallel with the north line of the south 600 feet of the NE 1/4 of the SE 1/4, 120 feet to the center line of said Friday Creek; thence northeasterly along the center line of said Friday Creek to the point of beginning.

ALSO, that part of the SW 1/4 of Section 30, Township 36 North, Range 4 East W.M., lying east of Primary State Highway No. 1, as condemned by the State of Washington under Skagit County Superior Court Cause No. 26638.

ALSO, that portion of the north 1/2 of the NE 1/4 of Section 31, Township 36 North, Range 4 East W.M. lying west of the Friday Creek Road (formerly known as and called Lake Samish Public Highway and L. M. Abbey Road); EXCEPT any portion thereof lying within the boundaries of Pacific Highway (Old Highway 99).

ALSO, that portion of the south 1/2 of the NE 1/4 of Section 31, Township 36 North, Range 4 East W.M. lying west of the Pacific Highway (Old Highway 99).

ALSO, that portion of the NW 1/4 of Section 31, Township 36 North, Range 4 East W.M., lying east of Primary State Highway No. 1, as condemned by the State of Washington under Skagit County Superior Court Cause No. 26638.

Situate in the County of Skagit, State of Washington.

The lands being herein condemned contain an area of 14.85 acres, more or less, the specific details concerning all of which may be found within that certain map of definite location now of record and on file in the Office of the Secretary of Transportation at Olympia, Washington bearing date of approval July 28, 1978.

TOGETHER WITH all rights of ingress and egress, if any (including all existing future or potential easements of access, light, view and air) to, from and between the above described Parcel "A" and the reminder of said Tract "X".

Which easement is for the construction, maintenance, and operation of a roadway for ingress, egress, utilities, and any other use or purpose not inconsistent therewith, over, under, and across the real property herein conveyed by Grantor to Grantee. Said easement and the benefits and obligations created hereby shall be deemed covenants running with the land and shall inure to the benefit and be binding upon Grantor and Grantee and their respective successors, grantees, and assigns.

The above easement is made subject to that pre-easement agreement dated June 14th, 1979 and amended December 11th, 1979

74 Acres

Acquired October 17, 1980

Trust Status Approved December 17, 1980

-8910176822

Notary Public in and for the State of Washington, residing at Section

Dated: September 15, 1981. David P. Rall, ... Director, National Taxicalogy Program Lik toer in halfs tong franchen ond " BILLING COOK 4110-04-36

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs ! Selector

Upper Skagit, Wash: Establishment of. -Reservation ...

September 10, 1981.

This notice is published in the exercise of authority delegated by the Secretary of the Interior to the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs by 200 DM

Notice is hereby given that under the authority of Section 7 of the Act of June . 18, 1934 (48 Stat 984), the hereinafter - described tracts of land, located in . . . ; Skagit County, Washington, were proclaimed to be an Indian reservation. effective on September 10, 1981, for the \sim use and benefit of the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe.

The South 400 feet as measured along the co East line of the SENSWY, Sec. 31, T. 36 N., R. 4 E., Williamette Meridian lying East of the Easterly boundary of the I-5 Highway right-of-way, containing 5.80 acres.

Trac! No. THC-3900-B

The North 388.50 feet of the South 788.50 feet as messured along the East line of that portion of the SEXSWH of Sec. 31, T. 38 N., R. 4 E., Willamette Meridian, lying East . , of the Easterly boundary of the I-S Highway right-of-way, containing 5.7429 ... BCTES. MOTE OF LEEL .

Track No. 71121

The West 60 feet of the following described tract That portion of Government Lot 3. Section & Township 35 North, Range 4 East, Willametta Meridian, lying Northerly of the Old Bow Hill County Road (as located prior to January 18, 1963), and Easterly of the East line of Primary State Highway No. 1. as conveyed to the State of . Washington by deed dated October 9, 1958, recorded October 30, 1955, under Auditor's File No. 572516.

Traci No. Tilliu

That portion of Government Lot 3, Section 6, Township 35 North, Range & East, Willamette Meridian, lying Northerly of the Old Bow Hill County Road (as located . prior to January 18, 1963), and Easterly of the East line of Primary State Highway No. 1 as conveyed to the State of Washington by deed, dated October 2, 1958, recorded October 30, 1958, under the Auditor's File No. 572318.

Except the West 60 feet thereof as conveyed to the United States of America in trust for the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe by deed, . dated April 5, 1877, recorded April 21, 1977, under Auditor's File No. 855055.

Tract No. Tilbi (" " Tilbi

Tract 1. Short Plat 45-80, approved July 1. 1980, recorded July 7, 1980, under Auditor's File No. 8007070008 in Volume 4 of Short -Plats, pages 131 and 132. Being located in . the SEYNWK and the SWK of NEW of Sec. 31, T. 38 N., R. 4 E., Willamette 🕏 Meridian.

Tract No. 71132

Parcel A: The North 5 acres of that portion of ሁኔ NW ሃለ NW ሃራ Sec. 및 T. 35 N., R. 5 E., -Willamette Meddian, lying West of the . Bonneyllie Power Administration right-ofway. The South line of said 5 acres to be parallel to the North line of said . MWKNWK.

Parcel B: That part of the NW WNEV., Sec. & T. 35 N., R. 5 E., Willamette Meridian, lying Reat of the abandoned railroad right-ofway, and the NEKNEYL

Parcel C: That portion of the SEVINEY. Sec. B. T. 35., R. S.E., Willamette Meridian, : described as follows: Beginning at a cedar 👶 post located on the section line of the NE corner of said SEVANEY, which cedar post is designated as the beginning point in that deed to W. A. Silles, et ux., dated January 21, 1920 filed 2-24-20, as File No. 139489 and recorded in Volume 113 of deeds at page 523, thence south 1914 feet to a stake as designated in said deed on the North side of the County Road; thence south 76'45' W. 405 feet thence S. 48'45 W. 3728 along the North side of public road as designated in said deed to a cedar post as designated in said deed near a small atteam from which a bemlock tree six inches in dismeter as designated in said deed bears west 25.08 feet; thence north 559.89 to a cedar post as designated in said deed from which an alder tree as designated in said deed 14" in diametet east 10.58' thence East 753.06' to the point of beginning, EXCEPT that portion of said premires, if any, lying within any existing road or highway: all of the above being vituated in Sec. 8, T. 35 N., R. 5 E., Willsmette Meridian.

Said lands being subject to all valid rights, reservations, rights-of-way, and easements of record.

The reservation is under the administrative jurisdiction of the Area Director, Portland, P.O. Box 3785, Portland, Oregon 97208. The official custody of the land records for the reservation is with the Portland Title Plant [same address as above], and that office is the office of record for recording and maintenance of these records.

Kenneth Smith,

Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs. [FR Doc. 81-27447 Flied 9-18-8't R45 am] PLEUNG DODE 4310-62-M

Bureau of Land Management

AA-28106]

Alaska Native Claims Selection.

The document entitled 'Terms and Conditions for Land Consolidation and Management in the Cook Inlet Area" was ratified by Public Law (Pub. L.) 94-204 [89 Stat. 1145, 1151] on January Z. 1978, and clarified on August 31, 1978. Section II of the Terms and Conditions authorized reconveyance by the United-States to Cook Inlet Region, Inc., of lands conveyed by the State of Alaska to the United States. On November 15. 1977, Sec. 3(a) of Pub. L 95-178 (91 Stat 1389) authorized the Secretary of the Interior to identify and reserve within two years after initial conveyance of such lands to Cook inlet Region, Inc., any easement he could have lawfullly reserved prior to conveyance and to issue immediately threafter a revised conveyance reflecting such reservation.

On September 21, 1979, Patent No. 50-79-0151 and Interim Conveyance No. 243. were issued to Cook Inlet Region, Inc. for 2,355.48 acres and 941.37 acres. ... respectively, of the surface and subsurface estates of lands conveyed to the United States by the State of Alaska. The lands were conveyed pursuant to Secs. 14(e) and 22(j) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of December 18, 1971 (43 U.S.C. 1601. 1613(e), 1621(j)) (ANCSA), and Sec. 12(c) of Pub. I_ 94-204 (89 Stat. 1145, 1152). as amended by Sec. 3(a) of Pub. L. 95-17B (91 Stat. 1389), and are described as follows:

Patent No. 50-79-0151 of September 21, 1979---

Soward Meridian, Alaska (Surveyed)

T. 16 N. R. 2 W. Sec, B, NHSEKSWK. Containing 20 acres.

T. 17 N., R. 2 W., Sec. 1, lots 3 and 4 SEKNWK: Sec. 18, EK, EKNWK. SWKNWK, SWK; Sec 3d NKNK SEKNEY, NWYNEYSEY. Shneksek nwksek

Containing 990.30 acres.

T. 18 N., R. 2 W., Sec. 34, lot &

Containing 1.13 acres.

T. 16 N., R. 3 W., ... Sec. 13, SWY, NEYL Containing 40 acres

T. 17 N., R. 3 W., Sec. 5, lot & . Sec. 38. all.

Containing 687,73 acres.

T. 18 N. R. 3 W. Sec. 28, SEKNWK, EKSWK Containing 120 acres.

T. 18 N. R. 4 W.

FINAL DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT BOW HILL GAMING FACILITY

Upper Skagit Indian Tribe

April, 1995

CONTENTS

1.0	INTRODUCTION 1.1 Background 1.2 Purpose and Need 1.3 Public Involvement	1 1 1 4
2.0	ALTERNATIVES	5
	2.1 Alternative 1: PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE	5
	2.2 Alternative 2: MODIFIED DEVELOPMENT AT BOW HILL	7
	2.3 Alternative 3: NO ACTION	7
	2.4 Alternatives Considered But Not Evaluated in Detail	8
	2.4.1 Alternative Forms of Development	8
	2.4.2 Alternative Sites - Off-Reservation	8
	2.4.3 Alternative Sites - On-Reservation	. 9
	2.5 Comparison of Alternatives	11
3.0	EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING	13
0.0	3.1 Geology, Topography, and Soils	13
	3.2 Climate	15
	3.3 Water Resources	15
	3.4 Vegetation	17
	3.5 Wetlands	18
	3.6 Fish and Wildlife Resources	22
	3.7 Threatened and Endangered Species	23
	3.8 Socioeconomics	23
	3.9 Land Use	25
	3.10 Transportation	29
	3.11 Air Quality	32
	3.12 Public Services/Infrastructure	32
	3.13 Recreation	33
	3.14 Aesthetics	34
	3.15 Noise	34
	3.16 Cultural Resources	36
4.0	ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES AND MITIGATION	37
	4.1 Geology, Topography, and Soils	37
	4.2 Climate	37
	4.3 Water Resources	38
	4.4 Vegetation	38
	4.5 Wetlands	39
	4.6 Fish and Wildlife Resources	42

CONTENTS (continued)

	4.7 Threatened and Endangered Species	42
	4.8 Socioeconomics	43
	4.9 Land Use	45
	4.10 Transportation	45
	4.11 Air Quality	47
	4.12 Public Services/Infrastructure	49
	4.13 Recreation	50
	4.14 Aesthetics	50
	4.15 Noise	51
	4.16 Cultural Resources	52
	4.17 Unavoidable Adverse Impacts	53
	4.18 Mitigation	53
	4.19 Cumulative Impacts	54
	4.20 Permits Required	55
5.0	CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION	56
6.0	REFERENCES	57
7.0	LIST OF PREPARERS	61
AP	PENDICES	
A B	CONSULTATION, COORDINATION, AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT FISH AND WILDLIFE SPECIES LIST	

FIGURES

1-1	Vicinity map	2
2-1	Bow Hill Reservation - Site Plan	6
2-2	Helmick Road Area	10
3-1	Bow Hill Area	14
3-2	Bow Hill Reservation Main Parcel - Wetlands	19
	Bow Hill Reservation North Parcel - Wetlands	21
3-4	Bow Hill Area - Land Use	27
3-5	Bow Hill Reservation - Transportation System	28
	Bow Hill Reservation - Estimated 1995 P.M. Peak Hour Traffic	31
4-1	Bow Hill Reservation - Main Parcel Wetland Fill - Site Plan	40
4-2	Bow Hill Reservation North Parcel - Site Plan	41
4-3	Bow Hill Area - 1995 P.M. Peak Hour Traffic Volumes with Casino Project	. 48
	TABLES	
	TABLES	
3-1	Typical noise levels, by type of setting	35
	Hourly traffic volume 4:00 n m -12:00 a m	47

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

This environmental assessment (EA) addresses the proposed development of a gaming facility on the Upper Skagit Indian Reservation (Reservation) at Bow Hill and Helmick Road in Skagit County, Washington (see Figure 1-1). The primary focus of this EA is on the Bow Hill Reservation, the location of the Tribe's Preferred Alternative. The EA was prepared for the National Indian Gaming Commission (NIGC), as lead agency, under the direction of the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe (Tribe), the project proponent. The EA was written in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, and the Council of Environmental Quality Guidelines for Implementing NEPA (40 Code of Regulations [CFR]) Parts 1501 through 1508). Under the terms of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA) of 1988 (Public Law [PL] 100-497), the NIGC is responsible for reviewing and approving agreements for the development, construction, and management of gaming facilities. The Tribe proposes to develop the project under an agreement with Harrah's Washington Corporation (Harrah's), a subsidiary of The Promus Companies Incorporated. Approval of the agreement by the NIGC is the federal action requiring compliance with NEPA.

This EA is prepared to evaluate the likely environmental consequences of locating, constructing, and operating a proposed gaming facility, restaurant, gift shop, lounge, and associated parking and other infrastructure on the human environment. In accordance with NEPA and the Upper Skagit Environmental Protection Code (USEPC) regulations, this EA:

1) identifies the purpose and need for the project; 2) describes the proposed action and defined alternatives; 3) characterizes the existing environmental setting; 4) assesses the expected environmental impacts of the project and potential mitigation; and, 5) describes the Tribe's consultation and coordination activities for the proposed project. The EA also provides an evaluation of cumulative impacts and a conclusion based on this analysis. The objective of the EA is to determine whether the proposed action would be likely to have any significant environmental impacts.

1.2 PURPOSE AND NEED

The Tribe intends to locate a Class II and Class III gaming facility within the parameters established through a Compact negotiated with the State of Washington under the IGRA. (As defined by the IGRA, Class II gaming generally includes bingo and related games, and selected limited-wager card games; Class III gaming generally refers to table games and banking card games such as baccarat or black jack.) The Compact sets forth limits on the maximum numbers of tables, bet size, hours of operation, State and Tribal regulatory and enforcement responsibilities, and auditing and internal control. The Compact was signed in December 1992 and approved by the Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs in March 1993.

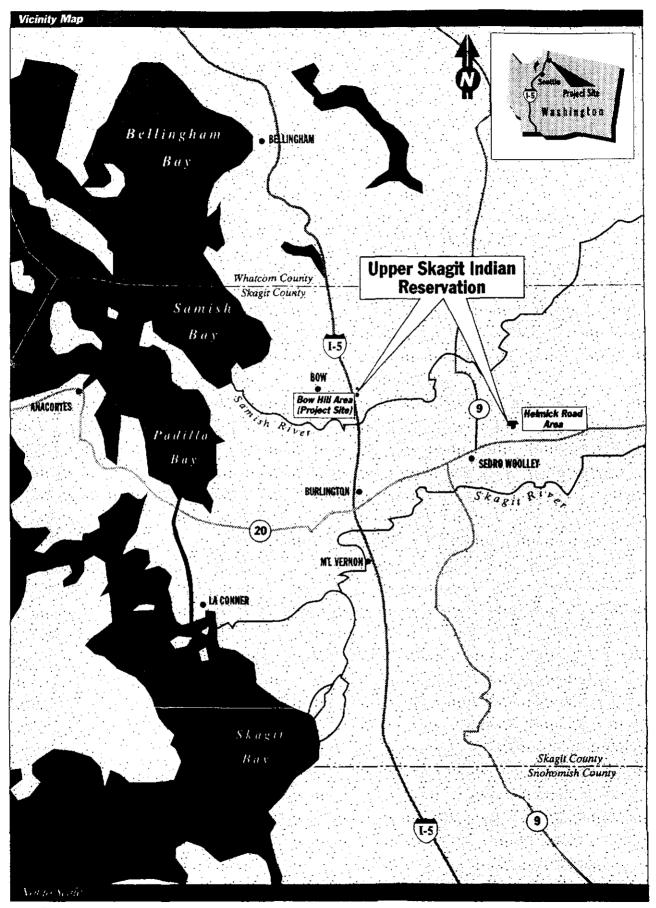


Figure 1-1 Project Site

The purposes of the proposed development are to provide an improved governmental revenue base for the Tribe and jobs and career opportunities for Tribal community members. Revenues from the gaming facility would give the Tribe an independent economic base to support its governmental functions and significantly reduce its reliance on dwindling state and federal funds. The proposed gaming facility would provide an estimated 750 to 800 full-time jobs, with career opportunities for Tribal members and non-members in management, accounting, food services, marketing, mechanical operations, and other fields.

The need for the proposed project is based on: (1) inadequate and unstable revenue sources for the Tribal Government and Tribal services; (2) insufficient employment opportunities for Tribal members; and, (3) limited economic development opportunities on the Tribe's restricted land base. After 9 years of economic development efforts, the Tribe has not been able to generate more than eight permanent full-time jobs or provide its own revenue streams for Tribal programs and projects. This economic and fiscal condition has been due to the limited success and scale of existing Tribal enterprises, including timberland services, wood products manufacturing, and an inability to attract new businesses to the Reservation. The Tribe has a very limited land base, which consists of 99 total acres within the Helmick Road and Bow Hill areas of the Reservation. Only a small portion of that land is suitable to support new commercial development.

Federal and State grants account for nearly 99 percent of the Tribe's total governmental revenue. Those same funds are decreasing in availability. Funding needs, however, are increasing with the Tribe taking over programs of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and Indian Health Service (IHS). The Tribe is unable to provide needed governmental services, sufficient infrastructure, necessary administrative facilities, and lacks quality housing on the Reservation. Gaming net revenue will help the Tribe meet unfulfilled governmental responsibilities and will provide the resources for desired social, cultural, recreational, and community development programs.

According to recent BIA statistics, the labor force of the 600 member Tribe has an annual unemployment rate of 21 percent; unemployment exceeds 30 percent of the labor force in the winter. In comparison, unemployment rates for Skagit County as a whole are about 10 percent annually, and 13 percent in the winter. Existing economic opportunities provide Tribal members with limited incomes. Treaty commercial salmon fishing, once a mainstay activity for Tribal members, is in serious decline. In 1991, 110 active Tribal fishermen and women earned an average gross fishing income of \$1,624. The Skagit River is the Tribe's only legal fishing ground. Even though the Skagit produces most of the wild salmon in northwestern Washington, harvests have been severely restricted to protect declining wild stocks.

As a result of such limited economic opportunities, 86 percent of those Tribal members who are employed earn less than \$7,000 per year. A 1992 compilation of income by the Cascade

Inter-Tribal Housing Authority (CITHA) found that, per U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development criteria, 92 percent of all on-Reservation households were of very low or low income; at least 65 percent were very low income (CITHA, 1992).

The proposed gaming facility is the only known viable opportunity for a business capable of generating sufficient profits to support the Tribe's economic development objectives, particularly given its limited land base. Those objectives include: 1) current and future employment opportunities for Tribal community members; 2) developing needed infrastructure on the Reservation; 3) diversifying and expanding the Tribal business base; 4) acquiring trust land for future housing and commercial development; and, 5) providing necessary governmental services.

1.3 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

The Tribe has encouraged public comment and participated in a variety of forums that provided opportunity for Tribal community and local community comment during the planning planes of the proposed development. Forums providing opportunities for specific input on the proposed project have included:

- the Annual Upper Skagit General Council Meetings held in March 1992, April 1993, and January 1994
- numerous Tribal Council meetings from 1991 to date
- Washington State Gambling Commission and the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe Class
 III Gaming Meeting, Local Caucus, Mount Vernon, Washington, May 1992
- Washington State Legislature House and Senate Commerce and Labor Committee Public Hearing on Review of the Class III Gaming Compact Between the State of Washington and the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe, Mount Vernon, Washington, November 1992
- Skagit County Board of Commissioners, Washington State Gambling Commission, and the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe Public Meeting on Indian Gaming Laws and Their Impact to Skagit County, Mount Vernon, Washington, July 1992

The Tribal community has consistently and overwhelmingly supported development of the gaming facility.

2.0 ALTERNATIVES

2.1 ALTERNATIVE 1: PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

The preferred alternative is to develop a gaming facility with ancillary and infrastructure facilities on the Tribe's Bow Hill Reservation. The Bow Hill Reservation is adjacent to and just east of Interstate 5 and is accessed via Bow Hill Road and Darrk Lane (see Figure 2-1). The Reservation consists of two parcels, the 16.5 acre Main Parcel and the 8.5 acre North Parcel.

The gaming facility and associated features, including parking, stormwater detention pond, and utilities would occupy a total of approximately 14.5 acres of the two-parcel Reservation. The gaming facility itself would be located on the western portion of the Bow Hill Reservation Main Parcel. The 8.5 acre North Parcel will be used for employee, bus, and valet overflow parking. Primary utilization of this overflow area will be holidays and special events. A shuttle bus will transport employees between sites. The Bow Hill Reservation is primarily undeveloped except for a two-lane paved roadway, a well, sewage transmission lines, and electrical and telephone lines. The Upper Skagit Tribal Council (Council) has designated the Bow Hill Reservation land for commercial and general business use.

Description of the Preferred Alternative

Figure 2-1 shows the proposed layout of facilities at the Bow Hill Reservation. The proposed gaming facility would be approximately 63,640 square feet in area, allocated as follows:

- 27,950 square feet of gaming space;
- 8.590 square feet of additional "front-of-house" and public space;
- 7,900 square feet for food and beverage service; and
- 19,200 square feet of "back-of-house" space;

The proposed gaming facility would have 11 Class II and, initially, 31 Class III gaming tables and an 800-seat bingo hall. It would also include a 75-seat off-track betting area and a 25-seat keno lounge. The Class III facility would initially be open an average of 16 hours per day on an annualized basis, with the potential for 24 hour operation on certain 3-day weekends. After 6 to 9 months of operation, 21 additional Class III tables would be added, and the Class III facility would be open an average of 20 hours per day on an annualized basis, with the potential for 24 hour operation on certain 3-day weekends. The facility space not devoted to gaming would support food and beverage service, retail space, and offices.

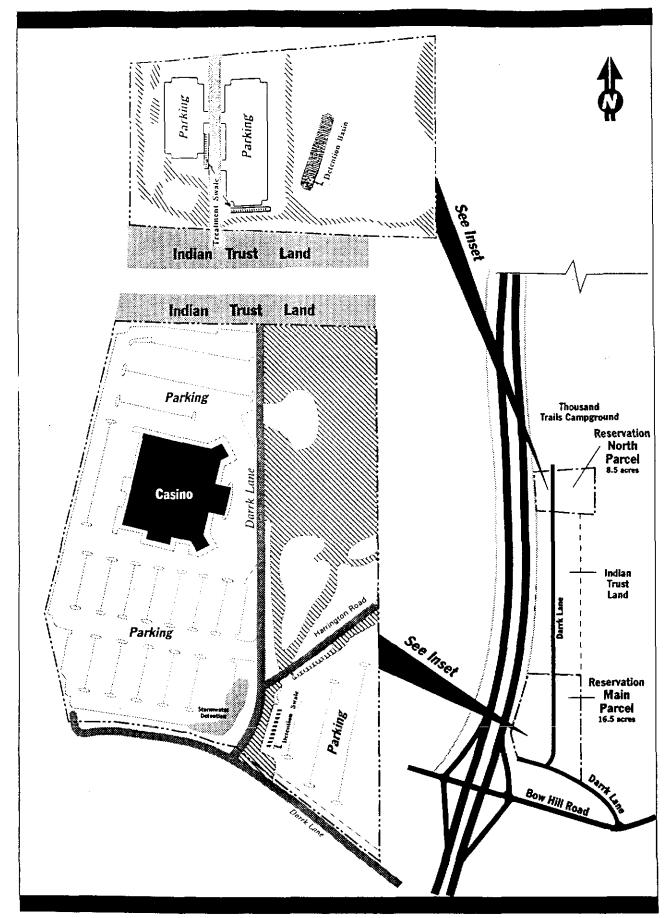


Figure 2-1 Bow Hill Reservation - Site Plan

Infrastructure and ancillary facilities would include:

- approximately 870 parking spaces on the main parcel and 230 employee, bus, and valet overflow parking spaces on the north parcel;
- public water system hookup; and
- wastewater disposal hookup.

The estimated construction cost for the project is \$10,000,000. Once in operation, the project is expected to employ 750 to 800 persons. The Tribe will use the profits from the gaming operation to:

- fund tribal government operations or programs;
- provide for the general welfare of the Tribe and its members;
- promote Tribal economic development;
- donate to charitable organizations; and
- help fund operations of local government agencies.

2.2 ALTERNATIVE 2: MODIFIED DEVELOPMENT AT ROW HILL

In the process of developing the project scope, the Tribe considered several alternative plans for the Bow Hill Reservation, including ones that called for a smaller gaming facility with reduced requirements. The intent of such analysis was several fold: (1) to determine whether or not a modified gaming project would substantially reduce environmental effects as compared to full scope or preferred alternative project, (2) to examine whether or not they would have revenue generation ability sufficient to recover fixed costs under constrained time frames, and (3) to evaluate Tribal community member employment opportunities afforded under a reduced project scope. The analysis indicated that a reduced project scope, that could still service its initial capital infrastructure and capital construction debt and provide the minimum required facility to host gaming, would not substantially reduce environmental impacts from those identified under the Preferred Alternative.

2.3 ALTERNATIVE 3: NO ACTION

The no action alternative - no facility development for Class III gaming operations, would result in no gaming facility development by the Tribe. The Bow Hill Reservation would be left in its current state, and would be available for other forms of commercial development. However, all potential gaming revenues would go unrealized, and the needed economic results would not likely be available to assist the Tribe in pursing its stated objective. No action on this project would result in none of the environmental affects that the Preferred Alternative will have; however, the Tribe would continue on a course of economic development on the Bow Hill Reservation.

2.4 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED BUT NOT EVALUATED IN DETAIL

In addition to the preferred alternative, modified development at Bow Hill alternative, and no action, the Tribe initially considered other alternatives that were subsequently determined to be insufficient to meet the project purposes and need. These alternatives generally included (1) other sources of revenue and economic development that did not involve gaming and (2) development of gaming at sites other than Bow Hill. The rationale for not considering these alternatives in detail is summarized below.

2.4.1 Alternative Forms of Development at Bow Hill

Gaming currently appears to be the most viable of economic development opportunities for Indian tribes throughout the United States. In passing the IGRA, Congress recognized that a principal goal of Federal Indian policy is to promote tribal economic development, self-sufficiency, and strong tribal government, and that gaming provided a viable means to meet goal. Particularly for tribes with a minimal land base, such as the Upper Skagit, gaming is likely to be the best and may be the only form of development that is reasonably economically viable.

As indicated in Chapter 1, the Tribe has a small Reservation consisting of 99 acres divided into two parcels at Bow Hill totaling 25 acres and a single 74 acre parcel at Helmick Road. This land base is too small to provide revenues and employment opportunities through natural resource based and manufacturing activities. The Bow Hill Reservation is the best site for commercial development from a land use and environmental perspective, and since 1979 the Tribe has attempted, without success, to attract non-gaming commercial ventures to the Bow Hill Reservation. Consequently, the Tribe concluded that non-gaming development alternatives for the Bow Hill Reservation would not be a viable option so long as the option of Class III gaming is available.

2.4.2 Alternative Sites - Off-Reservation

The Tribe has also considered gaming development at alternative off-reservation sites, including the non-reservation Indian Trust land sites in the Bow Hill area. Due to contraints imposed either on a Federal, State, or local level on where gaming and related activities can be conducted and the Tribe's authority to conduct and regulate those activities, the Tribe's reservation land would be the only feasible land for gaming development. The Tribe also considered the options of locating project ancillary services, such as the overflow parking on non-resveration Indian Trust land. That option was withdrawn from consideration for reasons set forth in section 2.5, Comparison of Alternatives.

2.4.3 Alternative Sites - On-Reservation

The 74-acre Helmick Road Reservation is located 10 miles east of the Bow Hill Reservation and 3 miles east and north of Sedro-Woolley at the base of Lyman Mountain in Skagit County. Helmick Road is a County road that intersects State Route 20, which is the North Cascades Highway and the primary highway in the vicinity. The Tribal lands on Helmick Road are located approximately 1 mile from State Route 20.

The Helmick Road Reservation has been designated by the Tribe to serve primarily for administrative, housing, and community activity use. The Tribe has developed one small, vocational/training, and wood-products manufacturing operation at Helmick Road, but the Reservation is generally lacking in suitable sites for industrial or commercial development. The 74-acre Helmick Road Reservation Parcel is developed or designated for the following uses (see Figure 2-2):

- about 28 percent of this Reservation land base is developed as a 50-home housing area with a community septic system and playfield;
- about 12 percent is primarily stream riparian zones for Red Creek and an unnamed seasonal stream on the northwest corner of the parcel;
- about 20 percent is developed for administrative and Tribal vocational training business use, primarily for the Tribe's government and community services including the Tribal Center, Health and Social Services facility, Education and Employment facility, septic systems, and the Fisheries Enhancement facility. All of these facilities are located on the southwest side of Nuwha-ah Drive. The remaining 50 percent of the area is on the northeast side of Nuwha-ah Drive, where the Tribe is planning to construct a Tribal community-oriented cultural resources center and supporting septic system;
- about 5 percent is for a planned cemetery on the easternmost portion of the Reservation;
- about 8 percent is planned for religious activity on the westernmost portion of the Reservation adjacent to Cokedale Lane. This area has the most suitable soils for construction. Community members are planning to build a facility for religious activities; and

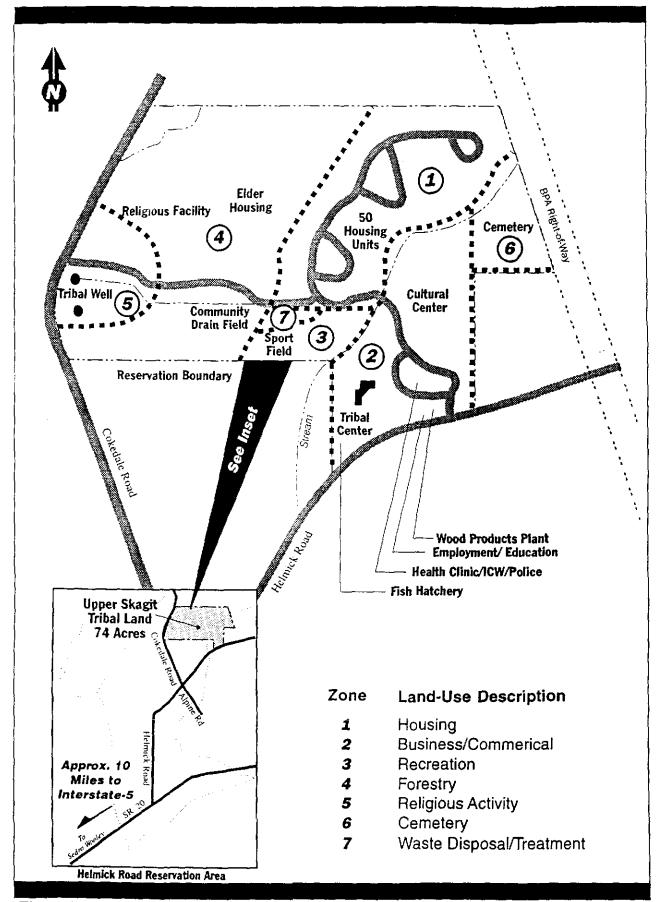


Figure 2-2 Helmick Road Area

• the remaining approximately 27 percent of the western portion of the Helmick Road Reservation is managed for forestry. Much of this Reservation may not be developable. Several acres provide the right-of-way for the secondary access route; the Tribal wellhead sanitary control area is located in the southwestern 5 acres and elder housing is planned for development in the central portion. The housing area and playfield are adjacent to the east.

Because of the current and planned future use of the Helmick Road Reservation, and the location of this Reservation outside of the prime market area, the Tribe concluded that gaming development would not be feasible at this location and thus this alternative need not be considered in detail in the EA

2.5 COMPARISON OF ALTERNATIVES

The Preferred Alternative is the only alternative that would meet the project purpose and satisfy the stated Tribal needs. Developing the proposed gaming facility at the Bow Hill Pescryation would provide a new and substantial revenue source for Tribal governmental services, create a significant number of new employment opportunities for Tribal and surrounding community members, and provide a revenue source for future diversified economic development endeavors. While the Preferred Alternative would result in minimal short-term construction impacts, the long-term impacts to the environment would not be significant. The Preferred Alternative, from the Tribe's perspective, constitutes the best and wisest use of its limited land base from both an economic and environmental position.

An economically viable modified or reduced scope of garning facility at the Bow Hill Reservation would not result in a significant reduction of environmental affects. The analysis indicated that minimum fixed infrastructure improvements to the site, and these associated environmental affects are virtually the same under the modified or Preferred Alternatives. The modified project would, however, result in a substantial loss of potential revenue to the Tribe. This alternative would not allow the Tribe the most efficient use of its limited economic land base.

With respect to the Bow Hill Reservation, the No Action Alternative, while having none of the environmental affects of the Preferred Alternative, No Action would not result in a continuation of existing conditions. The current economic status of the Tribe would force the Tribe to develop and locate other businesses on the Bow Hill Reservation in the near future, which would include similar associated environmental affects as the Preferred Alternative. No action would ensure that the existing economic difficulties of the Tribe and its membership would likely persist until such time as viable economic opportunities could be identified and developed. Regional industries such as timber, agriculture, and commercial fishing, in which Tribal members have traditionally been employed, continue to decline. Recovery of these natural resource based industries, on which the Tribe has relied, is not expected in the near future.

The off-Reservation Alternative, including Indian Trust land adjacent the Bow Hill Reservation, from a Tribal jurisdictional perspective present significant limitations on activities proposed pursuant to this project and regulatory authority over those activities. The Tribe also considered the option of leasing a portion of the Indian Trust land between the two Bow Hill reservation Parcels, which the Tribe has an interest in for ancillary services. That option was withdrawn from consideration when the analysis indicated that no significant reduction of environmental effects would be achieved if this option was pursued. The limitations on allowed activities and the additional project costs to secure a lease hold interest in these lands were reasons for rejecting this option.

The environmental consequences of the Preferred Alternative are described in detail in Chapter 4.

3.0 EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

3.1 Geology, Topography, and Soils

The Bow Hill Area is located in the Central Puget Lowland, which is part of a regional north-south trending trough that extends approximately 350 miles from southwest British Columbia to Eugene, Oregon. In western Washington, the Puget Lowland is bordered on the west by the Olympic Mountains and on the east by the Cascade Mountains.

Site Geology

Bedrock in the vicinity of the Bow Hill Area consists primarily of igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic rocks of pre-Devonian to Pliocene age. The rocks are complexly folded and faulted, and are exposed as hills above the predominantly flat ground surface in the general site vicinity. Except where exposed, the bedrock is overlain by glacial deposits from the Fraser Glaciation of about 10,000 to 20,000 years ago (Shannon and Wilson, Inc., 1994). The Bow Hill Area was heavily glaciated by a minimum of three ice flow events that inundated the area.

Topography

The Bow Hill Reservation (see Figure 3-1) consists of two parcels totaling 25 acres, located on a gently sloped upland terrace ranging from 245 to 265 feet above sea level. The Main Parcel is 16.5 acres in size. The North Parcel lies approximately 1,800 feet north of the Main Parcel and totals about 8.5 acres in size. The two parcels are connected by Darrk Lane, which travels northward through Reservation and Trust land dividing the parcel's east and west sections. The topography of the west portion of the 16.5 acre Main Parcel is relatively flat and slopes gently to the southeast. The eastern portion of the Main Parcel is also flat, although it contains scattered depressions and swales and a small portion of the beginning channel of Bob Smith Creek. The topography of the entire 8.5-acre North Parcel is similar to the west portion of the Main Parcel (Shannon and Wilson, Inc., 1994).

Soils

The predominant soil type on the Bow Hill Reservation, as mapped by the Soil Conservation Service (SCS), is the Skipopa silt loam (SCS, 1989). This very deep, somewhat poorly drained soil is found on terraces. The permeability of Skipopa soils is very slow, and the water storage capacity is very high. Effective rooting depth is limited by a perched water table that is at a depth of approximately 12 to 24 inches from October to June. Runoff is slow and the hazard of water erosion is slight.

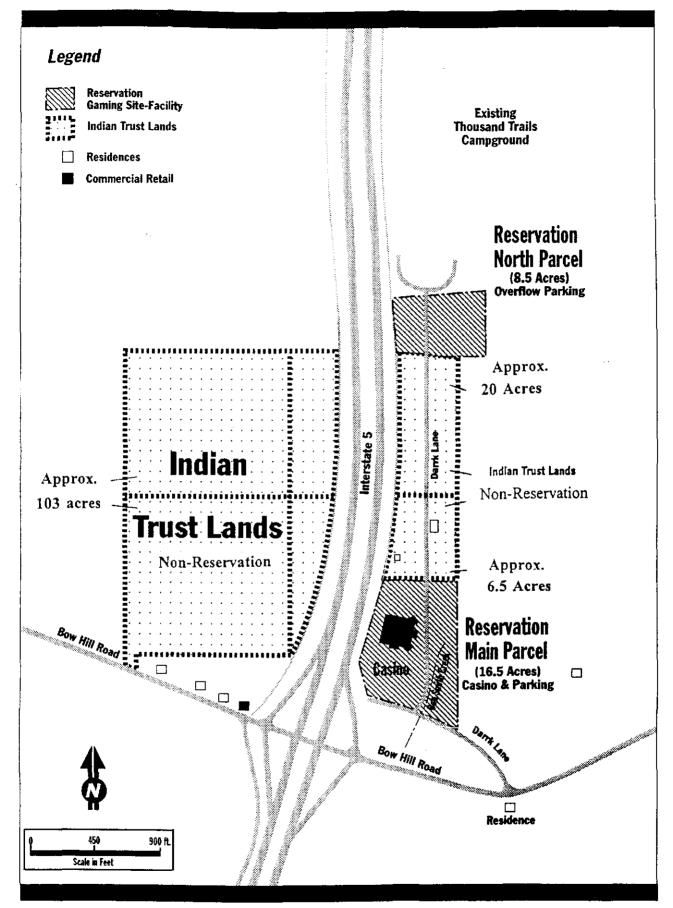


Figure 3-1 Bow Hill Area

A geotechnical engineering evaluation was performed at the project site by John A. Pinner & Associates (1993). They encountered a surface layer of approximately 6 inches of moist brown organic clay, underlain by stiff, moist-to-wet brown clay to approximately 15 feet below land surface. Below this lies a wet, firm-to-stiff blue-gray silty clay to a depth of at least 35 feet.

3.2 Climate

The Bow Hill Area has a temperate climate that receives a significant nautical influence from the Pacific Ocean. The moderating influence of ocean air, combined with seasonal air circulation patterns, generally results in warmer winter and cooler summer temperatures in western Washington than in interior areas (Jackson and Kimerling, 1993). The lowlands bordering Puget Sound have relatively moist, mild winters and dry, sunny summers. Daily January maximum temperatures in the Bow Hill Area are typically above 40° Fahrenheit (F), while July maximums usually range from 60° to 80°F.

The amount and type of precipitation in Skagit County varies considerably from west to east, as a result of the mountain influences on climate. The total annual precipitation measured just south of the project area in Mount Vernon averages approximately 31 inches per year (Economic Development Association of Skagit County [EDASC], undated). Nearly all of the annual precipitation total falls as rain. Rains are frequent during the fall, winter, and spring, particularly from November through April. In the summer, rainfall is generally light and several weeks often pass without precipitation. The average annual snowfall is 7 inches, and there is at least 1 inch of snow on the ground on approximately 4 days per year.

The prevailing wind direction is from the southwest. Wind speeds are highest during the winter months. During most winters, the Bow Hill Area experiences one or two storms that bring strong and sometimes damaging winds.

3.3 Water Resources

Surface Hydrology

The Bow Hill Reservation is within the drainage basin of the Samish River. The headwaters area of the Samish River is located northeast of Wickersham in Whatcom County, about 10 miles northeast of the Bow Hill Reservation. The river flows to the south and west for approximately 35 miles, draining into Samish Bay near the community of Edison. Friday Creek, which flows out of Samish Lake, is a principal tributary. The Bow Hill Reservation is located approximately 1 mile northwest of the Samish River at an elevation that is approximately 265 feet above the river.

On-site surface drainage on the Bow Hill Reservation is provided from surrounding surface and subsurface runoff, and direct precipitation (Aqua-Terr Systems, Inc. [ATSI], 1993).

The topography of the Main Parcel directs up-gradient surface drainage, and probably subsurface drainage, toward the southern part of the forested wetlands on the eastern portion of this parcel. Here, runoff flows into Bob Smith Creek, a seasonal stream. The majority of the on-site wetlands are hydrologically interconnected, with drainage directed into the seasonal stream.

Past actions, such as the construction of Interstate 5, Darrk Lane, and associated ditches and culverts, have altered the original hydrology of the Reservation (ATSI, 1993). Interstate 5 has interrupted up-gradient flow from the west and has either diverted it completely away from the Reservation or, as in the drainage to the east, directed it into specific outlets onto the site.

Bob Smith Creek is a tributary of the Samish River. Part of the beginning section of the creek channel flows south through the Main Parcel, heads south, crosses west under Interstate 5, then flows south again and empties into the river approximately 1 mile from the Reservation. Drainage records for Bob Smith Creek are not available, due to the small size and intermittent nature of the stream. Based on unit area flow comparisons with the Samish River and Friday Creek; however, staff from the Tribe's natural resources agency, Skagit System Cooperative (SSC), estimated the mean annual flow of Bob Smith Creek at less than 1.4 cubic feet per second (cfs) (letter from R.G. LaRock, SSC, LaConner, Washington, July 20, 1994).

Groundwater

Groundwater can be found in up to three aquifer zones beneath the Bow Hill Reservation. A shallow, often perched aquifer occurs in some locations, but is not present near the Main Parcel. It appears that an aquifer between 10 and 70 feet in elevation is the regional aquifer (Shannon and Wilson, Inc., 1994). This unit is generally referred to as the middle aquifer by local well drillers, and many wells in the area are finished in this zone. Infiltration of precipitation recharges the aquifer; groundwater then probably flows toward, and discharges to, the Strait of Georgia. Though precipitation is an important source of recharge, it appears that much of the recharge to the aquifer also comes as seepage from the up-gradient Samish and Whatcom Lakes.

An underlying aquifer generally exists between -1 and -100 feet elevation (Shannon and Wilson, Inc., 1994). This is a saturated unit of interlayered sand, gravel, and clay, which is occasionally tapped by wells. This water-bearing zone, for purposes of this EA, is termed "the deep aquifer." It is believed that the unit is more or less laterally continuous. The middle and deep aquifers may not be distinct and a degree of hydraulic connection between the two probably exists. Aquifers in the project area are essentially shielded by the deep clay layer below the land surface (Pinner and Associates, 1993).

Water Quality

Water quality in the streams at the Bow Hill Area is generally good. The Samish River and Friday Creek have not been assigned specific classifications under the State of Washington's surface water quality classification system, and are included among the unclassified waters collectively grouped under Class A waters (Washington Administration Code [WAC] 173-201A-120).

Comprehensive data on existing water quality in Bob Smith Creek are currently unavailable. Runoff from Interstate 5 drains through the Reservation and probably contributes unknown levels of constituents such as gasoline and motor oil to Bob Smith Creek. Cattle have access to most of Bob Smith Creek downstream from Bow Hill Road, and streambank trampling and cattle dung in the stream were observed during a field inspection (SSC, 1994). Water quality in the tributary drainage flowing through the Bow Hill Reservation, in the waters on the Reservation, and in Bob Smith Creek below the Reservation will be fully characterized through the water quality monitoring plan.

3.4 Vegetation

The Bow Hill Reservation Main Parcel supports mixed upland coniferous/deciduous forest, palustrine forested wetlands, palustrine scrub-shrub wetlands, and riparian vegetation (ATSI, 1993). Darrk Lane divides the main parcel into western and eastern portions. Approximately 8.5 acres of the 10.5-acre western portion were logged in 1984 and were not replanted. The remaining 2 acres are, from a biological perspective, natural regeneration second-growth forest that average 45 years of age, with a few trees as old as 60 to 70 years of age. The 6-acre eastern portion of the main parcel has been selectively logged in small areas, but is largely undisturbed. It currently supports a second growth forest, averaging 45 years of age with several 60 to 70 year old trees. Vegetation in the upland and riparian areas is described below, while wetlands are discussed separately in Section 3.5.

The Bow Hill Reservation North Parcel, approximately 1,800 feet to the north of the Main Parcel, is vegetated with upland mixed coniferous and deciduous forest, very similar to the vegetation on the west side of the Main Parcel.

Upland Forest Community

Much of the logged upland portion of the Bow Hill Reservation Main Parcel has naturally regenerated as deciduous forest (ATSI, 1993). The dominant, regenerating, canopy species in this area are black cottonwood (*Populus balsamifera*) and red alder (*Alnus rubra*). Understory species include vine maple (*Acer circinatum*), salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*), elderberry (*Sambucus racemosa*), sword fern (*Polystichum munitum*), cascara (*Rhamnus purshiana*), and

lady fern (Althyrium filix-femina). Several facultative wet species were found within the disturbed areas of the uplands. The remaining upland vegetation is similar to that found in the upland areas of the eastern portion of the parcel, which support a coniferous forest with an average age of 45 years. The canopy is predominantly composed of western redcedar (Thuja plicata) interspersed with red alder and Douglas fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii).

Typical upland vegetation of the North Parcel consists of red alder (*Alnus rubra*), big leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), western redcedar (*Thuja plicata*), salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*), red elderberry (*Sambucus racemosa*), sword fern (*Polystichum munitum*), youth on age (*Tolmiea menziesii*), and trailing blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*) (letter from J. Wiggins, President, ATSI, Bellingham, Washington, September 7, 1994).

Riparian Community

Riparian vegetation along Bob Smith Creek in the eastern portion of the Main Parcel ranges from a mix of obligate and facultative wet plant species at the northern end to facultative and facultative upland species in the southern reaches (ATSI, 1993). At the northern end, the stream has not formed a well-defined channel and is difficult to differentiate from the stream has not formed a well-defined channel and is difficult to differentiate from the stream has not formed a well-defined channel and is difficult to differentiate from the stream has not formed a well-defined channel and is difficult to differentiate from the stream has not formed a well-defined channel and is difficult to differentiate from the stream deep and 20 feet across. Plants inhabiting this section of the stream are predominately facultative, facultative upland, and upland species. Vegetation is present on the sides of the stream bank, but very little grows within the stream channel. Typical plant species include western redcedar, Sitka spruce (*Picea sitchensis*), western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), red alder, vine maple, salmonberry, elderberry, sword fern, and lady fern.

3.5 Wetlands

Wetland Setting

As discussed in Section 3.4, the Main Parcel of the Bow Hill Reservation contains palustrine forested wetlands and palustrine scrub-shrub wetlands. Wetland communities are located on the eastern portion of the parcel in low-lying areas or depressions (ATSI, 1993). The topography slopes gently toward Bob Smith Creek, the beginning of which is a seasonal stream located on the eastern portion of the parcel. A small drainage originating from Interstate 5 is located on the western portion of the parcel. This drainage flows east, into a ditch along Darrk Lane, and eventually into Bob Smith Creek. Water from the on-site wetlands drains into Bob Smith Creek (see Figure 3-2).

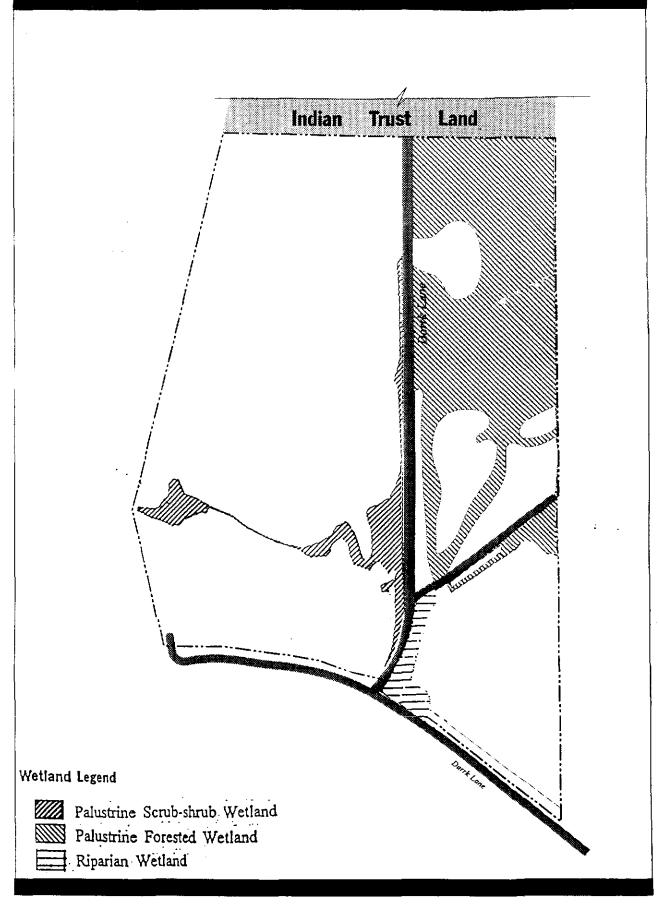


Figure 3-2 Bow Hill Reservation Main Parcel - Wetlands

Palustrine Scrub-Shrub Wetland Community

Approximately 0.75 acre of scrub-shrub wetlands are located on the western portion of the Main Parcel (see Figure 3-2) (ATSI, 1993). As in the upland areas of this portion of the parcel, many of the plants are seral species. Dominant species include red alder, cascara, Scouler's willow (Salix scouleriana), twinberry (Lonicera involucrata), salmonberry, Himalayan blackberry (Rubus discolor), creeping buttercup, soft rush, hardhack, small-fruited bulrush, cattail (Typha latifolia), manna grass (Glyceria elata), and Canadian thistle (Circium arvense). Few trees exceed 30 feet in height.

The wetland areas on the North Parcel are mostly ditches except for the eastern edge of the parcel (letter from J. Wiggins, President, ATSI, Bellingham, Washington, July 25, 1994). The wetland vegetation on this parcel consists of red alder (Alnus rubra), salmonberry (Rubus Spectabilis), twinberry (Lonicera involucrata), creeping buttercup (Ranunculus repens), lady fern (Athyrium filix-femina), skunk cabbage (Lysichitum americanum), water parsley (Oenanthe sarmentosa), and manna grass (Glyceria elata).

The existing sewerline and other disturbed areas within the North Parcel are a combination of wetlands and uplands as previously described. The wetlands that are nearest to Darrk Lane are areas already disturbed or low-quality wetlands (see Figure 3-3) (letter from J. Wiggins, President, ATSI, Bellingham, Washington, September 7, 1994).

Palustrine Forested Wetland Community

Palustrine forested wetlands are located in the eastern portion of the Main Parcel in depressions and swales (ATSI, 1993). They are relatively undisturbed and mature, and are dominated by a canopy of western redcedar and red alder. Understory vegetation ranges from dense stands of salmonberry to open areas under a high canopy (50 to 60 feet) in which water parsley (*Oenanthe sarmentosa*), skunk cabbage (*Lysichitum americanum*), false lily-of-the-valley, and twisted stalk (*Streptopus amplexifolius*) dominate.

Wetland Functions and Values

ATSI evaluated wetlands at the Bow Hill site using WDOE's Wetland Rating System (WDOE, 1991). This rating system attempts to differentiate wetlands based on their sensitivity to disturbance, rarity, irreplaceability, and the functions and values they provide. There are four wetland categories. Category I wetlands are essentially pristine and usually (1) have value for a particular rare species; (2) represent a high-quality example of a rare wetland type; (3) are rare within a given region; or (4) provide irreplaceable functions and values. Category II wetlands are those that (1) provide habitat for very sensitive or important wildlife or plants; (2) are difficult to replace; or (3) provide very high functions and values, particularly for wildlife habitat. Category III wetlands provide important functions and values.

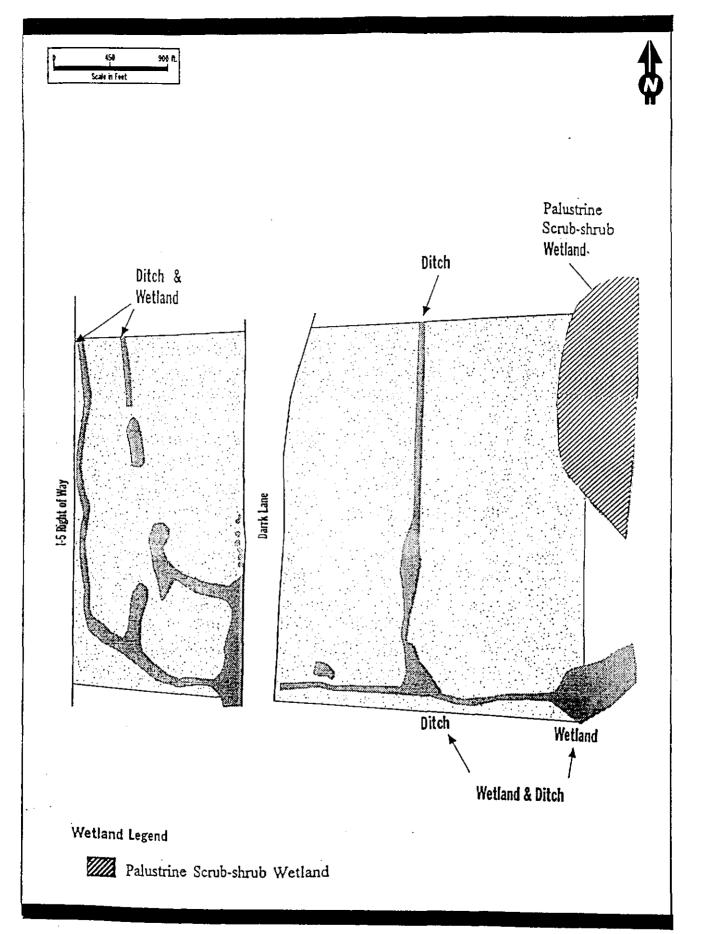


Figure 3-3 Bow Hill Reservation North Parcel - Wetlands

They are generally smaller, less diverse and/or more isolated than wetlands in Categories I and II. Category IV wetlands are smaller, isolated and have less diverse vegetation than any of the preceding categories, and are therefore considered the lowest-value wetlands.

ATSI (1993) rated the overall functional value of the palustrine scrub-shrub wetlands on the western side of Darrk Lane as low. The only wetland function to have a high value was the buffer structure and function. This was in spite of the wetland being located in a very disturbed, but heavily vegetated area. The remaining functions received values of moderate to low. Using WDOE's Wetland Rating System, ATSI classified the palustrine scrub-shrub wetlands located in the western portion of the site as Category II wetlands, because they have a well-established buffer, are small in size, have experienced disturbance, and contain some invasive or non-native plant species.

3.6 Fish and Wildlife Resources

The headwaters of Bob Smith Creek are located in the eastern portion of the Bow Hill Reservation Main Parcel. The upper portion of Bob Smith Creek is intermittent and does not support fish. The lower reaches of the creek, which drains to the Samish River, may support salmon. Friday Creek, a tributary to the Samish River located 0.5 to 1 mile east of the Reservation, supports coho (Oncorhynchus kisutch), chinook (O. tshawytscha), and chum salmon (O. keta) (Washington Department of Fisheries, undated). Any salmon present in the lower reaches of Bob Smith Creek would likely include one or more of the species found in Friday Creek. Based on field investigation in July of 1994, the upper reaches of Bob Smith Creek are blocked by three debris jams that are probably barriers to upstream anadromous fish migration (letter from R.G. LaRock, biologist, SSC, LaConner, Washington, August 9, 1994). In addition, culverts where Bow Hill Road and Darrk Lane cross the creek (both of which are located downstream from the proposed gaming facility) are barriers to fish passage. The field investigation conducted in July 1994 indicated that Bob Smith Creek was without water and did not provide viable fish habitat at the time. In addition, significant areas of streambank and near-stream soils have significant clay content and have been churned by cattle hoofs and are open to erosion.

The Bow Hill Reservation provides habitat for a variety of wildlife species, including black-tailed deer (*Odocoileus hemionus columbianus*), small mammals, birds, amphibians, and reptiles. The common species that typically occur in the vicinity of the Reservation or in similar settings are listed in Appendix B.

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) Nongame Program was contacted to obtain a list of sensitive species that could potentially occur on Bow Hill Reservation. Based on the knowledge of comparable sites, great blue heron (*Ardea herodia*), osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*), and wintering/migrating waterfowl potentially occur at or near the Reservation. Because the Reservation is immediately adjacent to Interstate 5 and consists primarily of logged forest land, it does not provide suitable habitat for these species.

The forested wetlands may provide limited habitat for great blue heron and waterfowl, but no great blue herons are likely to use the area for breeding. The nearest major waterfowl areas are at Samish Bay and Padilla Bay, 5 to 8 miles to the west of the Bow Hill Reservation.

3.7 Threatened and Endangered Species

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) indicates that the bald eagle (Haliaeetus leucocephalus), marbled murrelet (Brachyramphus marmoratus marmoratus), and northern spotted owl (Strix occidentalis caurina) may occur in the vicinity of the Bow Hill Reservation (letter from D. Fredrick, FWS, Olympia, Washington, March 22, 1994). All three species are listed as threatened under the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA). The Tribe conducted extensive consultation with Federal and State resource agencies concerning the likely presence of these species, or suitable habitat for these species, on the Bow Hill Reservation and in the Bow Hill Area.

The FWS also identified four species that are candidates for listing under ESA and potentially occur in the area: northern goshawk (Accipter gentilis), the mountain quail (Oreortyx pictus), northern red-legged frog (Rana aurora aurora), and spotted frog (Rana pretiosa). All occurrences of these species are considered priority areas (letter from J. Wiggins, President, ATSI, Bellingham, Washington, September 7, 1994).

Twenty-one endangered, threatened, or sensitive (ETS) plant species (including four monitor species) have been recorded within Skagit County. Of those only the ground-pine, boreal bedstraw, and branching montia are found in habitats similar to those of the Bow Hill Area. Field investigations conducted on the Bow Hill Reservation revealed no evidence that any of these twenty-one species or any other ETS plant species are located on the Main and the North Parcels or in the immediate area (letter from J. Wiggins, President, ATSI, Bellingham, Washington, December 11, 1994).

3.8 Socioeconomics

The proposed gaming facility would affect socioeconomic conditions both for the Tribe and, to a lesser extent, the surrounding community. To provide a context for the larger area of socioeconomic influence, this section summarizes existing conditions for Skagit County as a whole. While some of the project's socioeconomic effects would be felt beyond the county boundaries, Skagit County represents the off-Reservation local jurisdiction in which these effects would be most noticeable.

Population

The population of Skagit County has been growing steadily for several decades. The county population increased by 22 percent between 1970 and 1980, and 24 percent between 1980 and 1990 (EDASC, undated). The population in 1993 was estimated to be 88,500 (personal

communication, Dave Baltz, Manager, Skagit County Department of Financial Management, July 15, 1994), an increase of 11 percent over the 1990 population. The relatively rapid growth has been primarily attributed to immigration, in part because the County is increasingly serving as a bedroom community for Everett and surrounding areas. The Skagit County population is projected to be nearly 97,000 by the year 2000 and over 105,000 by 2005 (EDASC, undated).

Skagit County's overall population density is moderately low, about 46 people per square mile in 1990 (EDASC, undated), primarily because there are large, unpopulated tracts of federal lands in the eastern part of the County. Approximately 52 percent of the county's population live in incorporated towns and cities that are primarily located in the western part of the County.

The Upper Skagit Indian Tribe has an enrolled membership of approximately 600 persons. Approximately one-fifth of the Tribal members live on the Helmick Road Reservation, and one-third live elsewhere in Skagit County or adjacent counties.

The 50 on-Reservation homes at the Upper Skagit Community on Helmick Road house approximately 180 people. Of these, approximately 130 are Tribal members while the rest are other Native Americans or non-members that live in an Upper Skagit household (personal communication, Michelle Robbins, Enrollment Clerk, Upper Skagit Indian Tribe).

Employment

Total employment in Skagit County in 1990 was just under 30,000, an increase of almost 47 percent over the 1980 employment level. While comparable summary data for more recent years are not yet available, population growth and new-business locations indicate that employment in the county has continued to increase since 1990 (EDASC, undated).

Overall, trade, government, and services are the largest economic sectors in Skagit County in terms of employment. Employment in services, trade, and construction grew rapidly between 1980 and 1990. Manufacturing employment grew somewhat in absolute numbers, but fell from 19 percent of the total in 1980 to about 15 percent in 1990, largely as a result of changes in the forest products industry.

Skagit County unemployment rates in the early 1980s exceeded 15 percent, then dropped to approximately 8.7 percent by 1988 (EDASC, undated). The unemployment rate was 8.3 percent in 1991, then rose to 9.7 percent in 1992, 10.8 percent in 1993, and fell to 9.9 percent for the first half of 1994. Unemployment rates in Skagit County for 1994 have been typically 3 to 4 percent higher than State-wide unemployment rates (personal communication from P. Parker, Washington State Employment Security Department, Olympia, Washington, August 8, 1994).

BIA Labor Force Statistics for 1991 show the total Tribal labor force at 214 persons (including members living on and off the Reservation). Of these, 170 (79 percent) were employed, and 44 (21 percent) were unemployed. However, a substantial number of the employed Tribal members hold seasonal or low-paying jobs. The annual wage for 86 percent of the employed members was less than \$7,000 (which is below the poverty level).

A total of 46 individuals are currently employed in on-Reservation jobs. Of these, 8 are employed in the Tribe's businesses, and 38 are employed by the Tribal government. Almost all of the Tribe's business jobs are held by Tribal members or members of Tribal households. Of the 38 Tribal government jobs, 14 are held by non-members (about 50 percent of whom are Native American) and about 24 are held by Tribal members.

Income

Per capita personal income in Skagit County in 1990 was estimated to be \$16,453, which was approximately 88 percent of the United States and Washington State income levels (EDASC, undated). Median household income for the county was estimated at \$25,705. Approximately 40 percent of the households in the county had incomes of less than \$20,000 in 1990, and approximately 17 percent had household incomes of less than \$10,000.

Bureau of Census income data are not available for the Tribal membership as a whole. The best information about on-Reservation household income is from CITHA (1992) resident statistics. Per 1992 U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Community Development Block Grant Program criteria, on-Reservation family or household income distribution is as follows:

Very Low Income	66 percent
Low Income	26 percent
Above Low Income	8 percent

The Upper Skagit Reservation can be characterized as impoverished. Unemployment of Tribal members is estimated at 21 percent, 86 percent of employed Tribal members earn less than \$7,000 per year, and 92 percent of on-Reservation households are considered to be of very low or low income.

3.9 Land Use

Bow Hill Reservation is located adjacent to Interstate 5, in a mostly rural area of western Skagit County (see figure 3-4). Land use in the Bow Hill area includes commercial, agriculture, transportation, commercial recreation, recreational vehicle (rv park/camp ground and a motor speed way) forestry and scattered rural residence (see figure 3-4). In 1994, Skagit County, in its Comprehensive Land Use Plan, designated those lands, within its

jurisdiction (non-Indian fee lands) in the Bow Hill area for rural use, with the exception of two commercial parcels on the northwest and southwest corners of the Bow Hill interchange. This designation mirrors the counts past ten year land use patterns for the area.

In 1990, the Tribe, by Tribal Council action, designated the Bow Hill Reservation and adjacent dependent non-reservation Indian Trust land, which the Tribe asserts land use authority over, for general buisness/commercial and rural use (see figure 3-4 and figure 3-1). With the exception of the 6.5 acre parcel of land directly north of the main parcel, the Tribe has, through long-term purchase agreements, acquired majority interest in all Bow Hill area non-reservation Indian Trust lands that it designated for business/commercial use (see figure 3-4 and figure 3-1). Approximately 103 acres of non-reservation Indian Trust land located across Interstate 5 from the proposed gaming facility are managed in a forestry plantation by the Tribe. These lands were previously harvested and were reforested in 1970.

In the immediate vicinity of the Bow Hill Reservation, the 6.5 acre parcel of non reservation Indian Trust land previously referenced (see figure 3-1) is owned by an Upper Skagit Tribal member. It contains one single-family detached dwelling located approximately 600 feet north of the Main Parcel and a travel trailer residence located approximately 180 feet north of the Main Parcel. Two other homes are located east of Interstate 5 within a 0-5 mile radius of the proposed gaming facility. The Thousand Trails, Inc. campground located approximately 0-5 mile north of the Main Parcel, is a 280-acre, commercial camping facility consisting of 230 campsites and RV spaces. With the above exceptions, all lands immediately to the north, east, and south of the Bow Hill Reservation are either vacant woodlots or unused pasture land.

A retail seafood business is located in the northwest quadrant of Exit 236 (across the freeway from the Bow Hill Reservation). Near this business are four homes located along Bow Hill Road. With these exceptions, all the lands to the west and southwest of the proposed gaming facility are either vacant forest lands or undeveloped cleared acreage.

Since 1979, the Tribe has conducted five feasibility studies to determine appropriate business or commercial development options for the Bow Hill Reservation. The Tribe recognized that it would need to attract an anchor business or develop its own anchor business before the Tribe's economic development program would be successful. In 1990, the Tribal Council, with overwhelming Tribal membership support, identified Class III gaming as the most viable business option for the Bow Hill Reservation.

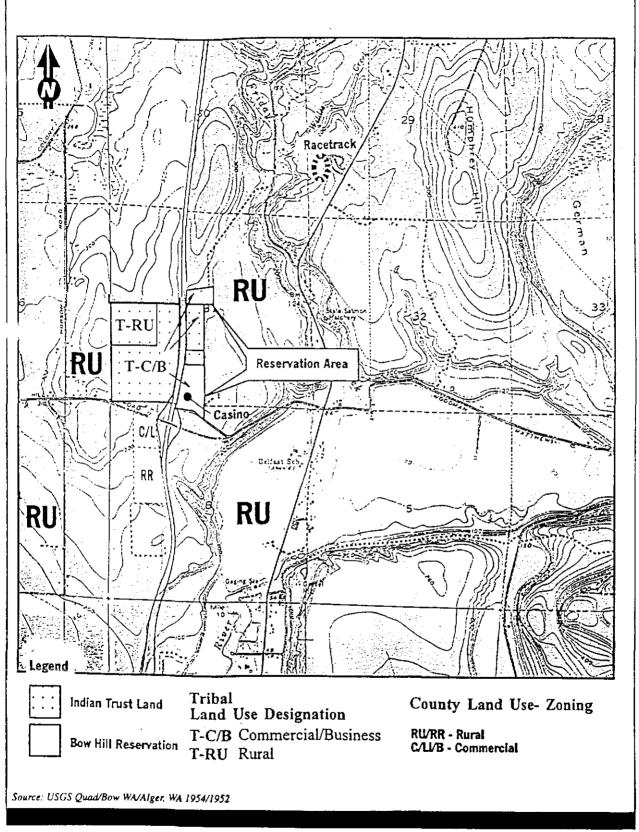


Figure 3-4 Bow Hill Area - Land Use

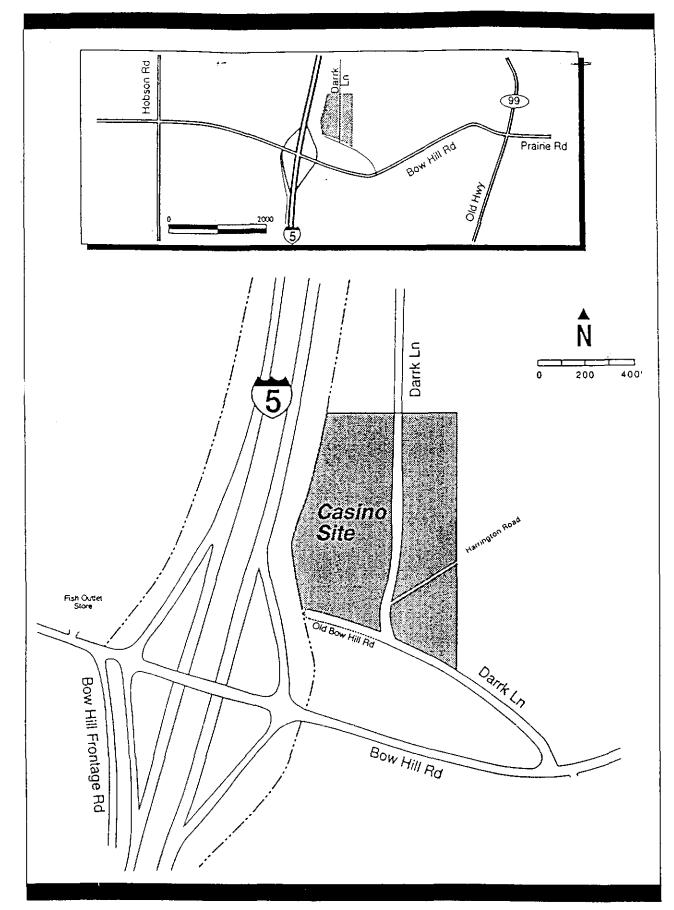


Figure 3-5 Bow Hill Reservation - Transportation System

3.10 Transportation

Roads

Transportation access to the Bow Hill Reservation is provided by paved local roads in the northeast quadrant of the Interstate 5 interchange at Bow Hill Road (Figure 3-5). Bow Hill Road provides the sole access to the Reservation, with access thereby to Darrk Lane. Interstate 5, a four-lane, controlled-access freeway, the primary West Coast highway, abuts the Reservation on the west.

Bow Hill Road is a two-lane Skagit County road that crosses Interstate 5 south of the proposed development, and is classified as a major collector arterial. Bow Hill Road carries school bus and mail routes, but lacks public transit and bicycle routes. It is the only off-Reservation access to Darrk Lane and the Reservation

Darrk Lane is a 22-foot wide, two-lane asphalt road that intersects Bow Hill Road approximately 900 feet southeast of the Bow Hill Reservation. Darrk Lane was built in 1981 under a 60-foot road and utility easement agreement between the Tribe, surrounding Indian landowners, and Thousand Trails, Inc.

Harrington Road is a 15-foot wide, one-lane, gravel drive serving as an easement for ingress and egress to Darrk Lane for the single family residence located on the adjoining 40-acre fee parcel, just east of the Bow Hill Reservation Main Parcel.

Roadway Conditions

Speed limits are 65 mph on Interstate 5, 35 mph on Bow Hill Road, 25 mph on Darrk Lane, and 35 mph on most other arterials in the area. Pavement quality on both Bow Hill Road and Darrk Lane are generally good, with limited exceptions in the form of some failing segments along the 4 to 6 percent (eastbound) downgrade on Bow Hill Road between Darrk Lane and Old Highway 99, to the east of Bow Hill Reservation. The principal traffic controls within the immediate Bow Hill Area are 3 marked stops where the I-5 exit ramps and Darrk Lane enter Bow Hill Road.

Skagit County has a two-phase roadway improvement project in progress for the Bow Hill Area: (1) safety and traffic volume improvements of the intersection of Bow Hill Road and Darrk Lane, scheduled for completion in summer of 1995, and (2) the reconstruction of Bow Hill Road just east of the Darrk Lane intersection, scheduled for completion in 1996. The purpose of the former would be to improve the deficiencies in sight distances at the subject intersection, and allow for safer left turn traffic. The latter would be to stabilize slopes on Bow Hill Road east of Darrk Lane and Old Highway 99 and to correct pavement failure problems in that area.

Comprehensive traffic accident data for Bow Hill Road is not available. For the 3-year period from 1989 to 1991, Bow Hill Road had one accident per year at the Interstate 5 northbound ramp intersection and none at the southbound ramp intersection. This is not an uncommon accident rate for a mostly rural area.

Traffic Conditions

The Tribe commissioned a traffic study of existing conditions which was conducted during the summer of 1994 (Entranco, 1994). The purpose of the study was to assess the current traffic volumes and movements in the Bow Hill Area, and to further anticipate impacts which might be occasioned by the construction and operation of the proposed facility. The study relied upon available traffic data and other information and reports provided by the Tribe, WSDOT, and Skagit County. This data was supplemented by field investigation and office studies conducted by the consultant.

The 1994 average daily traffic volume on Interstate 5 at Exit 236 (Bow Hill Road) is estimated to be 27,500 (Entranco, 1994). Skagit County reports an average annual daily traffic on Bow 11,300 vehicles and a peak hour volume of 130 vehicles between Interstate 5 and Old 99 North. The weekly daily traffic volume on Darrk Lane is estimated at 550 vehicles (Entranco, 1994).

The traffic study showed p.m. peak hour directional volumes and intersection turning movement volumes. The current and projected 1995 without gaming facility peak hour was determined to be from 4:30 to 5:30 p.m. Casual observations, plus the count data, indicated that weekday truck and recreational vehicle traffic falls off sharply after 4:00 p.m.

Figure 3-6 indicates projected summer Friday p.m. peak hour traffic volumes in the project vicinity. These volumes are based on a 10 percent increase applied to the observed 1994 volumes to adjust to a Friday basis, plus a 5 percent increase to project the latter forward to the summer of 1995. The Friday analysis provides a conservative assessment of traffic impacts for the gaming facility (a worst-case scenario) for 1995.

A level of service (LOS) analysis was made for the 1995 without casino p.m. peak hour volumes (typical summer Friday peak case). (LOS is a grading system that indicates the level of congestion and delay at intersections and along roadways. LOS calculations show that the stopped approaches and main route left-turn movements at the four study intersections on Bow Hill Road would likely operate at LOS A for the 1995 summer Friday p.m. peak hour without the proposed gaming facility. The LOS grading system applied here and the resulting LOS determination does not take into account the existing limited east-west sight distance at the Darrk Lane and Bow Hill Road intersection (letter from D. Sheridan, Engineering Division Manager, Skagit County Public Works Department, Mount Vernon, Washington, December 23, 1994).

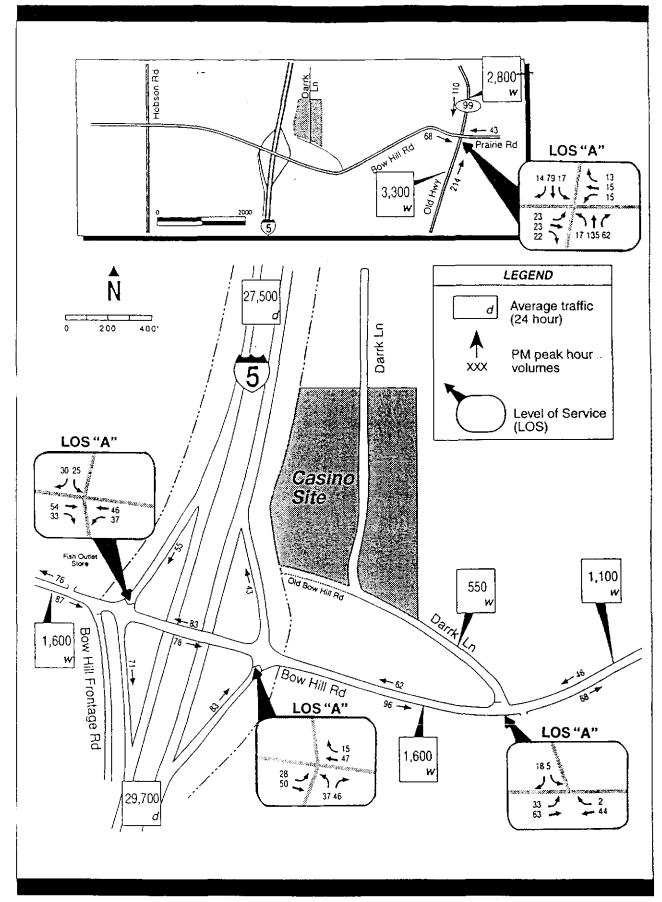


Figure 3-6 Bow Hill Reservation Estimated 1995 PM Peak Hour Traffic

3.11 Air Quality

Regulation of air quality in Washington State involves the cooperative efforts of Federal, State, Tribal and local government agencies. The Washington Department of Ecology (WDOE) has overall statewide authority for air quality, and has primary responsibility for protecting local air quality in areas where no local authority exists. The Northwest Washington Air Pollution Authority (NWAPA) has primary responsibility for air quality in Skagit and Whatcom Counties (WDOE, 1993), and therefore within the Bow Hill Area. The Tribe has not chosen to pursue this authority for the Reservation as of this date.

NWAPA and WDOE monitor ambient air concentrations for several criteria pollutants, including total suspended particulates, fine particulate matter, carbon monoxide, ozone, nitrogen oxides, and sulfur dioxide. Skagit County is classified as in attainment of the ambient air quality standards (AAQS) for all of these criteria pollutants (WDOE, 1993). Based on the attainment status and monitored pollutant readings well below the standards existing air quality in the Bow Hill Area and the remainder of Skagit County can be considered generally good. Sources of air emissions within or near the project area include motor vehicles, petrochemical plants near Anacortes and Bellingham, plowed fields, and burning of logging residue.

3.12 Public Services/Infrastructure

Water

A nearby public water system operated by Skagit County Public Utility District No. 1 (PUD), has a water line located approximately 4.7 miles south of the Bow Hill Reservation. PUD will provide the 40,000 gallons of water per day for the project, with the necessary 750,000 gallons/two hour of fire flow required for the project (Resolution No. 1649-94 of the Commission of Public Utility District No. 1 of Skagit County, Mount Vernon, Washington, December 20, 1994). The Tribe has an existing 190-foot-deep water well located just east of Darrk Lane. However, the well will not be used for this project.

Sewer

An 8-inch sanitary sewer transmission line operated by Whatcom Water District No. 12 serves the Bow Hill Area and crosses the North Parcel of Tribal land at the Bow Hill Reservation. A 12-inch force main, with over 250,000 gallons of excess capacity, much more than the 40,000 gallons per day required by the project, is located within one mile of the project. Sewage is then transported via this line to the City of Burlington treatment facility. The City of Burlington has sufficient capacity at its sewage treatment facility for wastewater generated from the project and will make the service available (Resolution No. 13-94 of the City of Burlington, Burlington, Washington, December 8, 1994).

Solid Waste

The Bow Hill Reservation is located within the solid waste collection territory of Rural Skagit Sanitation, a private waste hauler. Solid waste collected from the Reservation is transported to the Skagit County-owned solid waste collection station, located approximately 14 miles southwest of the Bow Hill Area.

Power and Telephone

Puget Sound Power and Light Company, a private utility company, provides power to the Bow Hill Reservation and all of Skagit County. Three-phase power is located approximately 0.75 mile east at the intersection of Bow Hill Road and Old U.S. Highway 99. Darrk Lane is currently served by single-phase electric power. General Telephone and Electronics provides local telephone service to the Reservation. A 48-pair telephone line was installed along Darrk Lane in the 1980s. There is no natural gas utility service to the Reservation.

Emergency Services

Police protection is afforded by the Upper Skagit Police Department and through law enforcement mutual aid agreements between the Tribe and two neighboring Indian tribes. Law enforcement officer availability through this agreement includes five full-time and two part-time officers. The police station is located on the Tribe's Helmick Road Reservation, approximately 12 miles from the Tribe's Bow Hill Reservation preferred alternative site. The maximum emergency response time between the Bow Hill Reservation and the Helmick Road Reservation is approximately 15 minutes (personal communication with E. Fernando, Chief, Upper Skagit Tribal Police, Sedro-Woolley, Washington, September 19, 1994).

Fire and emergency response for the Bow Hill Reservation is provided by the Alger Fire District, supplemented by a mutual aid agreement with Burlington and other adjacent districts. Ambulance service in the western Skagit County area is provided by Med One. Maximum emergency response times for fire and ambulance services are approximately 10 minutes (personal communication, D. Cain, Skagit County Fire Marshal, Mount Vernon, Washington, September 23, 1994).

3.13 Recreation

Skagit County maintains 17 public parks that offer a variety of recreational opportunities. The closest park to the Bow Hill Reservation is Pomona Grange Park which is located approximately 1 mile east of the site on Old Highway 99 North. Private-sector commercial recreational facilities within an approximately 1-mile radius include the Thousand Trails campground; the Skagit Speedway (an auto racing venue), which is located north of the Reservation on Old Highway 99 North; a Kampgrounds of America (KOA) campground

(120 sites) located south of the project site on Old Highway 99 North; and the Avalon Golf Course located approximately 2 miles south of the Reservation near Old Highway 99.

The Thousand Trails campground is located directly north of the North Parcel of Reservation land. The 280-acre facility is open all year, and has 230 full-serviced campsites. The average annual estimated number of visitors at the facility from July 1991 to June 1992 was approximately 56,200, of which approximately 85 percent visited the campground between Memorial Day and Labor Day (personal communication, J. Jaeger, Engineering Manager, Thousand Trails Inc., Bellevue, Washington, September 9, 1994).

3.14 Aesthetics

The Bow Hill Reservation Main Parcel and North Parcel are both currently partially developed, with roadways and utilities, and contain a mixture of vegetation types, some of which have been altered to varying degrees. The southern end of the Main Parcel has been cleared of all vegetation, and is used seasonally for the sale of fireworks. The primary viewers of both parcels are campers driving past the site on Darrk Lane to the Thousand Trails campground. The campground is approximately 2,300 feet north of the Main Parcel, and is adjacent to the North Parcel. Views of the North Parcel from within the campground are screened by vegetation. The Main Parcel cannot be seen from the campground.

Interstate 5 is located immediately west of the Bow Hill Reservation. Trees and shrubs along the edge of the right-of-way screen views of the interior of the site from Interstate 5.

One single-family detached dwelling is situated on the east side of Darrk Lane approximately 600 feet north of the Bow Hill Reservation Main Parcel. A travel trailer residence is located on the west side of Darrk Lane approximately 180 feet north of the Main Parcel.

Trees on the west side of the Main Parcel can be observed from the retail seafood outlet located west of Interstate 5 adjacent to Bow Hill Road, and from two nearby residences. Visual elements from this location toward the site include Interstate 5, the southbound Interstate 5 exit ramp to Bow Hill Road, light standards along the exit ramp, and light standards for the retail fish outlet parking lot. Trees on the western edge of the site can also be observed from the Bow Hill Road overpass that crosses Interstate 5.

3.15 Noise

The Bow Hill Reservation is located east of, and adjacent to, the Interstate 5 right-of-way. Freeway traffic can be heard from within both parcels, and from Darrk Lane. There are currently no structures or noise sensitive receptors at the Main Parcel, nor are there any noise generating facilities. The Thousand Trails campground, an occupied house, and an occupied travel trailer north of the site on Darrk Lane, and two residences west of Interstate 5 are the only uses or structures located within one-half mile of the proposed project that might be

classified as noise or odor sensitive. The travel trailer residence is located approximately 180 feet north of the Main Parcel on the west side of Darrk Lane. The single family dwelling is located approximately 600 feet north of the Main Parcel on the east side of Darrk Lane.

Noise is customarily measured in decibels (dB), units related to the apparent loudness of sound. An A-weighted decibel (dBA) represents sound frequencies that are normally heard by the human ear. On this scale, the normal range of human hearing extends from about 3 dBA to 140 dBA, with speech normally occurring between 60 and 65 dBA. A 10 dBA increase in the level of a continuous noise represents a perceived doubling of loudness, whereas a 3 dBA increase is just noticeable to most people (Hessler, 1993).

Because of the presence of Interstate 5, noise levels at the Bow Hill Reservation are higher than noise levels typically found in rural areas, which range from 40 dBA during the day to 30 dBA at night (see Table 3-1). Staff from the WSDOT Noise Program estimated the likely peak ($L_{\rm eq}$) daytime noise level at a site 400 feet from the center northbound lane of Interstate 5 (which is approximately the distance to the center of the gaming facility site) at 64 dBA (personal communications with T. Coats, Washington State Department of Transportation,

involving traffic volume (average annual daily traffic of 33,000), traffic composition (91.3 percent automobiles and 8.7 percent trucks), speed (65 mph), peak hour traffic volume (8.1 percent), and a straight line-of-sight between the Bow Hill Reservation and the center lane of Interstate 5. In a follow-up contact, WSDOT staff indicated that reanalyzing this case with a reduced freeway traffic volume to represent potential nighttime traffic loads, of which approximately one-third of the truck volumes are at night (personal communication, J. Cryderman, Enforcement Officer, Washington State Patrol, Bow, Washington, December 15, 1994), would still result in a corresponding noise level of about 61 dBA at 400 feet from the centerline (personal communication, E. Combs, Washington State Department of Transportation, Olympia, Washington, December 15, 1994).

3-1 Typical noise levels, by type of setting

Table 3-1 Typical noise levels, by type of setting.

Setting	Daytime	Nighttime
Rural Areas	40 dBA	30 dBA
Suburban Areas	45 dBA	35 dBA
Busy Urban Areas	50 dBA	35 dBA

3.16 Cultural Resources

In June 1994, the Tribe, under the advisement of the State Historical Preservation Office, conducted a cultural resources survey of the Bow Hill Reservation. The survey was prepared by professional archaeologists, Robert R. Mierendorf and Paula Hartzell of Skagit Snow and Water, Unlimited (1994). Prior to the survey, there were no known surveys for cultural resources or archeological sites recorded in the Bow Hill Area. A check of the archeological site inventory maintained at the Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP) in Olympia indicated that no cultural resource sites have been recorded with the office for the entire area encompassed by the Alger, Washington, U.S. Geological Survey (U.S.G.S.) quadrangle.

The objective of the survey conducted by Skagit Snow and Water was to locate, describe, and record all cultural resources located within the Bow Hill Reservation, particularly any that appeared to be greater than 50 years old. Cultural resources as defined by this objective include artifacts, features, sites, and historic standing structures that are situated above, on, or below the present ground surface. Due to the extensive mineral soils exposed in the existing ditches and recent survey transects, shovel testing was not warranted.

The survey found one isolated flaked cobble being found in a disturbed context, at the northwest perimeter of the Main Parcel. This artifact constitutes the only certain cultural item found that is older than 50 years old. The survey also identified a basin shaped feature, approximately 50 centimeters in diameter and 30 centimeters in depth, at the southeast edge of the North Parcel. The feature, of uncertain origin and age, consists of a basin shaped oxidized stain in the soil found exposed in the walls of an existing drainage ditch. No construction activities are planned in or near the area where the feature is located.

There are no sites listed on or eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places that are located on or immediately adjacent to the Bow Hill Reservation (Skagit Snow and Water, 1994). If a locus or concentration of chipped stone artifacts exists in the vicinity, it may be on the higher parts of the landform, which are to the west, within or beyond the Interstate 5 corridor (Skagit Snow and Water, Unlimited, 1994).

A sacred and/or religious site survey conducted by the Tribe revealed no sacred or religious sites on or immediately adjacent to the Bow Hill Reservation (letter from F. Williams, Chairman, Upper Skagit Indian Tribe, December 18, 1994). The survey included a record and literature search of cultural resources information compiled by the Tribe for over the past fifteen years on the Bow Hill area, consultation with the Tribe's Cultural Committee, and a field survey of the area.

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES AND MITIGATION

4.1 Geology, Topography, and Soils

Building and operating the proposed project would have no impact on the underlying geology at the Bow Hill Reservation. The local topography would be altered very slightly by surface grading needed to prepare the site for construction.

Construction of the project would disturb approximately 14.5 acres of the land surface at both the Main and North parcels, and could cause a minor temporary increase in soil erosion. Approximately 1 acre would be temporarily disturbed in the road and utility right-of-way, between the Main and North parcels, for the construction of a sewage pipeline. Soil compaction from construction equipment, clearing of vegetative cover, and development of impermeable surfaces during construction would increase surface runoff from the site. However, the relatively flat topography of the site, and the soil type present, indicate that the natural erosion hazard would be relatively low (Pacific Survey and Engineering, 1994). In addition, a construction erosion and stormwater control plan would require the use of perfect procession control practices during construction.

Approximately 12 acres of the Main Parcel and 2.5 acres of the North Parcel would be mostly covered with impermeable surface materials after construction is complete. The addition of impermeable surfaces could increase runoff velocity and quantity, and thereby increase the potential for erosion at the site and downstream without preventive action. Pacific Survey and Engineering's (1994). The stormwater drainage plan for the project incorporates a series of detention ponds or swales to contain and slow runoff from the project site (letter from D. Holzl, Pacific Survey and Engineering, February 1, 1994). By collecting, conveying, and slowing down water from typical 2-, 10-, and 100-year, 24-hour storm events, the potential for on-site and downstream erosion during project operation would be minimal.

The proposed gaming facility incorporates a construction erosion and stormwater control plan and a drainage plan for the project operation phase. These plans would ensure the use of appropriate erosion control practices during the construction period. No mitigation measures would be needed. Therefore, utilizing these best management practices, erosion during construction or operation of the project is not expected to be significant.

4.2 Climate

Affects to climate as a result of this project are not expected to be significant in light of the small scale of the proposed gaming facility.

4.3 Water Resources

Construction of the proposed gaming facility would not be likely to significantly affect water quality because the site is fairly flat, and a construction stormwater control plan would be implemented as part of the project. Expected water quality effects on surface waters from operation would also be insignificant. The facility drainage plan submitted by Pacific Survey and Engineering detailed a stormwater system that would be designed to trap pollutants washed into the system from throughout the site (primarily parking areas) (personal communication, D. Holzl, engineer, Pacific Survey and Engineering, Bellingham, Washington, September 23, 1994).

The stormwater detention system entails the construction of shallow grass lined treatment ponds or swales for each site. In the area of the casino site, the most practical loction for this pond is the southeast corner, west of Darrk Lane. Another treatment swale system will be constructed on the parking site east of Darrk Lane (see figure 4-1). A third treatment system is planned for the overflow parking area on the north parcel (see figure 4-2). It is anticipated that all of the ponds or swales will be constructed on upland sites and no wetlands will be turbed. Stormwater from all developed portions of the sites will be treated in these systems before being released to downstream ditches and streams. For all practical purposes, the post-development flows will be indistinguishable from pre-development flows in both quantity and quality (letter from D. Holzl, Pacific Survey and Engineering, February 1, 1995.)

Retaining pollutants in the pond during storms, when pollutants would be most likely to effect downstream water quality (letter from J. Wiggins, President, ATSI, Bellingham, Washington, June 28, 1994), should prevent any significant effect on surface water quality at the project site or downstream in accordance with the *Stormwater Management Manual for the Puget Sound Basin* (WDOE, 1992).

Although not required, the Tribe will, pursuant to best management practices, monitor water quality conditions on and adjacent to the Bow Hill Reservation during construction and through 3 years of project operation. Monitoring will be conducted according to a water quality monitoring plan prepared for the Tribe by the Skagit System Cooperative (1994).

4.4 Vegetation

Upland Forest Community

Approximately 10.5 acres of existing vegetation on the western portion of the Main Parcel would be removed for construction of the gaming facilities and parking areas. Upland vegetation to be removed includes regenerating deciduous trees and second-growth coniferous forest (with an average age of 45 years). Approximately 1.5 acres of existing vegetation on the east side of the Main Parcel, south of Harrington Road, would be removed for a parking area. Upland vegetation to be removed in this area includes western redcedar and red alder (with an average age of 45 years). There would be no disturbance or vegetation removal north

of Harrington Road and within 15 feet of the top of the slope on the east side of Bob Smith Creek on the main parcel. An additional 2.5 acres of existing vegetation (primarily young deciduous forest) on the North Parcel would be removed to construct an overflow parking area.

Vegetation around the perimeter of the site would be left intact where possible, to limit the extent of site clearing. Organic soils removed from building foundation and parking areas during site grading would be stockpiled for later use in landscaped areas.

A narrow strip of land running parallel to Darrk Lane, approximately 1,800 feet long in the road and utility easement would be temporarily disturbed for the connection to the sewer line that crosses the North Parcel of Bow Hill Reservation. Assuming a clearing width of approximately 10 feet, this would disturb slightly less than 0.5 acres of vegetation that is predominantly young deciduous forest.

Riparian Community

of the riparian vegetation found on the Bow Hill Reservation is located in the eastern portion of the Main Parcel. Construction of the 1.5-acre parking area on the southeastern portion of the Main Parcel will be outside of the riparian corridor.

4.5 Wetlands

A total of 0.96 acres of wetlands in two areas of the main parcel would be filled during construction of the project (see figure 4-1). Planned activity in the north parcel, including overflow parking area construction, will not encroach upon wetlands (see figure 4-2). The project will not require an individual Department of the Army permit because (1) the total wetland fill area is under 1 acre, (2) the affected wetlands have low or moderate functions and values, and (3) there would be no disturbance of the riparian corridor (letter from A. R. Uhrich, Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District, September, 1994).

There are 0.75 acre of predominantly palustrine scrub-shrub wetlands located in the western portion of the Main Parcel. The wetlands have been disturbed by past logging activities. All 0.75 acre of this wetland area would be eliminated by construction activities. The overall functional value of these wetlands was rated as low. Based on the size and low value of the affected wetland area, this impact would be insignificant (see Figure 4-1). Approximately 0.21 acre of wetlands at the southeastern corner of the Main Parcel would be eliminated by construction activities. Wetlands to be filled are on the eastern edge of this area and are of moderate function and value (see Figure 4-1).

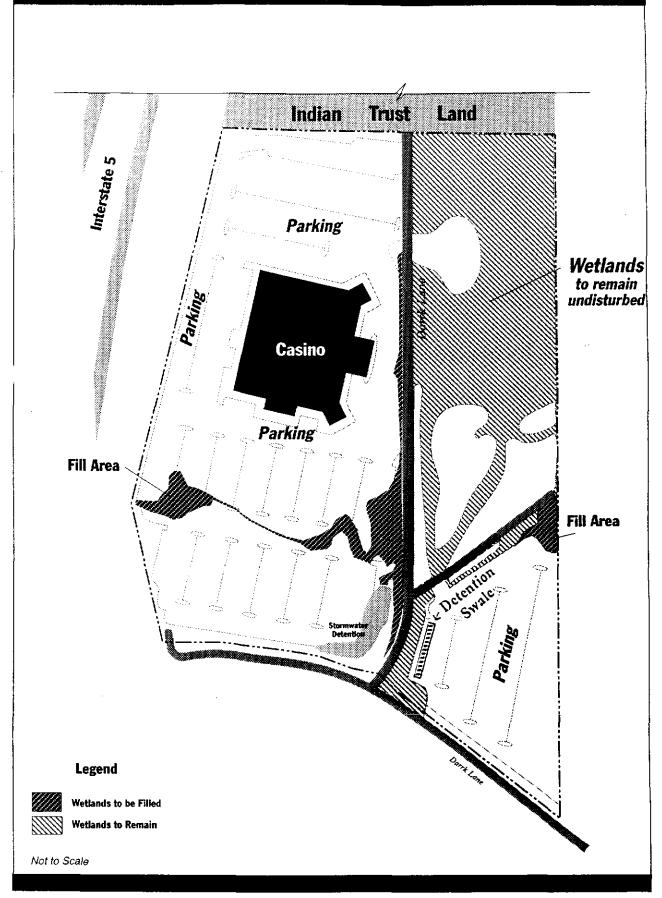


Figure 4-1 Bow Hill Reservation - Main Parcel - Wetlands Fill - Site Plan



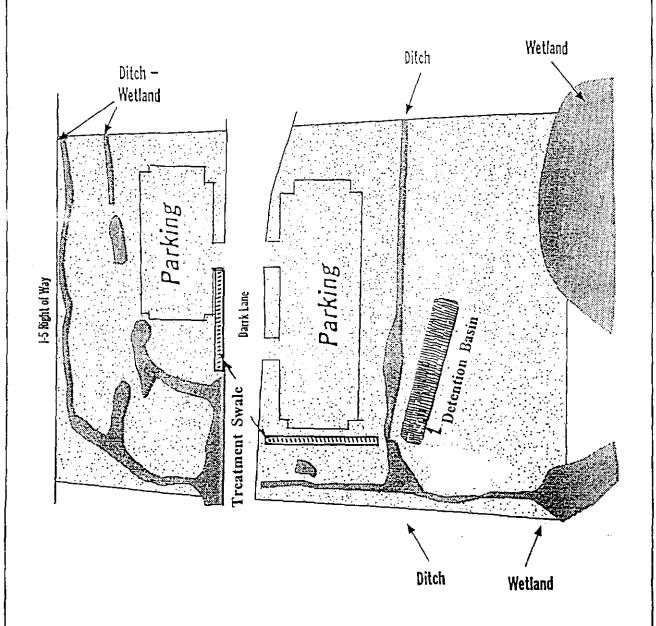


Figure 4-2 Bow Hill Reservation North Parcel - Site Plan

Most of the palustrine forested wetlands found on the Bow Hill Reservation are located north of Harrington Road in the eastern portion of the Main Parcel and along the riparian corridor. Selective logging has previously occurred in this area. The remaining palustrine forested wetlands are to be avoided for the purposes of this project, those east of Darrk Lane but north of Harrington Road.

4.6 Fish and Wildlife Resources

The project would not be expected to have any adverse effects on fish resources. The upper reaches of Bob Smith Creek within the Bow Hill Reservation are seasonally dry and do not support fish. The potential for adverse impacts to fish resources that may be present in the lower reaches of the creek would be prevented through erosion control, stormwater retention, and water quality monitoring measures that are incorporated in project plans.

The project would result in both temporary and permanent impacts to wildlife. Construction of the project would result in the loss of approximately 14.5 acres of deciduous and coniferous forest on both parcels, including approximately 0.96 acres of wetland wildlife habitat.

Timinating these habitats would reduce habitat for deer, birds, amphibians, and small mammals. However, construction would not disturb the 4.5 acres of wetlands north of Harrington Road, the riparian corridor along Bob Smith Creek, nor the eastern wetlands located on the 8.5-acre North Parcel.

Construction and operation of the gaming facility would also increase the level of human activity and noise at the site, leading to additional avoidance of the area by wildlife species. Some species such as black-capped chickadees, that are tolerant of human disturbance are likely to use remaining habitat close to the facility. Other species might avoid the area entirely. Given the current high level of noise and activity near the freeway, and the abundance of similar wildlife habitat in the area of that being displaced, the additional impact created by the proposed project is expected to be minimal.

4.7 Threatened and Endangered Species

The project would not affect primary habitats for bald eagles, marbled murrelets, or northern spotted owls. As discussed in Section 3.7, the closest known bald eagle nest is approximately 1.5 miles from the project and the closest known area where bald eagles congregate is over 5 miles away. Representatives from FWS and WDFW who visited the Bow Hill Reservation agreed that the gaming facility site does not contain habitat suitable for the northern spotted owl or the marbeled murrelet.

Operation of the gaming facility would increase the human presence at Bow Hill Reservation. Because of the habitat conditions present, however, birds of the above mentioned threatened species are not likely to use the site and the project would be unlikely to affect any of the species (letter from D. C. Frederick, FWS, Olympia, Washington, September 15, 1994 and letters from J. Bernatowicz and A. G. Stendall, biologists, WDFW, July 25, 1994).

The northern goshawk, spotted frog, and mountain quail do not occur on the Bow Hill Reservation. Because of habitat requirements and species use characteristics (see Section 3.7), no adverse impacts to these candidate species are expected.

Based on the planned project siting, the Bow Hill Reservation habitat where the red-legged frog would typically occur, and their most likely Reservation breeding area (the forested wetland and inundated pools on the northeast portion of the Main Parcel east of Darrk Lane and the wetland on the extreme east side of the 8.5 acre North Parcel), no adverse impacts are expected to this species. Those areas will be avoided during construction and operation and will remain undisturbed. Given these constraints, no likely adverse impacts from this project to this candidate species or its habitat are expected (letter from J. Wiggins, President, ATSI, Bellingham, Washington, September 7, 1994).

The project would not affect primary habitats for ETS plant species. As discussed in Section 3.7, there is no evidence that any ETS plant species are located on the Bow Hill Reservation or the immediate area.

4.8 Socioeconomics

Population

Although the Preferred Alternative would create approximately 750 to 800 new jobs, the gaming facility would be expected to have little or no effect on the population of Skagit County or the Reservation. A sizeable portion of the jobs created would be held by the overall Tribal community, and most of the remaining jobs are expected to be filled by local residents. Skagit County has been averaging 4,360 unemployed residents per month in the first half of 1994 (personal communication, P. Parker, Washington State Employment Security Department, Olympia, Washington, August 8, 1994), so the local labor force should be able to fill the project jobs from the existing pool of available labor. Therefore, the project is not expected to trigger significant immigration.

Employment

Under contract to the Tribe, a team of economists from Western Washington University conducted a study of the economic impact of the proposed gaming facility on the local and regional economy. The economic impact study concluded that the Preferred Alternative would have a significant long-term beneficial impact on the economy of the Tribe, Skagit County, and northwest Washington (Merrifield and Hagen, 1994). The proposed project would not represent a large-scale construction effort that would have significant employment-related effects on the local economy. The scale of the proposed gaming facility is such that it would likely be one of several moderate-sized commercial developments active in western Skagit County at the time of development. The project would provide a temporary source of employment for a small fraction of the existing construction labor force in the local labor market. This labor market includes approximately 2,400 existing construction jobs in Skagit

County, plus additional construction employment in adjacent areas of Snohomish and Whatcom Counties. The project would generate around 75 temporary construction jobs.

The Preferred Alternative would create between 750 and 800 new full-time operation jobs at wages comparable to or better than typical local wage levels. The new jobs at the gaming facility would represent approximately 2.2 to 2.5 percent of existing total employment in Skagit County, and about 10 percent of existing employment in the trade and services sectors. Most of the operations positions at the gaming facility would likely be filled by current residents of Skagit County (both Tribal members and non-members) and nearby Whatcom and Snohomish Counties. The Tribe's employment preference policy for this project includes local residents to increase the likelihood that employment benefits remain at a local and regional level. Overall, the project would directly create a small long-term increase in trade and services employment within this labor market, which is considered a positive impact. The project would also indirectly support additional employment increases primarily in the trade and services sectors, through the multiplier effect.

The new long-term jobs created by the Preferred Alternative amount to 15 to 17 percent of the 1994 Skagit County unemployed labor force (personal communication, P. Parker, Washington State Employment Security Department, Olympia, Washington, August 8, 1994). Therefore, the operation of the project is likely provide jobs for currently unemployed workers in Skagit County and adjacent areas. As for the Tribe, the operation of this project could virtually eliminate unemployment within the Tribe's current 214 member labor force.

Income

Construction-related jobs would produce an estimated \$2.1 million direct increase in income for construction workers, the majority of whom would come from Skagit County or elsewhere in northwestern Washington. The Tribe would use local contractors and material suppliers whenever practical and feasible. Therefore, much of the estimated \$10,000,000 project construction cost would be spent in northwestern Washington and benefit the regional economy.

Operating the gaming facility would have significant, long-term direct and indirect positive income effects on the local and regional economies. The economic variables that would be influenced include total personal income, labor income in various economic sectors, taxable retail sales, and sales tax revenues (Merrifield and Hagen, 1994).

Total personal income in northwest Washington is also estimated to increase as a result of the Preferred Alternative by \$18 million to \$19 million annually during the early years of operation, and is expected to increase to approximately \$22 million by the year 1999. While many sectors would experience growth in income as a result of the project, somewhat more than three quarters of the total effect would be concentrated in the services sector (which includes recreation). Taxable retail sales in northwest Washington would also experience a strong positive effect.

The proposed gaming facility would directly benefit the Tribe and is expected to eliminate the general state of poverty within a fairly short period of time. Of the 750 to 800 jobs created by the project a significant portion would be filled by the tribal community. Jobs created by the project would offer employment opportunities to a high percentage of the tribal community, even those with lesser job skills. The Tribe intends to use a portion of the expected net profits to assist tribal community members in, among other things, developing job skills through education, job readiness, and work experience programs.

4.9 Land Use

Long-term impacts to land use at the Bow Hill Reservation would result from developing approximately 14.5 acres of business or commercially designated property from an undeveloped state. Approximately 4.5 acres of wetlands on the east side of the Main Parcel and 6 acres of upland and wetlands on the North Parcel would remain undisturbed. Based on the extent of the area affected, these land use changes would not represent a significant local impact.

Preferred Alternative could intensify land use at the Bow Hill interchange, and could induce further development on nearby lands. Properties near the Bow Hill Road-Interstate 5 interchange that are designated commercial by Skagit County would be the areas most likely affected by future land use intensification. However, the limiting factor for additional commercial development in the Bow Hill Area is the availability of wastewater treatment service. For other than the Tribe's project, additional wastewater treatment availability at the City of Burlington will not occur until after facility expansion, expected in the year 2010. Skagit County designation of other lands in the immediate area as rural will also limit development.

4.10 Transportation

The Tribe commissioned Entranco in 1994 to conduct a traffic study for the project. The study focus was to estimate future traffic levels and related service impacts associated with the Preferred Alternative. The results of that study were provided to Skagit County Public Works Department in September, 1994. Subsequently, the Tribe and the County have jointly identified and agreed to project area road system improvements that will meet County standards, provide safe and efficient traffic operation under the Preferred Alternative, and address existing road system limitations (letter from D. Sheridan, Engineering Division Manager, Skagit County Public Works Department, December 23, 1994). These proposed road improvements, including identification of project proponents, project supervision, completion date and financial responsibility, are also discussed in Section 4.18, Mitigation.

In determining the traffic effects under the Preferred Alternative, the study included estimated number of customers (from the project marketing study), estimated number of employees, the likely route of both customers and employees to the site, and existing traffic conditions. The study indicated that 97 percent of the traffic attributable to operation of the gaming facility

would be via Interstate 5, with 34 percent to and from the north, and 63 percent to and from the south. The project peak trip generation volumes from the Preferred Alternative are based on Saturday operations as applied to a Friday to represent a worst case impact analysis scenario. Gaming facility projected hour-by-hour trip volumes from 4:00 p.m. to midnight are shown in Table 4-1. The highest total site trip generation occurs from 6:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. (729 vehicles total entering and exiting), with the second highest peak during the 5:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. commuter peak hour (617 vehicles). As shown in Figure 4-3, total p.m. peak hour traffic volumes would be considerably increased with the gaming facility.

With the following Bow Hill area road improvements to address increased traffic volumes and the existing Bow Hill Road/Darrk Lane Intersection sight distance limitations, safe and efficient traffic operation can be achieved under the preferred Alternative: (1) signage to provide advanced warning to westbound traffic on Bow Hill Road, (2) signalization of the Bow Hill Road/Darrk Lane Intersection to regulate traffic out of Darrk Lane and reduce delays, (3) design and signalization of intersection will take into account and provide safe entry and exit for the residence located near the intersection, (4) provision of a left-turn pocket for east-bound Bow Hill Road, and (5) full illumination of Darrk Lane. Due to geographical astraints, the existing sight distance limitations can be dealt with primarily through signalization and signage versus roadway realignment.

The level of service LOS (p.m. peak hour), shown in Figure 4-3, for the project area intersections, with these roadway improvements, meet Skagit County requirements (letter from D. Sheridan, Engineering Division Manager, Skagit County Public Works, December 23, 1994). The Bow Hill Road/Darrk Lane intersection improvement design includes nearby residence driveway consideration and owner imput to provide safe entry and exit for the residence (personal communiction, T. Loney, January 31, 1995) The Bow Hill Road improvement project is a Skagit County project with financial and engineering assistance provided by the Tribe.

The scheduling of gaming facility events (primarily bingo sessions), customer and employee bus transportation service, and staff shift changes, will be utilized to minimize and regulate traffic effects under the Preferred Alternative.

Table 4-1.	Hourly	traffic	volumes	4:00	p.m12:00	a.m.
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Hours	Inbound	Outbound	Total
4:00-5:00 p.m.	205	248	453
5:00-6:00 p.m.	290	327	617
6:00-7:00 p.m.a/	420	309	729
7:00-8:00 p.m.	230	264	494
8:00-9:00 p.m.	250	236	486
9:00-10:00 p.m.	200	199	399
10:00-11:00 p.m.	150	317	467
11:00-12:00 a.m.	120	362	482
a/ Peak hour			

Even though the level of sevice LOS (delay time for vehicles) increases during peak hour (see Figure 4-3) at the effected Bow Hill Road Intersection, acceptable County LOS will be maintained under the Preferred Alternative. Additionally, the current unsafe conditions on Bow Hill Road and at the Bow Hill Road/Darrk Lane Intersection will be substantially reduced with the proposed road improvement measures. Therefore, the Preferred Alternative would not result in significant traffic impact.

4.11 Air Quality

Construction of the proposed project would result in two types of air emissions at the Bow Hill Reservation. Motorized construction equipment would produce small quantities of carbon monoxide, ozone, and nitrogen oxides as combustion by-products. Construction traffic and wind would also generate blowing dust from disturbed areas at the Reservation. Dust emissions can be controlled through regular watering of disturbed areas. Both types of emissions would be minor, highly localized, and short term. Therefore, the expected effects of project construction on air quality would not be significant in the Bow Hill Area, which is in attainment of the AAQS.

During operation, the gaming facility would be expected to generate as many as 3,110 average daily trips (Entranco, 1994). The introduction of this additional traffic would increase the

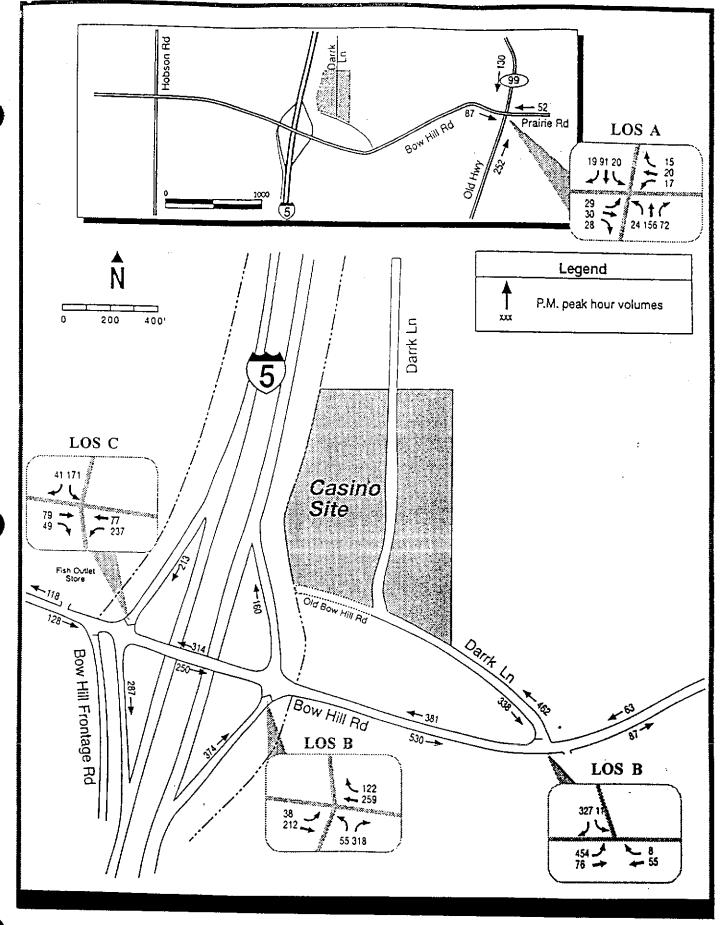


Figure 4-3 Bow Hill Area 1995 p.m. Peak Hour Traffic Volumes with Casino Project

volume of air emissions in the vicinity of the Bow Hill Reservation. However, this increase must be considered within the context of existing traffic levels and emissions patterns. An estimated daily average of 27,500 light and heavy vehicles pass by the Reservation on Interstate 5 per day. Additional existing local daily traffic includes approximately 1,300 vehicles on Bow Hill Road, 550 vehicles on Darrk Lane, and about 3,000 vehicles on Old Highway 99 (Entranco, 1994). The local increase in traffic and vehicle emissions contributed by the gaming facility would be small relative to the existing local levels of traffic and vehicle emissions. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that the small increase in vehicle emissions attributable to the gaming facility would not perceptibly decrease short- or long-term air quality in the Bow Hill Area, which is in attainment of the AAQS.

4.12 Public Services/Infrastructure

The proposed gaming facility development is not expected to have any significant adverse impacts on local public facilities and services as indicated by the appropriate public officials contacted with regard to the project (see Section 5.0 Consultation and Coordination). Skagit County Public Utility District No. 1 has available water and will provide water service the Bow Hill Reservation via existing roads and utility right-of-ways (Resolution No. 1649-94 of the Commission of Public Utility District No. 1 of Skagit County, Mount Vernon, Washington, December 20, 1994). The Preferred Alternative is expected to use 35,000 to 40,000 gallons of water per day for domestic use and require 750,000 gallons of storage for fire flows.

The preferred alternative would be expected to generate approximately 35,000 to 40,000 gallons of wastewater per day and use existing wastewater transmission lines and treatment facilities of local jurisdictions. The Tribe would connect the gaming facility discharge to Whatcom Water District No. 12's 12-inch force main transmission line, which is located within 2,500 feet to the east at Highway 99, with an 8-inch transmission line using an existing utility right-of-way within and along the existing County road and utility right-of-way of Bow Hill Road. The Tribe has contacted the local transmitter of sewage waste, Whatcom Water District No. 12, and the operator of the local treatment facility, the City of Burlington, with regard to access to these services, and they have agreed to provide the services (Resolution No. 13-94 of the City of Burlington, Burlington, Washington, December 8, 1994).

Because of the size and intended construction materials and design, and the availability of required fire flows, the gaming facility would not add measurably to the demands for local fire protection (personal communication, D. Cain, Skagit County Fire Marshal, Mount Vernon, Washington, September 23, 1994). It is anticipated that deputized security personnel will supplement Tribal police to provide security and police functions for the proposed gaming facility.

4.13 Recreation

Development of the gaming facility would have minimal impacts on existing recreational facilities and activities. The insignificant impacts that would occur would primarily be limited to the construction period.

Based on the nature of the Preferred Alternative and its geographic relationship to existing recreation resources, the Thousand Trails, Inc. commercial campground is the only resource that would be affected. Other recreation facilities in the general project area operated by Skagit County or the private sector would not be affected by the project. Impacts at the Thousand Trails campground would primarily consist of minor disturbance and inconvenience during construction of the project. Construction traffic, noise, and dust would be noticed by campers driving past the construction site to the Thousand Trails campground, and brief travel delays might be encountered during selected types of construction activities.

4.14 Aesthetics

The 63,640 square foot gaming facility would be sited in the northwestern part of the Main Parcel between Darrk Lane and Interstate 5. The building would be one story in height, with a cupola of approximately three stories rising above the center of the building. The building would be designed to suggest a Northwest nautical style. The gaming facility would be surrounded on the north, east, and south sides by parking areas and landscaping. As previously stated, substantial area east of Darrk Lane would be left undisturbed.

The gaming facility would be visible from Darrk Lane and, to a lesser extent, from Bow Hill Road. A landscaped strip between Darrk Lane and the gaming facility parking areas would help screen the facility and soften its visual presence when observed from Darrk Lane. Part of the cupola could be visible from Interstate 5. The gaming facility would change the visual character of the west part of the parcel. However, the Northwest nautical architectural design of the building would likely be perceived by viewers as in character with the site and region. Landscaping with indigenous vegetation will help the facility fit visually with the surrounding area. Parts of the roof of the gaming facility would be visible from the retail seafood outlet and two nearby residences located west of Interstate 5, and to motorists driving on the Bow Hill Road overpass.

The gaming facility estimated traffic volume and the timing of that traffic will generate increased night-time vehicle lights for the single family residences located near the intersection of Bow Hill Road and Darrk Lane and, to a lesser extent, for the single-family residence located on Darrk Lane (see Figure 3-1).

To address this Preferred Alternative effect, a natural material (such as tree and rock) light and sound barrier, designed with owner input (personal communication, T. Loney, single-family residence owner, Bow Hill Road and Darrk Lane intersection, January 31, 1995)(personal communication, B. Carnahan, single-family residence owner, Darrk Lane, August, 1994).

Construction of a light and sound barrier for these residences is also discussed in Section 4.18, Mitigation.

At night the gaming facility would be more visible due to lights from the building and parking lot. The visual impact of increased night-time light levels, however, would be expected to be minor. Existing conditions at the Bow Hill interchange area include exterior and parking lot lights at the retail seafood outlet, freeway light standards along the exit and on-ramps, and freeway and roadway traffic lights. Therefore, the addition of lighting from the gaming facility would not be a significant change to the night-time visual character.

The following best management practices would help soften views of the gaming facility and visually tie the facility to the surrounding landscape:

- Use native plants when possible when landscaping.
- Heavily plant landscaped areas along Darrk Lane and Bow Hill Road to screen parking areas.
- Maintain as much of the natural vegetation as possible between Darrk Lane and the gaming facility to frame and soften the view of the facility.
- Use low intensity exterior lighting and downlighting to reduce light production from facility.

Based on the degree of landscape modification created by the gaming facility and the benefits of the design measures listed above and the building of light and sound barriers for the effected residences, the aesthetic impacts of the project would be insignificant.

4.15 Noise

Construction and operation of the proposed gaming facility would both produce additional noise at the site and in the immediate vicinity. Construction vehicles and machinery operation would create short-term, intermittent noise effects that would be audible at nearby properties.

Vehicular traffic would be the project's primary noise source during the operation phase. Gaming facility-generated traffic would represent another potential noise source in addition to existing traffic and other noise in the vicinity of the Bow Hill Reservation. Because Interstate 5 is immediately west of the project site, however, noise from freeway traffic would continue to dominate local ambient conditions. As indicated in Section 3.15, the daytime noise level at the project site is likely to reach about 64 dBA, which is considerably above the 40 dBA level that is typical for rural areas. The nighttime freeway noise level is still likely to be near 60 dBA compared to a typical ambient night level of 30 dBA. Speed and vehicle mix are very important factors in determining the noise level produced by traffic; freeway traffic near the site averages a speed of about 65 mph, while speeds on Bow Hill Road and Darrk Lane would be 35 mph or less.

Trucks also generate more noise than cars; one heavy truck is generally the noise equivalent of 18 passenger cars (personal communication, E. Coombs, Washington State Department of Transportation, Olympia, Washington, December 15, 1994). Interstate 5 has a significant proportion of truck traffic, particularly at night; approximately one-third of the weekday average of 5,000 trucks, 2,500 passing through the Bow Hill Weigh Station southbound and 2,500 passing by northbound, on Interstate 5 travel at night (personal communication, J. Cryderman, Enforcement Officer, Washington State Patrol, Bow, Washington, December 15, 1994). In comparison, virtually all of the casino traffic would be passenger cars or other light vehicles.

Given the current noise level at the proposed project site, the increased noise levels generated by the proposed project would be negligible for residents at the single family dwelling located on Darrk Lane and the dwelling located near the intersection of Bow Hill and Darrk Lane. Though not necessary for noise abatement, a light and sound barrier, as described in Section 4.18, Mitigation, will be constructed to minimize any project effect and to reduce exsisting, pre-project noise levels.

Consequently, potential noise receptors near the casino would be affected (day or night) by one high-volume, high-speed noise source that includes many trucks (and passenger buses), and one low-volume, low-speed noise source with few trucks. Under these conditions, potential noise receptors near both sources would continue to experience ambient noise levels that are determined by Interstate 5 and that would not be measurably increased by the second, minor noise source (personal communication, E. Coombs, Washington State Department of Transportation, Olympia, Washington, December 15, 1994). Therefore, vehicle traffic noise associated with the casino would not have a significant impact.

4.16 Cultural Resources

No sites listed on or eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places will be effected by the Preferred Alternative project (letter from Dr. Robert G. Whitlam, State Archaeologist, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, State of Washington).

The small basin-shaped feature found on the extreme southeast edge of the 8.5-acre North Parcel will be avoided and left in its present condition. Ground disturbing activities will not be conducted in this area (Skagit Snow and Water, Unlimited; 1994). Evidence of cultural resources was not found in other areas of the site that would be affected by project construction. The Tribe, based on the review of cultural resources records, reports, and information compiled on the Bow Hill Area, on file at the Tribal Offices, concluded that no sacred or religious sites will be effected by the proposed project (letter from F. Williams, Chairman, Upper Skagit Indian Tribe, December 19, 1994). In the event that any artifacts or other resources are discovered during ground-disturbing activities, the Tribe would be informed immediately, and if needed, appropriate protection measures taken.

4.17 UNAVOIDABLE ADVERSE IMPACTS

Unavoidable adverse impacts are those environmental consequences of an action that cannot be avoided, either by changing the nature of the action or through mitigation, if the action is to be undertaken. In general, the adverse impacts identified previously in Chapter 4 and summarized in Section 2.5 would be unavoidable consequences of developing a gaming facility (or any commercial operation of comparable scale) at the Bow Hill Reservation. Physical impacts such as erosion and sedimentation are inevitable if the ground is disturbed, although these impacts can be minimized with appropriate control measures. Similarly, clearing of vegetation and construction of impervious surfaces are unavoidable requirements for developments such as the proposed gaming facility. Developing the Bow Hill Reservation also requires filling 0.96 acres of wetland that cannot be avoided, although the Preferred Alternative plans would leave larger wetland areas on the more sensitive eastern portion of the site undisturbed. Other unavoidable consequences of the project include converting undeveloped land to commercial use, modifying the visual environment, and introducing additional traffic to the facility and the immediate vicinity.

1 18 MITIGATION

Transportation, Traffic, Aesthetics, and Noise

The Preferred Alternative mitigation measures will include:

- (1) An active warning sign 500 feet east of the Bow Hill Road/Darrk Lane intersection. This sign will provide advanced intersection and signal warning to westbound traffic on Bow Hill Road. This measure will assist in correcting existing intersection sight distance limitations.
- (2) Installation of traffic signals at the Bow Hill Road/Darrk Lane intersection, an eastbound left turn lane on Bow Hill Road for the intersection, and a right turn lane exiting Darrk Lane to safely regulate entry and exit to Darrk Lane and to provide safe entry and exit to the residence near the intersection (see Figure 3.1) and to correct existing unsafe conditions at this intersection.
- (3) Illumination of Bow Hill Road and the Bow Hill Road/Darrk Lane intersection as an additional safety measure for this area.
- (4) The construction of a light and sound barrier in front and/or alongside the single-family dwellings located on Darrk Lane and near the intersection of Bow Hill Road and Darrk Lane to provide a screen and barrier for light and sound that may be generated by this project (see Figure 3.1).

With respect to the roadway improvement, as previously stated, Skagit County determined that these measures will adequately mitigate traffic effects from the Preferred Alternative

(letter from D. Sheridan, Engineering Division Manager, Skagit County Public Works, December 23, 1994). This project will be a Skagit County project, with engineering and financial assistance from the Tribe. Financial responsibility for the roadway improvement project will be assigned and allocated between Skagit County and the Tribe on the basis of correction of existing unsafe conditions and effects attributable to the Preferred Alternative. The Tribe will be responsible for the latter. Estimated completion date for the roadway improvement is late summer, 1995, but in no event later than Gaming Facility operation date.

As for the light and sound barrier for the two previously noted residences, this mitigation measure will buffer and screen these residences from light and noise effects from the Preferred Alternative and reduce current light and noise levels caused by existing freeway and roadway traffic volumes. Estimated completion date is late summer, 1995, but in no event later than Gaming Facility operations date.

With these mitigation measures, the Preferred Alternative will have no significant adverse effect on the project area environment. These measures will, however, substantially reduce current unsafe conditions at the Bow Hill Road/Darrk Lane intersection and at the residence near this intersection.

4.19 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Cumulative impacts are defined as the incremental impact of a proposed action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions, regardless of what other agency or person undertakes the other actions (40 CFR 1506.7). Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor, but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.

Assessment of the potential for cumulative impacts from the proposed gaming facility primarily involves considering the identified project-specific impacts within the context of other known or expected actions that have affected or will likely affect project area resources. The appropriate focus for this assessment is the overall pace and pattern of development in the Bow Hill Area and within the larger Skagit County community. The environmental studies conducted for the project have not identified any unique or regionally significant resources that would be adversely affected by the project. Therefore, the potential for cumulative impacts from the proposed gaming facility relates to the incremental contribution of the project in conjunction with other historic and ongoing development events.

The Bow Hill Area and western Skagit County remain largely rural, but both areas have been influenced by land conversion and development. There is relatively little development in the immediate vicinity of the Bow Hill Reservation, but a major freeway, a commercial retail outlet, a commercial campground, and several rural residences are present. Within a radius of 1 or 2 miles of the Reservation are another commercial campground, a motor speedway, a new golf course, and additional rural residences. These developments have all created effects on the local environment that are similar to those expected from the proposed project, such as runoff from impervious surfaces, removal of existing vegetation, increased local traffic, and

modification of the local aesthetic environment. Additional limited development in the Bow Hill Area may be likely in the future, particularly within the 10 acre parcel of land designated for commercial use by the County, located at the southwest corner of Bow Hill Road and Interstate 5. However, as previously stated, near future commercial development in this area is constrained by the availability of wastewater treatment service and the County's "Rural" designation of lands west of Interstate 5. The impacts of the proposed gaming facility would add to the effects of these past and expected future actions, but would represent a small incremental increase in local development-related consequences. The scope and scale of the Preferred Alternative are such that the Bow Hill Area will likely remain predominantly rural for the foreseeable future, with physical, biological, and human environmental conditions, that are generally similar to existing conditions.

Within this context, the cumulative effects of the Preferred Alternative on the physical and biological environments would be inconsequential and barely measurable. Because the gaming facility would generate a relatively large number of jobs and volume of business, it would represent a small but noticeable cumulative addition to the expanding local economy.

As currently designated on the Official Skagit County Zoning Map, July, 1981, and as recommended in the Final Draft Land Use Element of the Skagit County Comprehensive Plan, June, 1994, the area lying between the Town of Alger and City of Burlington will remain largely rural. This rural land use designation signifies that no imminent or potential commercial growth would occur in and around those areas other than the proposed Bow Hill Reservation gaming project. In addition, sewage utility capacity is not projected to be available for future commercial development in the Bow Hill Area with the exception of the gaming project.

As described in Section 3.7, southwestern Skagit County has been experiencing relatively rapid population and economic growth, with associated urban development. The annual conversion of undeveloped agricultural and forest land to residential, commercial, industrial, and other urban land uses is extensive. Overall, the impacts of the proposed gaming facility would be individually minor when viewed independently, and would remain insignificant when viewed collectively within the context of other relevant County-wide actions or events.

4.20 PERMITS REQUIRED

The Tribe will be required to obtain a US Army Corps of Engineers Nationwide Permit (not an Individual Permit) for fill of wetlands and a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit from the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for stormwater runoff during construction of the project prior to the start of construction activities.

5.0 CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

The following Federal, State, and local agencies were consulted during the planning process for the gaming development and the preparation of the EA. Coordination activities generally involved permits and approvals needed for the proposed project or the provision of services to the gaming facility. Copies of key correspondence documenting the coordination process are included in Appendix A. The agencies contacted during the process include the following:

Federal Agencies

- · Bureau of Indian Affairs
- Army Corps of Engineers
- · Fish and Wildlife Service
- Environmental Protection Agency, Region 10

State Agencies

- · Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
- · Department of Fish and Wildlife
- Department of Transportation
- · State Gambling Commission

Local Agencies

- · Skagit County Public Works Department
- · Skagit County P.U.D. No. 1
- Skagit County Board of Commissioners
- · City of Burlington
- · Whatcom Water District No. 12
- · Skagit County Fire Marshall
- · Alger Fire District No. 14
- · Upper Skagit Tribal Enforcement

6.0 REFERENCES

Reports

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- Skagit Snow and Water, Unlimited. 1994. A Cultural Resources Survey of Upper Skagit Indian Lands Near Bow Hill, Skagit County, Washington. Marblemount, Washington.
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- Washington Department of Ecology (WDOE). 1993. 1993 Air Quality Program Annual Report. Olympia, Washington.
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Letters

Geology, Topography, and Soils

Letter from D. Holzl, Project Engineer, Pacific Surveying and Engineering, Inc., February 1, 1995

Water Resources - Stormwater

- Letter from J. Wiggins, President, ATSI, Bellingham, Washington, to D. Holzl, Pacific Surveying and Engineering, Inc., June 28, 1994.
- Letter from D. Holzl, Project Engineer, Pacific Surveying and Engineering, Inc., September 23, 1994.
- Letter from D. Holzl, Project Engineer, Pacific Surveying and Engineering, Inc., February 1, 1995

Water Resources - Water Quality

- Letter from B. LaRock, Hydrologist and Water Quality Coordinator, Skagit System Cooperative, July, 1994.
- Letter from B. LaRock, Hydrologist and Water Quality Coordinator, Skagit System Cooperative, August 9, 1994.

Wetlands/Vegetation

Facsimile from J. Wiggins, President, Aqua-Terr Systems, Inc., July 25, 1994.

- Letter from J. Wiggins, President, Aqua-Terr Systems, Inc. July 28, 1994.
- Letter from A. Uhrich, Chief, Environmental and Processing Section, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, September 8, 1994.
- Letter from J. Wiggins, President, Aqua-Terr Systems, Inc., December 11, 1994.

Fish and Wildlife, Threatened and Endangered Species

- Letter from D. Frederick, State Supervisor, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, March 22, 1994.
- Letter from J. Bernatowicz, Wildlife Biologist, Wa. State Dept. of Fish and Wildlife, July 25, 1994.
- Letter from A. Stendal, Area Habitat Biologist, Wa. State Dept. of Fish and Wildlife, July 25, 1994.
- Letter from D. Frederick, State Supervisor, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, September 15, 1994.
- Letter from J. Wiggins, President, Aqua-Terr Systems, Inc., to M. Greenig, Enserch Environmental, September 7, 1994.

Socioeconomics

Facsimile from P. Parker, Wa. State Employment Security Department, August 8, 1994.

Transportation

- Facsimile from D. Barnet, Skagit County Public Works Department, March 9, 1994.
- Letter from D. Barnet, County Engineer, Skagit County Public Works Department, July 8, 1994.
- Letter from D. Neuzil, Entranco, to M. Greenig, Enserch Environmental, September 6, 1994.
- Letter from R. Medved, Director of Public Works, Skagit County Public Works Department, September 23, 1994.
- Letter from D. Sheridan, Engineering Division Manager, Skagit County Public Works Department, Mount Vernon, Washington, December 23, 1994.

Public Services/Infrastructure - Wastewater

Letter from G. Welch, Interim District Manager, Whatcom County Water District No. 12, September 9, 1994.

Letter from P. Messina, City Administrator, City of Burlington, September 12, 1994.

Letter from Skagit County Board of Commissioners, Skagit County, September 22, 1994.

Resolution No. 13-94 of the City of Burlington, Burlington, Washington, December 8, 1994.

Public Services/Infrastructure - Drinking Water

Letter from J. Kirkpatrick, Public Utility District No. 1 of Skagit County, September 14, 1994.

Shannon and Wilson Inc. 1994. Bow Hill Aquifer Evaluation. Seattle, Washington.

Mount Vernon, Washington, December 20, 1994.

Cultural Resources

Letter from Dr. R. Whitlam, State Archaeologist, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, July 22, 1994.

Letter from F. Williams, Chairman, Upper Skagit Indian Tribe, December 23, 1994.

7.0 LIST OF PREPARERS

EA Preparers

Upper Skagit Indian Tribe 2284 Community Plaza Sedro Woolley, Washington, 98284 (206) 856-5501 FAX (206) 856-3175

Doreen Maloney
Daniel Jones

Enserch Environmental Corporation 10900 N.E. 8th Street, Suite 500 Denoted, Washington, 98004-4405 (206) 451-4600 FAX (206) 451-4187

Chris Lawson Mark Greenig Ron Tressler Bruce Stoker Kristin Avery Stacie Seaver

Resource Specialist Consultants

Aqua-Terr Systems, Inc. (Wetlands, Candidate Species)

John A. Pinner & Associates (Geotechnical)

Pacific Survey and Engineering (Stormwater)

Skagit System Cooperative (Fisheries, Hydrology)

Shannon & Wilson, Inc. (Groundwater)

D.R. Strong, Inc. (Wastewater)

Skagit Snow and Water, Unlimited (Cultural Resources)

Drs. David Merrifield and Daniel Hagen, Western Washington University (Economic Impacts)

Entranco (Traffic)

APPENDIX A CONSULTATION, COORDINATION AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Consultation and Coordination

- Letter from A. Uhrich, Chief, Environmental and Processing Section, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, September 8, 1994.
- Letter from D. Frederick, State Supervisor, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, March 22, 1994.
- Letter from J. Bernatowicz, Wildlife Biologist, Wa. State Dept. of Fish and Wildlife, July 25, 1994.
- Letter from A. Stendal, Area Habitat Biologist, Wa. State Dept. of Fish and Wildlife, July 25, 1994.
- Letter from D. C. Frederick, State Supervisor, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, September 15, 1994.
- Letter from D. Barnet, County Engineer, Skagit County Public Works Department, July 8, 1994.
- Letter from R. Medved, Director of Public Works, Skagit County Public Works Department, September 23, 1994.
- Letter from D. Sheridan, Engineering Division Manager, Skagit County Public Works Department, Mount Vernon, Washington, December 23, 1994.
- Letter from P. Messina, City Administrator, City of Burlington, September 12, 1994.
- Letter from Skagit County Board of Commissioners, Skagit County, September 22, 1994.
- Letter from G. Welch, Interim District Manager, Whatcom County Water District No. 12, September 9, 1994.
- Letter from J. Kirkpatrick, General Manager, Public Utility District No. 1 of Skagit County, September 14, 1994.
- Resolution No. 13-94 of the City of Burlington, Burlington, Washington, December 8, 1994.

Appendix A Consultation, Coordination and Public Involvement Continued

Resolution No. 1649-94 of the Commission of Public Utility District No. 1 of Skagit County, Mount Vernon, Washington, December 20, 1994.

Letter from Dr. R. Whitlam, State Archaeologist, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, July 22, 1994.

Letter from F. Williams, Chairman, Upper Skagit Indian Tribe, December 19, 1994.

The following additional individuals were contacted in gathering data for use in this environmental assessments.

- 1. Ed Fernando, Chief, Upper Skagit Tribal Enforcement
- 2. Dan Cain, Skagit County Fire Marshall
- 3. Dan Constante, Chief, Alger Fire District #14
- 4. Joe Wallace, EPA Region 10, NPDES General Permit

Public Involvement

Notice of Proposed Action to Adjacent Property Owners, August 31, 1994.

Letter from B. Black, Superintendent, Puget Sound Agency, Bureau of Indian Affairs, September 14, 1994.

APPENDIX B FISH AND WILDLIFE SPECIES LIST

The following is a list of wildlife species that typically occur in the vicinity of the Bow Hill Reservation Site, or in similar settings.

Forested Environment					
Mammal	Columbian black-tailed deer	Odocoileus hemionus col.			
	Coyote	Canis latrans			
	Red fox	Vulpes vulpes			
	Raccoon	Procyon lotor			
	Opossum	Dedelphis virginiana			
	Porcupine	Erethizon dorsatum			
	Spotted skunk	Spilogale putorius			
	Striped skunk	Mephitis mephitis			
	Mountain beaver	Aplodontia rufa rufa			
	Douglas squirrel	Tamiasciurus douglasi			
	Snowshoe hare	Lepus americanus			
	Longtailed weasel	Mustela frenata			
	Townsend's chipmunk	Eutamias townsendii			
	Red-backed mouse	Clethrionomys gapperi			
	Deer mouse	Peromyscus maniculatus			
	Vagrant shrew	Sorex vagrans			
	Trowbridge's shrew	Sorex trowbridgei			
	Red tree vole	Phenacomys longicaudus			
	Townsend's vole	Microtus townsedii			
	Shrew mole	Naurotricus fuscus			

Birds

Pileated woodpecker Dryocopus pileatus

Downy woodpecker Picoides pubescens

Western screech-owl Otus kennicotti

Common crow Corvus brachyrhynchos

Steller's jay Cyanocitta stelleri

Northern flicker Colaptes auratus

Rufous-sided towhee *Pipilo*

erythrophthalmus

American robin Turdus migratorius

Swainson's thrush Catharus ustulatus

Varied thrush Ixoreus naevius

Red-breasted sapsucker Sphyrapicus ruber

Brown creeper Certhia americana

Dark-eyed junco Junco hyemalis

Red-breasted nuthatch Sitta canadensis

Chestnut-backed Parus rufescens

chickadee

Black-capped chickadee Parus atricapillus

Mountain chickadee Parus gambeli

Golden-crowned kinglet Regulus satrapa

Ruby-crowned kinglet Regulus calendula

MacGillivray's warbler Oporornis tolmiei

Fox sparrow Passerella iliaca

Purple finch Carpodacus purpureus

House finch Carpodacus mexicanus

Pine siskin Carduelis pinus

Bushtit Psaltriparus minimus

Reptiles and Amphibian

Rubber boa Charina bottae

Common garter snake Thamnophis sirtalis

Western terrestrial garter T. elegans snake

Northwestern garter T. ordinoides

Snake

Northern alligator lizard Elgaria coerulea

Northwestern salamander Ambystoma gracile

Long-toed salamander A. macrodactylum

Pacific giant salamander Dicamptodon ensatus

Olympic salamander Rhyacotriton olympicus

Roughskin newt Taricha granulosa

Ensatina Ensatina eschscholtzii

Dunn's salamander Plethodon dunni

Van Dyke's salamander P. vandykei

Western redback P. vehiculum salamander

Tailed frog Ascaphus truei

Western toad Bufo boreas

Pacific treefrog Hyla regilla

Red-legged frog Rana aurora

Bullfrog R. catesbeiana

Shrub Environments

Mammals Townsend's chipmunk Eutamias townsendii

Raccoon Procyon lotor

Opossum Dedelphis virginiana

Black-tailed deer Odocoileus hemionus

Deer mouse Peromyscus

maniculatus

Vagrant shrew Sorex vagrans

Coyote Canis latrans

Red fox Vulpes vulpes

Red-backed mouse Clethrionomys gapperi

Townsend's vole Microtus townsedii

Trowbridge's shrew Sorex trowbridgei

Striped skunk Mephitis mephitis

Birds Wilson's warbler Wilsonia pusilla

Orange-crowned warbler Vermivora celata

Red-tail hawk Buteo jamaicensis

Song sparrow Melospiza melodia

House sparrow Passer domesticus

Barn swallow Hirundo rustica

American robin Turdus migratorius

European starling Sturmus vulgaris

Red-shafted flicker Colaptes auratus

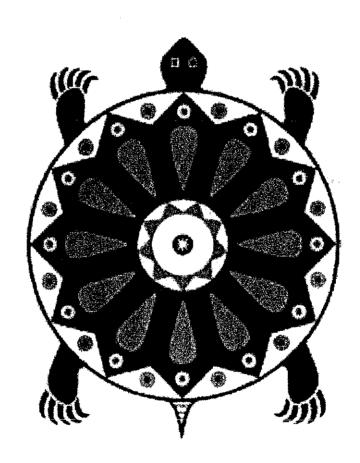
American goldfinch
Cardellus tristis
California quail
Callipepla californica
Common yellow-throat
Ring-necked pheasant
Phasianus colchicus

Common garter snake
Thamnophus sirtalis

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American Indian Population and γ^{α} Labor Force Report

2003



U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Indian Affairs Office of Tribal Services

Department of the Interior Bureau of Indian Affairs

2003

Indian Population and Labor Force Report

Purpose

Public Law 102-477, the Indian Employment, Training, and Related Services
Demonstration Act of 1992, mandates the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) to publish,
not less than biennially, a report on the American Indian and Alaska Native
population eligible for services that the Secretary of the Interior provides to
American Indian and Alaska Native people.

This report provides 2003 calendar year data on tribal enrollment, service population, and labor force information for the Nation's 562 federally recognized Indian tribes. All the data provided in this publication was determined by representatives of each tribe and certified as accurate by their tribal leader or designee. In addition to the 562 federally recognized Indian tribes, this report includes several corporate and "at-large" Alaska tribal entities that were formed as a result of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971.

Of the federally recognized Indian tribes, 79 percent provided revised data for this report. Many of the tribes that did not provide updated population and labor force information identified the lack of staffing and resources as the primary reason for not responding.

Summary of the 2003 Report:

Overall

In terms of the Indian reservation population, there was less than 10 percent change between 2001 and 2003 regardless of informational area. The one exception, where the percent of change exceeded 10 percent nationally, is "Not Available For Work" which increased by about 23 percent (from 208,451 in 2001 to 268,485 in 2003, an increase of 60,034). Much of the increase occurred in Self-Governance tribes, which accounted for 74 percent of the national increase.

Various factors contributed to the Self-Governance increase, such as revised methodologies used by Self-Governance tribes, additional tribes included in the Self-Governance section of the report, as well as eligible Indians who came to reside in the Self-Governance tribe's service area to benefit from increased opportunities.

Tribal Enrollment

The total 2003 reported Tribal Enrollment of 1,923,650 represents an increase of 107,146 or 5.9 percent over the 1,816,504 enrollment reported in the 2001 Labor Force Report.

The total 2003 reported Tribal Enrollment represents an increase of 495,380 or 34.7 percent over the 1,428,270 total Tribal Enrollment reported in 1995, the first year Tribal Enrollment information was collected and included in this biennial labor force report.

The 2003 increase in enrollment is attributed to updated tribal rolls, improved record keeping procedures, and revisions to tribal enrollment criteria.

Service Population

The total 2003 reported Service Population of 1,587,519 represents an increase of 63,494 Indian residents or 4.2 percent over the 1,524,025 reported in the 2001 labor force report.

The total 2003 reported Service Population represents an increase of 327,313 or 26.0 percent over the 1,260,206 total Service Population reported in 1995, and an increase of 852,624 or 216 percent over the total Service Population reported in 1982 (the earliest year for which data were available).

The 2003 increase in Service Population is attributed to increased record keeping and improved data collection methods, as well as eligible Indian individuals and families who came to reside in the tribe's service area to benefit from opportunities and services unavailable to them in off-reservation communities.

Employment

Unemployment, as a percent of the available labor force, remained the same (49 percent) in 2003 as it was in 2001. Even so, 3,091 more employment eligible individuals in the Service Population were unemployed in 2003 (394,705) than were unemployed in 2001 (391,614). Likewise, 2,109 more individuals were employed in 2003 (405,823) than were employed in 2001 (403,714).

The percent of Indians who were both eligible for BIA services and who were employed remained about the same (approximately 25 percent) over a 21-year period (1982 to 2003). Over this same period, the percent of Indians who were both eligible for BIA services and who were unemployed yet able to work increased from 20 percent to 25 percent.

The total 2003 workforce of 800,528 also increased by 5,200 individuals or about 1 percent, over the total workforce of 795,328 reported in 2001. The total 2003

workforce increase is primarily attributable to an increase in the Service Population, most of which (70.5 percent) are aged 16 or older and are available for inclusion in the workforce.

In 2003, Indian individuals employed but earning wages below the poverty level decreased by 772 between 2001 (132,500) and 2003 (131,728), and the overall percentage of those employed remained virtually the same (32.8 percent in 2001 and 32.5 percent in 2003).

The number of Indian individuals employed (405,823) represents 51 percent of the total workforce. Of the 51 percent of the Service Population that is employed, 32 percent earn wages below the 2003 poverty guidelines established by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS). This pattern remained relatively constant during the period 1982 to 2003 – from 32 percent to 36 percent of employed Indians were employed below that year's poverty guideline.

Coverage:

Each tribe that responded designated a tribal labor force coordinator who used a standardized survey reporting form to collect data and provide estimates on their enrolled members and members from other tribes who lived "on-or-near" the reservation and who were eligible to use the tribe's BIA-funded services. The aggregated total of those eligible to use the services constituted the tribe's Indian "Service Population." Excluded from each tribe's 2003 Service Population total and other report totals were members who, for example, were serving in the Armed Forces or attending post-secondary institutions and not residing on tribal lands. Members were also excluded from the tribe's Service Population if they had relocated for purposes of direct employment or were incarcerated or confined to a long-term treatment facility.

The data within the Regional/Tribal section of this Report are provided by Tribe, by BIA Agency, and by BIA Region. The Navajo Nation is listed by BIA Agency, under the BIA Navajo Region. Alaska Native entities are listed individually or grouped by consortium.

Definitions (from 25 CFR § 20.1):

<u>Indian</u> means any person who is a member of a Federally recognized Indian tribe. Some tribes have enrollment criteria that allows their members to have a blood quantum less than the one-fourth specified in 25 CFR § 20.1.

<u>Indian Tribes</u> are tribes, bands, nations, rancherias, pueblos, colonies, communities, and Alaska Native groups recognized as eligible for funding and services from the BIA and included in the current list of tribal entities, pursuant to Section 104 of the Act of November 2, 1994 (Pub. L. 103-454; 108 Stat. 4791). The list was last published in the <u>Federal Register</u> on December 5, 2003.

Available for Work represents the tribe's 2003 "Total Work Force" and is the sum of the "Age 16-64" and "Age 65 and Over" sub-totals minus the number of individuals who were "Not Available for Work."

<u>Number Employed</u> is determined by aggregating the tribe's estimated subtotals of the number of individuals in their Service Population who were either employed by public, private, or tribal entities.

<u>Number Not Employed</u> is determined by subtracting the "Number Employed" from the tribe's number of individuals in the tribe who were "Available for Work."

<u>Unemployed as a percent of the Labor Force</u> is determined by dividing the "Number Not Employed" by the "Total Work Force" (also called the "Available for Work" total).

Employed, but Below Poverty Guideline is determined by using the DHHS Poverty Guidelines (applicable for 2003). The tribe estimated the number of its employed work force whose annual earned income was below the poverty guideline. For example, for a family of two the poverty threshold of combined earned income was \$12,120 and for a family of four the poverty threshold of combined earned income was \$18,400 (for Alaska, \$13,940 and \$21,160 respectively). Additionally, the report tables show the percent of those employed below the "Poverty Guideline." This percent is derived by dividing the tribe's estimated total number of "Employed, but Below Poverty Guidelines" by the "Number Employed."

Report Format:

The Indian Population and Labor Force Report is organized into three sections:

- 1. National Totals by State
- 2. National Totals by Region
- 3. Totals by Region and Tribe

For tribes with reservation boundaries and service populations that are located in more than one state, the tribe's labor market totals are proportionately distributed, by tribal population, for each state. An asterisk "*" following a tribe's name in the "Region/Tribe" section indicates that the reported totals were from the 2001 Report. Also, "NR" in any column signifies that data was not provided by the tribe. In addition, the total for the State of Alaska does not equal the total for the Alaska Region, because about half the Alaska tribes are in the Self-Governance section of the "Totals by Region and Tribe."

Near'Reservation means those areas or communities adjacent or contiguous to a reservation, which are designated by the Assistant Secretary upon recommendation of the local BIA Superintendent. The recommendation is based upon consultation with the tribal governing body of those reservations on the basis of such general criteria as:

- Number of Indian people native to the reservation residing in the area;
- A written designation by the tribal governing body that members of their tribe and family members who are Indians and residing in the area, are socially, culturally, and economically affiliated with the tribe and the reservation;
- ► Geographic proximity of the area to the reservation; and
- Administrative feasibility of providing an adequate level of service.

For Alaska, the term includes the entire State, since Alaska Native tribes are typically isolated from each other and are not formed as reservations, except for the Metlakatla Indian Community on the Annette Island Reserve in southeast Alaska.

On Reservation means American Indians who live within the present reservation boundaries and who are eligible for BIA-funded services.

Resident Indian means American Indians living on or near Federal reservations who are considered part of the tribe's service population.

Headings/Terms Used in Tables:

<u>Tribal Enrollment</u> is the total number of tribal enrollees who are certified as being tribal members by their tribe's leader or designate. Pursuant to tribal governing documents, tribal enrollees may live on-reservation or anywhere outside the reservation – for example, in distant towns, cities or foreign countries.

Total Service Population is the tribe's estimate of all American Indians and Alaska Natives, members and non-members, who are living on-or-near the tribe's reservation during the 2003 calendar year and who are eligible to use BIA-funded services. The aggregated sum of those reported as "Age Under 16," "Age 16-64," and "Age 65 and Over" sub-totals of a given tribe equals the tribe's "Total Service Population." Typically, Indians included in a tribe's Service Population live within a reasonable distance of the reservation from where they can access the tribe's services. Such Indians typically do not live in distant cities, towns, or foreign countries.

Not Available for Work is the total estimated number of individuals who were age 16 and over and who were included in a tribe's Service Population, but because of personal circumstances were unable to assume or sustain gainful employment.

Additional Information:

Any questions regarding a specific tribe's labor market information can be directed to the tribe's BIA Agency, Field Office or Regional Office. The current Tribal Leaders Directory, with contact information for BIA Regional and Agency offices and the tribes, can be accessed at www.doi.gov/leaders.pdf. This report can also be found at www.doi.gov/triballaborforce2003/pdf.

National Indian Service Population and Labor Market information includes Males and Females Living On-or-Near Reservation

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				Ag	e Distributi	on		L.	abor Force				otal Employe	ed	4	
BYSTATE	Tribal Entities, by State	(A)	Total Eligible for Services (1)+(2)+(3)	Age Under 16 (1)	(2)	(3)	Not Available for Work (4)	Available for Work or Total Workforce (5)	Number Employed (6)	Number Not Employed (7)	Unemploye d as % of Labor Force (8)	Private (9)	Public (10)	Total (11)	Employed, bu Poverty Gul	
ALASKA	231	136,315	148,255	43,118	94,394	10,743	28,707	76,081	43,085	32,996	43%	25,835	17,250	43,085	17,672	41%
ALABAMA	1	2,264	1,811	217	1,358	236	201	1,393	1,029	364	26%	110	919	1,029	432	42%
ARIZONA	23	264,984	206,060	70,980	121,272	13,808	46,667	87,645	35,962	51,683	59%	22,600	13,362	35,962	10,516	29%
CALIFORNIA	105	55,158	71,287	20,410	44,235	6,642	12,763	36,415	21,934	14,481	40%	9,048	12,886	21,934	7,940	36%
COLORADO	2	3,467	4,169	1,281	2,698	190	989	1,899	1,768	131	7%	349	1,419	1,768	329	19%
CONNECTICUT	2	2,334	2,334	851	1,392	91	224	228	172	56	25%	NR	172	172	NR	NR
FLORIDA	2	3,383	3,548	1,544	1,920	84	13	332	171	161	48%	171	0	171	NR	NR
IDAHO	5	12,102	18,486	4 451	12,484	1,551	1,686	12,349	3,283	9,066	73%	989	2,294	3,283	1,022	31%
INDIANA.	1	-	173	60	107	6	12	101	73	28	28%	6	67	73	24	33%
IOWA	11	1,309	1,343	581	676	86	60	702	281	421	60%	99	182	281	0	0%
KANSAS	4	9,562	7,872	2,504	4,425	943	128	1,225	253	972	79%	129	124	253	13	5%
LOUISIANA	4	3,090	1,723	612	1,045	66	230	851	203	648	76%	95	108	203	42	21%
MASSACHUSETTS	1	1,065	304	91	191	22	11	202	113	89	44%	113		113	27	24%
MAINE "	5	7,261	3,563	961	2,411	191	538	2,064	912	1,152	56%	520	392	912	348	38%
MICHIGAN	12	53,879	29,479	7,426	20,575	1,478	1,032	21,021	8,543	12,478	59%	5,408	3,135	8,543	1,742	20%
MINNESOTA	11	51,267	37,266	12,188	22,354	2,724	5,377	19,701	12,316	7,385	37%	8,831	3,485	12,316	5,071	41%
MISSISSIPPI	11	9,239	8,099	3,015	4,825	259	132	4,952	3,725	1,227	25%	1,670	2,055	3,725	745	20%
MONTANA	8	65,299	42,719	13,398	26,417	2,904	2,550	26,771	9,446	17,325	65%	6,508	2,938	9,446	3,162	33%
NEBRASKA	6	16,431	7,497	2,702	4,400	395	785	3,826	1,828	1,998	52%	1,511	317	1,828	823	45%
NEVADA	20	12,547	12,366	3,778	7,419	1,169	1,428	7,005	3,528	3,477	50%	2,186	1,342	3,528	1,545	44%
NEW MEXICO	25	170,162	126,969	41,004	76,123	9,842	30,276	48,953	25,142	23,811	49%	18,799	6,343	25,142	5,060	20%
NEW YORK	7	19,618	20,622	4,954	14,054	1,614	2,960	11,845	4,151	7,694	65%	1,037	3,114	4,151	2,448	59%
NORTH CAROLINA	1	13,128	7,477	2,280	4,686	511	38	5,159	3,312	1,847	36%	914	2,398	3,312	NR	NR
NORTH DAKOTA	6	63,263	51,801	12,498	35,642	3,661	2,713	36,590	12,465	24,125	66%	8,406	4,059	12,465	3,755	30%
OKLAHOMA	38	675,021	428,915	112,963	271,912	44,040	92,984	190,056	132,160	57,896	30%	79,154	53,006	132,160	43,461	33%
OREGON	9	22,285	77,327	17,701	52,537	7,089	15,957	43,669	31,872	11,797	27%	7,077	24,795	31,872	6,859	22%
RHODE ISLAND	1	2,748	2,748	786	1,817	145	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
SOUTH CAROLINA	1	2,478	1,836	595	1,168	73		846	462	384	45%	444	18		79	
SOUTH DAKOTA	8	105,068	104,268	34,040	62,472	7,756	7,707	65,821	10,706	55,115	84%	8,118	<u> </u>	10,706	5,195	49%
TEXAS*	3	2,771	1,985	564	1,267	154	241	720	401	319	44%	150	251	401	26	6%
UTAH	7	15,836	11,949	4,185	7,159	605	2,520	5,244	1,896	3,348	64%	899	997	1,896	588	31%
WASHINGTON	29	54,128	95,978	33,804	57,181	4,993	6,535	55,639	21,062	34,577	62%	8,449	12,613	21,062	8,179	39%
WISCONSIN	11	54,961	36,063	9,658	24,150	2,255	2,583	23,822	11,589	12,233	51%	5,973	5,616	11,589	4,395	38%
WYOMING	2	11,227	11,227	3,763	6,973	491	63	7,401	1,980	5,421	73%	1,533	447	1,980	230	12%
GRAND TOTALS:	593	1,923,650	1,587,519	468,963	991,739	126,817	268,485	800,528	405,823	394,705	49%	-227,131	178,692	405,823	131,728	32%

NR = Totals Not Reported by tribes

^{* =} Includes members of the Pokagon Band of Potawatomi.

National Indian Service Population and Labor Market Information Includes Males and Females Living On-or-Near Reservation

NATIONAL TOT			Age D	ist <u>ributio</u>	n Data		La	bor Force	Data		Tot	al Emplo	yed		
By BIA Regions and Self-Governance	Tribal Enrollment (A)	Total Eligible for Services (1)+(2)+(3)	Age Under 16 (1)	Age 16-64 (2)	Age 65 & Over (3)	Not Available for Work (4)	Available or Total WorkForce (5)	Number Employed (6)	Number Not Employed (7)	Unemployed per % Labor Force (8)	Private (9)	Public (10)	Total (11)	Employe Below Po G <u>uideli</u> #	overty
ALASKA III SAMAA III SAA	47,885	74,388	24,053	46,143	4,192	11,509	38,501	20,808	17,693	46%	9,853	10,955	20,808	8,032	39%
EASTERN DE LA COMPANIE DE LA COMPANI	66,608	54,065	15,906	34,867	3,292	4,742	27,872	14,250	13,622	49%	5,074	9,176	14,250	4,121	29%
EASTERN OKLAHOMA	64,058	33,567	7,217	22,050	4,300	3,779	20,428	9,650	10,778	53%	3,004	6,646	9,650	5,402	56%
GREAT PLAINS	184,497	163,565	49,232	102,512	11,821	11,230	106,403	25,154	81,249	76%	18,074	7,080	25,154	9,799	39%
MIDWEST 2:	83,018	51,996	15,029	33,646	3,321	4,855	32,112	17,478	14,634	46%	7,201	10,277	17,478	6,137	35%
NAVAJO: CEREBUSTERIE DE L'ENTRE DE	264,066	185,190	67,208	105,179	12,803	65,200	52,782	24,247	28,535	54%	12,198	12,049	24,247	3,615	15%
NORTHWEST	57,323	87,398	28,726	53,478	5,194	6,666	52,006	16,464	35,542	68%	6,212	10,252	16,464	5,234	32%
PACIFIC	39,712	49,594	14,968	29,757	4,869	8,317	25,953	15,268	10,685	41%	4,488	10,780	15,268	6,806	45%
ROCKY MOUNTAIN	63,876	44,735	14,227	27,742	2,766	2,450	28,058	8,516	19,542	70%	6,593	1,923	8,516	2,390	28%
SOUTHERN PLAINS	60,029	60,395	17,259	38,727	4,409	1,733	5,955	2,725	3,230	54%	1,783	942	2,725	1,306	48%
SOUTHWEST	65,469	61,429	17,776	38,168	5,485	6,155	30,762	18,287	12,475	41%	13,584	4,703	18,287	4,371	24%
WESTERN	113,358	96,636	29,357	60,653	6,626	8,117	56,896	22,327	34,569	61%	15,539	6,788	22,327	7,958	36%
SELF-GOVERNANCE	813,751	624,561	168,005	398,817	57,739	133,732	322,800	210,649	112,151	35%	123,528	87,121	210,649	66,557	32%
GRAND TOTALS	1,923,650	1,687,519	468,963	,991,739	126,817	268,485	800,528	405,823	394,705	49%	227,131	178,692	405,823	131,728	32%

ocal Est	imates o	f Indian	Service	

Alaska Region COMBINED	TOTA	ALS			100	SERVI	CE POPI	ULATION	CN-OR	NEAR F	ESERVATI	ON 2	of 3			
				Age	Distribution I	Data		L	abor Force I	Data		To	tal Employ	ed		
Agency, Tribe, and Reservation Names	State/s	Tribal Enrollment (A)	Total Eligible for Services (1)+(2)+(3)	Age Under 16	Age 15-64 (2)	Age 85 & Over (3)	Not Available for Work (4)	Available for Work or Total WorkForce (5)	Number Employed (6)	Number Nof Employed (7)	Unemployed as % of Labor Force (8)	Public (9)	Private (10)	Total (11)	Employed, I Poverty Gg #	
Kaguyak*	AK	8	6	2	4	0	0	4	3	1	25%	3	0	3	2	67%
Kaktovik Village (aka Barter Island)*	AK	227	259	76	165	18	12	171	63	108	63%	60	3	63	2	3%
Karluk, Native Village of*	AK	186	186	87	86	13	35	64	50	14	22%	48	2	50	24	48%
Kasigluk	AK	607	603	209	362	32	93	301	152	149	50%	0	152	152	59	39%
Kenaitze Indian Tribe	AK	1,200	3,701	1,261	2,024	416	611	1,829	788	1,041	57%	108	680	788	475	60%
Kiana	AK	683	356,	111	220	25	53	192	37	155	81%	24	13	37	0	0%
King Salmon	AK	85	73	17	49	7	28	28	6	22	79%	1	5	6	6	100%
Kipnuk	_AK	776	776	286	452	38	91	399	118	281	70%	101	17	118	44	37%
Knik Tribe	AK	837	3,264	1,141	2,016	107	375	1,748	200	1,548	89%	50	150	200	172	86%
Kodiak Tribal Council (Shoonaq')	AK	1,246	1,760	650	979	131	120	990	673	317	32%	0	673	673	116	17%
Kwethluk	AK	784	584	200	348	36	19	365	103	262	72%_	92	11	103	103	. 100%
Kwigillingok*	AK	408	266	80	172	14	_ 7	179	78	101	56%	74	4	_78	33	42%
Larsen Bay, Native Village of	_AK	471	73	23	44	6	26	24	12	12	50%	6	6	12	12	100%
Lesnoi Village (Woody Island)*	AK	255	115	5	89	21	0	110	4	106	96%	2	2	4	1	25%
Lime*	AK	44	43	18	19	6	1	24	11	13	54%	10	1	11	10	91%
Louden Tribal Council*	AK	572	282	87	178	17	17	178	98	80	45%	93	5	98	6	6%
Lower Kalskag	AK	280	388	108	271	9	9	271	37	234	86%	35	2	37	37	100%
Marshali*	AK	345	265	83	170	12	8	174	81	93	53%	78	3	81	14	17%
Mekoryuk	AK	497	201	24	157	20	54	123	75	48	39%	58	17	75	38	51%
Mentasta Traditional Council*	AK	250	311	95	208	8	28	188	142	46	24%	140	2	142	76	54%
Naknek	AK	390	300	157	107	36	24	119	62	57	48%	28	34	62	17	27%
Newhalen Village	AK	194	135	45	85	5,	5	85	78	7	8%	37	41	78	18	23%
Newtok*	AK	313	308	135	161	12	69	104	73	31	30%	70	3	73	19	26%
Nightmute	AK	239	211	84	112	15	23	104		3	3%	99	2.	101	36	36%
Ninìlchik Village	AK	592	899					446	,	71	16%	70	305	375	44	12%
Noatak*	AK	497	386	168	189	29	4	214	76	138	64%	72	4	76	22	29%
Nondaiton	AK	443	174		105		·	110	39	71	65%	38	1	39	4	10%
Nooryik Native Community*	AK	735	472	149	301	22	30	293	127	166	57%	120	7	127	21	17%
Northway*	AK	256	252								82%	21	+	23	7	30%
Nuigsut (Nooiksut), Native Village of*	AK	450	486	214	255	17	11	261	80	181	69%	76	4	80	0	0%
Nunakauyak Tribe (Toksook Bay)*	AK	654	644		343	29	3	369	151	218	59%	145	6	151	69	46%
Old Harbor, Village of	AK	590	590		405	21	185	241	47	194	80%	22	25	47.	6	13%
Orutsararmuit Native Village (Bethel)	AK	1,618	3,805	91	3,479	235	538	3,176	1,389	1,787	56%	743	646	1,389	651	47%
Ouzinkie, Native Village of	AK	540	132	45	67	20	25	62	42	20	32%	31	11	42	0	0%



Alaska Region COMBINEI) TOTA	ALS							2024 Water 122 12		ESERVATI					
	Ţ			Age	Distribution E	Jata			abor Force [ata		<u></u>	tal Employ	ed		
Ageucy, Tribe, and Reservation Names	State/s	Tribal Enroliment (A)	Total Eligible for Services (†)+(2)+(3)	Age Under 16 (1)	Age (8-64 (2)	Age 65 & Over (3)	Not Avaliable for Work (4)	Available for Work or Total WorkForce (5)	Number Employed (6)	Number Not Employed (7)	Unamployed as % of Labor Force (8)	Public (9)	Private (10)	Total (11)	Employed, Poverty G	
Afognak Native Village	AK	458	1,939	716	1,105	118	118	1,105	227	878	79%	113	114	227	227	100%
Agdaagux Tribe of King Cove	AK	672	348	100	224	24	14	234	116	118	50%	49	67	116	52	45%
Akhiok Village*	AK	98	86	40	40	6	3	43	36	7	16%	34	2	36	10	28%
Akiachak*	AK	562	408	98	280	30	12	298	141	157	53%	135	6	141	18	13%
Akiak	AK	347	281	102	155	24	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Anaktukvuk Pass*	AK	275	223	69	140	14	14	140	84	56	40%	81	3	В4	13	15%
Anchorage (CITC '638 Tribal Org)*	AK	7,383	28,884	10,152	17,445	1,287	6,537	12,195	11,179	1,016	8%	4,236	6,943	11,179	4,012	36%
Aniak	AK	686	528	144	344	40	34	350	217	133	38%	100	117	217	8	4%
Arctic Viliage*	AK	172	171	93	75	3	3	75	9	66	88%	7	2	9	0	0%
Asa'carsarmiut Tribe (Mt. Village)*	AK	977	977	366	562	49	1	610	155	455	75%	145	10	155	. 0	0%
Atmautluak*	AK	300	201	49	140	12	8	144	68	76	53%	65	3	68	32	47%
Atqasuk Village (Atkasook)*	AK	250	274	84	178	12	12:	178	59	119	67%	56	3	59	. 1	2%
Beaver Village	AK	236	218	46	161	11	1	171	18	153	89%	16	2	18	0.	0%
Buckland*	AK	386	233	73	150	10	5	155	65	90	58%	62	3	65	21	32%
Chalkyitsik	AK	123	123	28	81	14	6	89	15	74	83%	15	0	15	4	27%
Chickaloon Native Village	ÁK	254	1,091	403	634	54	396	292	255	37	13%	45	210	255	159	62%
Chilkat*	AK	99	99	6	70	23	60	33	33	0	0%	24	9	33	25	76%
Chistochina	AK	50	40	7	24	9	12	21	11	10	48%	11	0	11	0	0%
Chitina Traditional Village*	AK	412	41	15	26		2	24	9	15	63%	9	0	-9	8	89%
Chuathbaluk*	AK	132	80	19	55	6	4	57	32	25	44%	30	2	32	15	47%
Chuloonawik*	AK	51	49	16	29	4	2	31	9	22	71%	8	1	9	4	44%
Circle*	AK	182	182	38	120	26	4	142	39	103	73%	37	2	39	11	28%
Diomede, Native Village of (Inualik)*	AK	190	205	75	115	15	76	54	31	23	43%	26	5	31	18	58%
Douglas*	AK	404	405	75	293	37	45	285	36	249	87%	34	2	36	4	11%
Eklutna Native Village	AK	246	191	51	126	14	23	117	45	72	62%	9	36	45	33	73%
Emmonak*	AK	847	847	317	481	49	191	339	290	49	14%	282	8	290	145	50%
Fairbanks (FNA '638 Tribal Org.)*	AK	6,971	6,971	2,440	4,252	279	75	4,456	836	3,620	81%	761	75	836	475	57%
False Pass	AK	96	102	16	83	3	0	86	29	57	66%	15	14	29	18	62%
Georgetown*	AK	49	51	15	28	. 8	3	33	18	15	45%	17	1	18	3	17%
Hamilton*	AK	26	, 25	9	14	2	2	14	8	6	43%	8	0	8	2	25%
Hoonah Indian Association	AK	596	596	86	450	60	274	236	176	60	25%	70	106	176	95	54%
Hydaburg*	AK	318	318	44	236	38	130	144	111	33	23%	55	56	111	65	59%
Igiugig	AK	65	 	18	18	6	6	18	12	6	33%	8	4	12	5	42%
Igurmuit Tribe (Russion Mission)*	AK	294			162	15	107	70	55	15	21%	52	3	55	14	25%

Alaska Region COMBINEL	TOTA	LS			Distribution I		, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		abor Force I		ESERVATION		tal Employ	ed be		
Agency, Tribe, and Reservation Names	State/s	Tribal Enrollment (A)	Total Eligible for Services (1)+(2)+(3)	Age Under 18 (1)	Age 16-54 (2)	Age 65 & Over (3)	Not Available for Work (4)	Available for Work or Total WorkForce (5)	Number Employed (6)	Number Not Employed (7)	Unemployed as % of Labor Force {8}	Public (9)	Private (10)	Total (‡1)	Employed, Poverty G	<u>uideline</u> s <u>%</u>
Paimiut*	AK	66	66	21	34	11	3	42	10	32	76%	9	1	10	2	20%
Pedro Bay*	AK	115	57	20	28	9	0	37	20	17	46%	18	2	20	1	5%
Platinum*	AK	70	71	21	44	6	5	45	23	22	49%	22	1	23	- 8	35%
Point Hope, Native Village of*	AK	795	794	290	426	78	79	425	8	417	98%	4	4	8,	4	50%
Point Lay, Native Village of*	AK	197	217	76	136	5	21	120	77	43	36%	75	. 2	77	0	0%
ort Lions, Native Village of	AK	309	178	45	117	16	0	133	56	77	58%	31	25	56	8	14%
Дадал Toyagungin Tribe (Sand Pt)	AK	629	629	76	482	71	101	452	90	362	80%	30	. 60	90	90	100%
awalangin Tribe (Unalaska)	AK	618	234	88	127	19	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR.	NR NR	NR_
Salamatof, Village of	AK	129	129	0	119	10	24	105	47	58	55%	5	42	47	11	23%
elawik	AK	912	713	186	488	39	225	302	108	194	64%	102	6	108	88	81%
tevens, Native Village of*	AK	196	119	39	69	11	5	75	16	59	79%	14	2	16	14	88%
uluksak*	AK	377	298	89	180	29	18	191	100	91	48%	98	2	100	46	46%
ununak	AK	243	259	95	147	17	17	147	54	93	63%	44	10	54	1	2%
yonek, Native Village of*	AK	572	585	165	406	14	20	400	50	350	88%	46	4	50	48	96%
mkumiute*	AK	31	28	11	13	4	1	16	12	4	25%	12	0	12	6	50%
aldez Native Tribe ('638 Tribat Org.)	AK	317	317	62	228	27	11	244	66	178	73%	2	64	66	6	9%
enetie, Village of*	AK	237	237	111	115	11	7	119	75	44	37%	0	75	75	52	69%
ainwright, Village of*	AK	593	613	255	330	28	25	333	178	155	47%	171	. 7	178	0	0%
Alaska Region TOTALS:		47,885	74.388	24,053	46 143	4 192	11,509	38,501	20.808	17.693	46%	9,853	10.955	20,808	8,032	

^{* = 2001} Labor Force Data

NR = Totals Not Reported by tribes

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Eastern Region COMBINED	TOT	ALS		6.52	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	SE	RVICE	POPULAT	ION: ON	I-OR-NE	AR RESER	VATION				
				Age	Distribution I	Data		L	abor Force	Data		To	tal Employ	ed		
Agency, Field Office, Tribe, and Reservation Names	State/s	Tribal Enrollment (A)	Total Eligible for Services (1)+(2)+(3)	Aga Under 16 (1)	Age 16-64 (2)	Age 65 & Over (3)	Not Available for Work (4)	Available for Work or Total WorkForce (5)	Number Employed (B)	Number Not Employed (7)	Unemployed as % of Labor Force (8)	Public (9)	Private (10).	Total (11)	Emptoyed, Poverty G #	
Eastern Regional Office				Part of the second		5V W	OF ALL PROPERTY.	Althoracy of the Control	Market I	property and						Triple of
Aroostook Band of Micmac Indians	ME	904	904	227	646	31	29	648	75	573	88%	75	0	75	36	48%
Catawba Indian Nation	SC	2,478	1,836	595	1,168	73	395	846	462	384	45%	444	18	462	79	0
Chitimacha Tribe	LA	1,060	450	156	280	14	11	283	151	132	47%	66	85	151	33	22%
Coushatta Tribe	LA	819	819	286	496	37	47	486	17	469	97%	5	12	17	0	0%
Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians	ME	792	437	144	281	12	49	244	109	135	55%	17	92	109	75	69%
Jena Band of Choctaw Indians	۱	231	136	46	88	2	8	82	35	47	57%	24	11	35	9	26%
Mashantucket Pequot Tribe	СТ	723	723	271	432	20	224	228	172	56	25%	0	172	172	NR	NR
Miccosukee Tribe of Indians*	FL	400	589	244	324	21	13	332	171	161	48%_	171	0	171	NR	NR
Mohegan Indian Tribe	CT_	1,611	1,611	580	960	71	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	_ NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Narragansett Indian Tribe	RI	2,748	2,748	786	1,817	145	NR.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Passamaquoddy -IndianTownship	ME	1,341	_707	201	474	32	110	396	142	254	64%	111	31	142	26	18%
Passamaquoddy -Pleasant Point	ME	1,977	897	241	602	54	318	338	266	72	21%	207-	59	266	103	39%
Penobscot Tribe	ME	2,247	618	148	408	62	32	438	320	118	27%	110	210	320	108	34%
Poarch Band of Creek Indians	AL	2,264	1,811	217	1,358	236	201	1,393	1,029	364	26%	110	919	1,029	432	42%
Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe	LA	980	318	124	181	13.	164	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head	MA	1,065	304	91	191	22	11	202	113	89	44%	113	0.	113	27	24%
New York Field Office	N. E. Hail			aron conser									4 1 A 5 3			
Cayuga Nation	NY	467	467	99	339	29	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Oneida Nation	NY	1,000	650	152	447	51	3	_ NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Onondaga Nation	NY	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Seneca Nation	NY	7,321	7,322	2,123	4,664	535	2,703	2,496	2,496	. 0	0%	624	1,872	2,496	2,205	88%
St. Regis Band of Mohawk Indians	NY	10,830	10,830	2,134	7,849	847	0	8,696	1,308	7,388	85%	413	895	1,308	243	0
Tonawanda Band of Seneca	NY	NR.	689	227	386	76	119	343	188	155	45%_	0	188	188	NR.	NR
Tuscarora Nation	NY	NR	664	219	369	76	135	310	159	151	49%	0	159	159	NR	NR
Cherokee Agency	2 K. Marie	Marie Tale	dá vá Djanga	a Gustade	and the second and	raisi di vita	建 键 4 4	Shart dista	and the street	GOVERNMENT	C. C. Harana	Day and the		化氯 医小麻	arean act ser	
Eastern Band of Cherokee	NC	13,128	7,477	2,280	4,686	511	38	5,159	3,312	1,847	36%	914	2,398	3,312	NR	NR
Choctaw Agency	SHEET.	Saratra Ko		halassakin		10 39.0	iti initi iti	AND LONG	Property.		B. Williams	B. S. Killer	ng rijeke		ones de sign	
Mississippi Band of Choctaw	MS	9,239	8,099	3,015	4,825	259	132	4,952	3,725	1,227	25%	1,670	2,055	3,725	745	20%
Choctaw Agency	119.00			trave tek	ing lalig	r Gerali is.	温水 红花	Harris Trade		(grain figu	表明者信息	拉克斯克		and the second		
Seminole Tribe	FL.	2,983	2,959	1,300	1,596	63	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	_ NR	NR.	NR	NR
Eastern Region TOTALS:		66,608	54,065	15,906	34,867	3,292	4,742	27,872	14,250	13,622	49%	5,074	9,176	14,250	**4,121	29%

^{* = 2001} Labor Force Data

NR = Totals Not Reported by tribes

Eastern Oklahoma COMBINE				Age	Distribution I	Data		L	abor Force I	Data		To	tal Employe	ed		
Agency, Tribe, and Reservation Names	State/s	Tribal Enrollment (A)	Total Eligible for Services (1)+(2)+(3)	Age Under 16 (1)	Age 16-64 (2)	Age 65 & Over (3)	Not Available for Work (4)	Available for Work or Total WorkForce (5)	Number Employed (6)	Number Not Employed {7}	Unemployed as % of Labor Force (8)	Public (9)	Private (10)	Total (11)	Employed, Poverty G #	
Eastern Oklahoma Regional Office	- A 1		rova, talk	Sa vivigas	acida de la companio		din Cial Cial	i B			a Lorida de de	151 114	4 0		redous at	0.5%
Delaware Indians	ок	10,298	2,030	313	1,444	273	312	1,405	750	655	47%	125	625	750	387	52%
United Keetoowah Band	ОК	8,603	8,260	1,128	5,461	1,671	999	6,133	2,646	3,487	57%	239	2,407	2,646	1,964	74%
Shawnee Tribe	ОК	1,395	510	116	310	84	71	323	306	17	5%	38	268	306	175	57%
Miami Agency					10 m	拉爾爾里		ala santari d	láth mhís		en i dagber gjilanje	Grant d	#	1. 1. 1. 1.		法可贷款
Ottawa Tribe	ок	2,412	526	168	316	42	61	297	297	0	0%	65	232	297	124	42%
Peoria Tribe	ок	2,678	2,678	535	1,965	178	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0%
Quapaw Tribe	ок	3,014	1,698	532	1,076	90	42	1,124	1,034	90	8%	102	932	1,034	633	61%
Okmulgee Agency				16 m 16 5	0.00			The state of	建设建设					Egil en Eld	1641.46	
Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town	ок	338	808	329	440	39	82	397	323	74	19%	49	274	323	115	36%
Kialegee Tribal Town	ок	320	320	17	266	37	54	249	94	155	62%	57	37	94	75	80%
Thlopthlocco Tribal Town	ок	764	764	125	566	73	78	561	423	138	25%	159	264	423	274	65%
Osage Agency		new mar restant	84,049	Section 1		1.5			36 5 045 346				1. 12. 11.			[3;4F
Osage Tribe	ок	19,929	11,960	3,097	7,320	1,543	1,950	6,913	3,086	3,827	55%	1,942	1,144	3,086	1,462	47%
Wewoka Agency		Her P. S. William	-cal-quit	diad biksik	awal yezh	Web card	(1) Menteron	tinga iga 🚗	2015 of 198	with the second	the contract	ginalis, 4, 0, a	t differences		2500	all gib
Seminole Nation	ок	14,307	4,013	857	2,886	270	130	3,026	691	2,335		228	463	691	193	28%
Eastern Oklahoma TOTALS	多廣語	64,058	33,567	7,217	22,050	4,300	3,779	20,428	9,650	10,778	53%	3,004	6,646	9,650	5,402	56%

^{* = 2001} Labor Force Data

NR = Totals Not Reported by tribes

Great Plains COMBINED	TOTA	LLS	Page 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			Carrie and an annual section of the		POPULA			11-14-14-14-14-14-14-14-14-14-14-14-14-1		175517 11 AGMC	124 494 1011111111111111111111111111111111	and the second	Z 8-11-1-12-15-15-15
				Age	Distribution	Data	-	T	abor Force	Data	I	To	tal Employ	ed		
Agency, Tribe, and Reservation Names	State/s	* Tribal Enrollment (A)	Total Eligible for Services (1)+(2)+(3)	Age Under 16 (1)	Age 16-64 (2)	Age 65 & Over (3)	Not Available for Work (4)	Available for Work or Total WorkForce (5)	Number Employed (6)	Number Not Employed (7)	Unemployed as % of Labor Force (8)	Public (9)	Private (10)	Total (11)		, but Below G <u>uideline</u> s %
Great Plains Regional Office			D. Stop wet	Entropia de la contraction de	The State of the S	in a second	0.23.33.50			Agenta and and	R. Marchaller	100		46 to 138 to	1917 11	100
Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe	SD	723	1,922	651	1,222	49	24	1,247	775	472	38%	775	0	775	52	7%
Cheyenne River Agency	i - State	a	si rajakhakher	- 12 SI 15 W		real .	Harding Style	7387 43845 · ·	All the solid	diga di babb		5 80	1, 11, 11	11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Section County	1.054
Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe*	SD	14,277	11,422	3,665	6,675	1,082	353	10,704	1,312	9,392	88%	174	1,138	1,312	1,312	100%
Crow Creek Agency	1,477/41	10000000	Jis included by		eriest baien		figury sau	signaturi d	gate Habitat	Take Days	L. G. 67 151	THE STORE	rki aliji ji	Scale Liv	144444E	5.00
Crow Creek Sioux Tribe	SD	3,507	3,002	1,359	1,502	141	326	1,317	558	759	58%	487	71	558	88	16%
Fort Berthold Agency	15.39				A STREET, MICH.				12.00		10 July 1964	44.344			The state of	1000
Three Affiliated Tribes	ND	10,789	8,396	3,371	4,735	290	786	4,239	1,211	3,028	71%	1,087	124	1,211	395	33%
Fort Totten Agency	Figure 1		y - anglek	1757 to 1677		Applied St. A	/18/9/CV 577/	And the second s		File coats	2 (a.g.13)		# F E/F	Back A		1000
Spirit Lake Tribe	ND	5,426	5,426	1,974	3,254	198	842	2,610	1,427	1,183	45%	1,401	26	1,427	728	51%
Lower Brule Agency																
Lower Brule Sioux Tribe	ND	2,824	1,447	587	813	47	202	658	363	295	45%	303	60	363	61	17%
Pine Ridge Agency							ะ สู่ในสา สีเรา						A MAG			
Oglala Sioux Tribe of Pine Ridge	SD	42,357	45,829	15,735	27,077	3,017	2,316	27,778	3,474	24,304	87%	2,898	576	3,474	716	21%
Rosebud Agency		30.5		dian Ayar		A STATE		Spirit de la la la							f LS. Say	5944
Rosebud Sioux Tribe	SD	25,196	21,417	7,417	12,301	1,699	2,204	11,796	2,324	9,472	80%	2,001	323	2,324	1,810	78%
Sisseton Agency			dholk organ			a live;		i kalang	4.5a35.6gbg						Allandiel	
Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe	SD	11,266	11,266	2,642	7,509	1,115	1,489	7,135	1,270	5,865	82%	974	296	1,270	417	33%
Standing Rock Agency	*	9-840	- (il.d.1994)			J. 3040								i Jakija		10.7
Standing Rock Sioux Tribe	ND	13,948	5,776	1,723	3,792	261	98	3,955	1,748	2,207	56%	1,652	96	1,748	1,090	62%
Standing Rock Sioux Tribe	SD		4,857	1,406	3,230	221	42	3,409	291	3,118	91%	152	139	291	211	73%
Turtle Mountain Agency						A 500	200722 A E R E					2 7 7 7 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1				100 Sept. 100
Turtle Mountain Chippewa	ND	29,156	29,156	4,443	22,072	2,641	635	24,078	6,966	17,112	71%	3,713	3,253	6,966	1,311	19%
Trenton Indian Service Area	MT	175	255	64	155	36	25	166	155	11	7%	39	116	155	26	17%
Trenton Indian Service Area	ND	1,120	1,600	400	976	224	150	1,050	750	300	29%	250	500	750	170	23%
Winnebago Agency	3.42.6	A to Sandalia	arcardoral		i subh		ugija matak	edhousin a			วระเมาะสารเกา			58.8483.25.05		10.00
Omaha Tribe	NE	5,605	2,501	951	1,448	102	303	1,247	660	587	47%	647	, 13	660	551	83%
Santee Sioux Tribe	NE	3,848	762	289	429	44	239	234	180	54	23%	173	7	180	87	48%
Winnebago Tribe	NE	4,192	1,637	668	890	79			388	538	58%	91	297	388	10	3%
Yankton Ageпсу			La Renderation	alegatic	Date State	Conbeller.		Carlo Grada A	digir gal	William.		Linkski sak	CONTROL CONTROL	48 542 0	ARCOS !	
Yankton Sioux Tribe	SD	7,742	4,553	1,165	2,956	432	953	2,435	702	1,733	71%	657	45	702	589	84%
Ponca Tribe*	NE	2,346	2,341	722	1,476	143	200	1,419	600	819	58%	600	0	600	175	29%
Great Plains TOTALS	13.00	184,497	163,565	49 232	102,512	11 821	11,230	106.403	25.154	81.249	76%	18.074	7.080	25.154	9,799	39%

^{* = 2001} Labor Force Data

NR = Totals Not Reported by tribes



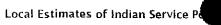
Midwest Region COMBINED	TOT	ALS	- 1				RVICE	OPULAT	ION. ON	I-OR-NE	AR RESER	VATION	y, 1 30	·		<u>,</u>
				Age	Distribution I)ata		L	abor Force l	Data		To	tal Employ	ed		
Agency, Tribe, and Reservation Names	State/s	Tribal Enrollment (A)	Total Eligible for Services (1)+(2)+(3)	Age Under 16	Age 15-54 (2)	Age 65 & Over (3)	Not Available for Work (4)	Available for Work or Total WorkForce (5)	Number Employed (6)	Number Not Employed (7)	Unemployed as % of Labor Force (8)	Public (9)	Private (10)	Total (11)	Employed, Poverty G #	
Midwest Regional Office			定為制度	(1) (14 Us) - (4	45 英国国家											7 7.
Lower Sioux Indian Community	MN	838	737	359	351	27	27	351	162	189	54%	80	82	162	40	25%
Menominee Indian Tribe	W	8,154	5,111	1,921	2,928	262	804	2,386	1,217	1,169	49%	598	619	1,217	377	31%
Prairie Island Indian Community	MN	660	351	127	213	11	13	211	82	129	61%	. 40	42	82	12	15%
Sac & Fox Tribe	ΙA	1,309	1,343	581	676	86	60	702	281	421	60%	99	182	281	0	0%
Shakopee Sioux Community	MN	354	764	281	464	19	24	459	426	. 33	_7%	426	0	426	_0	0%
Upper Sioux Indian Community	MN	413	413	174	216	23	58	181	59	122	67%	7	52	59		0%
Great Lakes Agency		S AR THUR		1000	A SHALL			MATERIA	ALTONIA			Elvadi (i)		gradu Tali		minus i
Bad River Band	W	6,618	2,343	485	1,701	157	250	1,608	357	1,251	78%	352	5	357	349	98%
Forest County Potawatomi	WI	1,235	1,235	396	792	47	27	812	206	_606	75%	206	_0	206	19	9%
Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin	WI	6,284	6,284	1,611	4,385	288	508	4,165	3,561	604	15%	1,362	2,199	3,561	2,142	60%
Lac Courte Oreilles Band	VVI	5,522	7,721	1,130	6,003	588	137	6,454	1,652	4,802	74%	537	1,115	1,652	809	49%
Lac du Flambeau Band	W	3,273	1,643	357	1,165	121	94	1,192	658	534	45%	516	142	658	320	49%
Red Cliff Band	W	5,312	2,513	882	1,463	168	145	1,486	589	897	60%	243	346	589	221	38%
Sokaogon Chippewa Community	W	1,227	446	146	283	17	39	261	77	184	70%	35	42	77	23	30%
St. Croix Chippewa Indians	VVI	1,031	2,648	821	1,695	132	75	1,752	1,241	511	29%	193	1,048	1,241	119	10%
Stockbridge-Munsee Community	W	1,560	737	93	547	97	128	516	251	265	51%	151	100	251	16	6%
Michigan Agency								Maria et		1	Thomas	4.	2.5			
Bay Mills Indian Community	ML	1,584	1,268	361	852	55	25	882	610	272	31%	225	385	610	13	2%
Hannahville Indian CommunitY	MI	744	583	205	361	17	43	335	170	165	49%	81	89	170	31	18%
Huron Potawatomi, Inc.	MI	671	374	62	285	27	127	185	185	0	0%	2	183	185	185	100%
Keweenaw Bay Indian Community	Mi	3,085	2,097	753	1,218	126	202	1,142	766	376	33%	269	497	766	222	29%
Lac Vieux Desert Band	MI	442	322	137	175	10	30	155	141	14	9%	27	114	141	0	0%
Little River Band of Ottawa Indians	MI	3,058	1,382	247	1,050	85	66	1,069	366	703	66%	247	119	366	131	36%
Little Traverse Bay Band	MI	3,889	1,362	278	977	107	251	833	401	432	52%	339	62	401	101	25%
Match-e-be-Nash-She-Wish Band	MI	294	189	72	109	8	16	101	70	31	31%	54	16	70	2	3%
Pokagon Band of Potawatomi	iN		173	60	107	6	12	101	73	28	28%	6	67	73	24	33%
Pokagon Band of Potawatomi	MI	2,816	982	355	576	51	69	558	507	51	9%	47	460	507	178	35%
Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe	MI	3,016	1,288			75	98	765	631	134	18%	366	265	631	0	0%
Minnesota Agency	100								fa Fo	4 4 2 5	· Marelik (s.	leg regulat		對於中華	444	24 美美雄
White Earth Band	MN	19,629	7,687	2,710	4,266	711	1,527	3,450	2,739	711		693	2,046	2,739	803	29%
Midwest Region TOTALS:		83.018	51,996	15,029	33,646	3,321	4,855	32,112	17,478	14,634	46%	7,201	10,277	17,478	6,137	35%

^{* = 2001} Labor Force Data

NR = Totals Not Reported by tribes

Navajo Region COMBINED	тота	LS				SE	RVICE	POPULAT	ION: ON	I-OR-NE	AR RESER	VATION				a region
Travajo Region COMBRIED				Age	Distribution (Data		L	abor Force I	Data		To	tal Employ	ed	1	
Agency, Tribe, and Reservation Names	State/s	Tribal Enrollment (A)	Total Eligible for Services (1)+(2)+(3)	Age Under 16 (1)	Age 16-64 (2)	Age 65 & Over (3)	Not Available for Work (4)	Available for Work or Total WorkForce (5)	Number Employed (6)	Number Not Employed (7)	Unemployed as % of Labor Force (8)	Public (9)	Private (10)	Total (11)	Employed, Poverty G	
Chinle Agency		A SAME		and their		attias gr	Tell Graff	9 Al 25 3 4			14 16 kV at 7					au au
Chinle Navajo	AZ	40,434	28,939	10,823	16,084	2,032	9,868	8,248	4,537	3,711	45%	3,106	1,431	4,537	429	9%
Eastern Navajo Agency						(11) (%) (qx)				18.0			18.30			
Eastern Navajo	NM	49,853	36,243	13,300	20,610	2,333	12,613	10,330	2,664	7,666	74%	2,457	207	2,664	62	2%
Fort Defiance Agency																is transaction ?.
Fort Defiance Navajo	ΑZ	50,718	39,443	13,902	22,565	2,976	14,299	11,242	6,298	4,944	44%	1,972	4,326	6,298	1,298	21%
Fort Defiance Navajo	NM	17,194	9,816	3,610	5,545	661	3,408	2,798	829	1,969	70%	488	341	829	102	12%
Shiprock Agency	Š	7 7 7		i Vijas	2. 人		14.5	建设设置 6上		경하다.						
Shiprock Navajo	AZ	9,649	5,579	1,994	3,078	507	1,995	1,590	725	865	54%	474	251	725	75	10%
Shiprock Navajo	NM	39,606	21,756	7,249	13,005	1,502	8,306	6,201	4,193	2,008	32%	1,431	2,762	4,193	829	20%
Shiprock Navajo	UT	7,166	4,688	1,852	2,535	301	1,499	1,337	313	1,024	77%	153	160	313	48	15%
Western Navajo Agency	.50 % (A		ship deskir	ar sure		(juho 47)	20 aug							Marcally		146
Western Navajo	AZ	45,910	36,293	13,552	20,395	2,346	12,398	10,343	4,330	6,013	58%	2,038	2,292	4,330	688	16%
Western Navajo	UT	3,536	2,433	926	1,362	145	814	693	358	335	48%	79	279	358	84	23%
Navajo Region TOTALS:		264,066	185,190	67,208	105,179	12,803	65,200	52,782	24,247	28,535	54%	12,198	12,049	24,247	3,615	15%

Northwest Region COMBINE	ப 10	IALS			Distribution I				abor Force I		R RESERV		tal Employ	ed		
Agency, Tribe, and Reservation Names	State/s	Tribal Enrollment (A)	Total Eligible for Services (1)+(2)+(3)	Age Under 16	Age 16-64 (2)	Age 65 &	Not Available for Work (4)	Available for Work or Total WorkForge (5)	Number Employed (6)	Number Not Employed (7)	Unemployed as % of Labor Force (8)		Private (10)		Employed, Poverty G	
Northwest Regional Office	14621.0			Marine Chamber		ละสังใหม่สถาก	Habital Att.	Age and Adecided	1.1.1.000000							
Klamath Indian Tribe	OR	3,526	2,672	891	1,616	165	646	1,135	899	236	21%	235	664	899	205	23%
Colville Agency	digi.		our Criain	P. W. Sharen	J. United		With the	The Same	and spinish	100	2170	200	004		203	2078
Confederated Tribes of the Colville	WA	9,023	9,023	2,239	6,043	741	154	6,630	28	6,602	100%	22	6	28	28	100%
Fort Hall Agency	1900		Leading Page	Park Charles	G178355-7.00X	a regulation of		动造长		5 5 5 6	Israela .		7			- 1007
Northwestern Band of Shoshoni	UT	450	314	87	206	21		122 44 15 15		66	34%	24	107	131	18	14%
Shoshone-Bannock Tribes-Fort Hall	GI	4,844	13,947	3,067	9,749		907	9,973		8,089		322		1.884	743	39%
Northern Idaho Agency		gind lightsalle	project of the second	sjæ, i ik , ili list.				2 K. A. A.	100	To the second of	1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (1.00 (
Nez Perce Tribe*	ID	3,300	1,839	501	1,188	150	329	1,009	361	648		361	0	361	0	0%
Olympic Peninsula Agency						15 575	4.2 5.0		1158-434	A STATE OF THE		re di La di Algenti (C. Sanggaria	100	7 Style 170		7.5
Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis	WA	688	3,437	1,430	1,738	269	7279 400	1,546	1,546	0	0%	333	1,213	1,546	332	21%
Cowlitz Indian Tribe	WA	2,855	1,392	253	1,025	114	66	1,073	677	396	37%	677	0		NR	NR
Hoh Indian Tribe	WA	167	172	59	104	9	44	69	29	40	58%	26	3	29	9	31%
Quileute Tribe	WA	658	700	172	497	31	50	478	102	376	79%	65	37	102	68	67%
Plummer Field Office	919 91		viidelik ilijezi	7m 2013, 199	in its little	time the	NO ENGINE	ALC: NO.		Albaka Mari			3 % (10 mSug)			
Coeur D'Alene Tribe	ID	1.907	1,210	480	643	87	87	643	643	0		159	484	643	193	30%
Puget Sound Agency	2.1(000)			the things of			Service out of	\$14.50 P.		ar garai e			a una Gina i	mode 3.	9	
Nooksack Indian Tribe	WA	1,707	825	271	460		182	372	204	168	45%	78	126	204	70	34%
Puyallup Tribe	WA	3.224	22,995	9,671	12,695			11,876	2.035	9.841	83%		2.035	2.035	1,412	69%
Samish Indian Tribe	WA	1.067	1.067	235	736		31	801	685	116	14%	306	379	685	51	7%
Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe	WA	163	156	46	107	3		50		35	70%	15	. 0	15	NR	NR
Snoqualmie Tribe	WA	595	595	79	451	65		516	252	264	51%	127	125	252	95	38%
Stillaguamish Tribe*	AVV	182	182	38	142		17	127	69	58	46%	69	-		28	
Upper Skagit Indian Tribe	WA	755	304	104	184	16				125		0			52	
Siletz Agency	10.50	Chekhelika			3,330		in Coulon		To a signal	11 50000	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			250, 200, 200	7.13
ConfedCoos, L.Umpqua, Siuslaw	OR	761	721	228	448				145	346	11.15 2.25 3.35 3.35 3.36 1.16 1.1	145	 		74	51%
Coquille Tribe	OR	817	398	146	220						}	62		- ','`	0	
Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians	OR	1,239	454	164	264	26				131	55%	107			36	
Spokane Agency			and creating	185 Pan 98 Sail	Al-Vicionage by the							0.1134.200.4	. 53 33 25	all restrants	500 Station	1.34.20
Kalispel Indian Community	WA	364	198	99	90			10000 - 1000 DO 1000 DO		9	125 1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	14	37	11.11	10	************
Spokane Tribe of the Spokane Res.*	WA	2,305	2.246	544	1,471		44		367	1,291		367	0		180	49%
Jmatilla Agency	SPECIAL PROPERTY.	2,000	No. of the Control of							,,231	or or Bast of mar	55,	1	007	,,,,,	70 70
Confederated Tribes - Umatilla Res.	OR	2,452	2,622	787	1,552		738	- S-04/2 (2-22 17-14)	922	175	+	855	67	922	149	16%
Warm Springs Agency	Light a	24 22 19 19 12 20 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			.01	Augend. 4	da di Sala	Ser period	4325	and the state of t	350	1	- 3al 42 2 17 4/2	- 140 - 140	1,,
Burns Paiute Tribe	OR	339	257	91	151		A CTANASASAS LA CALLACTA	148	1.741 c.1.1040*/ 1014*11	99	30.00.000	38	11	49	3	6%
Confederated Tribes-Warm Springs	OR	4,248	3,355	1,333	1,908			 				752				
Yakama Agency							4-10-10-2			Safatin Co	2000	p. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	10 10 10 10		9.55	
Confed. Tribes & Bands-Yakama	WA	9.687	16,317	5,711	9,790				4,214	5,646		1.053	3,161	4.214	1,200	28%
Northwest Region TOTALS:		57.323	7 107 753 7 253 303 7	The latest the same of the sam		5 194				11.71	T	6.212			5,234	



Pacific Region COMBINED	TOTA	21				SERVI	CE POPL	LATION:	ON-OR	-NEAR F	ESERVATI	ON - 1	of 3	CENTRAL DESIGNATION		
Tacine Region COMBINED	1018			Age	Distribution C	ata		L	abor Force I	Data		To	tal Employ	ed		
Agency, Tribe, and Reservation Names	State/s	Tribal Enrollment (A)	Total Eligible for Services (1)+(2)+(3)	. Age Under 16 (1)	Age 16-64 (2)	Age 65 & Over (3)	Not Avaitable for Work (4)	Available for Work or Total WorkForce (5)	Number Employed (6)	Number Not Employed (7)	Unemployed as % of Labor Force {6}	Public (9)	Private (10)	Total (11)	Employed, Poverty G #	
Central California Agency		Lack daybo				a de la constanta				dir Paris (HENRY PURP		Printer 1		
Cachil DeHe Band of Wintun Indians	CA	75	117	58	54	5	18	41	26	15	37%	20	6	26	12	46%
Cahto Indian Tribe-Laytonville	CA	81	293	143	134	16	3	147	30	117	80%	17	13	30	17	57%
Chicken Ranch RancheriaMe-Wuk	CA	23	23	11	12	0	0	12	2	10	83%	2	0	2	0	0%
Cloverdale Rancheria-Pomo Indians	CA	414	414	169	227	18	32	213	123	90	42%	19	104	123	54	44%
Cold Springs Rancheria-Mono Ind.	CA	213	213	87	119	7	10	116	23	93	80%	13	10	23	19	83%
Cortina Indian Rancheria-Wintun Ind.	CA	152	152	39	103	10	14	99	32	67	68%	25	7	32	18	56%
Coyote Valley Band-Pomo Indians	CA	368	320	142	169	9	10	168	98	. 70	42%	40	58	98	58	59%
Death Valley Timbi-Sha Shoshone*	CA	270	270	111	144	15	38	121	76	45	37%	8	68	76	37	49%
Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Ind.*	CA	833	519	195	304	20	16	308	203	105	34%	120	83	203	64	32%
Elem Indian Colony of Pomo Indians	CA	103	241	123	113	5	0	118	55	63	53%	50	5	55	0	0%
Enterprise Rancheria-Maidu Ind.*	CA	414	438	145	269	24	47	246	80	186	67%	6	74	80	18	23%
Federated Indians Graton Rancheria	CA	1,002	425	119	275	31	0	306	7	299	98%	7	0	7	0	0%
Ft. Independence Indian Community	CA	108	108	27	71	10	10	71	50	21	30%	34	16	50	6	12%
Greenville Rancheria-Maidu Indians	CA	168	145	56	85	_ 4	27	62	37	25	40%	15	22	37	14	38%
Grindstone Indian Rancheria-Wintun	CA	137	168,	56	106	6	3	109	35	74	68%	35	0	35	5	14%
Guidiville Rancheria	CA	114	114	21	84	9	14	79	66	13	16%	66	0	66	55	83%
Hopland Band of Pomo Indians	CA	692	692	293	380	19	36	363	153	210	58%	93	60	153	119	78%
lone Band of Miwok Indians	CA	652	652	222	393	37	259	171	171	0	0%	66	105	171	47	27%
Jackson RancheriaMe-Wuk Indians	CA	26	26	8	16	_ 2	NR	NR	NR	ΝR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Stewarts Point Rancheria	CA	557	511	145	335	31	85	281	281	0	0%	192	89	281	211	75%
Lytton Rancheria	CA	273	273	123	145	5	16	134	59	75	56%		52	59	43	73%
Manchester Band of Pomo Indians	CA	621	734	81	621	32	115	538	51	487	91%	11	40	51	14	27%
Mechoopda Indian Tribe of Chico	CA	409	409	154	234	21	16	239	157	82	34%	11	146	157	69	44%
Middletown Rancheria-Pomo*	CA	83	156	67	86	3	1	88	42	46	52%	0	42	42	0	0%
Mooretown Rancheria-Maidu Indians	CA	1,162	1,132	209	851	72	107	816	496	320	39%	68		496		
Northfork Rancheria of Mono*	CA	1,327	753	271	433	49	53	429	362	67	16%	30	332	362	75	21%
Paiute-Shoshone Indians-Bishop*	CA	914	914	271	581	62	160	483	194	289	60%	80	114	194	0	_0%
Paiute-Shoshone Indians-Lone Pine	CA	295	350	67	248	35	100	183	67	116	63%	50	17	67		19%
Paskenta Band of Nomlaki Indians*	CA	282	185	40	119	26	53	92	66	26	28%	0	66	66	35	53%
Picayune Rancheria-Chukchansi Ind	CA	1,234	798	205	546	47	35	558	400	158	28%	125	275	400		
Pinoleville Rancheria-Pomo Indians	CA	237	237	63	166	8	18	156	72	84	54%	25	47	72	72	100%
Scotts Valley Band of Pomo Indians	CA	173	183	87	94	2	7	89	43	46	52%	5	+	43		
Tule River Indian Tribe	CA	1,510	1,450	365	1,023	62		907	631	276	48%	163	468	631		24%
Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians*	CA	350	2,700	648	1,620	432	372	1, 6 80	1,110	570	34%	162	+ 	1,110	471	42%
United Auburn Indian Community	CA	263	214	71	130	13	3	140			84%	5	<u> </u>	22		
Upper Lake Band of Pomo Indians	CA	165	165	65	96	4	9	}		36	40%	4				
Utu Utu Gwaitu Paiute Tribe-Benton*	CA	136	67	20	40	7	26	21	11	10	48%	7	4	11	0	0%



Pacific Region COMBINED	ТОТА	LS			A Contract	SERVI	E POPL	JLATION:	C I-OR	NEAR F	ESERVATION	ON - 2	of 3			
The region Colvidances	10.12			Age	Distribution D	ata		<u> </u>	abor Force D	ata		To	tal Employ	ed		
Agency, Tribe, and Reservation Names	State/s	Tribal Enrollment (A)	Total Eligible for Services (1)+(2)+(3)	Age Under 16	Age 16-64 (2)	Age 65 & Over (3)	Not Available for Work (4)	Available for Work or Total WorkForce (5)	Number Employed (6)	Number Not Employed (7)	Unemployed as % of Labor Force (8)	Public (9)	Private (10)	Total (11)	Employed, I Poveriy Gu #	
Berry Creek Rancheria of Maidu	CA	464	464	180	266	18	18	266	266	0	0%	9	257	266	9	3%
Big Pine Baлd-Owens Valley Paiute	CA	398	414	40	354	20	68	306	117	189	62%	2	115	117	G	0%
Big Sandy Rancheria-Mono Indians	CA	331	298	108	173	17	27	163	74	89	55%	37	37	74	18	24%
Big Valley Rancheria-Pomo & Pit Riv.	CA_	696	502	252	233	17	15	235	103	132	56%	91	12	103	48	47%
Bridgeport Paiute Indian Colony	CA	133	87	19	55	13	16	52	26	26	50%	14	12	26	0	0%
Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-Wuk*	CA_	12	12	3	9	0	0	NR	NR	NR	NR_	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Potter Valley Rancheria of Pomo Ind.	CA	33	33	8	24	1	1	24	21:	3	13%	4	17	21	0	0%
Redwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo*	CA	158	158	44	106	8	9	105	48	_ 57	54%	40	8	48	6	13%
Robinson Rancheria-Pomo Indians*	CA	433	433	154	264	15	29	250	235	15	6%	15	220	235	47	20%
Round Valley Indian Tribes	CA	3,567	3,574	937	2,411	226	312	2,325	257	2,068	89%	168	89	257	176	68%
Rumsey Indian Rancheria of Wintun*	CA	44	44	21	23	0	0	23	5	18	78%	5	0	5	0	0%
Santa Rosa Indian Community	CA_	682	421	183	226	12	10	228	51	<u>1</u> 77	78%	4	47	51	0	0%
California Valley Me-Wuk Tribe	CA	5	5	1	4	0	0	. 4	3	1	25%	3	0	3	. 0	0%
Sherwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo	CA	401	401	50	331	20	35	316	99	217	69%	50	49	99	72	73%
Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Ind.	CA	310	310	119	179	12	22	169	130	39	23%	95	35	130	27	21%
Table Mountain Rancheria*	ÇA	115	115	49	59	7	39	27	19		30%	19	0	19	0	0%
Northern California Agency						A Service of the Control of the Cont				er i er <u>a are</u>					1	
Alturas Indian Rancheria	CA	5	9	1	6	2	3	5	5	0	0%	1	4	5	0	0%
Bear River Band-Rohnerville Ranch.	CA	237	122	35	76	11	22	65	41	24	37%	21	20	41	17	41%
Big Lagoon Rancheria of Smith River	CA	18	18	5	10	3	3	10	6	4	40%	5	1	6	0	0%
Blue Lake Rancheria	CA	50	86	35	42	9	8	43	43	0	0%	3	40	43	4	9%
Cedarville Rancheria	CA	28	36	13	21	2	2	21	9	12	57%	0	9	.9	0	0%
Cher-Ae Heights-Trinidad Rancheria	CA	162	162	48	105	g	3	111	42	69	62%	2	40	42	0	0%
Elk Valley Rancheria	CA	100	50	7	33	10	0	43	19	24	56%	8	11	19	0	0%
Fort Bidwell Indian Community	CA	277	277	73	188	16	33	171	57	114	67%	18	39	57	49	86%
Pit River Tribe	CA	2,315	9,515	2,978	6,052	485	3,816	2,721	2,607	114	4%	647	1,960	2,607	2,607	100%
Quartz Valley Indian Community	CA	175	194	95	93	6	8	,91	54	37	41%	6	48	54	18	33%
Resighini Rancheria	CA	99	87	39	43	5.	4	44	18	26	59%	17.	1.	18		6%
Smith River Rancheria	CA	964	3,254	696	2,150	408	520	2,038	1,916	122	6%	146	1,770	1,916	723	38%
Susanville Indian Rancheria	CA	438	1,757	502	1,130	125	408	847	567	280	33%	46	521	567	555	98%
Table Bluff Rancheria of Wiyot	CA	459	108	45		5	9	54	19	35	65%	10	9	19	5	26%
Palm Springs Field Office			57 St. 31 JA 184	ga shi ilib.As	1	100		Messy place	100	الله وعاولي وعارا إلى			- 1	Section 1995		
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla	CA	412	412	145	256	11		NR	NR	NR		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Southern California Agency	1 (13)	electric line of	dir dir direction	grade ditte	(Assistantial Sec	Ante da la companya	dales edua.	Advisor dinas.	Marine State	gingly group	and the state of the same	يكورون ووسا		The house had	Pro ex	4. 11.11.11
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission	CA	8	. 8	4	4:	0	0	4	1	3		0	1	1	0	0%
Barona Group-Capitan Grande Band	CA	388	494	194	282	18	19	281	47	234	83%	27	20	47	0	0%
Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians	CA	305	286	104	174	8	31	151	111	40	26%	58	53	111	34	31%
Campo Band-Diegueno Mission Ind.	CA	313	332	65	255	12	35	232	92	140	60%	24	68	92	13	14%
Inaja Band of Diegueno Mission Ind.	CA	19	+	- 6	12	1	0	13	3	10	77%	3	0	3	0	0%
Jamut Indian Village	CA	53			· 	8			18	17	49%	1	17		0	

Pacific Region COMBINED	ТОТА	TS			100	SERVI	CE POPL	JLATION:	ON-OR	-NEAR F	ESERVATI	ON - 3	of 3	100		
Tachic Region COMBINED	1017			Age	Distribution	Data		L:	abor Force I	Data		To	tal Employe	ed		
Agency, Tribe, and Reservation Names	State/s	Tribal Enrollment (A)	Total Eligible for Services {1}+(2)+(3)	Age Under 16	Age 16-64 (2)	Age 65 & Over (3)	Not Available for Work (4)	Available for Work or Total WorkForce (5)	Number Employed (6)	Number Not Employed (7)	Unemployed as % of Labor Force (8)	Public (9)	Private (10)	Totai (11)	Employed, I Poverty G	
La Jolia Band of Luiseno Mission Ind.	CA	699	493	134	32	327	10	349	155	194	56%	107	48	155	16	10%
La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission	CA	19	49	35	13	1	2	12	4	8	67%	0	4	4	2	50%
Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla Mis.	CA	288	288	104	173	11	36	148	89	59	40%	45	44	89	58	65%
Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mis.	ÇA	615	111	44	59	8	0	67	27	40	60%	12	15	27	3	11%
Morongo Band of Cahuilla Mission	CA	1,099	1,542	590	141	811	295	657	657	0	0%	330	327	657	NR	NR
Pala Band of Luiseno Mission Ind.	CA	900	1,033	460	43	530	130	443	165	278	63%	85	80	165	40	24%
Pauma Band of Luiseno Mission	CA	182	120	28	87	5	6	86	30	56	65%	4	26	30	NR	NR
Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission*	CA	1,475	943	386	474	83	83	474	25	449	95%	25	0	25	0	0%
Ramona Band or Village of Cahuilla	CA	7	7	2	5	0	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Rincon Band of Luiseno Mission Ind.	CA	585	585	52	467	66	66	467	229	238	51%	139	90	229	NR	NR
San Manual Band of Serrano Mis.	CA	172	131	74	53	4	0	NR.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mis.	CA	429	294	17	203	74	31	246	246	0	0%	46	200	246	71	29%
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Mis.	CA	209	209	94	101	14	14	101	49	52	51%	34	15	49	28	57%
Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Mis.	CA	156	400	61	284	55	33	306	284	22	7%	5	279	284	0	0%
Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueno Mis.	CA	656	656	133	448	75	86	437	437	0	0%	277	160	437	147	34%
Soboba Band of Luiseno Mission	CA	855	679	273	387	19	34	372	23	349	94%	23	0	23	0	0%
Sycuan Band of Diegueno Mission	CA	69	138	65	66	7	4	69	41	28	41%	0	41	41	0	0%
Torres-Martinez Band-Cahuilla Mis.	CA	573	521	108	368	45	40	373	229	144	39%	116	113	229	139	61%
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Luiseno	CA	13	13	0	13	0	1	12	3	9	75%	0	3	3	0	0%
Viejas(Baron Long)Capitan Grande*	CA	268	271	63	172	36	22	186	60	126	68%	60	0	60	0	0%
Pacific Region TOTALS:	S. HE Sta	39,712	49,594	14,968	29,757	4,869	8,317	25,953	15,268	10,685	41%	4,488	10,780	15,268	6,806	45%

^{* = 2001} Labor Force Data NR = Totals Not Reported by tribes

Rocky Mountain COMBINEI	TOT.	ALS					KVICE				AR RESER	VATION	er to a			
				Age	Distribution I	Data		L,	abor Force I	Data		To	tal Employe	ed ·		
Agency, Tribe, and Reservation Names	State/s	Tribal Enroliment (A)	Total Eligible for Services (1)+(2)+(3)	Age Under 16 (1)	Age 16-64 (2)	Age 65 & Over (3)	Not Available for Work (4)	Available for Work or Total WorkForce (5)	Number Employed (6)	Number Not Employed (7)	Unemployed as % of Labor Force (8)	Public (9)	Private (10)	Total (11)	Employed, Poverty G	
Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Res	WY	7,670	7,670	2,614	4,824	232	42	5,014	1,386	3,628	72%	994	392	1,386	106	8%
Assinibolne & Sioux Tribes-Fort Peck	MT	11,473	7,036	2,325	4,420	291	1,064	3,647	1,456	2,191	60%	828	628	1,456	478	33%
Blackfeet Tribe	MT	15,640	8,831	2,529	5,764	538	432	5,870	1,720	4,150	71%	1,350	370	1,720	798	46%
Crow Tribe of Montana	MT	10,927	7,739	2,747	4,682	310	76	4,916	1,761	3,155	64%	1,492	269	1,761	664	38%
Fort Belknap Indian Community	MT	6,427	4,834	1,269	2,622	943	525	3,040	769	2,271	75%	654	115	769	163	21%
Northern Cheyenne Tribe	MT	8,182	5,068	1,594	3,281	193	290	3,184	830	2,354	74%	736	94	830	57	7%
Shoshone Tribe of Wind River Res.	WY	3,557	3,557	1,149	2,149	259	21	2,387	594	1,793	75%	539	55	594	124	21%
Rocky Mountain TOTALS:	. 4	63,876	44,735	14,227	27,742	2,766	2,450	28,058	8,516	19,542	70%	6,593	1,923	8,516	2,390	28%

^{* = 2001} Labor Force Data NR = Totals Not Reported by tribes

Southern Plains COMBINE	D IOI	ALLO		Age	Distribution	Data			abor Force I	Tata		To	tal Employe	ed.		
Agency, Tribe, and Reservation Names	State/s	Tribal Enrollment (A)	Total Eligible for Services (1)+(2)+(3)			Age 65 &	Not Available for Work (4)	Available for Work or Total WorkForce (5)	Number Employed (6)	Number Not Employed (7)	Unemployed as % of Labor Force (8)		Private (10)	Total (11)	Employed, Paverty 6	
Southern Plains Regional Office	a Kujega	1 4 4 4 7 4 7	1 AND 1		2000	Marine No.				10 1 100	1 10 1				Q. 19. 4 (1)	1.07
Nabama-Coushatta Tribes*	TX	1,001	603	143	402	58		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Kickapoo Traditional Tribe	TX	477	476	182	270	24	194	100	100	0	0%	100	0	100	NR	NR
Anadarko Agency				E F. Callery											ari Lujey.	
Apache Tribe*	ok	1,846	2,937	1,017	1,560	360	225	1,695	180	1,515	89%	102	78	180	180	100%
Caddo Tribe*	ок	3,975	3,975	1,087	2,623	265	NR.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Comanche Tribe*	ОК	11,662	11,722	2,771	8,220	731	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	. NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Fort Sill Apache Tribe	ОК	570	570	236	307	27	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Kiowa Indian Tribe*	QK	11,280	11,280	2,908	7,726	646	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Michita and Affiliated Tribes*	ОК	2,254	1,627	665	915	47	77	885	597	288	33%	101	496	597	NR	NR
Concho Agency	- p-1864.		earge Millery)			British.	(11)3834 25gc	60胎 一 当		982×905 6263:	护线器性 线			(Charge mill)		1. 2133
Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes*	ОК	11,615	11,615	3,125	7,989	501	NR	NR.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Horton Agency				-3 Earlys' Gard		SEC. 13 (2)	沿海海黑			22446	4.4		10.00 (A) (A)			il day (tr
owa Tribe*	KS	3,059	3,607	1,513	1,905	189	NR	NR	NR	NR.	NR	NR	NR	NR.	NR	NR
owa Tribe*	NE	•	238	67	145	26	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Kickapoo*	KS	1,633	1,825	472	1,251	102	128	1,225	253	972	79%	129	124	253	13	5%
Prairie Band of Potawatomi*	KS	4,870	2,018	411	986	621	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Sac and Fox of Missouri*	NE	440	18	5	12	1	NR	NR.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	· NR	NR
Sac and Fox of Missouri*	KS		422	108			NR	NR.	NR	NR	NR	NR		NR	NR	NR
Pawnee Agency	And on	u Kurdi, K	sky de altrigio			Abak ili	nd a ex		A COLUMN	var strænd	更高级高级		, 3 / (\$ v a_)	a distribution of	Ausic, as	- GAG
Otoe-Missouria Tribe*	ок	1,478	570	150	320	100	138		NR	NR		NR		NR	NR	NR
Pawnee Indian Tribe*	OK	2,891	1,966	494	1,300	172	NR	NR	NR		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Tonkawa Tribe of Indians*	ÓΚ	481	1,102				1	643	188	V-20 C		78	110	188	156	
Shawnee Agency	i deler	三二二二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十	4	របស់ក្រោះជាប្រជាជា			***************************************		国数数 数于		*******		THE PROPERTY		48670 ASA	
owa Tribe	ОК	497	3,824		 		1		1,407			1,273	134	1,407	957	68%
Southern Plains TOTALS		60,029	60,395	17,259	38,727	4,409	1,733	5,955	2,725	3,230	54%	1,783	942	2,725	1,306	48%

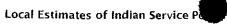
Agency, Tribe, and Reservation Names State Indian	Southwest Region COMBINE	n TOI	TALS:	1253			a c Si	RVICE	OPULAT	ION: ON	I-OR-NE	AR RESER	VATION		Jack 11 75		
Agency Time, and Keservation Statish Indianal Societies Statish Indianal Societies Statish Indianal Societies Statish Indianal Societies	Southwest Region Company		A130		Age	Distribution I	Data		L	abor Force	Data		To	tal Employ	ed	•	
Jigan Jiga	9	State/s	Enrollment	Services		Age 16-64 (2)		for Work	Work or Total WorkForce			of Labor Force	Public (9)	Private (10)	Total (11)		<u>uideline</u> s
Laguna Agenty M	Jicarilla Agency	世界前					9.40.57							2. 5. 2. 7. 3.3		1,500	1 355.44
Pueblo of Laguna			3,403	2,700		1,705		,,,,	1,666	1,112	554	33%	1,041	71	1,112	115	10%
Mescalero Apache Agency	Laguna Agency				7.3				Military and Military	美国建筑		it kala 5		Tiles Arg			ed in
Mescalero Apache Tibe			8,051	5,895	1,148					828	3,532	81%	827	1	828	NR	NR
Northern Pueblos Agency	Mescalero Apache Agency					100			3.0			Park Strings		4.1.4	- American	3131	2.15
Pueblo of Nambe* NM 643 448 174 250 24 32 242 157 55 35% 157 0 157 41 24			4,157	4,312						1,437	1,122	44%	467	970	1,437	254	18%
Pueblo of Picuris	Northern Pueblos Agency	266		Carlo Miller Carlo	days of 2	den frans	September	St. Call Street	B. P. GAL	Property.	By State	gir styr diga.			24,000		3.8.7
Pueblo of Pojoaque NM 348 348 160 174 14 13 175 97 78 10% 96 1 97 0 0 0 Pueblo of San Juan NM 2,723 2,666 827 326 1,515 867 974 696 278 8% 613 83 696 230 3 Pueblo of San Ildefonso NM 652 757 188 490 79 101 488 311 157 34% 204 107 311 57 11 Pueblo of Taos NM 2,333 2,438 527 1,660 251 12 1,911 1,860 51 3% 1,725 135 1,860 965 5. Pueblo of Taos NM 435 435 137 253 45 8 290 186 94 32% 117 79 196 4 2 Ramah Navajo Agency Agency Agency Agency NM 3,938 3,938 1,034 2,782 122 NR	Pueblo of Nambe*	NM	643	448	174	250	24	32	242	157	85	35%	157	0	157	41	26%
Pueblo of San Juan	Pueblo of Picuris	NM	324	324	119	36	169	19	186	137	49	26%	137	0	137	122	89%
Pueblo of San Iidefonso NM 652 757 188 490 79 101 468 311 157 34% 204 107 311 57 11 Pueblo of Taos NM 2,383 2,438 527 1,660 251 12 1,911 1,860 51 3% 1,725 138 1,860 965 55	Pueblo of Pojoaque	NM	348	348	160	174	14	13	175	97	78	10%	96	1	97	0	0%
Pueblo of Taos	Pueblo of San Juan	NM	2,723	2,668	827	326	1,515	867	974	696	278	6%	613	83	696	230	33%
Pueblo of Tesuque	Pueblo of San Ildefonso	NM	652	757	188	490	79	101	468	311	157	34%	204	107	311	57	18%
Ramah Navajo Agency/ Agency Ramah Navajo Agency/ Agency Ramah Navajo Agency/ Agency Ramah Navajo NM 3,938 3,938 1,034 2,782 122 NR	Pueblo of Taos	NM	2,383	2,438	527	1,660	251	12	1,911	1,860	51	3%	1,725	135	1,860	965	52%
Ramah Navajo NM 3,938 3,938 1,034 2,782 122 NR	Pueblo of Tesuque	NM	435	435	137	253	45	8	290	196	94	32%	117	79	196	4	2%
Southern Pueblos Agency 1	Ramah Navajo Agency Agency									val (Ballelya)	حرا اأان		1, 5	10		2 3 3 5 5	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Pueblo of Acoma	Ramah Navajo	NM	3,938	3,938				NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Pueblo of Cochiti* NM 1,189 1,333 330 875 128 86 917 379 538 59% 352 27 379 75 20 Pueblo of Jemez NM 3,630 2,557 779 1,594 184 200 1,578 1,460 118 7% 1,185 275 1,460 600 4 Pueblo of Isleta* NM 4,441 4,441 1,017 3,012 412 69 3,355 2,295 1,060 32% 2,045 250 2,295 347 11 Pueblo of San Felipe* NM 3,131 2,656 1,107 1,328 221 5 1,544 525 1,019 34% 493 32 525 14 239 Pueblo of Sandia* NM 485 409 128 248 33 29 252 249 3 11% 235 14 249 70 29 Pueblo of Santa Ana* NM 716 734 189 486 59 122 423 364 59 14% 121 243 364 50 1 Pueblo of Santo Domingo* NM 4,492 4,807 1,752 2,821 234 624 2,431 2,054 377 16% 1,879 175 2,054 934 4 Pueblo of Zia* NM 817 1,227 620 557 50 132 475 470 5 11% 78 392 470 28 65 Southern Ute Agency Southern Ute Agency Lite Mountain Ute Agency Lite Mountain Ute Agency Lite Mountain Ute Agency Lite Mountain Tribe CO 2,068 2,068 847 1,360 61 187 1,234 1,234 0 0 0% 552 1,182 1,234 209 1 Zuni Agency	Southern Pueblos Agency				19.000 P						De Librarya	di Sirkidika 🦠	ari			المحاصلين المالين	
Pueblo of Jemez NM 3,630 2,557 779 1,594 184 200 1,578 1,460 118 7% 1,185 275 1,460 600 4 Pueblo of Isleta* NM 4,441 4,441 1,017 3,012 412 69 3,355 2,295 1,060 32% 2,045 250 2,295 347 15 Pueblo of San Felipe* NM 3,131 2,656 1,107 1,328 221 5 1,544 525 1,019 34% 493 32 525 14 32 Pueblo of Sandia* NM 485 409 128 248 33 29 252 249 3 1% 235 14 249 70 2 Pueblo of Santa Ana* NM 716 734 189 486 59 122 423 364 59 14% 121 243 364 50 1 Pueblo of Santo Domingo* NM 4,492 4,807 1,752 2,821 234 624 2,431 2,054 377 16% 1,879 175 2,054 934 4 Pueblo of Zia* NM 817 1,227 620 557 620 557 72 47 620 301 319 51% 50 251 301 26 5 Southern Ute Agency Southern Ute Indian Tribe CO 1,399 2,101 634 1,338 129 802 665 534 131 20% 297 237 534 120 2 Ute Mountain Tribe CO 2,068 2,068 647 1,360 61 187 1,234 1,234 0 0 0% 52 1,182 1,234 209 1 Zuni Agency	Pueblo of Acoma	NM	4,754	4,762	918	3,400	444	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR.	NR	NR
Pueblo of Isleta* NM	Pueblo of Cochiti*	NM	1,189	1,333	330	875	128	86	917	379	538	59%	352	27	379	75	20%
Pueblo of San Felipe* NM 3,131 2,656 1,107 1,328 221 5 1,544 525 1,019 34% 493 32 525 14 3 Pueblo of Sandia* NM 485 409 128 248 33 29 252 249 3 1% 235 14 249 70 2 Pueblo of Santa Ana* NM 716 734 189 486 59 122 423 364 59 14% 121 243 364 50 1 Pueblo of Santo Domingo* NM 4,492 4,807 1,752 2,821 234 624 2,431 2,054 377 16% 1,879 175 2,054 934 4 Pueblo of Zia* NM 817 1,227 620 557 50 132 475 470 5 1% 78 392 470 28 6 Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo of Texas TX 1,293 906 239 585 72 47 620 301 319 51% 50 251 301 26 5 Southern Ute Agency Southern Ute Agency Ute Mountain Tribe CO 1,399 2,101 634 1,338 129 802 665 534 131 20% 297 237 534 120 2 Ute Mountain Tribe CO 2,068 2,068 847 1,360 61 187 1,234 1,234 0 0% 52 1,182 1,234 209 1 Zuni Agency	Pueblo of Jemez	NM	3,630	2,557	779	1,594	184	200	1,578	1,460	118	7%	1,185	275	1,460	600	41%
Pueblo of Sandia* NM 485 409 128 248 33 29 252 249 3 1% 235 14 249 70 2 Pueblo of Santa Ana* NM 716 734 189 486 59 122 423 364 59 14% 121 243 364 50 1 Pueblo of Santo Domingo* NM 4,492 4,807 1,752 2,821 234 624 2,431 2,054 377 16% 1,879 175 2,054 934 4 Pueblo of Zia* NM 817 1,227 620 557 50 132 475 470 5 1% 78 392 470 28 6 Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo of Texas TX 1,293 906 239 595 72 47 620 301 319 51% 50 251 301 26 5 Southern Ute Agency Southern Ute Indian Tribe CO 1,399 2,101 634 1,338 129 802 665 534 131 20% 297 237 534 120 2 Ute Mountain Ute Agency Ute Mountain Tribe CO 2,068 2,068 847 1,360 61 187 1,234 1,234 0 0% 52 1,182 1,234 209 1 Zuni Agency	Pueblo of Isleta*	NM	4,441	4,441	1,017	3,012	412	69	3,355	2,295	1,060	32%	2,045	250	2,295	347	15%
Pueblo of Santa Ana* NM 716 734 189 486 58 122 423 364 59 14% 121 243 364 50 1 Pueblo of Santo Domingo* NM 4,492 4,807 1,752 2,821 234 624 2,431 2,054 377 16% 1,879 175 2,054 934 4 Pueblo of Zia* NM 817 1,227 620 557 50 132 475 470 5 1% 78 392 470 28 6 Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo of Texas TX 1,293 906 239 595 72 47 620 301 319 51% 50 251 301 26 5 Southern Ute Agency Southern Ute Indian Tribe CO 1,399 2,101 634 1,338 129 802 665 534 131 20% 297 237 534 120 2 Ute Mountain Ute Agency Ute Mountain Tribe CO 2,068 2,068 647 1,360 61 187 1,234 1,234 0 0% 52 1,182 1,234 209 1 Zuni Agency	Pueblo of San Felipe*	NM	3,131	2,656	1,107	1,328	221	5	1,544	525	1,019	34%	493	32	525	14	3%
Pueblo of Santo Domingo* NM 4,492 4,807 1,752 2,821 234 624 2,431 2,054 377 16% 1,879 175 2,054 934 4 Pueblo of Zia* NM 817 1,227 620 557 50 132 475 470 5 11% 78 392 470 28 6 Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo of Texas TX 1,293 906 239 595 72 47 620 301 319 51% 50 251 301 26 5 Southern Ute Agency Southern Ute Indian Tribe CO 1,399 2,101 634 1,338 129 802 665 534 131 20% 297 237 534 120 2 Ute Mountain Ute Agency Ute Mountain Tribe CO 2,068 2,068 647 1,360 61 187 1,234 1,234 0 0% 52 1,182 1,234 209 1 Zuni Agency	Pueblo of Sandia*	NM	485	409	128	248	. 33	29	252	249	3	1%	235	14	249	70	28%
Pueblo of Zia* NM 817 1,227 620 557 50 132 475 470 5 1% 78 392 470 28 67 Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo of Texas TX 1,293 906 239 595 72 47 620 301 319 51% 50 251 301 26 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	Pueblo of Santa Ana*	NM	716	734	189	486	59	122	423	364	59	14%	121	243	364	50	14%
Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo of Texas TX 1,293 906 239 595 72 47 620 301 319 51% 50 251 301 26 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	Pueblo of Santo Domingo*	NM	4,492	4,807	1,752	2,821	234	624	2,431	2,054	377	16%	1,879	175	2,054	934	45%
Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo of Texas TX 1,293 906 239 595 72 47 620 301 319 51% 50 251 301 26 9 Southern Ute Agency CO 1,399 2,101 634 1,338 129 802 665 534 131 20% 297 237 534 120 2 Ute Mountain Ute Agency Ute Mountain Tribe CO 2,068 2,068 647 1,360 61 187 1,234 1,234 0 0% 52 1,182 1,234 209 1 Zuni Agency 200 200 200 301 319 51% 50 251 301 26 9		NM	817	1,227	620	557	50	132	475	470	5	1%	78	392	470	28	6%
Southern Ute Agency Southern Ute Indian Tribe CO 1,399 2,101 634 1,338 129 802 665 534 131 20% 297 237 534 120 2 Ute Mountain Ute Agency Ute Mountain Tribe CO 2,068 2,068 647 1,360 61 187 1,234 1,234 0 0% 52 1,182 1,234 209 1 Zuni Agency		TX	1,293	906	239	595	72	47	620	301	319	51%	50	251	301	26	9%
Southern Ute Indian Tribe CO 1,399 2,101 634 1,338 129 802 665 534 131 20% 297 237 534 120 2 Ute Mountain Ute Agency CO 2,068 2,068 847 1,360 61 187 1,234 0 0% 52 1,182 1,234 209 1 Zuni Agency CO 1,234 1,234 1,234 0 0% 52 1,182 1,234 209 1		24.00	Committee of the second control of		n de de de			420.00		grint side	Alaha M	1.28150564		-ser-Yali			0.56
Ute Mountain Ute Agency CO 2,068 2,068 647 1,360 61 187 1,234 1,234 0 0% 52 1,182 1,234 209 1 Zuni Agency 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200		CO		2,101	634	1,338	129	802	665	534	131	20%	297	237	534	120	22%
Ute Mountain Tribe CO 2,068 2,068 847 1,360 61 187 1,234 0 0% 52 1,182 1,234 209 1 Zuni Agency		Carried Section	 	Sylvatic Contact			a a la	0.00	Garage S	Ball B	- North C	Charle Conc.	a. This is a second second	Sec. 41 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	William St.	Solding 3	ou like the second
Zuni Agency Suni A		co	2,068	2,068	647	1,360	61	187	1,234	1,234	C	0%	52	1,182	1,234	209	17%
				L							Kun Kase	385/366	in the following	 	2000	70 G 6 G	that was
	Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation	NM	9,997	9,165					4,437	1917-11-10-1	2,846		1,413	178	1,591	110	7%
						The contrade contrader of the			N. C.	+ 	1 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1						24%

^{* = 2001} Labor Force Data NR = Totals Not Reported by tribes

Western Region COMBINED	TOT	ALS		i in the second	odká 4 A	SERVI	CE POPI	JLATION:	∉ON-OR	-NEAR F	RESERVAT	ON - 1	of 2			
	101	ALLA		Age	Distribution I	Data		L	abor Force I	Data		To	tal Employ	red		
Agency, Tribe, and Reservation Names	State/s	Tribat Enrollment (A)	Total Eligible for Services (1)+(2)+(3)	Age Under 16 (1)	Age 15-54 (2)	Age 65 & Over (3)	Not Available for Work (4)	Available for Work or Yotal WorkForce (5)	Number Employed (6)	Number Not Employed (7)	Unemployed as % of Labor Force {8}	Public (9)	Private (10)	Total (11)	Employed, Poverty G #	
Colorado River Agency						38.6								1175 1175 1175 1175 1175 1175 1175 1175		
Chemehuevi Tribe	CA	768	190	70	108	12	12	108	57	51	47%	53	4	57	12	21%
Colorado River Indian Tribes	AZ	3,605	2,292	762	1,367	163	618	912	771	141	15%	452	319	771	82	11%
Fort Mojave Indian Tribe	AZ	670	534	182	325	27	20	332	226	106	32%	225	1	226	40	18%
Fort Mojave Indian Tribe	CA	477	528	193:	312	23	18	317	182	135	43%	182	0	182	40	22%
Eastern Nevada Field Office	1,2500	1. 35. 497 8.	Jest History			eliğin Ele lekir.			的复数形式	and the second	光度影响 。	TO BE WELL			nessare de	. Building
Confederated Tribes of Goshute Res	NV		19	4	13	2	3	12	10	2	17%	5	5	10	4	40%
Confederated Tribes of Goshute Res	UT	440	168	49	117	2	9	110	70	40	36%	49	21	70	32.	46%
Te-Moak Tribe - Battle Mountain*	NV	575	575	94	411	70	411	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Te-Moak Tribe - Elko Colony*	NV	1,594	1,594	360	1,123	111	190	1,044	409	635	61%	168	241	409	33	8%
Te-Moak Tribe - South Fork*	NV	226	226	31	174	21	4	191	39	152	80%	0	39	39	5	13%
Te-Moak Tribe - Wells Colony*	NV	202	202	46	139	17	12	144	27	117	81%	0	27	27	12	44%
Fort Apache Agency	13.00						er en	Commence of the second				Line of the second	A fe Telefiniski skiet A ferster darkis			e Vizinci v
White Mountain Apache Tribe	AZ	13,230	12,213	3,733	7,974	506	665	7,815	3,849	3,966	51%	2,651	1,198	3,849	1,930	50%
Fort Yuma Field Office	22 24 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5			. Als is a				A STATE SHALL	Kenthalika:			the Reviews				5 (5) (1) (1)
Cocopah Tribe	AZ	940	1,081	313	728	40	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma*	CA	2,668	2,668	819	1,573	276	504	1,345	625	720	54%	0	625	625	0	0%
Hopi Agency	i get				974			23 <u>2</u> 234	98		Palata Ya Yaki				3.00	1,000,00
Hopi Tribe	AZ	11,843	7,207	1,880	4,644	683	105	5,222	1,997	3,225	62%	730	1 267	1,997	448	22%
Papago Agency					The Assetting			Markey Congress	- 18 A		建设施建设	g. 6 (1. 2. 2. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.				aj jagarin
Tohono O'odham Nation	AZ	28,510	26,295	7,900	16,466	1,929	1,047	17,348	4,539	12,809	74%	4,148	391	4,539	1,026	23%
San Carlos Agency							TIME STATE		The same of		为16学是4	and the ro-				
San Carlos Apache Tribe	AZ	12,671	10,273	1,820	7,832	621	430	8,023	1,522	6,501	81%	939	583	1,522	381	25%
Salt River Field Office	1 3 4 4 3 5			27	0.0 % (1.00)	33.77.71	1404		38 77 38 W	445300		14. 英语子		148 8 28		
Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation	AZ	934	1,108	358	662	88	287	463	248	215	46%	136	112	248	NR	NR
Pascua Yaqui Tribe	AZ	13,937	10,075	4,656	4,671		1,401	4,018	3,270	748		2,943	327	3,270	1,962	60%
Southern Palute Field Office	ic vitus				100000	di de d	Service contra	a Electronia			v ravigarea v v	. ye, (. <u> </u>	, with			Logic
Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians	AZ	259	168	69	96	3	12	87	58	29	33%	37	21	58	12	21%
Las Vegas Tribe of Paiute Indians*	NV	55	69	7	57	5	0	62	26	36	58%	0	26	26	0	0%
Moapa Band of Paiute Indians	NV	295	295	61	220	14	5	229	62	167	73%	41	21	62	3	5%
Paiute Indian Tribe	UT	834	1,120	439	641	40	168	513	466	47	9%	36	430	466	343	74%
San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe*	AZ	254	152	83	64	5	3	66	12	54	82%	12	. 0	12	2	17%

Western Region COMBINED	TOT	ATS		addinashinik (4)	Kara A	SERVI	CE POPL	JLATION:	ON-OR	-NEAR F	RESERVAT	ION - 2	of 2			
western Region Continued	101	A.L.O		Age I	Distribution I	Data		L	abor Force	Data		To	ta! Employe	ed		
Agency, Tribe, and Reservation Names	State/s	Tribat Enrollment (A)	Total Eligible for Services (1)+(2)+(3)	Age Under 16 (1)	Age 16-64 (2)	Age 65 & Over (3)	Not Available for Work (4)	Available for Work or Total WorkForce (5)	Number Employed (6)	Number Not Employed (7)	Unemployed as % of Labor Force (8)	Public (9)	Private (10)	Total (11)	Employed, Poverty G, #	
Truxton Canon Field Office																
Havasupai Tribe	AZ	679	679	170	479	30	33	476	116	360	76%	114	2	116	51,	44%
Hualapai Indian Tribe	AZ	1, 9 02	1,901	631	1,197	73	673	597	153	444	74%	93	60	153	37	24%
Tonto Apache Tribe	AZ	125	127	31	94	2	4	92	36	56	61%	10	26	36	0	0%
Yavapai-Apache of Camp Verde	ΑZ	1,867	1,829	632	1,129	68	805	392	126	266	68%	96	30	126	5	4%
Yavapai-Prescott of Prescott	AZ.	161	262	94	144	24	40	128	116	12	9%	6	110	116	0	0%
Uintah & Ouray Agency	a winderer	รับสมา (1.5) เมษาก			et and Alaka	เป็นเป็นเป็น		alipologica dell'illa.	200 Feb. 28	6		:				
Skull Valley Band of Goshute Ind.*	UI	118	26	3	22	1	0	23	7	16	70%	7	0	7	0	0%
Ute Ind. Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray*	UT	3,174	3,174	826	2,254	94	0	2,348	544	1,804	77%	544	0	544	63	12%
Western Nevada Agency 🕾 🕮 👚 👚	创催的		Jerosa d	12.42	ing a sign of the side.	de din Stati	表示	THE VIEW BY		jaga diri	<u> Nationalis</u>	a. 2 . 20	Sante in			2.5
Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone	NV	1,002	987	459	479	49	89	439	435	4	1%	46	389	435	389	89%
Lovelock Paiute Tribe	VИ	291	366	122	174	70	50	194	96	98	51%.	65	31	. 96	39	41%
Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon*	ИV	1,002	1,692	426	1,052	214	211	1,055	841	214	20%	841	0	841	295	35%
Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe	NV	2,161	2,137	770	1,151	216	122	1,245	765	480	39%	677	88	765	267	35%
Reno-Sparks Indian Colony	NV	701	839	210	562	67	51	578	311	267	46%	73	238	311	311	100%
Summit Lake Paiute Tribe	NV	106	133	38	90	5	10	NR.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Walker River Paiute Tribe*	NV	2,219	1,169	539	534	96	46	584	137	447	77%	65	72	137	55	40%
Washoe Tribe*	CA	1,582	1,580	237	1,183	160	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Winnemucca Indian Colony*	NV	77	66	18	41	7	17	31	24	7	23%	0	24	24	21	88%
Yerington Paiute Tribe	NV	899	506	190	280	36	26	290	116	174	60%	62	54	116	34	29%
Yomba Shoshone Tribe of Yomba	NV	206	111	32	71	8	16	63	39	24	38%	33	6	39	24	62%
Western Region TOTALS:	3,1814	113,358	96,636	29,357	· 60,653	6,626	8,117	56,896	22,327	34,569	61%	15,539	6,788	22,327	7,958	36%

^{* = 2001} Labor Force Data NR = Totals Not Reported by tribes



Self-Governance COMBINE	тот о	ALS	44.6	and spinory	t in the part	*SERVI	CEPOPI	JLATION	ON-OR	-NEAR F	RESERVAT	ION 4:1	of 6		No di N	
				Age	Distribution (Data			abor Force	Data		Τo	tal Employ	ed		
Region (Area), Tribe, and Reservation Names	State/s	Tribal Enrollment (A)	Total Eligible for Services (1)+(2)+(3)	Age Under 16 (1)	Age 16-64 (2)	Age 65 & Over (3)	Not Available for Work (4)	Available for Work or Total WorkForce (5)	Number Employed (6)	Number Not Employed (7)	Unemployed as % of Labor Force (8)	Public (9)	Private (10)	Total (11)	Employed, Poverty G	t but Below Suidelines %
Southwest Region							- Zamie igo	s.c.r.		461.5	A 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1					
Santa Clara Pueblo	NM	2,800	2,800	589	2,088	123	830	1,381	1,238	143	10%	1,238	0	1,238	51	4%
Southern Plains Region	all talk in				State Shake	an data		50 Sept. 50 Sept.	ration as a		100-100-100-100-1	119 (10)			A \$550.50	
Absentee Shawnee Tribe	ок	3,013	12,721	3,094	8,990	637	3,731	5,896	4,805	1,091	19%	3,924	881	4,805	4,185	87%
Citizen Potawatomi Nation	OK	24,504	11,011	3,412	6,942	657	1,117	6,482	4,296	2 186	34%	1,087	3,209	4,296	836	19%
Delaware Tribe of Western Ok.	OK	1,302	475	120	311	44	119	236	118	118	50%	118	0	118	NR	NR
Kaw Nation	OK	2,724	3,621	1,210	2,151	260	599	1,812	1,293	519	29%	301	992	1,293	241	19%
Kickapoo Tribe	ОК	2,675	2,675	900	1,650	125	90	1,685	1,155	530	31%	225	930	1,155	100	9%
Ponca Tribe	ок	2,560	1,870	519	1,264	87	128	1,223	905	318	26%	905	O	905	430	48%
Sac and Fox Nation of Okiahoma	ОК	3,163	8,523	2,320	5,545	658	3,229	2,974	2,825	149	5%	2,825	0	2,825	1,413	50%
Rocky Mountain Region	115	3. 造业量。			4.17	104 E. 244 104 U. 105		41 16 fee 1 2 2 1 1 1 2					-10 July 1			
Chippewa Cree Tribe	MT	5,505	4,372	1,714	2,465	193	138	2,520	527	1,993	79%	492	35	527	152	29%
Eastern Region						nia ilioni	Care 8			Christyrs.						
Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head	MA	1,065	304	91	191	22	11	202	113	89	44%	113	0	113	27	24%
Midwest Region	1.323.			a complete.	an sagint			entra year	ye gartingayaya		er i jiriyanin			445		144
Bois Forte Band of Chippewa Tribe	MN	2,931	2,644	1,031	1,428	185	476	1,137	537	600	53%	383	154	537	195	36%
Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior	MN	3,902	3,379	677	2,435	267	368	2,334	1,810	524	22%	1,079	731	1,810	277	15%
Grand Portage Band of Chippewa	MN	1,106	451	109	275	67	0	342	171	171	50%	171	0	171	9	5%
Grand Traverse Band	M	3,956	3,217	932	2,122	163	105	2,180	1,155	1,025	47%	210	945	1,155	94	8%
Leech Lake Band	MN	8,294	8,875	2,801	5,272	802	2,235	3,839	2,841	998	26%	2,841	0	2,841	1,989	70%
Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe Indians	MN	3,602	2,053	747	1,190	116	287	1,019	917	102	10%	569	348	917	69	8%
Oneida Tribe of Indians	WI	14,745	5,382	1,816	3,188	378	376	3,190	1,780	1,410	44%	1,780	0	1,780	NR	NR
Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians	MN	9,538	9,912	3,172	6,244	496	362	6,378	2,572	3,806	60%	2,542	30	2,572	1,677	65%
Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa	Mi	30,324	16,415	3,599	12,062	754	Ö	12,816	3,541	9,275	72%	3,541	0	3,541	785	22%
Eastern Oklahoma Region		Lawing Sec	risso so in i					00115				. acc 10 Tenta	- VI - 1 - 10 - 1		124.04.50	4.4
Cherokee Nation	ОК	241,226	123,215	25,203	83,985	14,027	55,879	42,133	27,336	14,797	35%	27,336	0	27,336	7,394	27%
Chickasaw Nation	ОК	48,934	26,746	8,864	15,964	1,918	4,873	13,009		2,772	21%	10,237	0	10,237	3,017	29%
Choctaw Nation	ОК	162,721	92,550	30,508	49,157	12,885	11,432	50,610		19,172	38%	17,748	13,690	31,438	10,188	32%
Eastern Shawnee Tribe	ОК	2,223	592	196	347	49				264	73%	74	1		50	52%
Miami Tribe	ОК	2,953	811	269	501	41	63	479	124	355	74%	41	83	124	12	10%
Modoc Tribe	ОК	160	160	58	95	7	5	97	19	78	80%	19	0	19	17	89%
Muscogee (Creek) Nation	ОК	55,955	55,817	13,810	37,330	4,677	6,302	35,705	33,780	1,925	5%	9,427	24,353	33,780	8,324	25%
Seneca-Cayuga Tribe	ОК	3,998	1,214	399	748	67	113	702	476	226	32%	19	457	476	159	33%
Wyandotte Tribe	ОК	4,303	2,159	506	1,409	244	58	1,595	1,235	360	23%	310	925	1,235	400	32%
Notes on Self-Governance tribes have been provide	ed by the	Office of Self	Governance	Department	of the Interior											

Notes on Self-Governance tribes have been provided by the Office of Self-Governance, Department of the Interior.

Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma: Some duplication of data may exist with data submitted by the Citizen Potawatomi Nation.

Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma: Some duplication of data may exist with data submitted by the United Keetowah Band and the Delaware Tribe of Indians.

Citizen Potawatomi Nation: Some duplication of data may exist with data submitted by the Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma.

Muscogee (Creek) Nation: Some duplication of data may exist with data from Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Kialegee Tribal Town, and Thlopthlocco Tribal Town



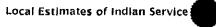
Self-Governance COMBINE	тот с	ALS		. Alicested Train		SERVI	CE POPI	JLATION:	ON-OR	-NEAR F	RESERVATI	ON - 2	of 6	·		
Self Governance Company	, 101	A200		Age	Distribution I	Data		L	abor Force (Data		То	tal Employ	ed	•	
Area, Tribe, and Reservation Names	State/s	Tribal Enrollment (A)	Total Eligible for Services (1)+(2)+(3)	Age Under 16	Age 16-64 (2)		Not Available for Work (4)	Available for Work or Total WorkForce (5)	Number Employed (6)	Number Not Employed (7)	Unemployed as % of Labor Force (8)	Public (9)	Private (10)	Total (11)	Employed, Poverty G #	
Western Region	2. 混发							The same	i in sicile	arte Nillidesia (A WEAR DISTRICT	ika manjaji	Sample Company	Allian in i		A security
Ak-Chin Indian Community	AZ	730	984	363	596	25	17	604	410	194	32%	124	286	410	47	11%
Duck Valley Shoshone-Paiute Tribes	ID.	1,927	960	262	547	151	263	435	138	297	68%	122	16	138	76	55%
Duck Valley Shoshone-Paiute Tribes	NV		931	233	578	120	111	587	42	545	93%	41	1	42	23	55%
Duckwater Shoshone Tribe	NV	349	149	43	85	21	29	77	9	68	88%	9	0	9	0	0%
Ely Shoshone Tribe	NV	488	300	95	185	20	25	180	140	40	22%	60	80	140	30	21%
Gila River Indian Community	AZ	18,359	11,021	4,201	6,095	725	1,035	5,785	2,159	3,626	63%	1,873	286	2,159	1,988	92%
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Ind Comm	AZ	7,597	7,605	2,831	4,587	187	912	3,862	464	3,398	88%	421	43	464	15	3%
Northwest Region	14 MK 18	3. 3. 14.50		ar kapari	1.0	4481 / 4		ng Pristry and T		albertate ()	111111111111111111111111111111111111111					
Confederated Tribes-Grand Ronde	OR	4,869	15,988	2,923	12,403	662	2,812	10,253	6,782	3,471	34%	1,985	4,797	6,782	3,143	46%
Jamestown S'Kllallam Tribe	WA	526	1,192	714	383	95	74	404	250	154	38%	86	164	250	-68	27%
Kootenai Tribe	ID	124	530	141	357	32	100	289	257	32	11%	25	232	257	10	4%
Lower Elwha-S'Klallam Tribe	WA	800	1,441	533	865	43	187	721	432	289	40%	288	144	432	331	77%
Lummi Nation	WA	4,096	4,976	1,569	3,183	224	280		1.918	1,209	39%	537	1,381	1,918	384	20%
Makah Tribe	WA	2,492	1,237	440		66	22		354	421	54%	180	174	354	191	54%
Metlakatla Indian Community	AK	2,144	1,211	336	780	95			443	298	40%	309	134	443	137	31%
Muckleshoot Indian Tribe	ŴΑ	1,712	4,211	1,743	2,373	95	51	2,417	1,457	960	40%	1,166	291	1,457	760	52%
Nisqually Indian Tribe	WA	525	5,504	2,283	2,892	329	917		677	1,627	71%	318	359	677	383	57%
Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe	VVA	1,059	1,243	332	841	70	58	853	496	357	42%	97	399	496	163	33%
Quinault Indian Nation*	WA	2,454	3,203	1,169	_	178			864	872	50%	864	0	864	727	84%
Confederated Salish & Kootenai	MIT	6,970		1,156	3.028	400		 	2.228	1.200	35%	917	1,311	2,228	824	37%
Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe	WA	255	1,264	372	753	139		- 7,141		426		35	215	250	121	48%
Confederated Tribes of Siletz	OR	4,034	50,860		33.975	5,747	 			6,554	23%	2,898	19,081	21,979	2.971	14%
Skokomish Tribe	WA	750	1,393			81	45	+		621		87	231	318	221	69%
Squaxin Island Tribe*	WA	. 782		824	1.645	122		+		460		423	652	1,075	296	28%
Suguamish Tribe	WA	863				268			1,120			168	952	1,120	816	73%
Swinomish Indian Tribal Community	WA	770		<u> </u>	-		 					119		286	10	3%
Tulalip Tribes	WA	3,604	+	1.357	+	139	 			389		929		1,231	173	14%
Pacific Region	700	3,564	5 (17) 77 30 50	74,75,038	2,100		M. D. A.	V2 (1	ng a on Sigiropusada	200	27/0	020		7,201	1,	1476
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	CA	30		100000000000000000000000000000000000000	- 123 - 12	2017 20 71 74	0	State of the part	6			6	0	6	0	0%
Cuyapaipe Community of Diegueno	CA	8	. 8	+	6		0	+		3		0		4		0%
Hoopa Valley Tribe*	CA	1,893	 				 		 		 	621	0	621	NR	NR
Karuk Tribe	CA	3,165	+		· · · · · ·					 		2,834	0	2,834	821	29%
	CA	108	 				 	+	<u> </u>			15		30	5	17%
Manzanita Band of Mission Indians	+	281				348						299		1,757	256	15%
Redding Rancheria	CA		 	1		550	-	4	· · · · · ·			550	1,438		235	0%
Yurok Tribe	CA	4,466	5,002	1,001	3,451	1 220	1,850	2,131] 350	1,601	/4%		1 0	550	u	U%

Self-Governance COMBINED TOTALS Alaska Assoc., Tribe, and Village Names State/s Alaska - Aleutian Pribilof Islands	Total Eligible fo	Age	Distribution D	ata			shaa Faar							
Names State/s (A)							abor Force I	Jata		To	tal Employ	ed		
Alaeka Aleutian Prihilof Islande	Services (1)+(2)+(3)	Age Under 16 (1)	Age 15-64 (2)	Age 65 & Over (3)	Not Available for Work (4)	Available for Work or Total WorkForce (5)	Number Employed (6)	Number Not Employed (7)	Unemployed as % of Labor Force (8)	Public (9)	Private (10)	Total (†1)	Employed, l Poverty Gu #	
	1 14 14 (6)	5.500 1102			性 使火火焰		dinaseba in la minis							14 P
	58	14	41	3	3	41	35	6	15%	35	0	35	0	0%
Atka, Native Village of AK 1	74 80	22	48	10	12	46	45	1	2%	24	21	45	6	13%
Belkofski, Native Village of AK	62	12	46	4	1	49	19	30	61%	11	8	19	0	0%
Nelson Lagoon, Native Village of AK	50 47	17	27	3	0	30	7	23	77%	0	7	7	4	57%
Nikolski, Native Village of AK	35 19	5	9	5	5	9	5	4	44%	5	0	5	3	60%
Pauloff Harbor Village AK	51 51	17	30	4	2	32	28	4	13%	7	21	28	14	50%
St. George AK 1	31110	31	71	8	5	74	38	36	49%	31	7	38	11	29%
St. Paul AK 6	450	180	239	31	32	238	178	60	25%	153	25	178	27	15%
	8787	12	61	14	9	66	4	62	94%	4	0	4	0	0%
Alaska - Bristol Bay Native Assoc.	a isoldine						victoria (fig.)			The Part of the Control				48 Ay 14
Aleknagik, Native Village of AK 3	208	57	137	14	68	83	69	14	17%	33	36	69	32	46%
Chignik Lagoon, Native Village of AK 2	18 87	22	58	7	32	33	33	0	0%	19	14	33	5	15%
Chignik Lake Village* AK 2	75 144	46	86	12	29	69	32	37	54%	27	5	32	22	69%
Chignik, Native Village of AK 2	27 75	9	61	5	36	30	9	21	70%	9	0	9	9	100%
Clark's Point, Village of AK 1	38 74	24	43	7	31	19	16	3	16%	13	3	16	4	25%
Dillingham Native Village* AK 2,1	30 2,251	442	1,617	192	1,171	638	435	203	32%	400	35	435	163	37%
Egegik Village AK 2	109	24	81	4	24	61	20	41	67%	14	6	20	9	45%
Ekuk, Native Village of AK	36 2	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	0%	0	2	2	0	0%
Ekwok Village AK 2	12 130	49	69	12	27	54	27	27	50%	21	6	27	15	56%
	91	16	73	2	64	11	11	0	0%	11	0	11	2	18%
Ivanoff Bay Village* AK	15 5	i i	4	1	1	4	1	3	75%	1	0	. 1	1	100%
Kanatak, Native Village of*	33 57	, 5	51	1	0	52	2	50	96%	2	0	2	0	0%
	90 174	43	117	14	44.	87	37	50	57%	33	4	37	32	86%
Koliganek Village AK 2	32 174	60	98	16	64	50	46	4	8%	42	4	46	21	46%
Levelock Village AK 2	09 124	42	69	13	35	47	34	13	28%	25	9	34	18	53%
Manokotak Village* AK	15 404	134	237	33	90	180	88	92	51%	73	15	88	56	64%
New Stuyahok Village* AK 5	98400	140	193	67	35	225	52	173	77%	52	0	52	21	40%
Perryville, Native Village of AK	59 110	31	71	8	32	47	30	17	36%	27	3	30	5	17%
Pilot Point, Native Village of AK	56 96	33	58	5	50	13	9	4	31%	9	0	9	9	100%
Port Heiden, Native Village of* AK	18116	30	74	12	39	47	38	9	19%	28	10	38	4	11%
Portage Creek AK	60 30	16	15	2	2	15	2	13	87%	2	. 0	2	2	100%
	45 137	7 29	94	14	49	59	42	17	29%	28	14	42	18	43%
Togiak, Traditional Village of AK	15 808	3 273	458	77	167	368			58%	99	56	155	116	75%
Twin Hills Village AK	96 70	22	35	13	15	33	15	18	55%	9	6	15	8	53%
Ugashik Village AK	81 12	2	11	1	4	8	5	3	38%	5	0	5	5	100%



Self-Governance COMBINEI	TOT	AIS	in the company of the		ni la	SERVI	CE POP	JLATION:	ON-OR	NEAR F	ESERVATI	ON - 4	of 6			
Seiz Governance Contact VEI	<u> </u>	/KJL/15		Age	Distribution I	Data		La	bor Force L	Data		To	tal Employ	ed		
Alaska Assoc., Tribe, and Village Names	State/s	Triba) Enrollment (A)	Total Eligible for Services (1)+(2)+(3)	Age Under 16 (1)	Age 16-64 (2)	Age 65 & Over (3)	Not Available for Work (4)	Available for Work or Total WorkForce (5)	Number Employed (6)	Number Not Employed (7)	Unemployed as % of Labor Force {8}	Public (9)	Private (10)	Total (11)	Employed, & Poverty G <u>u</u> #	
Alaska - Chugachmuit	N.125 B.								i Kanadaran	-3. Ag 4						
Chenega Village	AK_	65	22	8	t	4	0	14	6	8	57%	6		6	0	0%
Nanwalek Village (English Bay)	AK	248	261	96	162	3	4	161	47	114	71%	44	3	47	24	51%
Port Graham, Native Village of	AK	298	134	38	78	18	9	87	52	35	40%	35	17	52	16	31%
Tatitlek, Native Village of	AK_	90	79	29		11	5	45	26	19	42%	26	0	26	12	46%
Alaska - Copper River Native Assoc.						Arte St.	es pring server	<u> </u>	<u> </u>							
Cantwell, Native Village of	AK_	108	117	26	83	8	13	78	45	33	42%	30	15	45	21	47%
Gakona, Native Village of	AK	85	91	20	65	6	11		35	25	42%	23	12	35	16	46%
Gulkana Village	AK	132	142	31	101	10		95	54	41	43%	36	18	54	25	46%
Kluti-Kaah (Copper Center)	AK	302	326	73	230	23	38	215	124	91	42%	82	42	124	58	47%
Tazlina, Native Village of	AK	147	159	35	113	11	18	106	61	45	42%	40	21	61	28	46%
Alaska - Village Council Presidents	ara 3						ngazing di aya	Hara e fecilios	<u> </u>	1410 (<u>53. 64</u>	an englished da					1. 9.
Alakanuk*	AK	803	803	309	445	49	250	244	226	18	7%	139	87	226	224	99%
Algaaciq Village (St. Mary's)*	AK	50	49	20	_ 25	4	0	29	15	14	48%	15	0	15	4	27%
Yupit of Andreafsky	AK	244	138	57	66	15	4	77	38	39	51%	38	0	38	17	45%
Bill Moore's Slough*	AK_	102	102	31	65	6	6	65	7	58	89%	6	1	7	7	100%
Chefornak Village*	AK	449	399	116	259	24	.34	249	19	230	92%	17	2	19	7	37%
Chevak Native Village*	AK	694	667	323	317	27	88	256	99	157	61%	99	0	99	75	76%
Crooked Creek Village*	AK	121	115	54	56	5	0	61	10	51	84%	10	0	10	9	90%
Eek Village*	AK	371	276	104		24		96	71	25	26%	60	11	71	71	100%
Goodnews Bay, Native Village of*	AK	344	338	94	221	23	126	118	81	37	31%	81	0	81	44	54%
Hooper Bay, Native Village of*	AK_	1,356	1,Ò11	443	512	56	115	453.	170	283	62%_	136	34	170	150	88%
Kalskag (Upper), Village of*	AK	190	190	70	105	15	28	92	37	55	60%	23	14	37	20	54%
Kongiganak, Native Village of*	AK	480	450	147	290	13	146	157	108	49	31%	103	5	108	25	23%
Kotlik, Village of*	AK	570	570	205	343	22	172	193	96	97	50%	78	18	96	79	82%
Napaimute Village*	AK	75	75	24	46	5	6	45	24	21	47%	24	0	24	12	50%
Napakiak, Native Village of*	AK	526	306	130	154	22	6	170	83	87	51%	75	8	83	24	29%
Napaskiak, Native Village of*	AK	512	401	164	210	27			46	157	77%	36	10	46	17	37%
Nunapitchuk, Native Village of*	AK	635	480	180	277	23	53	247	128	119	48%	69	59	128	106	83%
Village of Ohogamiut*	AK	80	81	27	47	7	2	52	22	30	58%	14	8	22	7	32%
Oscarville Traditional Village*	AK_	65	59	26					20	4	17%	15	5	20	15	75%
Pilot Station Traditional Village*	AK	619	641	235	372	34	76	330	63	267	81%_	55	8	63	4	6%
Pitka's Point*	AK	140	98	36	57	5	4		21	37	64%	21	0	21	11	52%
Red Devil Village*	AK	28	28	5	21	2	0	23	3	20	87%	3	0	3	1	33%
Scammon Bay, Native Village of*	AK	580	574	264	289	21	0	310	84	226	73%	84	0	84	17	20%
Sheldon's Point, Village of*	AK_	245	170	74	85	11	50	46	39	7	15%	25	14	39	39	100%
Sleetmute, Village of*	AK	126	111	51	50	10	10	50	23	27	54%	23	0	23	23	100%
Stony River, Village of*	AK	48	56	24						15	. 54%	13	+	13	13	100%
Tuntutuliak, Native Village of*	AK_	421	334	150	167	17	93	91	75	16	18%	53	22	75	58	77%

Self-Governance COMBINED	ALS			iner suit	SERVI	CEPOPL	JLATION:	ON OR	-NEAR F	ESERVATI	ON - 5 0	f 6				
The state of the s			Age Distribution Data				Labor Force Data					Tota	al Employ			
Alaska Assoc., Tribe, and Village Names	State/s	Tribal Enrollment (A)	Total Eligible for Services (1)+(2)+(3)	Age Under 16 {1)	Age 16-64 (2)			Available for Work or Total WorkForce (5)	Number Employed (6)	Number Not Employed (7)	Unemployed as % of Labor Force (8)	Public (9)	Private (10)	Tolai (11)	Employed, Poverty G	
Alaska - Tanana Chiefs Conference	Jan Wilse		ar Land	er alleren er				SALS OF		Stoffen.		Profest 4				
Alatna Village	AK	70	33		24	0	1	23	12		" 48%	12	0	12	5	42%
Allakaket Village	AK	257	129		84	10	15	79	32	47	59%	19	13	32	13	41%
Anvik Village	AK	221	96	30	60	6	14	52	18	34	65%	10	8	18	7	39%
Birch Creek Village	AK	84			22		8	14	2	12	86%	2	0	2	1	50%
Dot Lake	AK	137	22	- 6	12	4	4	12	5	7	58%	0	5	5	2	40%
Eagle, Native Village of	AK	113	30	5	22	. 3	3,	22	10	12	55%	6	4	10	4	40%
Fort Yukon, Native Village of	AK	581	512	167	308	37	37	308	208	100	32%	140	68	208	83	40%
Galena Village (Louden)	AK	652	428	146	258	24	27	255	200	55	22%	144	56	200	80	40%
Grayling (Holikachuk)	ΑK	319	171	76	83	12	16	79	44	35	44%	17	27	44	18	41%
Healy Lake Village	AK	34	27	10	17	0	4	13	10	3	23%	8	2	10	4	40%
Holy Cross Village	AK	528	219	82	120	17	21	116	79	37	32%	56	23	79	32	41%
Hughes Village	AK	139	61	23	31	7	9	29	13	16	55%	12	1	13	5	38%
Huslia Village	ΑK	522	274	110	144	20	28	136	83	53	39%	41	42	83	33	40%
Kaltag, Village of	ΑK	404	194	68	108	18	20	106	57	49	46%	35	22	57	23	40%
Koyukuk Native Village	ΑK	280	92	31	54	7	7	54	36	18	33%	26	10	36	14	39%
Manley Hot Springs Village	AK	77	17	2	10	5	5	10	5	5	50%	2	3	5	2	40%
McGrath Native Village	AK	322	176	60	106	10	10	106	81	25	24%	43	38	81	32	40%
Minto, Native Village of	AK	424	237	86	126	25	38	113	38	75	66%	19	19	38	15	39%
Nenana Native Association	AK	717	165	42	96	27	26	97	59	38	39%	28	31	59	24	41%
Nikolai Village	AK	167	81	20	46	15	15	46	19	27	59%	19	ō	19	8	42%
Rampart Village	AK	21	40		 	4			13		41%	5	8	13	5.	38%
Ruby, Native Village of	AK.	418	156	57	+	10	17	82	44	38	46%	22	22	44	18	41%
Shageluk Native Viltage	AK	249	125				-		37	26	41%	23	14	37	15	41%
Takotna Village	AK	42			+				3			2	1	3	1	33%
Tanacross, Native Village of	AK	169	124	37	78	9	20	67	29	38	57%	8	21	29	12	41%
Telida Village	AK	2	3	0	1	2	o	3	0	3	100%	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Tetlin Village	AK	281	109	28	71	10	38	19	17	2	11%	8	9	17	7	41%
Alaska - Gambell		Literation (College			+		a de caledra		44-55-24	Andrew Color	Perit Managaria	Table of the steel		age in the American	7,400	13. 41.
Gambell, Native Village of	AK	715			A rafe Self-acception of the	40	4-2 (-4-2-4-2-2-2-1-1-4-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2	507	101	406	80%	81	20	101	85	
Alaska - Kawerak	A.A.	dale dida	a. Jana da	The second second		10(40) 56(0			SALE CARE	VEROPA DVE	ara ilia bili kalu	eteration i	er isolawisk.	. Carries 1964-197	. 3. 1. (Sept. 1987)	. College o
Brevig Mission, Native Village of	AK	294	293			11			222 27 27 11 11 2 224 200	25		57	0	57	28	49%
Chinik Eskimo Community (Golovin)	AK	110										20	2		2	
Council, Native Village of	AK	131	105				1				·	16	18		2	
Elim, Native Village of	AK	406	262	 	155	19		173			83%	14	15	29	11	38%
King Island Native Community	AK	477	414		268	16	16	268	131		51%	86	45	131	30	23%
Koyuk, Native Village of	AK	381	260		 				49			48	1	49		
Mary's Igloo, Native Village of	AK	98					}	76			}	14	1	15	14	93%
Nome Eskimo Community	AK	2,123			 	-			1,078	1		1.078	0		248	



Self-Governance COMBINED TOTALS			SERVICE POPULATION: ON-OR-NEAR RESERVATION - 6 of 6													
Sch-Governance Combined TOTALS			Age Distribution Data			Labor Force Data					То	tal Employ	ed			
Alaska Corp., Tribe, and Village Names	State/s	Tribal Enrollment (A)	Total Eligible for Services (1)+(2)+(3)	Age Under 16	Age 16-64 (2)	Age 65 & Over (3)	Not Available for Work (4)	Available for Work or Total WorkForce (5)	Number Employed (6)	Number Not Employed (7)	Unemployed as % of Labor Force (8)	Public (9)	Private (10)	0) Total (11)	Employed, but Below Poverty G <u>uldeline</u> s # %	
Saint Michael, Native Village of	AK	399	334	163	160	11	6	165	103	62	38%	40	63	103	65	63%
Savoonga, Native Village of	AK	793	728	308	361	59	25	395	94	301	76%	87	7	94	47	50%
Shaktoolik, Native Village of	AK	- 369	205	71	122			131	56	75	57%	55	1	56	15	27%
Shishmaref, Nativve Village of	AK .	643	503	196	272	35	149	158	126	32	20%	116	10	126	100	79%
Solomon, Village of	AK_	. 68	61	18	37	6	0	43	18	25	58%	9	9	18	. 4	22%
Stebbins Community Assoc.	AK_	642	642	278	343	21	6	358	61	297	83%	60	1	61	56	92%
Teller, Native Village of	AK	208	91	22	59	10	25	44	38	6	14%	31	7	38	26	68%
Unalakleet, Native Village of	AK_	1,541	806	169	560	77	97	540	371	169	31%	354	17	371	145	39%
Wales, Native Village of	AK	224	127	36	85	6	0.	91	46	45	49%	43	3	46	19	41%
White Mountain, Native Village of	AK	337	146	50	81	15	13	83	37	46	55%	36	1	37	11	30%
Alaska - Maniilaq Association	100		10.00	1.774.744	机构编制	100 00 2	406 80 6	กลายการเล่น								1
Ambler, Native Village of*	AK	361	334	157	161	16	16.	161	39	122	76%	39	0	39	31	79%
Deering, Native Village of*	AK_	186	178	84	86	8	8	86	41	45	52%	41	0	41	28	68%
Kivalina, Native Village of*	AK_	389	370	174	179	17:	17	179	39	140	78%	39	0	39	. 34	87%
Kobuk, Native Village of*	AK	78	74	35	35	4	0	39	5	34	87%	5	0	5	4	80%
Shungnak, Native Village of*	AK	266	253	119	122	12	10	124	20	104	84%	20	0	20	15	75%
Alaska - Cent. Coun. of Tlingit-Haida		The Control		Service was dis-		versely, in		蒙古古物		francis and			1.5.5. +5.			
Angoon Community Association	AK.	493	464	90	328	46	199	175	119	56	32%	34	85	119	85	71%
Central Council Tlingit & Haida	AK	25,484	25,485	4,305	18,389	2,791	9,828	11,352	8,543	2,809	25%	4,543	4,000	8,543	4,200	49%
Chilkoot Indian Assoc. (HNS)	AK_	422	422	77	297	48	261	84	36	48	57%	18	18	36	25	69%
Craig Community Association	AK	426	426	108	289	29	158	160	131	29	18%	100	31	131	100	76%
Kasaan, Organized Village of	AK_	57	53	15	32	6	5	33	15	18	55%	4	- 11	15	0	0%
Klawock Cooperative Association	AK	510	510	131	328	51	180	199	148	51	26%	85	63	148	80	54%
Petersburg Indian Association	AK_	458	458	127	297	34	170	161	127	34	21%	60	67	127	60	47%
Saxman, Organized Village of	AK	219	219	3	187	29	120	96	67	29	30%	37	30	67	40	60%
Skagway Village*	AK_	26	26	9	15	2	8	9	6	3	33%	1	5	6	4	67%
Wrangell Cooperative Association	AK	551	551	111	392	48	227	213	65	148	69%	33	32	65	40	62%
Alaska - Kake	* Application				3 电磁管	100, 2010		加强。"你是	e All Nebuck	Section .	2 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		93.3	<u> </u>		
Kake, Organized Village of	AK	497	512	140	317	55	34	338	223	115	34%	65	158	223	49	22%
Alaska - Ketchikan		i i visigani (H istoria		28 300 AS			<u> </u>	- 12 - 13 - 14 - 15 - 15 - 15 - 15 - 15 - 15 - 15		<u> </u>		
Ketchikan Indian Corporation	AK	4,660	3,100	694	2,148	258	0	2,406	1,756	650	27%	1,756	0	1,756	0	0%
Alaska - Sitka								365, 126D			T - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -		1			
Sitka Tribe of Alaska	AK	3,438	3,438	423	2,478	537	776	2,239	739	1,500	67%	739	0	739	229	31%
Alaska - Yakutat	70.2		L. Line			19.00	Merch 2	Estaciónago		des de sec		Janes A	. 1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1		1.00/1.11	
Yakutat Tlingit Tribe	AK	385	358	118		·	5	235	175	60	26%	175	0	175	38	22%
Alaska - Asa'carsarmiut	1.449.65	19.7044		的形态的进	il di distributa.		nickaniki i		5-4-5-be	(185 <u>- 184</u>	2000 July 1800	de Secreta	La Car	23 1	<u> </u>	
Asa'carsarmiut	AK	337	146	50	81	20 20 1222 222	101-110-2 3 2000-120-2		37	46		36	1	37	11	30%
Alaska - Barrow	18 (6)	6	4	5 4-662	10 CH	والديوم والا	Section Section	Mary Company	1820,000	Howard Har	acay Kada				(g) - (g)	
Barrow, Native Village of	AK	2,590	2,496	937				7777	559	964	63%	382	177	559	372	67%
Alaska Kotzebue			tog op eller			1.00	18 图 证 型		1. 1. 1. 1. 1.		Jak Landing	Marine De		in the Army	10 pt 10 pt	1 6
Kotzebue	AK	2,538	2,175	874			100	1,201	1,060	141	12%	1,060	0	1,060	342	32%
Alaska - Kwinhagak		4.44			100						10 Sec. 10 Sec			Program.		
Kwinhagak, Native Village of	AK	661	616	152	415	49	165	299	143	156	52%	112	31	143	93	65%

Self-Governance COMBINED TOTALS			7. T. S.	SERVICE POPULATION: ON-OR-NEAR RESERVATION 6 of 6												
				Age Distribution Data			Labor Force Data					Total Employed				
Alaska Corp., Tribe, and Village Names	State/s	Tribal Enrollment (A)	Total Eligible for Services (1)+(2)+(3)	Age Under 16 (1)	Age 16-64 (Z)	Age 85 & Over (3)	Not Available for Work (4)	Available for Work or Total WorkForce (5)	Number Employed (6)	Number Not Employed (7)	Unemployed as % of Labor Force (8)	Public (9)	Private (10)	Total (11)		, but Below G <u>uideline</u> s %
Alaska - Nulato	130,550	日本 斯勒克	ys. Whithe		10 11 111	拉带到	Brilly 11 18	學特別數	SEMMENTS.	李明曹操(5)	transfering		, es. 19 ₁₀	adam odgi		1000
Nulato Village	AK	715	626	195	395	36	129	302	58	244	81%	41	17	58	20	34%
Alaska - Eyak				~) 1.0				Section (S)				12. 9. 10. 10. 10. 10.		fastifica www.n		
Eyak (Cordova), Village of	AK	368	461	149	266	46	8	304	243	61	20%	243	0	243	231	95%
Alaska - Seldovia				Val Sold Assault					Supplemental Comment	1 Sec. 15						
Seldovia Village Tribe	AK	421	100	27	60	13	11	62	31	31	50%	23	8	31	15	48%
Alaská - Tanana	11.04			1 (3.15 and		Market S	The Court									i kaye
Tanana, Native Village of	AK	962	218	53	146	19	14	151	43	108	72%	35	. 8	43	0	0%
Self-Governance TOTALS	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	813,751	624,561	168,005	398,817	57,739	133,732	322,800	210,649	112,151	35%	123,528	87,121	210,649	66,557	32%

^{* = 2001} Labor Force Data NR = Totals Not Reported by tribes

2003

American Indian Population and Labor Force Report

U.S. Department of the Interior

Bureau of Indian Affairs Office of Tribal Services

OMB 1076-0147 Expires 12/31/06

U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Indian Affairs

Submitted 3/31/06 This will be in the next report with analysis MA

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION ON THE INDIAN LABOR FORCE

			SURVEY FORM FOR CA	LENDAR YEAR: 20	05	
	: Upper Skagit y or Field Office		et Sound Agency		Region:	Northwest
State:	<u>WA.</u>		County(ies):	Skagit		
(List Coun	ty(les) in which the Trib	al Entity is phusically 98284	located and, if applicable, its near	(off) reservation Service / Tribal Co		

Magazin an		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
A	Tribal Enrollment (official tribal membership roll)	447	481	928	
В	Total Resident/Service Area Indian Population (individuals eligible for on-reservation services which the Secretary of Interior provides to Indian people)	88	105	193	
С	Labor Force Determination (for individual American Indians and Alaska Natives having On or Near Reservation status.				
1	Number under age 16	44	60	104	
2	Number age 16-64	68	83	151	
3	Number over age 64	8	8	16	
4	Population Not Available for Work (refer to exclusions)	2	5	7.	
5	Employed in PUBLIC Sector Positions	2	7	9	
6	Employed in PRIVATE Sector Positions			46*	
7	Employed BUT Below the Poverty Line (Use attached HHS Poverty Guidelines to determine poverty line totals.) **	See attachments			

*Of the 55 individuals on the reservation who are employed 9 are employed	in tribal gov. jobs.
** 67% of the on-reservation homebuyers are below "low-income"	
94% of on-reservation rental household incomes are below "low-income".	
Information used is gathered from the Tribe's Housing Data Systems software	are. Only information on Upper Skagit
enrolled member households were used for "near reservation" statistics.	
	(Attach Additional sheet, if necessary)

Upper Skagit Tribal Housing Department Demographic Statistics Report Mutual Help - Project Summary

Unit Locations	HoH Count	Percent 1	Fam Count	Percent
Sedro Woolley	42	100	132 <i>ī</i> /	100
Family Composition	Count	Percent	Avg Age	
Average Family Size	3			
Non-Elderly Heads of Household	34	81	40	
Elderly Heads of Household (age 62 or older)	8	19	71	
Female Heads of Household	24	57	4 4	
Non-Elderly	20	83	39	
Elderly	4	17	71	
Male Heads of Household	18	43	48	
Non-Elderly	14	78	41	
Elderly	4	22	72	
Disabled/Handicapped Heads of Household	2	5	75	
Male	0	0	0	
Female	2	100	75	
Non-Minority Heads of Household	1	2		
Minority Heads of Household	41	98		
American Indian/Alaska Native	41	98		
of Family Members younger than 18 years	48		10	
, of Families with children	26	62		
Tribal Members Composition				
Non-Native	5	4		
Kootenai	4	3		
Lummi	6	5		
N/A	13	10		
Quileute	1	1		
Swinomish	4	3		
Tulalip	3	2		
Upper Skagit	96	73		
Income Source Child Support	Annual Amount \$10,885	Percent 0.7	Count 4	Percent 3
Indian Trust/Per Capita	\$62,050	4.2	42	35
Other Nonwage Sources	\$27,114	1.8	4	3
SSI	\$63,180	4.3	11	9
Social Security	\$33,754	2.3	8	7
TANF (formerly AFDC)	\$29,860	2.0	5	4
Unemployment Benefits	\$26,711	1.8	3	2
Other Wage	\$1,220,444	82.8	44	36
Total All Income Sources	\$1,473,998	100	121	100
verage Income	\$35,095			
Average Tenant Rent (per month)	\$184			
Average TTP (rent + utilities per month)				
	\$406			

Page: 2

Date: 03/02/2006 Time: 09:47:03

Upper Skagit Tribal Housing Department Demographic Statistics Report Mutual Help - Project Summary

Length of Time On Program	Count	Percent
Less than 1 years	2	5
uess than 2 years	0	0
Less than 3 years	2	5
Less than 4 years	1	2
Less than 5 years	2	5
More than 5 years	35	83

Broad Range of Income	Count	Percent
\$0 - \$5,000	0	0
\$5,000 - \$10,000	7	17
\$10,000 - \$15,000	2	5
\$15,000 - \$20,000	3	7
\$20,000 - \$25,000	4	10
More than \$25,000	26	62

Income Levels	Count	Percent
Extremely Low-All	9	21
Very Low-All	8	19
Low-All	11	26
.ther-All	14	33
Extremely Low-Elderly	2	
Very Low-Elderly	3	
Low-Elderly	2	
Other-Elderly	1	

Page: 1

Date: 03/02/2006 Time: 09:46:51

Upper Skagit Tribal Housing Department Demographic Statistics Report

Rentals - Project Summary

Unit Locations	HoH Count		Fam Count	Percent
Sedro Woolley	27	100	60 \ /	100
Family Composition_	Count	Percent	Avg Age	
Average Family Size	2			
Non-Elderly Heads of Household	23	85	42	
Elderly Heads of Household (age 62 or older)	4	15	74	
Enderly heads of household (age 02 of older)	Ą	15	7 4	
Female Heads of Household	14	52	45	
Non-Elderly	13	93	44	
Elderly	1	7	63	
Male Heads of Household	13	48	49	
Non-Elderly	10	77	40	
Elderly	3	23	77	
Disabled/Handicapped Heads of Household	5	19	50	
Male	2	40	50	
Female	3	60	50	
Non-Minority Heads of Household	0	0		
Minority Heads of Household	0 27	0 100		
American Indian/Alaska Native	27	100		
American indian/Araska Nacive	21	100		
of Family Members younger than 18 years	19		8	
# of Families with children	12	4 4		
Tribal Members Composition				
Non-Native	9	15		
Cheam	1	2		
Chippewa	1	2		
Colville	1	2		
Muckleshoot	1	2		
N/A	2	3		
Nez Perce	2	3		
Nooksack	1	2		
)jibwe- Leech Lake B	1	2		
Dneida	1	2		
Sauk Suattle	1	2		
Swinomish	2	3		
Jpper Skagit	37	62		
Income Source	Annual Amount	Percent	Count	Percent
Child Support	\$2,149	0.6	2	3
General Assistance	\$7,332	2.1	2	3
ndian Trust/Per Capita	\$27,009	7.6	18	30
ther Nonwage Sources	\$70,266	19.8	8	13
SI Lain 2 Communication of the	\$43,836	12.3	9	15
ocial Security	\$40,543	11.4	5	8
ANF (formerly AFDC)	\$34,404	9.7	6	10
ther Wage Total All Income Sources	\$129,815	36.5	11	18
		100		100

Page: 2

Date: 03/02/2006 Time: 09:46:51

Other-Elderly

Upper Skagit Tribal Housing Department Demographic Statistics Report Rentals - Project Summary

0

Average	Income	\$13,161
Average	Tenant_Rent (per month)	\$96
Average	TTP (rent + utilities per month)	\$218

tiverage (per moneit)	7.7.4	
Average TTP (rent + utilities per month)	\$218	
Length of Time On Program	Count	Percent
Less than 1 years	3	11
Less than 2 years	7	26
Less than 3 years	3	11
Less than 4 years	5	19
Less than 5 years	4	15
More than 5 years	5	19
Broad Range of Income	Count	Percent
\$0 - \$5,000	1	4
\$5,000 - \$10,000	12	46
\$10,000 - \$15,000	6	23
\$15,000 - \$20,000	1	4
\$20,000 - \$25,000	3	12
More than \$25,000	3	12
Income Levels	Count	Percent
Extremely Low-All	20	74
Very Low-All	3	11
Low-All	3	11
Other-All	1	4
Extremely Low-Elderly	3	
Very Low-Elderly	0	
Low-Elderly	1	

Date: 03/02/2006 Time: 09:47:13

Quileute

Upper Skagit Tribal Housing Department Demographic Statistics Report

Page: 1

Section 8 - Project Summary

Unit Locations	HoH Count	Percent	Fam Count	Percent
Anacortes	1	2	2]
Bellingham '	8	14	21	12
Burlington	4	7	14	8
Concrete	1	2	1	1
Sverett	7	12	- 17	10
Ferndale	2	3	- 5	3
Hamilton	1	2	2	1
Lake Stevens	1	2	- 5	3
Lynden	1	2	- 6	3
Lynnwood	1	2	~ 3	2
Marysville	4	7	- 18	10
Mount Vernon	14	24	49	28
Sedro Woolley	13	22	34	19
Total All Locations	58	100	177/ 1	100
		200	7/32	
Family Composition	Count	Percent	Avg Age	
Average Family Size	3			
Icn-Fldorly Hoods of the last			_	
Ion-Elderly Heads of Household	55	95	39	
ly Heads of Household (age 62 or older)	3	5	74	
emale Heads of Household	43	74	40	
Non-Elderly	41	95	39	
Elderly	2	5	76	
Male Heads of Household	15	26	41	
Non-Elderly	14	93	39	
Elderly	1	7	71	
isabled/Handicapped Heads of Household	4	7	4.7	
Male	4		41	
Female	1	25 25	46	
10	3	75	41	
on-Minority Heads of Household	1	2		
inority Heads of Household	57	98		
American Indian/Alaska Native	56	97		
Hispanic	1	2		
of Family Members younger than 18 years	82		8	
of Families with children	39	67	v	
ribal Members Composition				
on-Native	86	49		
laskan	1	1		
pache	1	1		
lackfeet	5			
noctaw	_	3		
row Creek Sioux	1	1		
lmmi	2	1		
/A	2	1		
ooksack	2	1		
orthern Cheyenne	3	2		
	1	1		

• • • •		
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Time: 09:47:13	Demographic Statistics Report	

Demographic Statistics Report

Section 8 - Project Summary

Swinomish	2	1
Tlingit	9	5
Julalip	4	2
Upper Skagit	55	31
Yakama Nation	2	1

Income Source	Annual Amount	Percent	Count	Percent
Indian Trust/Per Capita	\$1,500	0.2	1	1
Child Support	\$24,160	3.7	6	5
General Assistance	\$8,136	1.3	2	2
Indian Trust/Per Capita	\$45,988	7.1	30	26
Other Nonwage Sources	\$16,934	2.6	17	15
SSI	\$48,531	7.5	9	8
Social Security	\$46,821	7.2	9	8
TANF (formerly AFDC)	\$101,388	15.6	17	15
Unemployment Benefits	\$5,772	0.9	1	1
Other Wage	\$351,193	54.0	22	19
Total All Income Sources	\$650,423	100	114	100

Public Assistance is the sole source of income for 5% of households. neadeholds that are working comprise 34% of households. Of the working households, 15% of households also receive TANF.

Average Income \$11,214 Average Tenant Rent (per month) \$153 .verage TTP (rent + utilities per month) \$244

Length of Time On Program	Count	Percent
Less than 1 years	21	36
Less than 2 years	16	28
Less than 3 years	7	12
Less than 4 years	5	9
Less than 5 years	3	5
More than 5 years	6	10

Broad Range of Income	Count	Percent
\$0 - \$5,000	13	24
\$5,000 - \$10,000	13	24
\$10,000 - \$15,000	11	20
\$15,000 - \$20,000	7	13
\$20,000 ~ \$25,000	7	13
More than \$25,000	4	7

Income Levels	Count	Percent
Extremely Low-All	43	7.4
Very Low-All	13	22
Low-All	1	2
Other-All	1	2
Extremely Low-Elderly	2	
ery Low-Elderly	1	
Low-Elderly	0	
Other-Elderly	0	



Upper Skagit Enrolled Tribal Members Census Data as of January 26, 2005 931 Enrolled Members

The Upper Skagit Tribe anticipates substantial increase in the Tribe's enrollment over the next few years, primarily from individuals relinquishing their membership in other tribes and enrolling in the Upper Skagit Tribe. Since the last enrollment in August 2005, the Tribe has received approximately 26 applications for April 2006 enrollment cycle. In the three (3) previous years, enrollment was as follows:

2003 - 51 enrolled; 2004 - 60 enrolled; 2005 - 136 enrolled

As of January 26, 2006 Tribal Membership

Adult Members Minor Members		640 291
	Total	931
Members in Skagit County		345
Members in Whatcom County		43
Members in Snohomish County		98
Members in King County		81
Members in Pierce County		34
Members in all other WA State Counties		191
Members out of WA State		<u>139</u>
	Total	931
Skagit County Membership Population Membership living on the Upper Skagit Reservation Membership Living off the Upper Skagit Reservation	on Distribui	148 197
	Total	345
Skagit County Membership Ag	e Groups	
Membership Ages 0 to 17		127
Membership ages 18 to 30		62
Membership ages 31 to 49		93
Membership ages 50 to 60		31
Membership ages 61 & older		32
	Total	345

Figure 3: Annual Dropout Rates by Gender and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9–12 (School Year 2003–2004)

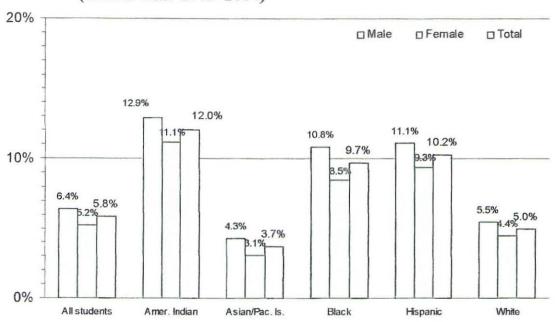


Table 4: Annual Dropout Rates by Grade for Student Groups (School Year 2003–2004)

Student Group	Grade 9 dropout rate	Grade 10 dropout rate	Grade 11 dropout rate	Grade 12 dropout rate	Annual dropout rate, all grades
All students	5.1%	5.6%	6.4%	6.3%	5.8%
Amer. Indian	12.8%	11.2%	12.3%	11.5%	12.0%
Asian/Pacific Is.	3.0%	3.8%	3.8%	4.3%	3.7%
Black	8.2%	10.9%	11.3%	8.4%	9.7%
Hispanic	10.6%	10.6%	10.3%	8.9%	10.2%
White	3.9%	4.5%	5.7%	5.9%	5.0%
Special education	5.0%	7.0%	7.8%	9.1%	6.9%
Limited English	7.2%	8.2%	8.3%	8.0%	7.9%
Low income	5.6%	7.3%	7.9%	6.8%	6.8%
Female	4.8%	5.2%	5.7%	5.2%	5.2%
Male	5.5%	5.9%	7.2%	7.4%	6.4%

CHAPTER 3

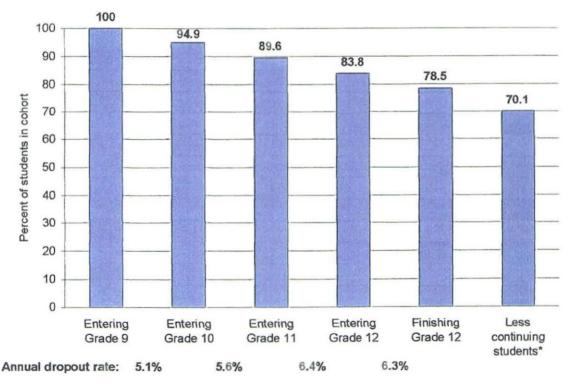
GRADUATION STATISTICS

On-Time Graduation Rates

The dropout rates shown in Chapter 2 are used to estimate the graduation rates for the cohort of students who were expected to graduate in 2004. This "Class of 2004" is the group of students who would have started grade 9 in the fall of 2000 and were expected to graduate "on-time" in the spring of 2004, i.e., in a 4-year period.

We estimate that 70 percent of the students in the Class of 2004 graduated by the end of the 4-year period with a regular diploma. Figure 10 shows how dropouts in previous years gradually reduced the number of enrolled students in the Class of 2004 over time. ²⁶ By the end of the 2003–04 school year, 21.5 percent of the students in the cohort had dropped out (78.5% still remained). The grade 12 students who were still enrolled at the end of the year and did not graduate reduces the on-time graduation rate even further. Figure 11 summarizes the enrollment status of these students at the end of the four-year period (i.e., by the end of summer 2004).

Figure 10: Attrition in the Class of 2004



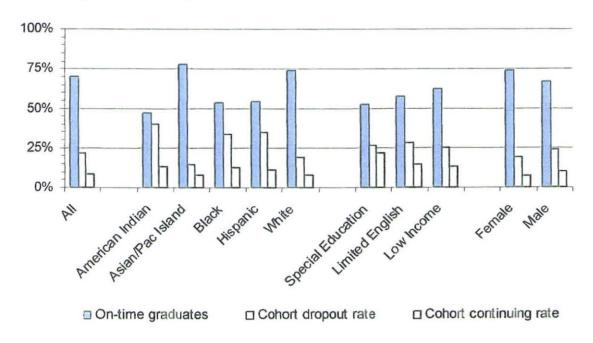
* A total of 10.1% of the grade 12 students were still enrolled in school at the end of the year, which represents 8.5% of the cohort.

²⁶ We assume the dropout rate that occurred in school year 2003-04 for each grade is the same that occurred for the cohort in earlier years. See Table 4 in the previous chapter for these rates.

Table 7: Graduation Statistics by Student Group (Class of 2004)

Student Group	Received high school diploma	Received adult /IEP diploma	Total graduates	On-time graduation rate	Cumulative dropout rate	Continuing rate
All students	57,701	225	57,926	70.1%	21.5%	8.5%
Amer. Indian	1,136	9	1,145	47.2%	39.9%	12.9%
Asian/Pacific Is.	4,875	15	4,890	78.0%	14.1%	7.8%
Black	2,342	23	2,365	53.9%	33.6%	12.6%
Hispanic	4,083	9	4,092	54.0%	34.7%	11.3%
White	45,183	169	45,352	73.6%	18.7%	7.7%
Special education	3,346	80	3,426	52.3%	25.9%	21.8%
Limited English	1,465	6	1,471	57.8%	28.1%	14.1%
Low income	10,483	60	10,543	62.3%	24.8%	12.8%
Female	30,046	93	30,139	73.6%	19.3%	7.1%
Male	27,655	132	27,787	66.6%	23.5%	9.8%

Figure 12: Graduation, Dropout, and Continuing Rates by Student Group (Class of 2004)



	Net Enrollment	Total Dropouts	Known Dropouts	GED	Unknown Location	Percent Dropouts
Rainier Beach High	580	46	16	0	30	7.9%
Residential Consortium	9	4	0	0	4	44.4%
Roosevelt High	1606	13	3	0	10	0.8%
Sealth High	892	39	14	0	25	4.4%
Secondary Bilingual Orientation Center	170	18	8	0	10	10.6%
South Lake High	191	41	14	0	27	21.5%
Summer School	31	5	0	0	5	16.1%
Summit K-12	204	9	3	0	6	4.4%
The Bridge	2	2	0	0	2	100.0%
The Center School	283	10	I	0	9	3.5%
Transition Success	1	0	0	0	0	0.0%
West Seattle High	1087	29	12	0	17	2.7%
Sedro Woolley	1653	239	101	59	79	14.5%
Sedro Woolley Senior High	1135	26	10	0	16	2.3%
Sedro Woolley Special Programs	5	1	0	I	0	20.0%
State Street High	513	212	91	58	63	41.3%
Selah	1113	62	36	2	24	5.6%
Selah Academy	62	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Selah High	765	42	35	2	5	5.5%
Selah Junior High	286	20	1	0	19	7.0%
Selkirk	141	3	1	1	1	2.1%
Selkirk Jr Sr High	141	3	1	1	1	2.1%
Sequim	1011	28	11	10	7	2.8%
Sequim Community School	48	8	3	3	2	16.7%
Sequim Senior High	963	20	8	7	5	2.1%
Shelton	1763	176	48	5	123	10.0%
Choice High	240	55	3	2	50	22.9%
Shelton High	1523	121	45	3	73	7.9%
Shoreline	3262	84	45	6	33	2.6%
Aldercrest Annex Home Exchange	4	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Handicapped Contractual Services	3	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Shorecrest High	1460	30	26	0	4	2.1%
Shorewood High	1795	54	19	6	29	3.0%
Skykomish	28	5	3	0	2	17.9%
Skykomish High	28	5	3	0	2	17.9%
Snohomish	2805	92	29	9	54	3.3%
Aim High	77	8	4	2	2	10.4%
Freshman Campus Re Entry	29	1	0	0	1	3.5%
High School Re-Entry	55	30	3	4	23	54.6%
Parent Partnerhip	20	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Snohomish Center	8	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Snohomish Freshman Campus	689	8	0	0	8	1.2%
Snohomish High	1927	45	22	3	20	2.3%
Snoqualmie Valley	1376	14	11	1	2	1.0%
Mount Si High	1265	10	10	0	0	0.8%
Two Rivers School	111	4	1	1	2	3.6%
Soap Lake	203	7	6	0	1	3.4%
Smokiam Alternative High	88	4	4	0	0	4.6%
Soap Lake Middle & High	115	3	2	0	1	2.6%
Doup Lake Middle to High	113	3	4	U		2.070

		Dropot	ut Rates		T			Cohort	Cohort	Cohort
	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12	Net Gr12 Enrollment	# Not Completed	Grade 12 Continuing Rate	On-time Graduation Rate	Dropout Rate	Continue Rate
Seattle	2.9%	4.4%	7.0%	7.4%	3534	712	20.0%	62.6%	20.0%	17.4%
Ballard High	0.7%	1.3%	1.1%	0.8%	397	34	9.0%	87.9%	3.8%	8.3%
Career Link	0.0%	20.6%	38.0%	34.1%	170	112	66.0%	0.0%	67.6%	32.5%
Cleveland High	2.3%	3.1%	4.4%	5.6%	143	24	17.0%	70.3%	14.5%	15.2%
Education Service Centers	0.0%	3.6%	2.2%	6.8%	59	55	93.0%	0.0%	12.1%	87.9%
Franklin High	2.8%	5.2%	4.1%	4.6%	370	25	7.0%	78.4%	15.7%	6.0%
Garfield High	0.3%	1.5%	0.8%	0.5%	403	31	8.0%	89.5%	3.0%	7.5%
Home School Resource Center	4.8%	10.5%	5.7%	5.0%	40	13	33.0%	50.2%	23.7%	26.1%
Ingraham High	1.0%	1.9%	2.1%	2.3%	174	30	17.0%	76.5%	7.1%	16.4%
Interagency Youth Educ. Program	27.9%	24.4%	34.5%	38.2%	157	59	38.0%	8.6%	77.9%	13.4%
John Marshall High	30.4%	26.3%	37.0%	34.6%	52	18	35.0%	10.0%	78.9%	11.2%
Middle College High	23.1%	17.7%	11.1%	21.1%	128	63	49.0%	16.7%	55.6%	27.7%
Nathan Hale High	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%	3.2%	254	33	13.0%	81.0%	6.5%	12.6%
Nova High	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	4.4%	69	22	32.0%	62.9%	5.6%	31.5%
Rainier Beach High	5.2%	9.0%	10.9%	6.7%	134	30	22.0%	54.5%	28.3%	17.2%
Residential Consortium	100.0%	33.3%	33.3%	0.0%	1	0	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Roosevelt High	0.8%	0.7%	1.6%	0.2%	424	43	10.0%	86.9%	3.3%	9.8%
Sealth High	0.9%	4.0%	6.8%	5.7%	227	42	19.0%	67.2%	16.4%	16.4%
Secondary Bilingual Orientation	6.5%	47.1%	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
South Lake High	10.3%	20.0%	27.0%	22.5%	49	24	49.0%	15.0%	59.4%	25.7%
Summer School	10.0%	0.0%	25.0%	66.7%	3	1	33.0%	0.0%	77.5%	22.5%
Summit K-12	1.5%	3.3%	8.9%	5.9%	34	7	21.0%	63.8%	18.4%	17.9%
The Bridge	NA	100.0%	NA	100.0%	1	0	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
The Center School	2.3%	2.5%	7.1%	2.1%	48	6	13.0%	75.5%	13.4%	11.1%
Transition Success	NA	NA	NA	0.0%	1	1	100.0%	0.0%	NA	NA
West Seattle High	1.4%	1.6%	4.4%	4.1%	196	39	20.0%	70.5%	11.0%	18.5%
Sedro Woolley	18.1%	16.7%	12.9%	9.5%	379	75	20.0%	42.0%	46.2%	11.8%
Sedro Woolley Senior High	1.6%	0.7%	1.9%	5.5%	254	13	5.0%	85.7%	9.4%	4.9%
Sedro Woolley Special Programs	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
State Street High	65.2%	53.5%	32.9%	17.6%	125	62	50.0%	3.6%	91.1%	5.4%
Selah	6.4%	3.0%	6.0%	6.7%	252	34	13.0%	68.1%	20.4%	11.5%
Selah Academy	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11	10	91.0%	9.1%	0.0%	90.9%
Selah High	NA	3.1%	6.3%	7.1%	241	24	10.0%	75.3%	15.7%	9.0%

LABOR FORCE REPORT

SKAGIT COUNTY

April 14, 2010

15 - 17 years

Employed Full-time	0	
Employed Part-time	0	
Unemployed	13	
Disability, Social Security, Retirement,	0	
Pension, DSHS, & TANF		

18 - 28 years

Employed Full-time	17	
Employed Part-time	9	
Unemployed	24	
Disability, Social Security, Retirement,	11	
Pension, DSHS, & TANF		

29 - 40 years

Employed Full-time	29	
Employed Part-time	6	
Unemployed	16	
Disability, Social Security, Retirement,	14	
Pension, DSHS, & TANF		

41 - 62 years

Employed Full-time	34	
Employed Part-time	4	
Unemployed	22	
Disability, Social Security, Retirement,	26	
Pension, DSHS, & TANF		

63 - 73 years

Employed Full-time	6
Employed Part-time	0
Unemployed	0
Disability, Social Security, Retirement,	8
Pension, DSHS, & TANF	

LABOR FORCE REPORT

WHATCOM COUNTY

April 14, 2010

15 - 17 years

Employed Full-time	0	
Employed Part-time	0	
Unemployed	4	
Disability, Social Security, Retirement,	0	
Pension, DSHS, & TANF		

18 - 28 years

Employed Full-time	4	
Employed Part-time	2	
Unemployed	8	· · · · · ·
Disability, Social Security, Retirement,	3	
Pension, DSHS, & TANF		

29 - 40 years

Employed Full-time	3	
Employed Part-time	0	
Unemployed	5	
Disability, Social Security, Retirement,	2	
Pension, DSHS, & TANF		

41 - 62 years

Employed Full-time	4	
Employed Part-time	0	
Unemployed	8	
Disability, Social Security, Retirement,	8	
Pension, DSHS, & TANF		

63 – 73 years

Employed Full-time	0
Employed Part-time	0
Unemployed	0
Disability, Social Security, Retirement,	2
Pension, DSHS, & TANF	

LABOR FORCE REPORT

SNOHOMISH COUNTY

April 14, 2010

15 - 17 years

Employed Full-time	0	
Employed Part-time	0	
Unemployed	4	
Disability, Social Security, Retirement,	0	
Pension, DSHS, & TANF		

18 - 28 years

Employed Full-time	5
Employed Part-time	7
Unemployed	12
Disability, Social Security, Retirement,	3
Pension, DSHS, & TANF	

29 - 40 years

Employed Full-time	7
Employed Part-time	2
Unemployed	2
Disability, Social Security, Retirement,	0
Pension, DSHS, & TANF	

41 - 62 years

Employed Full-time	16	
Employed Part-time	1	
Unemployed	3	
Disability, Social Security, Retirement,	6	
Pension, DSHS, & TANF		

63 – 73 years

Employed Full-time	0	
Employed Part-time	0	
Unemployed	0	
Disability, Social Security, Retirement,	5	
Pension, DSHS, & TANF		

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http://www.ecy.wa.gov

Climate Change

Facing Climate Change > SEPA and GHG Emissions

State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) Guidance on Addressing Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG) DRAFT

Next >

The Department of Ecology will take written public comment on this draft guidance until June 25, 2010. Comments should be sent to sepaguidance@ecy.wa.gov.

The links on the left hand side of this page are the "chapters" of the ouldance. We have attempted to format this electronic ducument so that a user can go directly to the section in which they are most interested.

If you want to provide specific edits, you can copy and paste. any of the pages into a word document to make the editing easier. Even though the department intends to "finalize" this guidance after the comment period ends, as noted in the document, it will be a work in progress.

This guidance does not establish new requirements and its use is not mandatory. It does not:

- Serve as a legal standard for compliance with SEPA.
- Change any existing SEPA requirements.
- Affect existing categorical exemptions.
- · Replace or supersede Ecology's SEPA Handbook.

Introduction

The Washington Department of Ecology has prepared this guidance for lead agencies for use when evaluating proposals under the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) that:

- Will result in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions;
- Or may be vulnerable to the effects of climate change.

Agency decision-making that includes a SEPA analysis is an important part of reducing greenhouse gas emissions. This guidance is intended to help lead agencies, applicants, and the public use SEPA to:

- Assess greenhouse gas emissions that could be expected from various types of projects.
- Understand the environmental impacts of those emissions.
- Support consistency within and between agencies in their assessments.

It also provides information about sources and types of greenhouse gases as well as suggestions on how emissions can be reduced or avoided. All other pertinent information on Ecology's SEPA website should be considered along with this guidance.

SEPA is an important tool to help reduce GHG emissions in Washington State. We also want to avoid the successful legal challenges we've seen in California and in federal courts when proponents neglected to consider the climate implications of their proposals. As lead agencies use this guidance in conducting SEPA analyses, Ecology will be actively improving and revising its applicability. We know SEPA will be more effective for analyzing greenhouse gas emissions and crafting mitigation approaches if it is supported by and supplemented with sound development

policies, plans, and practices. In most cases, greenhouse gas reductions will be easier and less costly to achieve when relevant government programs are designed with these reductions in mind. Thus, the agency realizes the importance of expanding this guidance to include policies, plans and regulations.

By the end of 2010, this information will be supplemented to include guidance on assessing greenhouse gases from "non-projects" – or government decisions about policies, plans, and regulations. See <u>Next Steps</u> for more information about our ongoing work.

Additional measures and incentives can help meet Washington's emission limits and contribute to stabilizing our climate. Many of the future reductions will likely result from regional or national greenhouse gas programs, such as those being considered by the Western Climate Initiative, the Environmental Protection Agency and U.S. Congress. Until these programs are adopted and implemented, SEPA can help fill the gaps in existing regulations and help the state and its political subdivisions address the threats that greenhouse gas emissions and climate changes pose to our health, our economy, and our environment.

For more information, contact:

SEPA Process — <u>Annie Szvetecz</u>, 360-407-6925 Climate Change — <u>Justin Brant</u>, 360-407-7335

Next >

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Facing Climate Change > SEPA and GHG Emissions > State actions

Guidance: SEPA and GHG Emissions

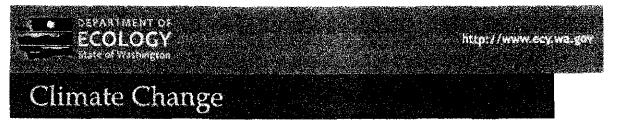
1) State Actions to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions

< Back | Next >

The state has undertaken many actions to reduce its emissions of greenhouse gases and mitigate their impact on climate change. Using SEPA to assess and address greenhouse gases from projects and programs is an important addition to that work. Read the <u>full accounting of all of the state's climate actions</u> (2005-2009).

In addition, Ecology issued a report in 2008 entitled "Growing Washington's Economy in a Carbon-Constrained World" that discusses in detail the state's overall emissions, the sources of those emissions and additional actions we may take to reduce them further.

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Facing Climate Change > SEPA and GHG Emissions > SEPA and Climate Change

Guidance: SEPA and GHG Emissions

2) SEPA and Climate Change

< Back | Next >

In crafting this guidance, Ecology relied on the plain wording of SEPA statutes and regulations as well as the work of the <u>SEPA Implementation Working Group</u> (SEPA IWG). The SEPA IWG was formed in 2008 to provide advice to the Climate Action Team, which prepared recommendations to the Legislature regarding the most promising actions Washington could take to reach statutory greenhouse gas reduction targets under state law (RCW 70.235.020). We also reviewed guidance prepared by other states as well as court cases and rulings. This work has highlighted that failure to evaluate the environmental impacts of a proposal on the climate could result in a successful legal challenge regarding the adequacy of an agency's SEPA review.

SEPA history and purpose

SEPA became state law in 1971 (RCW 43-21C). Its primary purpose is to promote efforts to prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and biosphere (RCW 43.21C.010) The Washington Legislature recognized the "profound impact of human beings activity on the interrelations of all components of the natural environment" (RCW 43.21C.020(1)). By enacting SEPA, lawmakers established a systematic, interdisciplinary approach for evaluating decisions that may impact our environment and ensure that "presently unquantified environmental amenities and values ... be given appropriate consideration along with economic and technical considerations" (RCW 43.21C.030(b)). Further, SEPA directs agencies, municipal and public corporations, and counties to "recognize the world-wide and long-range character of environmental problems..." (RCW 43.21C.030(f)).

Climate change important SEPA consideration

Climate is one element of the environment that SEPA requires agencies to evaluate before making a decision on a proposal. SEPA is based on the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA). Our state law shares the same overarching policy goal of requiring the government to use all practical means to implement state and local programs in the most environmentally-sound fashion.

SEPA requires state and local agencies to:

- · Consider the likely environmental consequences of a proposal before approving it.
- · Identify possible environmental impacts that may result from governmental decisions.
- · Consider impacts that are not speculative.

SEPA provides direction on how to proceed when information gaps exist. The absence of "perfect information" does not prevent planning for climate change. Good decisions can be made in spite of this uncertainty – similar to addressing other uncertain factors such as future economic conditions or rates of population growth.

At the federal level, the <u>Council on Environmental Quality</u> (CEQ) is charged with oversight of NEPA. In March 2010, CEQ issued <u>draft NEPA guidance</u> for federal agencies in considering greenhouse gases as part of NEPA reviews. While that document is still in draft, we have drawn applicable

SEPA and GHG emissions: SEPA and Climate Change | Climate Change | Washington St... Page 2 of 2

information from it for this guidance document.

< Back | Next >

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http://www.ecy.wa.gov/climatechange/sepa_climate.htm

Facing Climate Change > SEPA and GHG Emissions > Environmental impacts

Guidance: SEPA and GHG Emissions

3) Environmental impacts of greenhouse gases

< Back | Next >

The environmental impacts associated with greenhouse gas emissions are real and many are already being felt in Washington State. Climate experts have done considerable work on the expected environmental impacts of climate change not just in Washington and the Pacific Northwest but nationally and globally. Lead agencies can use these are impacts in the SEPA process when assessing the environmental impacts from greenhouse gas emissions.

" bal and National Studies

The <u>Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change</u> concluded that most of the observed temperature increases since the mid 20th Century have been caused by increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases resulting from human activity such as fossil fuel burning and deforestation. The IPCC is a scientific intergovernmental body under the United Nations that reviews and assesses the science of climate change.

On December 15, 2009, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) released its <u>finding that</u> <u>greenhouse gases endanger public health</u>. EPA presented several measurable effects attributed to increases in greenhouse gas emissions resulting from human activity – including an increase in global average temperatures. A warmer planet is expected to lead to changes in:

- · Rainfall patterns
- · Polar icecap retreat
- · Sea level rise
- · Changes in ecosystems supporting human, animal and plant life
- Human health impacts
- Ocean acidification

More specifically, EPA found in part that:

- Since 1750, the global average net effect of GHG concentrations in our atmosphere, combined with other human activities such as land-use changes and aerosol emissions, has been one of warming.
- Based on observations of increases in global average air and ocean temperatures, widespread snow and ice melting, and rising global average sea levels, it is indisputable that our climate is warming.,.
- Most of the observed increase in global average temperatures since the mid-20th century is most likely due to the observed increase in human-caused GHG concentrations.
- U.S. temperatures also warmed during the 20th and into the 21st century.
- Observations show changes are occurring in the amount, intensity, frequency, and type of precipitation.
- There is strong evidence that global sea levels gradually rose in the 20th century and is currently rising at an increased rate.
- Satellite data since 1979 show that annual average Arctic sea ice has shrunk 4.1% per decade.

- Widespread changes in extreme temperatures have been observed during the last 50 years across the globe, including the United States.
- Ocean carbon dioxide uptake has lowered the average ocean acidity by about 0.1 pH since 1750.
- Observations show climate change is currently affecting U.S. physical and biological systems in significant ways.

Climate change in Washington and Pacific Northwest

In February 2009, the <u>University of Washington's Climate Impacts Group (</u>CIG) released a study that provides a comprehensive assessment of the environmental impacts of climate change in Washington and the Pacific Northwest. (See the executive summary of the study.)

Using global climate models scaled to the Pacific Northwest, CIG projects that even with moderate reductions in the rate of current global greenhouse gas emissions, Washington can expect environmental impacts from climate change resulting in:

- Higher temperatures
- Changes in precipitation patterns
- · Lower water supply in summer months
- · Elevated stress on certain animal species and habitats
- · Increased risk to our forests
- · Reductions in air quality
- Adverse impacts to agriculture
- · Increased risk to coastal areas
- Decrease in summer hydropower production
- Increase in summer energy demands
- Increase in illness and mortality related to heat and worsening air quality

The <u>U.S. Global Change Research Program</u>, overseen by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, recently released a scientific report titled "<u>Global Climate Change Impacts in the United States</u>." This report identified similar impacts for the Pacific Northwest:

- Declining springtime snowpack, leading to reduced summer stream flows and strained water supplies.
- Increased stresses on salmon and other cold water species due to reduced summer stream flows and warmer water temperatures.
- Drought stress and higher ambient temperatures resulting in increased insect outbreaks, wildfire, and changes in species composition.
- Rising sea levels leading to increased erosion and loss of land.

SEPA, NEPA, and cumulative GHG emission impacts

Cumulative emissions are responsible for the increasing change in GHG concentrations in our atmosphere. In turn, these emissions are responsible for the environmental impacts associated with climate change. SEPA requires consideration of the cumulative environmental impacts of a proposal (WAC 197-11-060 and 197-11-792). Under NEPA, "cumulative impact" is defined and provides guidance for SEPA-level reviews:

"The impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time." (40 CFR 1508.7).

The Council on Environmental Quality issued general <u>NEPA guidance on considering cumulative impacts</u> that may be useful for SEPA lead agencies when considering these impacts.

The environmental impacts noted in this document are the result of cumulative releases of

greenhouse gas emissions. It is difficult, if not impossible, to directly tie greenhouse gas emissions from a single proposal to a specific impact – and we wouldn't recommend a lead agency attempt to do so. The CEQ <u>draft NEPA guidance on greenhouse gases</u> states "it is not currently useful for the NEPA analysis to attempt to link specific climatological changes, or the environmental impacts thereof, to the particular project to emissions, as such direct linkage is difficult to isolate and to understand."

Nexus to SEPA

Given the connection between greenhouse gas emissions and changes to our climate, it is reasonable under SEPA to:

- Treat emissions as a proxy for the environmental impacts that arise from those emissions;
 and
- Identify greenhouse gas emissions associated with projects subject to SEPA review.

Proposals that will emit greenhouse gases contribute to cumulative regional, national, and global environmental impacts associated with those gases. Therefore, SEPA requires a lead agency to consider:

- If and how greenhouse gases from a project will contribute to environmental impacts; and
- How those impacts could be mitigated by avoiding or reducing the levels of greenhouse gas emissions.

also important to consider the beneficial environmental impacts that may be identified, including greenhouse gas emissions that may be concurrently or ultimately reduced as a result of the project.

< Back | Next >

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Facing Climate Change > SEPA and GHG Emissions > SEPA review process

Guidance: SEPA and GHG Emissions
4) The SEPA Review Process

< Back | Next >

SEPA requires public agencies to consider the environmental consequences of proposals that are not exempt from SEPA for which they have an approval or implementation role. The SEPA review process is also intended to inform the public about potential environmental effects of proposed government decisions and to result in informed decision-making. SEPA obligates agencies to consider less environmentally-damaging alternatives as well as feasible mitigation measures to reduce or avoid a proposal's environmental impacts $\frac{4}{3}$.

Using SEPA analysis to evaluate climate change impacts

The SEPA analysis of the environmental impacts of a given proposal and its vulnerability⁵ to climate change should include the following steps, which are part of the standard SEPA review process. Although the SEPA analysis is an iterative process, we have identified the party who will typically first undertake each step:

- <u>Identify and calculate</u> or otherwise assess the greenhouse gas emissions associated with the project over its lifetime including the construction phase. (Project proponent)
- Identify reasonable <u>mitigation</u> that avoids, reduces, or compensates for the <u>adverse effects</u> of the emissions. (Project proponent)
- Assess the potential effects of climate change on the project itself, how this <u>vulnerability</u>
 may cause or exacerbate other environmental impacts, and identify reasonable measures to
 mitigate both. (Lead agency in consultation with project proponent)
- Assess the "significance" of the unmitigated emissions as well as any impacts that may result from the project's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, and make a threshold determination. (Lead agency)
- If required, prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) that analyzes the environmental impacts of climate change, alternatives, and mitigation options. (Lead agency)
- Consider these impacts when making a decision on a proposal and, if appropriate, use substantive authority to condition or deny approval of the proposal. (Lead agency)

The draft CEQ guidance document provides the following advice when undertaking this analysis:

...agencies should use the scoping process to set reasonable spatial and temporal boundaries for this assessment and focus on aspects of climate change that may lead to changes in the impacts, sustainability, vulnerability, and design of the proposed action and alternative courses of action. At the same time, agencies should recognize the scientific limits of their ability to accurately predict climate change effects, especially of a short-term nature, and not devote effort to analyzing wholly speculative effects.

No standard format but draft worksheet available

Currently, there is no standard format for documenting this analysis in a SEPA document but Ecology is working on it. In the meantime, a <u>draft worksheet</u> is available to supplement the <u>current checklist</u>, which includes several questions relating to the greenhouse gas analysis such as:

- · Addressing emissions to the air.
- The number of people residing or working in the completed project.
- Vehicle trips per day and other demands on transportation.
- · Energy use.
- · Impacts on land and shoreline use such as the amount of vegetation lost.

The lead agency could append additional analysis to the checklist that assist in the evaluation of greenhouse gas emissions and impacts.

Using SEPA substantive authority to condition projects

Agency decision-makers must consider the environmental information contained in the SEPA review documents, along with technical and economic information, when deciding whether to approve, approve with conditions, or deny a proposal. Agencies may use SEPA substantive authority to condition a proposal based on information in the SEPA record and the agencies' adopted SEPA policies. If the emissions from the project will not be mitigated below the level deemed to be significant, the lead agency must require the preparation of an environmental impact statement (EIS). See the <u>Significance Determination</u> section for more information.

Under SEPA substantive authority, governmental actions may be conditioned to reduce the environmental impacts if:

- Adverse environmental impacts are clearly identified in the proposal's environmental documents.
- The decision to mitigate is based on policies formally adopted by the agency.
- Mitigation measures are reasonable and capable of being accomplished.
- Mitigation measures are imposed upon an applicant only to the extent attributable to the identified adverse impacts of the proposal, including cumulative impacts. However, additional voluntary mitigation may also be undertaken.

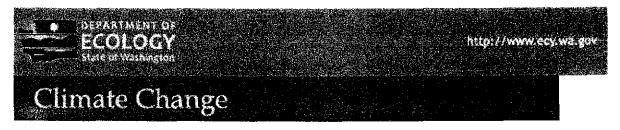
SEPA substantive authority may be used to deny a proposal if the proposal will result in significant environmental impacts identified in a final or supplemental EIS and reasonable mitigation measures are insufficient to mitigate the identified impacts.

Notes:

- **4** Greenhouse gas "emissions" are distinct from climate change "impacts". Emissions result from the proposal or an aspect of the proposal. Impacts are the resulting consequences of the emissions upon the natural or built environment.
- **5** "Vulnerability" refers to how a project itself might be impacted by changes in the climate such as sea level rise.
- **6** This step can occur at different and multiple stages in the SEPA analysis, such as during the evaluation to determine consistency with development regulations, during the threshold determination, and during an EIS study. In most cases, the assessment at one stage can carry forward to other stages of the process.
- 7 Example of SEPA policy Language in model ordinance

< Back | Next >

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Facing Climate Change > SEPA and GHG Emissions > Sources of greenhouse gas emissions

Guidance: SEPA and GHG Emissions

5) Sources of greenhouse gas emissions

< Back | Next >

Washington's 2005 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory found greenhouse gas emissions in our state come from the following sectors:

- Transportation (46%)
- Electricity (20%)
- Industrial combustion (12%)
- · Residential and commercial buildings (9%)
- Agriculture (6%)
- Industrial processes (4%)
- Waste management (3%)

Major greenhouse gas sources

Within those sectors, the major sources of greenhouse gases are:

- **Stationary combustion** Fuel burned to produce electricity or at manufacturing facilities (for example, using boilers); fuel combustion at industrial, residential, or commercial facilities.
- Mobile combustion Fuel burned for transportation, such as in cars, trucks, ships, trains, and planes, and other mobile sources such as portable equipment, and specialized construction equipment.
- Industrial processes Non-combustion emissions produced as a byproduct of certain types of manufacturing such as cement, aluminum, ammonia, and electronics.
- Fugitive Emissions Other vented or leaked non-combustion-related greenhouse gas
 emissions. These emissions do not pass through a stack, chimney, or exhaust pipe.
 Examples include methane (CH4) from natural gas pipelines, sulfur hexafluoride (SF6) from
 electricity transmission lines, HFCs from air conditioning and refrigeration units, and CH4
 from agricultural, wastewater, and solid waste management facilities.

Evaluating emission sources

There are three types of emissions that may be considered when assessing a proposal's greenhouse gas emissions. $\frac{9}{2}$ The level of evaluation may depend on the project type.

- Scope One emissions are under the direct control of the project proponent. These
 emissions come directly from sources owned by or necessarily associated with a proposal,
 including fugitive emissions such as on-campus stationary combustion of fossil fuels or
 mobile combustion of fossil fuels by vehicles that are owned or operated as a necessary
 component of the proposal.
- Scope Two emissions come from purchased energy to produce electricity, heat, steam or cooling to support or operate the project.
- Scope Three emissions are those produced as a consequence of the activities of the proposal but occur from sources not owned by or a part of the proposal such as transportation demand created by the project including contractor and/or visitor-owned vehicles, emissions from outsourced activities, and line losses from electricity transmission and distribution. Scope Three emissions can also include embodied emissions from the

extraction, production, and transportation of purchased goods.

Currently, **Scope One** and **Scope Two** emissions can be quantified more easily than some **Scope Three** emissions. Given the calculation tools currently available, Scope Three emissions from construction, employee commuting and other mobile sources, waste management, and embodied construction materials may be easier to estimate than other Scope Three emissions. However, even though some Scope Three emissions might be harder to estimate, they can be critically important to consider when reviewing the overall long-term greenhouse gas emissions associated with the proposal. Whether and to what degree the different sources of emissions need to be considered will depend on the nature and size of a particular proposal.

Consider land-use changes

In addition to the emissions sources above, changes in land use will release carbon stored in trees and soils. It will also reduce the number of trees available to store carbon in future years. Therefore, land clearing and land use changes such as land conversion are other potential sources of emissions that should also be evaluated.

Evaluate all known or expected GHG sources

Proponents should be asked to evaluate all aspects of their proposal for all known or expected sources of greenhouse gases that they can reasonably assess or calculate over the life of the project. They should look at emissions that will come from construction of the project, as well as maissions that will likely be associated with its continued operation or implementation.

The following examples are the types of projects that could require a qualitative or quantitative assessment of greenhouse gas emissions. They are illustrative only and should not be considered definitive.

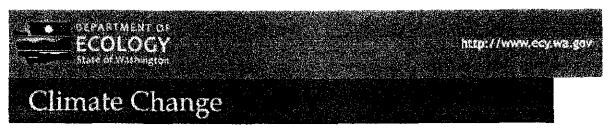
- Development and operation of:
 - O Energy generating or transmission facility.
 - Residential, commercial, and industrial sites such as a housing subdivision or a warehouse, shopping center, or industrial manufacturing plant.
 - O Livestock operations, landfills, or wastewater treatment plants.
- · Transportation and other public infrastructure projects.

Other proposals may require consideration of greenhouse gases depending on their nature and size. Simple proposals may require assessment of only one or two sources of emissions while more complicated proposals may require assessing a greater number of sources. In order to meaningfully evaluate mitigation measures and alternatives, it may also be necessary to consider a greater number of sources when preparing an EIS than would be necessary for making the initial significance determination.

Notes:

- **8** See also <u>Growing Washington's Economy in a Carbon-Constrained World</u>, December 2008 published by the Departments of Ecology and Commerce at for a more complete discussion of the state's greenhouse gas sources and strategies for reductions.
- **9** Scope One emissions are also called "direct emissions" and Scope Two and Scope Three emissions are also called "indirect emissions." However, because SEPA uses the terms "direct" and "indirect" to refer to impacts, we are using the more technical terms for the types of GHG emissions. Other documents, such as the CEQ draft guidance, use the more common terms of "direct" and "indirect" to refer to emission types.

< Back | Next >



Facing Climate Change > SEPA and GHG Emissions > Calculate or assess emissions

Guidance: SEPA and GHG Emissions

6) How to Calculate or Otherwise Assess Emissions

< Back | Next >

The SEPA process calls for project proponents to reasonably calculate greenhouse gas emissions and reductions from identified sources or actions that may be achieved from various actions. That calculation will allow the lead agency and the public to:

- Better understand the overall proposal.
- · Any alternatives that have been identified.
- Strategies to reduce emissions that may be considered.

GHG calculation based on proposal specifics

The necessary rigor of the greenhouse gas calculation or assessment will depend on the specifics of the proposal. For many projects, a reasonable estimate of the emissions may be sufficient. For others, particularly those that may be covered by the state's mandatory greenhouse gas reporting requirements, more rigorous quantification methods might be appropriate.

If the lead agency believes the proponent has sufficiently incorporated measures to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions associated with the proposal, the lead agency may decide a qualitative assessment of any remaining greenhouse gas emissions is sufficient. If the lead agency is concerned the emissions should be calculated, it may want to do this only for the larger emission sources that are part of the proposal, which may include land clearing and permanent land-use changes, and use a qualitative analysis for the collective smaller sources.

Project proponents should use accepted emissions factors

We suggest project proponents use well-accepted emissions factors when calculating or otherwise assessing emissions from their project. For large, complex projects with a number of sources of greenhouse gas emissions or where the emissions are significant enough to require an EIS, Ecology recommends using <u>The Climate Registry's general reporting protocol</u> to calculate emissions. It is one of the most widely used protocols in North America.

Greenhouse gas protocois

Appendix A includes variety of greenhouse gas protocols in addition to The Climate Registry to help project proponents calculate emissions. Within the larger calculation methodologies in these protocols, the lead agency and project proponent can find generic emissions factors, calculation methodologies, and simple modeling tools. The project proponent and the lead agency can choose to use basic methods or factors outlined in these methodologies without requiring the level of documentation and rigor necessary for the underlying mandatory or voluntary reporting programs the protocols support.

Some of the protocols in Appendix A provide guidance for estimating emissions on projects that already exist while others are basic modeling tools that use average factors and assumptions to provide estimates of energy demand, construction emissions, and vehicle trips for new projects. Either can be used as part of the SEPA analysis. When this guidance is updated to include agency

policies, plans and regulations, we will expand the list of tools accordingly.

The Washington Department of Commerce has looked at a variety of tools that <u>estimate</u> <u>transportation demand and the vehicle miles traveled that a project will generate</u>. Ecology has developed an <u>easy calculator for determining emissions associated with transportation fuels</u> that can be used if an estimate of quantity of fuel that will be consumed by a project is available. To estimate the loss of carbon storage from land clearing, proponents can use a method outlined in <u>Appendix I of the U.S Department of Energy 1605b technical guidelines</u>. To estimate <u>emissions from purchased electricity</u>, we recommend using the EPA eGRID emissions rate for the Northwest Power Pool (NWPP).

< Back | Next >

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Facing Climate Change > SEPA and GHG Emissions > Reducing emissions

Guidance: SEPA and GHG Emissions
7) Reducing or avoiding emissions

< Back | Next >

Under SEPA rules, "mitigation" is defined in WAC 197-11-768 and includes:

- Not taking certain aspects or parts of an action.
- Using appropriate technology or other affirmative steps to avoid or reduce the environmental impacts.
- Compensating for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources.

Making mitigation work

SEPA substantive authority can be used by any agency with <u>jurisdiction</u> over a project to supplement existing regulatory authority to mitigate for specific adverse environmental impacts identified in an environmental document. This authority must be stated in writing, and may be in the permit, license, or in a stand-alone agreement. The lead agency must include or identify:

- The specific mitigation measures that will be required (see <u>WAC 197-11-655</u>);
- The agency's SEPA policy that is the basis for the required mitigation; and
- When proposals are denied, a finding that the proposal will result in significant adverse environmental impacts that cannot be sufficiently mitigated through reasonable mitigation measures.

Before submitting a proposal for consideration, the proponent may choose to incorporate measures to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions. Once submitted, the lead agency and the proponent may determine that additional mitigation measures are needed. While the SEPA statute itself does not require mitigation, the lead agency is required to complete an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) if impacts are not mitigated below the level of significance.

Mitigation strategies

There are a number of ways project proponents can mitigate environmental impacts by reducing or avoiding greenhouse gas emissions. For stationary sources, certain technologies or alternative fuels can be used that will lead to lower greenhouse gas emissions.

Commercial, residential, and industrial facilities can all be designed to exceed the state building code by using available energy efficiency technologies and building methods. Certification systems such as <u>Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED)</u>, <u>Energy Star</u>, and <u>Built Green</u> are all sources for highly energy-efficient building standards. The <u>Washington State University Extension Energy Program</u> is another excellent source of information about energy efficiencies. Local electricity and natural gas utilities are another good source.

Combined Heat and Power (CHP) technologies generate electricity as well as useful mechanical or thermal energy. CHP uses the energy twice by recycling waste heat for on-site energy production. These systems are a good match for some industrial and commercial applications. More information and technical assistance can be found at the Northwest Clean Heat and Power Application Center.

For proposals that will increase emissions from mobile sources, there are also a number of options. Increased transportation emissions from new residents or customers could be reduced by:

- Establishing walking, biking, and public transportation options to the area.
- Providing employees with mass transit passes.
- · Limiting parking spaces or charging for parking.

New subdivisions can include pedestrian links to transit stops. To enhance their use, transit shelters and appropriate lighting for evening hours might be required. "Complete streets" – designed and operated so that pedestrians, bicyclists, motorists and public transportation users of all ages and abilities are able to safely and comfortably access and travel the street—should be considered. Mixed-use developments well served by transit can substantially reduce greenhouse gas emissions. In addition, lead agencies can use tools like transfer of development rights to promote denser, mixed-use development to provide easy access to housing, shopping, and work options.

Proposals that will release carbon stored in forested and agricultural ecosystems can reduce the loss of carbon stored by clustering development in some areas and leaving aside a portion of a developed parcel for conservation or continued use as natural resources land. A lead agency could also plant trees to mitigate any loss of forested lands.

Measures to reduce or avoid emissions vary with the type of proposal and might be part of the:

- Site design.
- Project design, location or operation.
- Transportation options such as measures to reduce vehicle miles traveled.
- Energy use.
- Landscaping such as preserving or replacing trees to provide carbon storage.

Types of mitigation to reduce GHG emissions

Below are examples of actions that can reduce or avoid emissions that project proponents and lead agencies may wish to consider. The list is not exhaustive or prescriptive.

Site Design and location

- Conserve and restore natural areas on-site.
- Permanent protection for open space on the project site.
- Preserve or replant trees that are removed during development as a means of providing / maintaining carbon storage.
- Use Transfer Development Right (TDR) to protect natural areas and promote higher density development.
- Cluster development.

Land use and transportation

- Develop projects along reliable and convenient public transit.
- Integrate housing, jobs, shopping opportunities, and schools to reduce vehicle miles traveled or support transit.
- Street improvements that are bicycle and pedestrian friendly.
- · Low impact development.
- Parking incentives and management.
- Include infrastructure, such as charging stations, for plug-in Hybrid electric vehicles (PHEVs) and electric vehicles (EVs).
- Highly efficient or alternative fueled vehicles.
- · Organic or low input agriculture.
- Low carbon shipping methods.
- Video conferencing.

Building design and operation

Trees and vegetation to shade the buildings and reduce energy requirements for heating

and cooling.

- · Residential and commercial projects that exceed State Building Code requirements.
- Green building practices and materials, including light colored (high-albedo) roofing materials and sustainably harvested wood products.
- Orient buildings to takes advantage of natural light.
- Energy star equipment and appliances.
- On-site renewable energy production.
- · Water-efficient and low maintenance landscaping.
- · Combined Heat and Power.
- · Alternative and renewable fuels.
- Low carbon intensity building materials.
- Locally sourced and reused building materials.
- Methane destruction.
- · High-global warming potential gas destruction.
- · Water recycling or gray water system.

Energy efficiencies

- Energy efficient bulbs and appliances in traffic lights, street lights, and other electrical uses.
- · Energy efficient industrial processes.
- · Correctly sized equipment.

🕾 📑 e reduction

- · Recycle construction and demolition waste.
- · Residential and commercial food waste collection and composting.
- On-site collection and storage of recycled materials.

Once emissions from a proposal have been reduced or avoided to the maximum extent, verifiable and enforceable carbon offsets could be considered to mitigate some or all of the remaining emissions. In concept, offsets are a mechanism to allow real reductions of emissions or increases in carbon storage at other locations to count toward, or "offset" emissions that occur elsewhere.

It should be noted that many offset projects are highly controversial. There are legitimate questions surrounding the veracity of many projects claiming to offset greenhouse gas emissions. Issues include how to ensure the offset project is permanent, how to enforce the continued maintenance of the offset project, and the consequences if the offset project is abandoned. A lead agency considering allowing the use of an offset project to mitigate a portion of the emissions associated with a project is encouraged to contact Ecology for assistance to ensure the offset project results in real and enforceable emission reductions.

< Back | Next >

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Facing Climate Change > SEPA and GHG Emissions > Significance Determination

Guidance: SEPA and GHG Emissions 8) Significance Determination

< Back | Next >

Unless an action is categorically exempt, when a proposal has "a probable significant, adverse environmental impact" SEPA requires an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) be developed (RCW 42.31C.031). "Significance" is defined at WAC 197-11-794, as "a reasonable likelihood of more than a moderate adverse impact on environmental quality."

Making a threshold 'determination of significance'

If the lead agency determines the incremental addition of greenhouse gas emissions from a proposed project is "significant," the proponent must either mitigate the emissions to a level of non-significance or an EIS must be prepared.

The SEPA rules at <u>WAC 197-11-330</u> lay out the process for making the threshold determination. In most cases, significance is determined on a case-by-case basis. Beneficial environmental impacts may also be identified, including any emissions that may be concurrently or ultimately reduced as a result of the project.

No uniform standard for the threshold

Ecology understands the desire to develop a standard significance threshold for greenhouse gases so emissions below the standard threshold would be presumed "non-significant" while emissions above the standard threshold would be presumed "significant." While we do not identify a uniform standard in this guidance, the department welcomes further discussion on this issue as we gather more information about greenhouse gas analyses performed under SEPA.

In the meantime, some agencies in other states have recommended levels of emissions that are considered de facto significant. CEQ's draft guidance also gives guidance on this issue. ¹² Using these references may be helpful for those lead agencies interested in developing their own level of significance.

If a lead agency develops a standard significance threshold, it will need to make a policy judgment about where the line should be drawn distinguishing "significant" adverse environmental impacts — including impacts remaining after any required or voluntary mitigation — from those that are not. This judgment must be based on scientific information and other factual data as well as follow the threshold determination criteria in <u>WAC 197-11-330</u>. The alternative is to make a significance determination on a case-by-case basis.

Key questions in making a threshold determination

In making the threshold determination, Ecology recommends considering the following key questions. Would the proposal:

- Be likely to significantly contribute, either directly, indirectly, or cumulatively to greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere?
- Be vulnerable to the environmental impacts that would in turn be likely to cause a

SEPA and GHG emissions: Significance Determination | Climate Change | Washington St... Page 2 of 2

significant impact on the environment?

 Conflict with applicable plans, policies, or regulations adopted for the purpose of reducing greenhouse gas emissions or for reducing vulnerability to the impacts of climate change?

Notes:

12 - The reporting threshold in Washington state is 10,000 metric tons annually.

< Back | Next >

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Facing Climate Change > SEPA and GHG Emissions > Vulnerability of the proposal

Guidance: SEPA and GHG Emissions

9) Vulnerability of the Proposal to the Impacts of Climate Change

< Back | Next >

Some proposals may be negatively affected by the <u>environmental impacts</u> associated with climate change. "Adaptation" refers to efforts to respond to those impacts of climate change. It involves adjustments in natural or human systems to enhance resiliency and reduce the "vulnerability" to expected climate changes and resulting environmental impacts.

"Vulnerability" is a new term in SEPA's procedural framework. It is a type of cumulative impact and is a separate evaluation from that of the greenhouse gas emissions from the project. The 'vulnerability analysis" looks at how the project may be affected by climate change and in turn, create additional environmental impacts or exacerbate impacts that are reasonably expected as a result of climate change. Also, climate-related changes to the Pacific Northwest's environment may reduce the effectiveness of mitigation measures designed to reduce the environmental impacts of greenhouse gas emissions from the project. By undertaking this vulnerability analysis, the lead agency can use SEPA to assess this range of impacts.

Assessing vulnerability impacts is appropriate in a SEPA review, including at the threshold determination stage, not only because it is relevant to the cumulative impacts analysis but also because SEPA requires consideration of the "built environment" as an element of the environment. (See RCW 43.21C.110(1)(f) and WAC 197-11-444).

Some examples of what the assessment may consider include:

Proposal	Future impacts on the proposal	Future impacts from the proposal as a result of climate change
Development project in a coastal area	Flooding of the project from sea level rise	Land and water contamination (oils, fertilizers, septic systems) from flooding of the project
Surface water withdrawal	Change in hydrologic cycle resulting in less water available at highest demand	Reduced instream flows that are insufficient for salmon and other aquatic resources due to less precipitation and changes in precipitation patterns
Development project that removes trees and other vegetation	Increased number of severe storms, floods	Increased stormwater runoff, erosion and possible landslides due to loss of vegetation.

The level of analysis for a specific project will depend in part on the sensitivity of the applicable natural resource to variations in climate and the risks associated with those variations. See the section of this guidance of <u>environmental impacts</u> for more information. As noted in the draft CEQ guidance, this assessment may be most appropriate for long-term projects that are located in

areas that are considered vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.

In Washington, we are already seeing the impacts of climate change on our environment, most impacting water in some way. Following are some types of vulnerabilities that may be considered at both the project and planning (non-project) level decisions:

- Water availability (changes in precipitation patterns)
- Water quality (particularly temperature and stormwater runoff)
- Urban infrastructure (particularly due to increased stormwater runoff)
- Energy supply and demand (due to water supply and ambient temperature rise)
- Forests (health, productivity, fires, biodiversity)
- · Agriculture (particularly irrigated and dryland areas)
- Air quality (increased ozone, particulates, allergens)
- Impacts due to extreme weather events (flooding, windstorms, droughts, heat waves)
- Coastlines (direct and indirect impacts from sea level rise)

< Back | Next >

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Facing Climate Change > SEPA and GHG Emissions > Next Steps

Guidance: SEPA and GHG Emissions

10) Next Steps

< Back |

Ecology expects the next steps for SEPA and climate change will include:

- An update to this guidance to include information on planning-level analysis by the end of 2010.
- Training and outreach to state and local agencies about how to use this guidance and address the environmental impacts of climate change in SEPA.
- Continued improvement to this guidance, including examples of Washington proposals that have undergone SEPA review as they become available, assessment tools, and significance threshold approaches.
- Developing worksheets to include greenhouse gas emissions and environmental impacts of climate change.
- To the extent possible and practical, guidance on how to determine the overall vulnerability
 of a project to the impacts of climate change.

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Appendix B: Example of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Worksheet

Supplemental Information for SEPA Environmental Checklist

The following worksheet provides a template to screen for the relevant sources of GHG emissions from a proposal. (Please see Appendices A and C for background)

This sample "optional" worksheet can be used by agencies to supplement information provided in the Environmental Checklist to help evaluate the range of GHG emissions from a proposal. The worksheet can assist the project proponent and lead agency with evaluating climate change impacts by calculating or otherwise assessing all GHG emissions that will be created over the life span of a proposal.

GHG Émission Sources (602, CH4, N2O, HPCs, PFCs, SF6)	What are the likely sources of emissions in the proposal? List specific type of activities, and duration of emissions	What is the quantitative calculation or qualitative assessment of those emissions?	What available mitigation will avoid or reduce those emissions and what is the calculation or assessment of those reductions?
On-Road Mobile Sources			
Non-Road Mobile Sources			
Stationary Combustion			
Industrial Processes			
Fugitive Emissions			

State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) and Climate Change Appendix B

GHG Emission Sources (CO2, CH4, N20, HPCs, PFCs, SNs)	What are the likely sources of emissions in the proposal? List specific type of activities, and duration of emissions	What is the quantitative calculation or qualitative assessment of those emissions?	What available mitigation will avoid or reduce those emissions and what is the calculation or assessment of those reductions?
Agricultural Emissions			
Land Disturbance			
Purchased Electricity and Steam			
Construction			
Extraction of Purchased Materials			
Processing of Purchased Materials			
Transportation of Purchased Materials			
Employee Commute			
Other Mobile Emissions			
Water Use and Wastewater Disposal			

State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) and Climate Change Appendix B

GHG Emission Sources (CO2 CHA, N2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF6)	What are the likely sources of emissions in the proposal? List specific type of activities, and duration of emissions	What is the quantitative calculation or qualitative assessment of those emissions?	What available mitigation will avoid or reduce those emissions and what is the calculation or assessment of those reductions?
Waste Management			
Product Use			

CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide	Fossil fuel combustion, forest clearing, cement production, etc.
CH4	Methane	Landfills, production and distribution of natural gas & petroleum, fermentation from the digestive system of livestock, rice cultivation, fossil fuel combustion, etc.
N ₂ O	Nitrous Oxide	Fossil fuel combustion, fertilizers, nylon production, manure, etc.
HFC' \$	Hydrofluorocarbons	Refrigeration gases, aluminum smelting, semiconductor manufacturing, etc.
PFC's	Perfluorocarbons	Alumínum production, semiconductor industry, etc.
SF6	Sulfur Hexafluoride	Electrical transmissions and distribution systems, circuit breakers, magnesium production, etc.

State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) and Climate Change Appendix B

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WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE - HABITATS AND SPECIES REPORT IN THE VICINITY OF T35R04E SECTION 6 Report Date: February 24, 2005

Information About Priority Habitats and Species Polygons

Priority Habitats and Species (PHS) polygons are labeled with a unique number and "+" symbol, roughly in the center of the polygon on the map. This PHS Poly number refers to a list of form numbers and species and habitat codes contained in the PHS Polygon Cross Reference Report (listed below). The form numbers refer to the attached PHS Polygon Report. This report details each species or habitat depicted as a polygon on the map. For a complete description of the codes used in this report please refer to the Fish and Wildlife Map Products document. This document may be viewed on our web site at http://www.wdfw.wa.gov/hab/release.htm.

Priority Habitats and Species Polygon - Summary Habitat and Species List:

This report and the accompanying maps may contain some species or habitats that are not considered priority by the agency. YES under the "PHS" column in the table below indicates that the species is considered a priority and is on the Priority Habitats and Species List and/or the Species of Concern List. NO under the "PHS" column indicates the species/habitat is not considered an agency priority.

PHS	State Status	PHS Code	Common Name	Species Use	Species Use Description
YES YES YES	ST	HALE RIPAR UNOS	BALD EAGLE RIPARIAN ZONES URBAN NATURAL OPEN SPACE	В	BREEDING OCCURRENCE
YES		WET	WETLANDS		

Priority Habitats and Species Polygon Cross Reference Report:

Form number 900000 indicates presence of PHS is unknown or the area was not mapped. Form numbers 909998, 909997, or 909996 indicate compilation errors.

PHS Poly#	Form#	PHS Code*Species Us
2	900000	*_
3	902762	WET*-
4	902762	WET*-
5	900000	*_
6	902825	RIPAR*-
7	902762	WET*-
8	902825	RIPAR*-
9	902762	WET*-
10	902778	UNOS*-
11	902762	WET*-
12	902762	WET*-
13	902762	WET* -
14	902762	WET*-
15	902762	WET*-
16	902762	WET*-
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	902762	WET*-
21	902762	WET*-
22	902762	WET*-
23	902762	WET*-
24	902825	RIPAR*-
25	902762	WET*-
26 .	902762	WET*-
27	902825	RIPAR*-
28	902762	WET*-
29	902762	WET*-
30	902762	WET*-
31	902762	WET*-
32	902778	UNOS*-
33	902778	UNOS*-
34	902762	WET*~
35	902762	WET*-
36	902825	RIPAR*-
37	903850	HALE*B-
38	902762	WET*-
39	902762-903850	WET*-HALE*B-
40	902762	WET*-
41	902778	UNOS*-
42	903850	
43	902762	HALE*B-
		WET*-
44	902762	WET*-
45	902762	WET*-
46	902762	WET*-
47	902762	WET*-
48	902762	WET*-
49	902762	WET*-
50	903695	HALE*B-
51	902762	WET*-

Information About Wildlife Heritage Point Report

point occurs on the map, and then looking up the information listed below. This report is sorted by the quadpt number and provides details on each species depicted on the map. For a complete description of the codes used in this report, please refer to the Fish and Wildlife Map Products document. This document may be viewed on our web site at http://www.wdfw.wa.gov/hab/release.htm.

Wildlife Heritage Point - Summary Species List:

This report and the accompanying maps may contain some species or habitats that are not considered priority by the agency. YES under the "PHS" column in the table below indicates that the species is considered a priority and is on the Priority Habitats and Species List and/or the Species of Concern List. NO under the "PHS" column indicates the species/habitat is not considered an agency priority.

State Species Species Use Species Use Description PHS Status Code Common Name -----BREEDING OCCURRENCE STYES HALE BALD EAGLE

Wildlife Heritage Point Report:

Common Name: BALD EAGLE Quadpt#: 4812253007 Species Code: HALE Species Use: B Scientific Name: HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS Year: 2001 Class: SA Accuracy: C State Status: ST Federal Status: FT Priority: YES Verified: V WDFW Region: 4 Occurrence#: 1027 Township - Range - Section: T35N R03E S12 SWOFNW Sequence#: General Description: BALD EAGLE NEST IN COTTONWOOD ON CORNER OF FIELD AND WETLAND, LOOKS LIKE A RED-TAILED HAWK NEST.

Codes Used In Wildlife Heritage Point Report

Quadpt# : A sequential number for a point based on a US Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangle.

Species Code: Alphanumeric code which identifies the species. List of codes are available in the documentation.

Species Use : Criteria that identifies how the area is used by the indicated species. List of codes are available in the documentation.

Common Name : Common name of the species.

Year : Year of the observation.

Class: Code that separates animals into general groups.

AA = Artifical animal (e.g., nest platforms not used yet).

EA = Exotic animal.

GA = Game animal.

NA = No animal found after target specific survey completed.

SA = Special animal (e.g., state listed and monitor species).

= Split territory.

ZA = Zapped animal. Site no longer supports original occurrence.

Accuracy: Mapping accuracy of the site as determined by the individual doing the mapping.

= Accurate to within 1/4 mile radius and confirmed by a reliable source.

G = Location known only to a general locality.

N = Accurate to within one mile radius.

U = Accurate to within 1/4 mile radius and unconfirmed by a reliable source.

Scientific Name : Scientific name of the species.

State Status: State listing status of species.

SC = State candidate. SE = State endangered.

ST = State threatened. SM = State monitor.

SS = State sensitive.

Federal Status : Federal listing status of species. FE = Federal endangered. FC = Federal candidate.

FT = Federal threatened. FCo = Federal concern.

Priority : Species and habitats that are considered to be priorities for conservation and management by Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW). For a copy of the most current Priority Habitats and Species List contact WDFW PHS Section at (360)902-2543, or it is available on our web site at http://www.wdfw.wa.gov/hab/phspage.htm.
YES = Indicates that the species is considered a WDFW priority and is on the Priority Habitat and Species List and/or Species of Concern List. NO = Indicates that the species is not a WDFW priority.

WDFW Region : This contains the WDFW administrative region number 1 through 6.

Verified: Verification code for an observation.

V = Verified by a reliable source, generally WDFW or other agency biologist.

U = Not verified by a reliable source, or identification of species is uncertain.

1 = Confirmed grizzly bear or wolf observation.

2 = Probable grizzly bear or wolf observation.

Township - Range - Section : The legal description of the species occurrence.

Occurrence# : An ascension catalog number that combined with sequence number identifies a unique record within a species.

Sequence# : Occurrences with multiple locations of a species.

General Description : Description of location of a species.

Common Name: BALD EAGLE Form#: 903695 Species Use: B PHS Code: HALE

Scientific Name: HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS Season:WSU Definition: 4 Accuracy: 1

State Status: ST Federal Status: FT Priority: YES Site Name: BUTLER FLAT (MARSH)
General Description: BALD EAGLE BREEDING TERRITORY. NEST IN BLACK COTTONWOOD IN MARSH. AREA
NRCS WETLAND EASEMENT. ESTABLISHED THROUGH USDA WETLAND RESERVE PROGRAM.

Source: FISHER, GREG NRCS

Source Date: 05 96 Source Code: PROF

Synopsis: ON-SITE VISIT. MAP OF NEST SENT TO JEFF BERNATOWICS, WDFW.

Form#: 903850 Species Use: B Common Name: BALD EAGLE PHS Code: HALE

Scientific Name: HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS Definition: 4 Season: WSU

Accuracy: 1 Priority: YES Site Name: ALLEN ROAD State Status: ST Federal Status: FT

General Description: BALD EAGLE TERRITORY.

Source: MILNER, RUTH WDFW

Source Date: 030595 Source Code: PROF Synopsis: AERIAL AND/OR ON-SITE VISIT.

Codes Used In Priority Habitat and Species Polygon Report

Form# : Unique number that links the information in the reports to features on the map.

PHS Code : This contains a code that identifies the fish and wildlife species found in the area or the habitat that occurs there. List of codes are available in the documentation.

Species Use : Criteria that identifies how the area is used by the indicated species. List of codes are available in the documentation. This field is not used if a habitat is described.

Common Name : Common name of the species or habitat.

Use is indicated by the presence of a non-blank character in one or more pos-Season : Season of species use.

tions or sub-strings of the field position.

Position 2: S = Spring use. Position 1: W = Winter use.

Position 3: U = Summer use. Position 4: F = Fall use.

Position 5: S = Severe winter use.

Definition : Identifies the definitions or criteria used to classify the area as a priority. List of codes are available in the documentation.

Accuracy: Mapping accuracy of the line delineation as determined by the mapper.

1 = Accurate within a 1/4 mile. 3 = Location known to within one mile. 2 = Accurate within a 1/2 mile. 4 = Location known to general locality only.

Scientific Name : Scientific name of the species.

State Status : State listing status of species.

SE = State endangered. SC = State candidate.

ST = State threatened. SM = State monitor.

SS = State sensitive.

Federal Status : Federal listing status of species. FE = Federal endangered. FC = Federal candidate.

FT = Federal threatened. FCo = Federal concern.

Priority: Species and habitats that are considered to be priorities for conservation and management by Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW). For a copy of the most current Priority Habitats and Species List contact WDFW PHS Section at (360)902-2543, or it is available on our web site at http://www.wdfw.wa.gov/hab/phspage.htm.
YES = Indicates that the species is considered a WDFW priority and is on the Priority Habitat and Species List and/or Species of Concern List.

NO = Indicates that the species is not a WDFW priority.

Site Name: Name assigned to the area based generally on a local place name.

General Description : Description about the area, including how it is used and why it is important.

Source : Identifies and describes the source responsible for the information described on the form or drawn on the map. Single or multiple sources may be cited.

Source Date : Date of source of information.

Source Code: Code identifying the source of information.

Synopsis: Brief narrative describing content of source of information.

WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE PRIORITY FISH REPORT FROM THE WASHINGTON LAKES AND RIVERS INFORMATION SYSTEM (WLRIS) DATABASE FOR TOWNSHIP T35R04E, SECTION 6 Report Date: February 24, 2005

Information About The Fish Presence Report

The fish information in this report only includes information that Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) maintains in a central computer database. This information only documents the location of important fish resources to the best of our knowledge. It is not a complete inventory of the fish species in the state. Fish are identified as priority by WDFW if they meet one of three criterion as listed in the Priority Habitats and Species List. The list is available by contacting WDFW Priority Habitats and Species section at (360)902-2543, or it is available on our web site at http://www.wdfw.wa.gov/hab/phspage.htm. To insure appropriate use of this information users are encouraged to consult with WDFW biologists.

State status information is not available in the WLRIS database for these species. Please see WDFW Species of Concern List for current status. For a copy of this list, contact WDFW Endangered Species Section at (360)902-2515, or it is available on our web site at http://www.wdfw.wa.gov/wlm/diversty/soc/soc.htm.

Priority Fish Presence:

Code	Common Name	Stream Name	Stream LLID	Record Date
CCT	Resident Cutthroat	Friday Creek	1223306485488	04-12-09
CHFA	Fall Chinook	Friday Creek	1223306485488	04-02-09
CHMF	Fall Chum	Friday Creek	1223306485488	04-07-04
COHO	Coho Salmon	Friday Creek	1223306485488	03-11-12
COHO	Coho Salmon	Friday Creek	1223306485488	04-02-09
KOK	Kokanee Salmon	Friday Creek	1223306485488	04-12-13
STWI	Winter Steelhead	Friday Creek	1223306485488	04-02-09
STWI	Winter Steelhead	Friday Creek	1223306485488	04-04-23
CCT	Resident Cutthroat	Samish River	1224558485551	04-12-09
CHFA	Fall Chinook	Samish River	1224558485551	04-02-09
CHMF	Fall Chum	Samish River	1224558485551	04-07-04
COHO	Coho Salmon	Samish River	1224558485551	04-02-09
UBT	Dolly Varden/Bull Trout	Samish River	1224558485551	05-01-04
KOK	Kokanee Salmon	Samish River	1224558485551	04-12-13
PINK	Pink Salmon	Samish River	1224558485551	04-02-09
SOCK	Sockeye Salmon	Samish River	1224558485551	03-10-14
SOCK	Sockeye Salmon	Samish River	1224558485551	04-02-09
STWI	Winter Steelhead	Samish River	1224558485551	04-02-09
STWI	Winter Steelhead	Samish River	1224558485551	04-04-23
CCT	Resident Cutthroat	Stream name(s) not in database	1223151485514	04-12-09
CCT	Resident Cutthroat	Stream name(s) not in database	1223395485493	04-12-09
CCT	Resident Cutthroat	Stream name(s) not in database	1223400485453	04-12-09
CHFA	Fall Chinook	Stream name(s) not in database	1223395485493	04-02-09
CHFA	Fall Chinook	Stream name(s) not in database	1223400485453	04-02-09
CHMF	Fall Chum	Stream name(s) not in database	1223395485493	04-07-04
CHMF	Fall Chum	Stream name(s) not in database	1223400485453	04-07-04
COHO	Coho Salmon	Stream name(s) not in database	1223151485514	03-11-12
COHO	Coho Salmon	Stream name(s) not in database	1223151485514	04-02-09
COHO	Coho Salmon	Stream name(s) not in database	1223170485270	03-11-12
COHO	Coho Salmon	Stream name(s) not in database	1223170485270	04-02-09
COHO	Coho Salmon	Stream name(s) not in database	1223395485493	03-11-12
соно	Coho Salmon	Stream name(s) not in database	1223395485493	04-02-09
COHO	Coho Salmon	Stream name(s) not in database	1223400485453	03-11-12
COHO	Coho Salmon	Stream name(s) not in database	1223400485453	04-02-09
СОНО	Coho Salmon	Stream name(s) not in database	1223421485446	04-02-09
COHO	Coho Salmon	Stream name(s) not in database	1223460485293	03-11-12
COHO	Coho Salmon	Stream name(s) not in database	1223460485293	04-02-09
COHO	Coho Salmon	Wildes Creek	1223355485774	03-11-12
COHO	Coho Salmon	Wildes Creek	1223355485774	04-02-09

Codes Used In The Fish Presence Report

Code: WDFW alphanumeric code that identifies the fish species.

Common Name : Common name of the fish species.

Stream Name: Stream name based on the US Geological Survey, Geographic Names Information System database.

Stream LLID: Unique stream identifier (ID) generated from the node latitude and longitude located at a stream's mouth. This ID is to be construed only as an ID, and not necessarily as a reference to a stream's location.

Record Date : Date the information was entered into the database.

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UPPER SKAGIT INDIAN TRIBE

25944 Community Plaza Way • Sedro-Woolley, WA 98284 Phone (360) 854-7000 • Fax (360) 854-7004

January 26, 2006

Ms. Julie Stofel, Eagle Biologist Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife 16108 Mill Creek Blvd. Mill Creek, WA 98012-1296

Dear Ms. Stofel:

The Upper Skagit Indian Tribe's is proposing a conversion of approximately 128.35 acres (the "Land") of fee land consisting of four contiguous parcels into trust land for non-gaming hospitality economic development purposes. The Land proposed for conversion is located near lnterstate 5, in a mostly rural area of western Skagit County. The Land is immediately adjacent to and contiguous with the Tribe's Bow Hill Reservation. A site map of the proposed property is included (Fig.1).

In reviewing our project for potential impact to endangered and threatened species, the WDFW-Habitat Program report dated February 25, 2005 indicated that two eagle nests located in the vicinity of the project. A copy of the WDFW-Habitat program report is attached. An eagle nest is located in the vicinity of T36N R03E S25 SWOFNW. The nest is located in the East of South end of Sammish Bay and West of I-5. This nest is approximately 2.5 miles from the project site (Fig.2) The second eagle nest is located in the vicinity of T35N R03E S12 SWOFNW. This nest is approximately 2.0 miles from the project site. (Fig.3).

Considering the distance of the project from the nesting sites the Tribe has determined there should either "no effect" or "not likely to adversely effect" on the species. Since time is of the essence, your expedited review and determination of potential impacts on threatened and endangered species at or near our proposed project site would be greatly appreciated. If you need additional information or have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me at (360) 854-7090.

Sincerely,

Doreen Maloney

Acting General Manager

Encl:

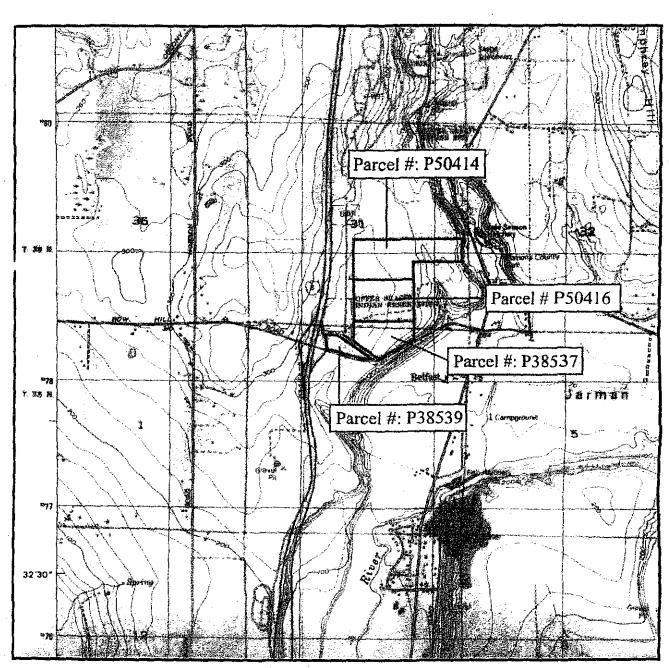


Figure 1:24,000 Bow Quad Map with project locations.

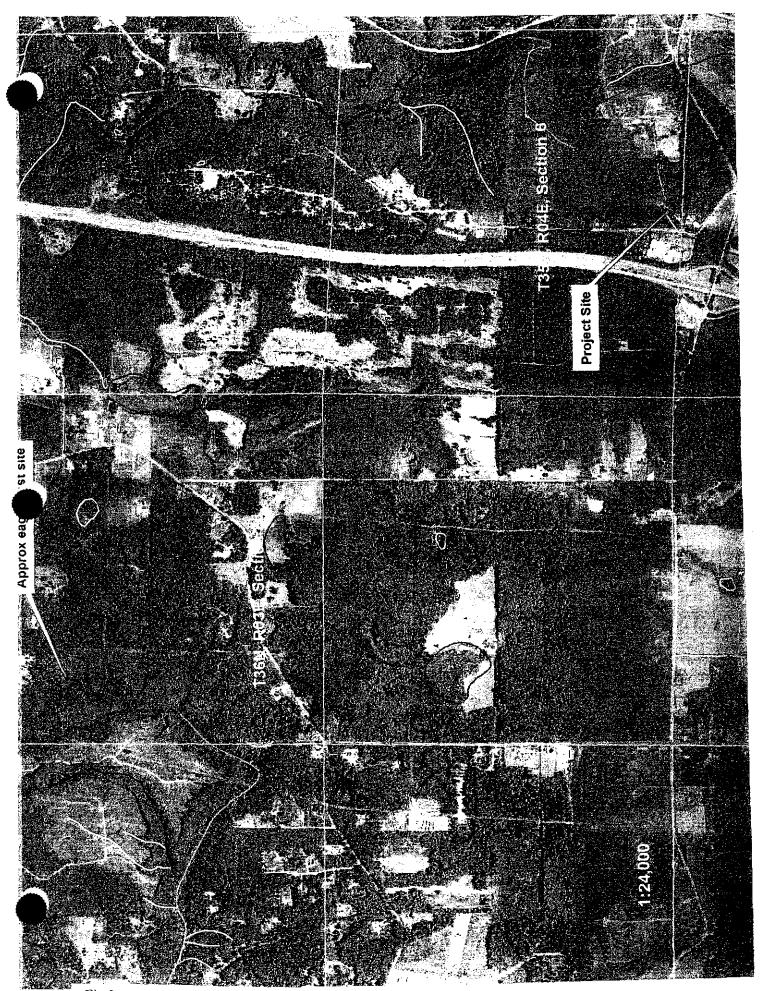


Fig 2: Approx. Location of eagle nest at T 36N R03E Section25 in comparison to the project site

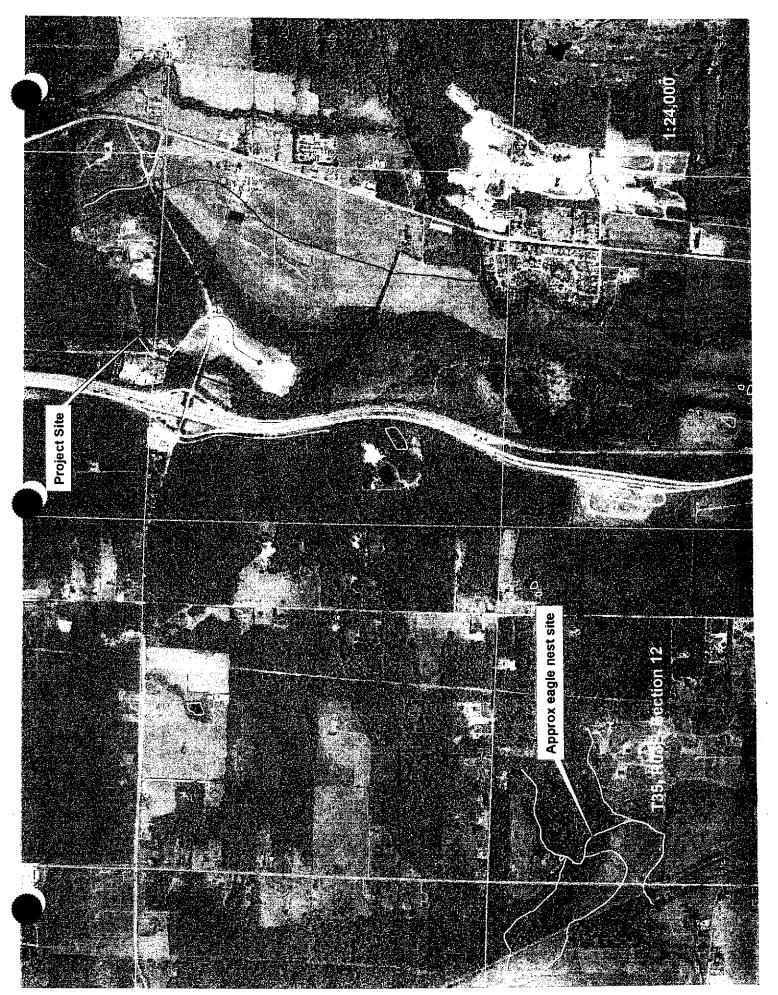


Fig 3: Approx. Location of eagle nest at T 35N R03E Section 12 in comparison to the project site.

Information About Priority Habitats and Species Polygons

Priority Habitats and Species (PHS) polygons are labeled with a unique number and "+" symbol, roughly in the center of the polygon on the map. This PHS Poly number refers to a list of form numbers and species and habitat codes contained in the PHS Polygon Cross Reference Report (listed below). The form numbers refer to the attached PHS Polygon Report. This report details each species or habitat depicted as a polygon on the map. For a complete description of the codes used in this report please refer to the Fish and Wildlife Map Products document. This document may be viewed on our web site at http://www.wdfw.wa.gov/hab/release.htm.

Priority Habitats and Species Polygon - Summary Habitat and Species List:

This report and the accompanying maps may contain some species or habitats that are not considered priority by the agency. YES under the "PHS" column in the table below indicates that the species is considered a priority and is on the Priority Habitats and Species List and/or the Species of Concern List. NO under the "PHS" column indicates the species/habitat is not considered an agency priority.

PHS	State Status	PHS Code	Common Name	Species Use	Species Use Description
YES YES YES YES	SŢ	HALE RIPAR UNOS WET	BALD EAGLE RIPARIAN ZONES URBAN NATURAL OPEN SPACE WETLANDS	В	BREEDING OCCURRENCE

Priority Habitats and Species Polygon Cross Reference Report:

Form number 900000 indicates presence of PHS is unknown or the area was not mapped. Form numbers 909998, 909997, or 909996 indicate compilation errors.

PHS Poly#	Form#	PHS Code*Species Use
2	900000	*-
3	902762	WET*-
4	900000	* -
5	900000	*
6	902762	WET*-
7	902825	RIPAR*-
8	902762	WET*-
9	902762	WET*-
10	902830	RIPAR*-
11	903621	HALE*B-
12	902830-903621	RIPAR*-HALE*B-
13	902762-903621	WET*-HALE*B-
14	902762	WET*-
15	902825	RIPAR*-
16	902762	WET*-
17	902762	WET*-
18	902762	WET*-
19	902762	WET*-
20	902825	RIPAR*-
21	902762	WET*-
22	902778	UNOS*-
23	902762	WET*-
24	902762	WET*-
25	902762	WET* -
26	902762	WET*-
27	902762	WET*-
28	902762	WET* -
29	902762	WET*-
30	902762	WET*-
31	902762	WET*-
32	902762	WET*-
33	902762	WET*-
34	902762	WET*-
35	902762	WET*-
36	902825	RIPAR*-
37	902762	WET*-
38	902762	WET*-
39 40	902825	RIPAR*-
41	902762	WET*-
	902762	WET*-
42	902762	WET*-
43	902762	WET*-
44	902778	UNOS*-
45	902778	UNOS*-
46	902762	WET* -
47 48	902762	WET*-
	902825	RIPAR*-
49	903850	HALE*B-
50	902762	WET*-
51	902762	WET*-
52	902762-903850	WET*-HALE*B-
53	902778	UNOS*-

Wildlife Heritage points on the map can be referenced to this report by noting the quadpt number where the point occurs on the map, and then looking up the information listed below. This report is sorted by the quadpt number and provides details on each species depicted on the map. For a complete description of the codes used in this report, please refer to the Fish and Wildlife Map Products document. This document may be viewed on our web site at http://www.wdfw.wa.gov/hab/release.htm.

Wildlife Heritage Point - Summary Species List:

This report and the accompanying maps may contain some species or habitats that are not considered priority by the agency. YES under the "PHS" column in the table below indicates that the species is considered a priority and is on the Priority Habitats and Species List and/or the Species of Concern List. NO under the "PHS" column indicates the species/habitat is not considered an agency priority.

Species Status Code Species Use Species Use Description PHS Common Name ______ BREEDING OCCURRENCE YE\$ STBALD EAGLE ъ

Wildlife Heritage Point Report:

Common Name: BALD EAGLE Ouadpt#: 4812253013 Species Code: HALE Species Use: B State Status: ST Federal Status: FT Priority: YES WDFW Region: 4 Verified: V
Township - Range - Section: T36N R03E S25 SWOFNW Occurrence#: 402 Sequence#: 1
General Description: BALD EAGLE NEST LOCATED E OF S END OF SAMISH BAY & W OF I-5. NEST IS ADJACENT TO RECENT LOGGING.

Codes Used In Wildlife Heritage Point Report

Quadptst : A sequential number for a point based on a US Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangle.

exectives Code: Alphanumeric code which identifies the species. List of codes are available in the documentation.

Species Use : Criteria that identifies how the area is used by the indicated species. List of codes are available in the documentation.

Common Name : Common name of the species.

Year : Year of the observation.

Class: Code that separates animals into general groups.

AA = Artifical animal (e.g., nest platforms not used yet).

EA = Exotic animal.

GA = Game animal.

NA = No animal found after target specific survey completed.

SA = Special animal (e.g., state listed and monitor species).

ST = Split territory.

ZA = Zapped animal. Site no longer supports original occurrence.

Accuracy: Mapping accuracy of the site as determined by the individual doing the mapping. C = Accurate to within 1/4 mile radius and confirmed by a reliable source.

G = Location known only to a general locality.

N = Accurate to within one mile radius.
U = Accurate to within 1/4 mile radius and unconfirmed by a reliable source.

Scientific Name : Scientific name of the species.

State Status : State listing status of species.

SE = State endangered. SC = State candidate.

ST = State threatened. SM = State monitor.

SS = State sensitive.

Federal Status : Federal listing status of species. FE = Federal endangered. FC = Federal candidate. FT = Federal threatened. FCo = Federal concern.

Priority: Species and habitats that are considered to be priorities for conservation and management by Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW). For a copy of the most current Priority Habitats and Species List contact WDFW PHS Section at (360)902-2543, or it is available on our web site at http://www.wdfw.wa.gov/hab/phspage.htm. YES = Indicates that the species is considered a WDFW priority and is on the Priority Habitat and Species List and/or Species of Concern List.

NO = Indicates that the species is not a WDFW priority.

WDFW Region : This contains the WDFW administrative region number 1 through 6.

: Verification code for an observation.

V = Verified by a reliable source, generally WDFW or other agency biologist.

U = Not verified by a reliable source, or identification of species is uncertain.

= Confirmed grizzly bear or wolf observation.

= Probable grizzly bear or wolf observation.

Township - Range - Section : The legal description of the species occurrence.

Occurrence# : An ascension catalog number that combined with sequence number identifies a unique record within a

Sequence# : Occurrences with multiple locations of a species.

General Description : Description of location of a species.

Form#: 902762

902762 PHS Code: WET Species Use: Common Name: WETLANDS
Season: Definition: 4 Accuracy: 1 Scientific Name:
State Status: Federal Status: Priority: YES Site Name: SAMISH WETLANDS.
General Description: VARIOUS WETLAND TYPES ASSOCIATED WITH SAMISH RIVER AND INDEPENDANT DRAINAGES

Source: NATIONAL WETLANDS INVENTORY, USFWS. Source Date: 89 Source Code: GSMAP

Symopsis:

Source: STENDAL, ART WDFW

Source Date: 96 Source Code: PROF Synopsis: MAP EDIT: EXPANDED WETLAND. REGULAR ROUTE FOR WHATCOM COUNTY TRAVEL.

VISUAL FROM SR9.

Form#: 902778

PHS Code: UNOS

Species Use:

Common Name: URBAN NATURAL OPEN SPACE

Season:

Scientific Name: Site Name: MOUNT VERNON AREA OPEN SPACE.

Definition: 4
Federal Status: Season: Definition: 4 Accuracy: 1 Scientific Name: State Status: Federal Status: Priority: YES Site Name: MOUNT VERNON AREA OF General Description: STEEP FORESTED AREAS NEAR MT. VERNON AND BURLINGTON/SEDRO WOOLLEY.

Form#: 902825

PHS Code: RIPAR

Species Use:

Common Name: RIPARIAN ZONES

Definition: 4 Federal Status: Season: Accuracy: 1

State Status:

Priority: YES

Scientific Name: Site Name: SAMISH RIVER RIPARIAN AREAS.

General Description: FORESTED AND SHRUB RIPARIAN AREAS.

Source: MULLER, TED, WDW; PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS.

Source Date: 90 Source Code: PROF Synopsis: PERIODIC SITE VISITS TO THESE AREAS OVER PAST TEN YEARS.

Form#: 902830

Season:

PHS Code: RIPAR Definition: 4

Species Use: Accuracy: 1 Priority: YES Common Name: RIPARIAN ZONES

Scientific Name:

Federal Status: State Status:

Site Name: SAMISH BAY INDEPENDANT DRAINAGES

General Description: FORESTED AND SHRUB RIPARIAN AREAS

Source: BUCHANAN, KURT, WDF; PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS.

Source Date: 90 Source Code: PROF

Synopsis: VISITS TO THESE SITES WHILE PROCESSING HPAS.

Form#: 903621

PHS Code: HALE

Species Use: B Common Name: BALD EAGLE

Season: SU

Definition: 4T

Accuracy: 1 Priority: YES

Scientific Name: HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS Site Name: COLONY CREEK BALD EAGLE TERRITORY.

State Status: ST Federal Status: FT General Description: EAGLE TERRITORY IDENTIFIED IN 1992; ACTIVE

Source: JIM WATSON, WDW 1992 PERS, OBS.

Source Date: 01 92 Source Code: NEST Synopsis: REVISIONS MADE BY LETTENBERGER, MAY 1993, TO INCLUDE NEST WHICH WAS NOT INCLUDED

IN PREVIOUSLY MAPPED TERRITORY

Source: WATSON, JIM, WDW, 1992, PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS. Source Date: 01 92 Source Code: NEST

Synopsis: BREEDING SURVEY.

Form#: 903850

PHS Code: HALE

Species Use: B

Common Name: BALD EAGLE

Season:WSU

Definition: 4

Accuracy: 1

Scientific Name: HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS Site Name: ALLEN ROAD

State Status: ST Federal Status: FT Priority: YES

General Description: BALD EAGLE TERRITORY.

Source: MILNER, RUTH WDFW

Source Date: 030595 Source Code: PROF Synopsis: AERIAL AND/OR ON-SITE VISIT.

Codes Used In Priority Habitat and Species Polygon Report

Form# : Unique number that links the information in the reports to features on the map.

PHS Code : This contains a code that identifies the fish and wildlife species found in the area or the habitat that occurs there. List of codes are available in the documentation.

Species Use : Criteria that identifies how the area is used by the indicated species. List of codes are available in the documentation. This field is not used if a habitat is described.

Common Name : Common name of the species or habitat.

Season : Season of species use. Use is indicated by the presence of a non-blank character in one or more pos-

tions or sub-strings of the field position.

Position 1: W = Winter use. Position 2: S = Spring use. Position 3: U = Summer use. Position 4: F = Fall use.

Position 5: S = Severe winter use.

Definition: Identifies the definitions or criteria used to classify the area as a priority. List of codes are available in the documentation.

Accuracy : Mapping accuracy of the line delineation as determined by the mapper.

1 = Accurate within a 1/4 mile. 3 = Location known to within one mile.
2 = Accurate within a 1/2 mile. 4 = Location known to general locality only.

Scientific Name : Scientific name of the species.

State Status : State listing status of species.

SC = State candidate. E = State endangered.

T = State threatened.

SM = State monitor.

SS = State sensitive.

Federal Status : Federal listing status of species. FE = Federal endangered. FC = Federal candidate.

FT = Federal threatened. FCo = Federal concern.

Priority: Species and habitats that are considered to be priorities for conservation and management by Washington

Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW). For a copy of the most current Priority Habitats and Species List contact WDFW PHS Section at (360)902-2543, or it is available on our web site at http://www.wdfw.wa.gov/hab/phspage.htm. YES = Indicates that the species is considered a WDFW priority and is on the Priority Habitat and Species List and/or Species of Concern List.

NO = Indicates that the species is not a WDFW priority.

Site Name : Name assigned to the area based generally on a local place name.

Beneral Description : Description about the area, including how it is used and why it is important.

Source : Identifies and describes the source responsible for the information described on the form or drawn on the map. Single or multiple sources may be cited.

Source Date : Date of source of information.

Source Code : Code identifying the source of information.

Synopsis: Brief narrative describing content of source of information.

WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE PRIORITY FISH REPORT FROM THE WASHINGTON LAKES AND RIVERS INFORMATION SYSTEM (WLRIS) DATABASE FOR TOWNSHIP T36R04E, SECTION 31 Report Date: February 24, 2005

Information About The Fish Presence Report

The fish information in this report only includes information that Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) maintains in a central computer database. This information only documents the location of important fish resources to the best of our knowledge. It is not a complete inventory of the fish species in the state. Fish are identified as priority by WDFW if they meet one of three criterion as listed in the Priority Habitats and Species List. The list is available by contacting WDFW Priority Habitats and Species section at (360)902-2543, or it is available on our web site at http://www.wdfw.wa.gov/hab/phspage.htm. To insure appropriate use of this information users are encouraged to consult with WDFW biologists.

State status information is not available in the WLRIS database for these species. Please see WDFW Species of Concern List for current status. For a copy of this list, contact WDFW Endangered Species Section at (360)902-2515, or it is available on our web site at http://www.wdfw.wa.gov/wlm/diversty/soc/soc.htm.

Priority Fish Presence:

Code	Common Name	Stream Name	Stream LLID	Record Date
CCT	Resident Cutthroat	Colony Creek	1224244486004	04-12-09
COHO	Coho Salmon	Colony Creek	1224244486004	04-02-25
COHO	Coho Salmon	Colony Creek	1224244486004	05-02-16
CCT	Resident Cutthroat	Friday Creek	1223306485488	04-12-09
CHFA	Fall Chinook	Friday Creek	1223306485488	04-02-09
CHMF	Fall Chum	Friday Creek	1223306485488	04-07-04
COHO	Coho Salmon	Friday Creek	1223306485488	03-11-12
COHO	Coho Salmon	Friday Creek	1223306485488	04-02-09
KOK	Kokanee Salmon	Friday Creek	1223306485488	04-12-13
STWI	Winter Steelhead	Friday Creek	1223306485488	04-02-09
STWI	Winter Steelhead	Friday Creek	1223306485488	04-04-23
1.70	Resident Cutthroat	Samish River	1224558485551	04-12-09
urii A	Fall Chinook	Samish River	1224558485551	04-02-09
CHMF	Fall Chum	Samish River	1224558485551	04-07-04
COHO	Coho Salmon	Samish River	1224558485551	04-02-09
DBT	Dolly Varden/Bull Trout	Samish River	1224558485551	05-01-04
KOK	Kokanee Salmon	Samish River	1224558485551	04-12-13
PINK	Pink Salmon	Samish River	1224558485551	04-02-09
SOCK	Sockeye Salmon	Samish River	1224558485551	03-10-14
SOCK	Sockeye Salmon	Samish River	1224558485551	04-02-09
STWI	Winter Steelhead	Samish River	1224558485551	04-02-09
STWI	Winter Steelhead	Samish River	1224558485551	04-04-23
CCT	Resident Cutthroat	Stream name(s) not in database	1223151485514	04-12-09
CCT	Resident Cutthroat	Stream name(s) not in database	1223395485493	04-12-09
CCT	Resident Cutthroat	Stream name(s) not in database	1223400485453	04-12-09
CCT	Resident Cutthroat	Stream name(s) not in database	1223750485798	04-12-09
CHFA	Fall Chinook	Stream name(s) not in database	1223395485493	04-02-09
CHFA	Fall Chinook	Stream name(s) not in database	1223400485453	04-02-09
CHMF	Fall Chum	Stream name(s) not in database	1223395485493	04-07-04
CHMF	Fall Chum	Stream name(s) not in database	1223400485453	04-07-04
Соно	Coho Salmon	Stream name(s) not in database	1223151485514	03-11-12
СОНО	Coho Salmon	Stream name(s) not in database	1223151485514	04-02-09
COHO	Coho Salmon	Stream name(s) not in database	1223210485889	04-02-09
COHO	Coho Salmon	Stream name(s) not in database	1223284485810	04-02-09
COHO	Coho Salmon	Stream name(s) not in database	1223383485829	03-11-12
СОНО	Coho Salmon	Stream name(s) not in database	1223383485829	04-02-09
COHO	Coho Salmon	Stream name(s) not in database	1223395485493	03-11-12
СОНО	Coho Salmon	Stream name(s) not in database	1223395485493	04-02-09
СОНО	Coho Salmon	Stream name(s) not in database	1223400485453	03-11-12
СОНО	Coho Salmon	Stream name(s) not in database	1223400485453	04-02-09
COHO	Coho Salmon	Stream name(s) not in database	1223421485446	04-02-09
COHO	Coho Salmon	Stream name(s) not in database	1223485485887	04-02-09
COHO	Coho Salmon	Stream name(s) not in database	1223750485798	05-02-16
СОНО	Coho Salmon	Wildes Creek	1223355485774	03-11-12
СОНО	Coho Salmon	Wildes Creek	1223355485774	04-02-09

Codes Used In The Fish Presence Report

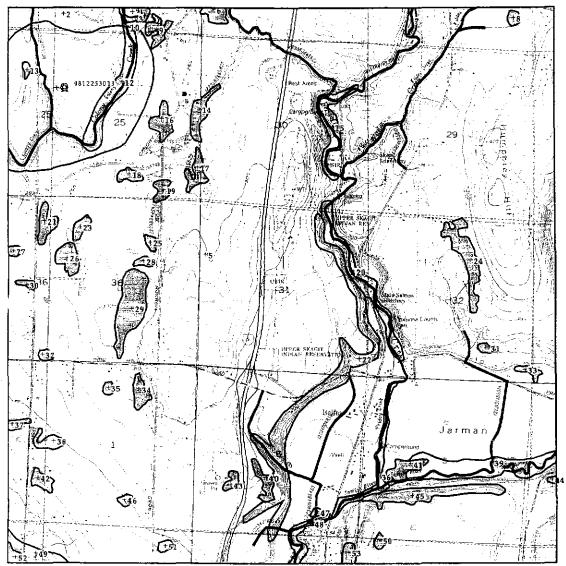
Code : WDFW alphanumeric code that identifies the fish species.

Common Name : Common name of the fish species.

Stream Name : Stream name based on the US Geological Survey, Geographic Names Information System database.

Stream LLID: Unique stream identifier (ID) generated from the node latitude and longitude located at a stream's mouth. This ID is to be construed only as an ID, and not necessarily as a reference to a stream's location.

Record Date : Date the information was entered into the database.



Washington Department Of Fish and Wildlife

HABITATS AND SPECIES MAP

IN THE VICINITY OF T36R04E SECTION 31

Nap Scale - i : 24,000 Coordinate System - State Plane South Zone 5626 (NAD27) Production Date - February 24, 2005 Nap Designed by MDPW Joformation Services CIS

PLEASE MOTE
This map and the accompanying reports are not for general distribution.
Wishington State Law (ROM 42.17.310) exempts Sensitive Fish and Wildlife
Information from public inspection and copying.

This mee may contoin some species and habitals that are not considered grisally. Accompanying this map are reports that provinc internation on displayed widdlike points and perlygons. These reports a net include information for displayed with the points of perlygons. These reports do not include information for displayed spatted calls one marbled marrield accordances.

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Locations al mapped wildbife one mobile: lectures are generally within a quarter mile of the locations displayed on this mas. Locations of Irsh and mildlife resources are subject to veriction couled by disturbance, changes in season and weather, and other lactors. NDFN does not recommend thing mobile mobile in his windship cid

To ansure appropriate use of this information, users are encouraged to consult with MOFM violagists.

Priority habitats and Species polygon, Hobitat point, Flickitel County Qox, Wildlich herrings, Spolled Onla, Merebrd Marield, Sad/Sen Line Houlets, 1-24,000 Alleroms and Hish presence calls, Wa Usel, of the hard Wildlich her Service, National Wellands Inventory, School Cole County of the Service, National Wellands Inventory, School Cole County of Service, Service, National Mellands Inventory, School Cole County of Service, National Mellands Inventory, School Cole County of Service, National Mellands Inventory, School Service, Service Mellands Inventory, National Services, Nati

MAP LEGEND

Priority Habitats/Species:

Priority Habitats and Species (PHS) Polygon Borders

Priority Wildlife Heritage Points

Priority Habitat Points 0

Marbied Murrelet Points 0 (Occupancy Sites Only)

Spotted Owl Sile Centers (Official Status 1-3)

Spotted Owl Site Centers (Official Status 4)

Priority Fish Presence

National Wellands Inventory

Spatied Owl Management Circles Established Territory

Other Wildlife Heritage Points

Other Habitats/Species:

Spotted Owt Management Circles Insufficient Data To Establish

Other Symbols:

Rivers and Streams at 124,000 Scale Resolution

Township Lines

Section Lines



WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE - HABITATS AND SPECIES REPORT IN THE VICINITY OF T35R04E SECTION 6 Report Date: February 24, 2005

Information About Priority Habitats and Species Polygons

Priority Habitats and Species (PHS) polygons are labeled with a unique number and "+" symbol, roughly in the center of the polygon on the map. This PHS Poly number refers to a list of form numbers and species and habitat codes contained in the PHS Polygon Cross Reference Report (listed below). The form numbers refer to the attached PHS Polygon Report. This report details each species or habitat depicted as a polygon on the map. For a complete description of the codes used in this report please refer to the Fish and Wildlife Map Products document. This document may be viewed on our web site at http://www.wdfw.wa.gov/hab/release.htm.

Priority Habitats and Species Polygon - Summary Habitat and Species List:

This report and the accompanying maps may contain some species or habitats that are not considered priority by the agency. YES under the "PHS" column in the table below indicates that the species is considered a priority and is on the Priority Habitats and Species List and/or the Species of Concern List. NO under the "PHS" column indicates the species/habitat is not considered an agency priority.

PHS	State Status	PHS Code	Common Name	Species Use	Species Use Description
YES	ST	HALE	BALD EAGLE	В	BREEDING OCCURRENCE
YES		RIPAR	RIPARIAN ZONES		
YES		UNOS	URBAN NATURAL OPEN SPACE		
YES		WET	WETLANDS		

Priority Habitats and Species Polygon Cross Reference Report:

Form number 900000 indicates presence of PHS is unknown or the area was not mapped. Form numbers 909998, 909997, or 909996 indicate compilation errors.

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point occurs on the map, and then looking up the information listed below. This report is sorted by the quadpt number and provides details on each species depicted on the map. For a complete description of the codes used in this report, please refer to the Fish and Wildlife Map Products document. This document may be viewed on our web site at http://www.wdfw.wa.gov/hab/release.htm.

Wildlife Heritage Point - Summary Species List:

This report and the accompanying maps may contain some species or habitats that are not considered priority by the agency. YES under the "PHS" column in the table below indicates that the species is considered a priority and is on the Priority Habitats and Species List and/or the Species of Concern List. NO under the "PHS" column indicates the species/habitat is not considered an agency priority.

State Species PHS Status Code Species Use Species Use Description Common Name BREEDING OCCURRENCE YES HALE BALD EAGLE В

Wildlife Heritage Point Report:

Species Code: HALE Species Use: B Common Name: BALD EAGLE Ouadpt#: 4812253007 Scientific Name: HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS Year: 2001 Class: SA Accuracy: C Verified: V Priority: YES WDFW Region: 4 State Status: ST Federal Status: FT Occurrence#: 1027 Sequence#: Township - Range - Section: T35N R03E S12 SWOFNW General Description: BALD EAGLE NEST IN COTTONWOOD ON CORNER OF FIELD AND WETLAND, LOOKS LIKE A RED-TAILED HAWK NEST.

Codes Used In Wildlife Heritage Point Report

Quadpt# : A sequential number for a point based on a US Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangle.

Species Code: Alphanumeric code which identifies the species. List of codes are available in the documentation.

Species Use : Criteria that identifies how the area is used by the indicated species. List of codes are available in the documentation.

Common Name : Common name of the species.

Year : Year of the observation.

Class: Code that separates animals into general groups.

AA = Artifical animal (e.g., nest platforms not used yet).

EA = Exotic animal.

GA = Game animal.

NA = No animal found after target specific survey completed.

SA = Special animal (e.g., state listed and monitor species).

ST = Split territory.

ZA = Zapped animal. Site no longer supports original occurrence.

Accuracy: Mapping accuracy of the site as determined by the individual doing the mapping. C = Accurate to within 1/4 mile radius and confirmed by a reliable source.

G = Location known only to a general locality.

N = Accurate to within one mile radius.

U = Accurate to within 1/4 mile radius and unconfirmed by a reliable source.

Scientific Name : Scientific name of the species.

State Status : State listing status of species.

SE = State endangered. SC = State candidate.

ST = State threatened. SM = State monitor.

SS = State sensitive.

Federal Status : Federal listing status of species. FE = Federal endangered. FC = Federal candidate. FT = Federal threatened. FC = Federal concern.

Priority: Species and habitats that are considered to be priorities for conservation and management by Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW). For a copy of the most current Priority Habitats and Species List contact WDFW PHS Section at (360)902-2543, or it is available on our web site at http://www.wdfw.wa.gov/hab/phspage.htm. YES = Indicates that the species is considered a WDFW priority and is on the Priority Habitat and Species List and/or Species of Concern List.

NO = Indicates that the species is not a WDFW priority.

WDFW Region : This contains the WDFW administrative region number 1 through 6.

Verified: Verification code for an observation.

m V = Verified by a reliable source, generally WDFW or other agency biologist.

U = Not verified by a reliable source, or identification of species is uncertain.

1 = Confirmed grizzly bear or wolf observation.

2 = Probable grizzly bear or wolf observation

Township - Range - Section : The legal description of the species occurrence.

Occurrence# : An ascension catalog number that combined with sequence number identifies a unique record within a species.

Sequence# : Occurrences with multiple locations of a species.

General Description : Description of location of a species.

Common Name: BALD EAGLE Form#: 903695 PHS Code: HALE Species Use: B

Scientific Name: HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS Season:WSU Definition: 4 Accuracy: 1

Site Name: BUTLER FLAT (MARSH) State Status: ST Federal Status: FT Priority: YES

General Description: BALD EAGLE BREEDING TERRITORY. NEST IN BLACK COTTONWOOD IN MARSH. AREA IS NRCS WETLAND EASEMENT. ESTABLISHED THROUGH USDA WETLAND RESERVE PROGRAM.

Source: FISHER, GREG NRCS

Source Code: PROF Source Date: 05 96

Symopsis: ON-SITE VISIT. MAP OF NEST SENT TO JEFF BERNATOWICS, WDFW.

Common Name: BALD EAGLE Form#: 903850 PHS Code: HALE Species Use: B

Scientific Name: HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS Season:WSU Definition: 4 Accuracy: 1

Site Name: ALLEN ROAD State Status: ST Federal Status: FT Priority: YES

General Description: BALD EAGLE TERRITORY.

Source: MILNER, RUTH WDFW

Source Date: 030595 Source Code: PROF Synopsis: AERIAL AND/OR ON-SITE VISIT.

Codes Used In Priority Habitat and Species Polygon Report

Form# : Unique number that links the information in the reports to features on the map.

PHS Code : This contains a code that identifies the fish and wildlife species found in the area or the habitat that occurs there. List of codes are available in the documentation.

Species Use : Criteria that identifies how the area is used by the indicated species. List of codes are available in the documentation. This field is not used if a habitat is described.

Common Name : Common name of the species or habitat.

Season : Season of species use. Use is indicated by the presence of a non-blank character in one or more pos-

tions or sub-strings of the field position.

Position 1: W = Winter use. Position 2: S = Spring use. Position 3: U = Summer use. Position 4: F = Fall use.

Position 5: S = Severe winter use.

Definition : Identifies the definitions or criteria used to classify the area as a priority. List of codes are available in the documentation.

Accuracy: Mapping accuracy of the line delineation as determined by the mapper.

1 = Accurate within a 1/4 mile. 3 = Location known to within one mile. 2 = Accurate within a 1/2 mile. 4 = Location known to general locality only.

Scientific Name : Scientific name of the species.

State Status: State listing status of species.

SE = State endangered. SC = State candidate.

ST = State threatened. SM = State monitor.

SS = State sensitive.

Federal Status : Federal listing status of species.

FE = Federal endangered. FC = Federal candidate.

FT = Federal threatened. FCo = Federal concern.

Priority : Species and habitats that are considered to be priorities for conservation and management by Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW). For a copy of the most current Priority Habitats and Species List contact WDFW PHS Section at (360)902-2543, or it is available on our web site at http://www.wdfw.wa.gov/hab/phspage.htm. YES = Indicates that the species is considered a WDFW priority and is on the Priority Habitat and Species List and/or Species of Concern List. NO = Indicates that the species is not a WDFW priority.

Site Name: Name assigned to the area based generally on a local place name.

General Description : Description about the area, including how it is used and why it is important.

Source : Identifies and describes the source responsible for the information described on the form or drawn on the map. Single or multiple sources may be cited.

Source Date : Date of source of information.

Source Code: Code identifying the source of information.

Synopsis: Brief narrative describing content of source of information.

WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE PRIORITY FISH REPORT FROM THE WASHINGTON LAKES AND RIVERS INFORMATION SYSTEM (WLRIS) DATABASE FOR TOWNSHIP T35R04E, SECTION 6 Report Date: February 24, 2005

Information About The Fish Presence Report

The fish information in this report only includes information that Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) maintains in a central computer database. This information only documents the location of important fish resources to the best of our knowledge. It is not a complete inventory of the fish species in the state. Fish are identified as priority by WDFW if they meet one of three criterion as listed in the Priority Habitats and Species List. The list is available by contacting WDFW Priority Habitats and Species section at (360)902-2543, or it is available on our web site at http://www.wdfw.wa.gov/hab/phspage.htm. To insure appropriate use of this information users are encouraged to consult with WDFW biologists.

State status information is not available in the WLRIS database for these species. Please see WDFW Species of Concern List for current status. For a copy of this list, contact WDFW Endangered Species Section at (360)902-2515, or it is available on our web site at http://www.wdfw.wa.gov/wlm/diversty/soc/soc.htm.

Priority Fish Presence:

Code	Common Name	Stream Name	Stream LLID	Record Date
CCT	Resident Cutthroat	Friday Creek	1223306485488	04-12-09
CHFA	Fall Chinook	Friday Creek	1223306485488	04-02-09
CHMF	Fall Chum	Friday Creek	1223306485488	04-07-04
COHO	Coho Salmon	Friday Creek	1223306485488	03-11-12
СОНО	Coho Salmon	Friday Creek	1223306485488	04-02-09
KOK	Kokanee Salmon	Friday Creek	1223306485488	04-12-13
STWI	Winter Steelhead	Friday Creek	1223306485488	04-02-09
STWI	Winter Steelhead	Friday Creek	1223306485488	04-04-23
CCT	Resident Cutthroat	Samish River	1224558485551	04-12-09
CHFA	Fall Chinook	Samish River	1224558485551	04-02-09
CHMF	Fall Chum	Samish River	1224558485551	04-07-04
COHO	Coho Salmon	Samish River	1224558485551	04-02-09
DBT	Dolly Varden/Bull Trout	Samish River	1224558485551	05-01-04
KOK	Kokanee Salmon	Samish River	1224558485551	04-12-13
PINK	Pink Salmon	Samish River	1224558485551	04-02-09
SOCK	Sockeye Salmon	Samish River	1224558485551	03-10-14
SOCK	Sockeye Salmon	Samish River	1224558485551	04-02-09
STWI	Winter Steelhead	Samish River	1224558485551	04-02-09
STWI	Winter Steelhead	Samish River	1224558485551	04-04-23
CCT	Resident Cutthroat	Stream name(s) not in database	1223151485514	04-12-09
CCT	Resident Cutthroat	Stream name(s) not in database	1223395485493	04-12-09
CCT	Resident Cutthroat	Stream name(s) not in database	1223400485453	04-12-09
CHFA	Fall Chinook	Stream name(s) not in database	1223395485493	04-02-09
CHFA	Fall Chinook	Stream name(s) not in database	1223400485453	04-02-09
CHMF	Fall Chum	Stream name(s) not in database	1223395485493	04-07-04
CHMF	Fall Chum	Stream name(s) not in database	1223400485453	04-07-04
COHO	Coho Salmon	Stream name(s) not in database	1223151485514	03-11-12
COHO	Coho Salmon	Stream name(s) not in database	1223151485514	04-02-09
COHO	Coho Salmon	Stream name(s) not in database	1223170485270	03-11-12
COHO	Coho Salmon	Stream name(s) not in database	1223170485270	04-02-09
СОНО	Cohe Salmon	Stream name(s) not in database	1223395485493	03-11-12
COHO	Coho Salmon	Stream name(s) not in database	1223395485493	04-02-09
COHO	Coho Salmon	Stream name(s) not in database	1223400485453	03-11-12
COHO	Coho Salmon	Stream name(s) not in database	1223400485453	04-02-09
COHO	Coho Salmon	Stream name(s) not in database	1223421485446	04-02-09
COHO	Coho Salmon	Stream name(s) not in database	1223421403440	03-11-12
COHO	Coho Salmon	Stream name(s) not in database	1223460485293	04-02-09
COHO	Coho Salmon	Wildes Creek	1223355485774	03-11-12
СОНО	Coho Salmon	Wildes Creek	12233355485774	04-02-09
20110	COMO DUMINOM	MITGE CIEEK	T55555555577	7 · ·

Codes Used In The Fish Presence Report

Code : WDFW alphanumeric code that identifies the fish species.

Common Name : Common name of the fish species.

Stream Name : Stream name based on the US Geological Survey, Geographic Names Information System database.

Stream LLID: Unique stream identifier (ID) generated from the node latitude and longitude located at a stream's mouth. This ID is to be construed only as an ID, and not necessarily as a reference to a stream's location.

Record Date : Date the information was entered into the database.



Washington Department Of Fish and Wildlife

HABITATS AND SPECIES MAP IN THE VICINITY OF T35R04E SECTION 6

Nap Scale - 1 : 24,000 Coordinate System - State Plane South Zone 5628 (MAD27) Production Date - February 24, 2005 Wap Designed by NDFW information Services CIS

PLEASE NOTE
This map and the accompanying reports are not for general distribution, Washington State isw (BCM 42.17.1016) exempts Sensitive Fish and Wildlife information from public inspection and copying.

This map may contain some species and hebitats that are not considered priority. Accompanying this map are reports that provide intermation on displayed wild life points and palignes. These reports do not include silvanium for displayed spotted ands and maralled murrelet pacturences.

Some legand classes and symbols may not be present within the mapped area

DISCLAIMER
This map and the eccemponing reports any include information that the Asshington Deportment of fish and Whidlite (WDTM) maintains in a central computer calcabose. It is not an ottempt to provide you with an official agency response as to the impacts of your project on lish and wildlife. This information only documents the location of lish and wildlife respected to the best of our transitogy. It is not a complete investory accounts to the best of our transitogy. It is not a complete investory across a discount of the best of our transitogy. It is not a complete investory across all currently known to WDTM pindingists, as it recens for which comprehensive surveys have much been conducted. Site appetite surveys have much been conducted.

Locations of mapped wildfile and hobital features are generally within a quarter mile of the locations displayed on this map. Excellens of fish and wildfile retoyrees are subject to variation caused by nistratance, changes in season and weather, and other locators. Work ones half recommend using maps mere loan six mobile to de-

To ansure appropriate use of this information, users are encouraged to consult with WDFW biologists.

Priority Habitats and Society spaying in Markhold point, Klicertat County Dek Wildliff Heritage, Spatled Owia, Merhled Warrenet, Smal/Sea Loon Howlands 1:24,000 streoms and fish presence dete: Wo. Bept. of fish and Wilcliff Service, Halional Methods inventors, Seepind Corony odio: US Hatinanal Occasis and Atmospheric Administration Office of the Methods of Sea County of Se

Priority Habitats/Species:

Priority Habitals and Species (PHS) Palygan Borders

Priority Wildlife Heritage Points

O Priority Habitat Points

Morbled Murrelet Points (Occupancy Sites Only)

Spotted Owl Site Centers (Official Status 1-3)

Spotled Owl Sile Centers (Official Status 4) Priority Fish Presence

National Wellands Inventory

MAP LEGEND Other Habitats/Species:

Other Wildlife Heritoge Points

Spatted Owl Management Circles Established Territory

Spottled Owl Management Circles Insufficient Data To Establish

Other Symbols:

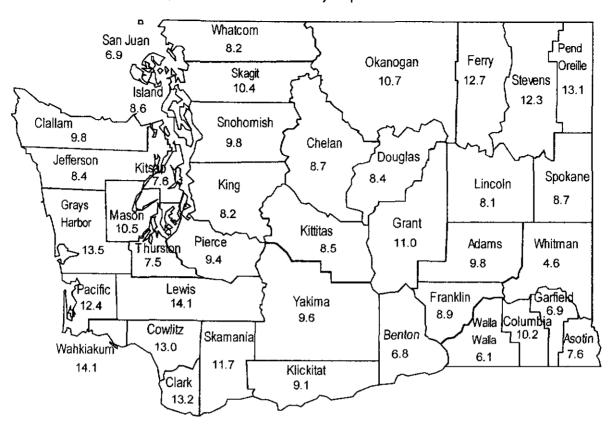
Rivers and Streams at £24,000 Scale Resolution

Township Lines Section Lines



VILES

Unemployment Rates by County, November 2009 NOT seasonally adjusted



Contacts

Greg Weeks, Ph.D., *Director* Labor Market and Economic Analysis (360) 438-4800

Dave Wallace
Acting Chief Economist
dbwallace@esd.wa.gov
(360) 438-4818

Economists:

Alex Roubinchtein, Ph.D. aroubinchtein@esd.wa.gov (360) 438-4764

Chris Thomas cthomas@esd.wa.gov (360) 438-3169

Nora Keith nkeith@esd.wa.gov (360) 438-4825 **Washington State Employment Situation Report** is designed to provide our customers and stakeholders with an accurate, up-to-date portrayal of Washington's economic vitality as it is reflected through our labor market data.

Regional Labor Economists:

Scott Bailey, Southwest Washington scott.bailey@esd.wa.gov (360) 906-2768

Olympic Consortium Vacant

Joe Giannamore, N.W. Washington jgiannamore@esd.wa.gov (360) 676-3253

Arum Kone, Eastern Washington akone@esd.wa.gov (509) 527-1844

Don Meseck, S. Central Washington Temporarily, Roger Miller romiller@esd.wa.gov (509) 574-0162

T. Baba Moussa, N. Central Washington bmoussa@esd.wa.gov (509) 665-3737

Desiree Phair, King County dphair@esd.wa.gov (206) 448-0474 ext. 3073

Dean Schau, Benton-Franklin dschau@cbc2.org (509) 547-0511 ext. 2217

Snohomish Temporarily, Desiree Phair (206) 448-0474 ext. 3073

Paul Turek, Ph.D., Pierce pturek@esd.wa.gov (253) 593-7336

Doug Tweedy, Spokane dtweedy@esd.wa.gov (509) 532-3188

Jim Vleming, Pacific Mountain jvleming@esd.wa.gov (360) 438-4821

. .



		Population Density (Person per Square Mile)																				
	Year of Form.	Land Area, 2000 (sq mi)	4000	4040	1920	4020	4040	4050	4000	40=0	4000	4000	0.100	2004								
WA State	1889	66,544,1	1900 7.78	1910 17.15	20.38	1930 23.48	1940 26.08	1950 35.73	1960 42.85	1970 47,21	1980 62.06	1990 73.09	23 00 88, 58	2001 89,79	2002 90.79	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Adams	1883	1,925.0	2.51	5.67	5.00	4.01	3.23	33.73	5.16	6.24	6.89	73.08	8.53	8,62	8.62	91.64 8.62	92.69 8.68	94.02 8.83	95.81 8.99	97.50	99.00	100.21
Asotin	1883	635.3	5.29	9.17	10.28	12.79	13.15	17.11	20.30	21.70	26.46	27.69	32.35	32.58	32,58	32,42	32.58	32.90	33.21	9.14 33.53	9.25 33.68	9.35 33.84
Benton	1905	1,703.1	0.20	4.66	6.40	6.43	7.08	30.16	36.45	39.66	64.26	66.09	83.66	85.02	86,67	32.42 89.01	91.07	92.83	94.30	95.65	97.18	99,41
Chelan	1899	2,921,4	1.35	5.17	7.16	10.83	11.78	13.45	13.95	14.15	15.42	17.88	22.80	22.97	23.14	23.24	23.41	23.69	24.00	24.37	24.68	24.85
Clallam /3	1854	1.739.5	3.21	3.87	6.51	11.72	12.52	15.12	17.20	19.92	29.59	32.20	36.90	37.05	37.31	37.54	37.89	38.40	38.98	39.38	39.78	39.96
Clark /1	1849	628.2	21.37	41.59	52.25	64.21	79.39	135.86	149,40	204.58	306.14	379.13	549.55	561.27	578.46	592.63	610,13	623.19	642.29	660.59	675.24	686.38
Columbia	1875	868.8	8.20	8.11	7.01	6.13	6.39	5.59	5.26	5.11	4.67	4.63	4.68	4.72	4.72	4.72	4.72	4.72	4.72	4.72	4.72	4.72
Cowlitz	1854	1,138.6	6.92	11.03	10.35	28.02	35.26	46.87	50.76	60.26	69.86	72,12	81.63	82.47	82.91	83.34	83.70	84.22	85.01	85.89	86.95	B7 47
Douglas	1883	1,820.5	1.10	5.07	5,16	4.15	4.75	5.94	8.18	9.22	12.16	14.39	17.91	18.02	18.18	18.46	18,79	19.06	19.61	19.94	20.32	20.65
Ferry	1899	2,204.0	2.07	2.18	2.33	1.95	2.13	1.86	1.76	1.66	2.64	2.86	3.29	3,31	3.31	3,31	3.31	3.36	3.40	3.43	3.49	3.54
Franklin	1883	1,242.4	0.39	4.15	4.73	4.94	5.08	10.92	18.79	20.78	28.20	30.17	39.72	40.57	41.29	43.14	45.88	48.70	51.67	54.25	56.50	58.52
Garfield	1881	710.5	5.51	5.91	5.45	5.15	4.76	4.51	4.19	4.10	3.47	3.16	3.37	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.31	3.24	3.17
Grant	1909	2,681.1	_	3.25	2.90	2.12	5.48	9.10	17.37	15.65	18.13	20.47	27.86	28.31	28.50	28.76	29.20	29.50	30.06	30.77	31.55	32.11
Grays Harbor	1854	1,916.9	7.89	18.56	23.34	31,28	27.73	27.98	28.41	31.06	34,59	33.47	35.05	35.74	35.68	35.89	36.10	36.41	36.73	36,93	36.99	37.14
Island	1853	208.4	8.96	22.55	26.31	25.74	29.23	53.11	94.14	129.49	211.16	288.57	343.31	347.35	350,71	355.03	358.87	364.62	370.38	376,14	380.46	385.25
Jefferson /3	1852	1,814.2	3.16	4.61	3.63	4.61	4.93	6.42	5.33	5,89	8.83	11.28	14.50	14.58	14.66	14.72	14,88	15.21	15.54	15.76	15.87	15.98
King	1852	2,126.0	51.76	133.88	183.09	218.01	237.51	344.76	439.78	544.02	597.29	708.95	817.03	827.03	834.56	836.91	841.14	850.55	863.25	875.48	886.25	898.05
Kitsap	1857	396.0	17.09	44.56	83.74	77.72	112.09	191.22	212.57	256.90	371.60	479.12	585.82	589.43	592.72	598.52	604.84	607.11	614.69	618.22	623.27	625.29
Kittitas	1883	2,297.2	4.23	8.08	7.72	7.90	8.81	9.68	8.91	10.90	10.83	11.64	14.52	14.80	15.15	15.32	15.58	15.93	16.28	16.67	17.15	17.37
Klickitat	1859	1,872.4	2.88	5.44	4.95	5.25	6.07	6.43	7.19	6.48	8.45	8.87	10.23	10.31	10.31	10.31	10.31	10.41	10.57	10.63	10,74	10,79
Lewis	1845	2,407.6	6.29	13.34	15.30	16.63	17.19	18.17	17.38	18.88	23.27	24,65	28.49	28.87	29,16	29.24	29.36	29.74	30.28	30.78	31.03	31.23
Lincoln	1883	2,311.2	5.18	7.59	6.55	5.14	4.92	4.75	4.72	4,14	4.15	3,84	4.41	4.41	4.41	4.37	4.41	4.37	4.41	4.46	4.50	4.52
Mason	1854	961.1	3.96	5.36	5.12	10.47	12.07	15,63	16.91	21.76	32.45	39.89	51.41	51.61	51.82	52.23	52.86	54.00	55.25	56.81	58.58	59.10
Okanogan	1888	5,268.1	0.89	2.45	3.24	3.52	4.66	5.53	4.84	4.91	5.82	6.33	7.51	7.54	7.55	7.52	7.52	7.52	7.55	7.55	7.61	7.69
Pacific	1851	933.0	6.14	12,86	15.28	15.36	16.34	16.99	15.06	16.21	17.69	19.37	22.49	22.51	22.51	22.40	22.51	22.83	23.04	23.15	23.37	23.37
Pend Oreille	1911	1,400.3	-	•	4.54	5.11	5.11	5.29	4.94	4.30	6.13	6.37	8.38	8.43	8.43	8.43	8.50	8.71	8.78	9.00	9.14	9.21
Pierce	1852	1,678.9	33.13	72.11	86.02	97.79	108.67	164.65	191.94	245.32	289.86	349.87	417.42	424.92	431.83	437.01	443.14	450.23	460.71	470.84	479.71	484.60
San Juan	1873	174.9	16.74	20.60	20.61	17.71	18.05	18.55	16.42	22.05	44.81	57.38	80.46	82.32	83.47	84.61	86,32	88.61	89.75	90.90	92.04	93.18
Skagit	1883	1,735.1	8.22	16.85	19.23	20.25	21.70	24.94	29.59	30.19	36,96	45.84	59.35	60.00	60.57	61.49	62.70	63.91	65.18	66.45	67.72	68,52
Skamania	1854	1,656.4	1.02	1.74	1.42	1.75	2.80	2.89	3.14	3.53	4,78	5.00	5.96	5.98	5.98	5.98	6.10	6.22	6.40	6.46	6.46	6.52
Snohomish	1861	2,089.1	11.46	28.33	32.38	37.73	42.46	53.38	82.38	126.90	161.57	222.77	290.09	296.11	300.61	305.16	308.66	313.92	321.58	328.52	333.45	337.14
Spokane /2	1879	1,763.6	32.62	79.04	80.10	85.31	93.35	125.62	157.80	162.99	193.81	204.86	236.98	239.51	241.32	243.02	244.95	247.39	251.64	255.84	260.26	263.66
Stevens	1863	2,478.3	2.72	6.52	8.72	7.48	7.78	7.50	7. 2 2	7.02	11.69	12.49	16.17	16.26	16.30	16.38	16.42	16.62	16.99	17.35	17.63	17.75
Thurston	1852	727.0	13.65	24.18	30.76	43.12	51.28	61.73	75.71	105.75	170.90	221.75	285.21	289.12	292,01	295.45	300.54	308.24	317.87	327.36	337.40	343.59
Wahkiakum	1854	264.2	10.67	12.43	13.14	14.61	16.22	14.51	12.96	13.59	14.50	12.59	14.47	14.38	14.38	14.38	14.38	14.76	14.76	15.14	15.52	15.52
Walla Walla	1854	1,270.5	14.70	25.13	21.68	22.39	24.04	31.59	33.21	33.20	37.34	38.13	43.43	43.45	43.60	43.92	44.63	45.26	45.57	45.89	46.12	46.60
Whatcom	1854	2,119.5	11.37	23.35	23.87	27.89	28.47	31.48	33.17	38.65	50.33	60.27	78.71	80.49	81.24	82.33	83.65	85.30	86.95	88.84	90.11	91.10
Whitman	1871	2,159.4	11.74	15,41	14.51	12.97	12.61	15.04	14.48	17,55	18,57	17,96	18.87	18.66	18.80	18.99	19.31	19.64	19,82	19,77	19.91	20.05
Yakima	1865	4,296.2	2.38	9.71	14.83	18.02	23.05	31.59	33.78	33.80	40.15	43.95	51.81	52.26	52.37	52.60	52.95	53,37	53. 9 5	54.51	54.91	55.49

Notes:

The land area measurement excludes lakes and other water areas within.

Land area for counties derived from U.S. Census Bureau: Land Area, Population, and Density for States and Counties; 1990 [www.census.gov/population/censusdata/90den_stco.txt] for 1900-1990. From 2000 on, county land areas from the U.S. Census Bureau 2000 Census Gazeteer [www.census.gov/geo/www/gazetteer/places2k.html].

State of Washington Office of Financial Management

^{1/} Clark County was originally created as Vancouver District in 1845. However, the first board of county government was organized in 1850 after the 1849 Oregon Territorial legislature changed the name to Clark from Vancouver.

^{2/} The date of formation for Spokane County is the date when it regained separate county status after having been merged with Stevens County.

^{3/} Population density values for Clallam and Jefferson counties for 2000 have been revised to reflect adjustments made in the U.S. Census 2000 populations for those counties.

Bob Hayden

From: Randy Doolittle

t: Wednesday, D

Wednesday, December 30, 2009 12:54 PM

Bob Hayden
Cc: Rick Swanson

Subject: Expenses for Water park

Per your request the following are an estimated annual expenditures that would be anticipated for a water park with a 300 room hotel, restaurants and no convention facilities.

Cost of goods, supplies, repairs, marketing, utilities and other expenses would total \$12,539,000 per year.

Labor costs would be approximately \$10,900,00 per year. Approximately 40% less labor costs than the Skagit Valley Casino Resort.

Randy

•

Bob Hayden

From: pateus@aol.com

~ "

Monday, January 04, 2010 6:41 AM

Bob Hayden

Subject: fishermen issues

The Tribe has 59 members who fished in 09

The average income of a fisherman going after salmon in 09 was \$3642

9 of our fishermen engaged in the crab fishery (requires bigger boats, pots, larger investment) + the tribe engaged in test fisheries for crab.

The average income for crab fishing was \$29,000 although only 3 of the fishermen earned the average or better

FROM SCHUYLER

PHASE I ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT TAX PARCELS P35839, P123324, P50416, AND P50414 BOW, WASHINGTON

OCTOBER 26, 2007

FOR UPPER SKAGIT INDIAN TRIBE





October 26, 2007

Upper Skagit Indian Tribe 5984 North Darrk Lane Bow, Washington 98232

Attention: Bob Hayden

Subject:

Phase I Environmental Site Assessment

Tax Parcels P35839, P123324, P50416, and P50414

Bow, Washington File No. 0829-021-00

GeoEngineers is pleased to submit three copies of our "Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, Tax Parcels P35839, P123324, P50416, and P50414, Bow, Washington." Our services were completed in general accordance with our Confirming Agreement dated September 7, 2007 (Appendix A). Bob Hayden authorized our Phase I Environmental Site Assessment services on September 11, 2007. We appreciate the opportunity to assist you on this project. Please contact us if you have questions regarding this report.

Yours very truly,

GeoEngineers, Inc.

J/Robert Gordon, PE

Principal

RMB:JRG:ims:sla

BELL: P:\0\0829021\Finals\082902100 R.doc

Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Tax Parcels P35839, P123324, P50416, and P50414 Bow, Washington File No. 0829-021-00

October 26, 2007

Prepared for:

Upper Skagit Indian Tribe 5984 North Darrk Lane Bow, Washington 98232

Attention:

Bob Hayden

Prepared by:

GeoEngineers, Inc. 600 Dupont Street Bellingham, Washington 98225 (360) 647-1510

naldm

GeoEngineers, Inc.

Ronald M. Bek, LG Project Manager

J. Robert Gordon, PE

Principal

sed Geo

Ronald M. Bek

Expires: 12 / 08 / 68

DECLARATIONS

- "I declare that, to the best of my professional knowledge and belief, I meet the definition of Environmental Professional as defined in "312.21 of 40 CFR part 312."*
- "I have the specific qualifications based on education, training, and experience to assess a property of the
 nature, history, and setting of the subject property. I performed and/or developed the all appropriate
 inquiries in conformance with the standards and practices set forth in 40 CFR part 312."*

*A person who does not qualify as an Environmental Professional may assist in the conduct of all appropriate inquiries in accordance with ASTM E 1527-05, if such person is under the supervision or responsible charge of a person meeting the definition of an environmental professional when conducting such activities.

RMB:JRG:ims

BELL: P:\0\0829021\Finals\082902100 R.doc

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page No.
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION 2.1 INVOLVED PARTIES 2.2 LOCATION, LEGAL DESCRIPTION AND SETTING. 2.3 RECONNAISSANCE OF THE SITE 2.3.1 Summary of Observations 2.3.2 Findings 2.3.3 Data Gaps 2.4 ADJACENT PROPERTY AND VICINITY OBSERVATIONS 2.4.1 Summary of Observations 2.4.2 Findings 2.4.3 Data Gaps	2
3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS REVIEW 3.1 DATABASE SEARCH 3.2 FINDINGS 3.3 DATA GAPS	6 7
4.0 SITE HISTORY 4.1 HISTORICAL RESOURCES 4.2 HISTORICAL SITE OWNERSHIP AND USE SUMMARY 4.2.1 Key Person Interview 4.3 ADJACENT PROPERTIES 4.4 ENVIRONMENTAL LIENS OR PROPERTY USE RESTRICTIONS 4.5 INFORMATION PROVIDED BY USER/USER OBLIGATIONS 4.6 FINDINGS 4.7 DATA GAPS	
5.0 CONCLUSIONS	10
6.0 LIMITATIONS	11
List of Tables Table I. Site Information	5 Concern

List of Figures

Figure 1. Vicinity Map Figure 2. Site Plan

TABLE OF CONTENTS (CONT.)

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A - SIGNED AGREEMENT AND USER QUESTIONNNAIRE

APPENDIX B - EDR REPORTS

APPENDIX C - HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

APPENDIX D - REPORT LIMITATIONS AND GUIDELINES FOR USE

PHASE I ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT TAX PARCELS P35839, P123324, P50416, AND P50414 BOW, WASHINGTON FOR UPPER SKAGIT INDIAN TRIBE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes the results of the Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) of Tax Parcels P35839, P123324, P50416, and P50414 in the Bow area of Skagit County. The site is approximately 131 acres in size and is undeveloped with the exception of a pole building. The site is shown relative to surrounding physical features in Vicinity Map, Figure 1. The site layout and surrounding properties are shown in Site Plan, Figure 2.

The site is currently owned by the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe (USIT). We understand results of this Phase I ESA will be used by Upper Skagit Indian Tribe as part of their evaluation of potential environmental liabilities associated with placing the site in tribal trust lands.

GeoEngineers provided geotechnical engineering services for the proposed Skagit Resort Water Park which will be located on the site. The results of our previous study were presented in our report titled "Geotechnical Engineering Services Report, Proposed Skagit Resort Water Park, Bow, Washington", dated February 26, 2007. Pertinent information from our geotechnical engineering study is included in this Phase I ESA report where appropriate.

1.1 PHASE LESA

The purpose of this Phase I ESA is to identify recognized environmental conditions¹ (RECs) in connection with the site. Our scope of services was completed in general accordance with American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Standard E1527-05 for Phase I ESAs which is intended to permit a user to satisfy one of the requirements to qualify for the innocent landowner, contiguous property owner, or bona fide prospective purchaser limitations on CERCLA liability, that is the practice that constitutes "all appropriate inquiry into the previous ownership and uses of the property consistent with good commercial or customary practice" as defined by 42 U.S.C. §9601. The scope of services described below was completed by, or under the direction of, an environmental professional as described in ASTM E1527-05. We completed the following specific scope of services for this Phase I ESA:

- 1. Reviewed readily available environmental reports and/or other relevant documents pertaining to environmental conditions at the site.
- 2. Reviewed the results of a federal, state and local environmental database search provided by a subcontracted environmental data service [Environmental Data Resources (EDR)] for listings of known or suspected environmental problems at the site or nearby properties within the search distances specified by ASTM.

Recognized Environmental Conditions are defined in ASTM E1527-05 as "the presence or likely presence of any hazardous substances or petroleum products on a property under conditions that indicate an existing release, a past release, or a material threat of a release of any hazardous substances or petroleum products into structures on the property or into the ground, groundwater or surface water of the property. The term includes hazardous substances or petroleum products even under conditions in compliance with laws. The term is not intended to include de minimis conditions that generally do not present a material risk of harm to public health or the environment and that generally would not be the subject of an enforcement action if brought to the attention of appropriate governmental agencies"

- 3. Identified a key site manager with knowledge of past and present subject site use and interviewed him in person. Identified previous site owner with knowledge of past and present subject site use and interviewed him by telephone.
- 4. Interviewed a representative of the local health department regarding the likely presence of hazardous substances.
- 5. Reviewed historical aerial photographs, historical topographic maps, city directories, chain-of-title reports, Metsker's Atlases and land use and tax assessor records, as available and appropriate, to identify past development history on and adjacent to the site relative to the possible use, generation, storage, release or disposal of hazardous substances. Attempted to identify uses of the site from the present to the time that records show no apparent structures on the site, back to the time the property was first used for residential, agricultural, commercial, industrial or governmental purposes or back to 1940 whichever is earlier.
- 6. Identified data gaps relative to site historical use.
- 7. Reviewed current USGS topographic maps to identify the physiographic setting of the site and provided a statement on the local geologic, soil and groundwater conditions based on our general experience and sources such as geologic maps and our previous geotechnical study for the Skagit Resort Water Park.
- 8. Identified the source of potable water for the site and the current heating and sewage disposal system(s) used at the site.
- Conducted a visual reconnaissance of the site and adjacent properties to identify visible evidence of RECs.
- 10. Provided a written summary of the Phase I ESA results and identified RECs along with our opinion and recommendations regarding the potential for contamination by hazardous substances at the site and the significance of any data gaps identified.

1.2 SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Our scope of services did not include an environmental compliance audit, an evaluation for the presence of lead-based paint, toxic mold, biological pollutants, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in light ballasts, radon, lead in drinking water, mercury-containing thermostats, asbestos-containing building materials or urea-formaldehyde insulation in on-site structures or other hazardous building materials (if any).

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 INVOLVED PARTIES

The site currently is owned by USIT. USIT purchased parcels P50414 and P50416 from the Nielson Brothers Logging Company in approximately 2002. Parcel P35839 was purchased by USIT from Paul Brendle in 1995, according to the Assessor website. There was no sales history listed for parcel P123324 in the Assessor website.

2.2 LOCATION, LEGAL DESCRIPTION AND SETTING

General site information, property use(s) and environmental setting of the site area are summarized in Table I. Refer to Figure 1 for a vicinity map and Figure 2 for the layout of the site in relation to surrounding properties.

Table I. Site Information

Topographic Map	U.S. Geological Survey, 7.5 minute Alger, Washington topographic quadrangle map dated 1994.	
Quarter/Quarter, Section, Township and Range	NW, SW, and NE quarter of SW quarter of Section 31, Township 36 North, Range 4 East, Willamette Meridian and NE quarter of NW quarter and NW quarter of the NE quarter of Section 6, Township 35, Range 4 East.	
Site Address	The site does not have an address.	
Site General Location	Northeast and southwest of the intersection between Darrk Lane and North Darrk Lane, Bow, Washington.	
Site Legal Description	Legal descriptions are included in the EDR report in Appendix B.	
Site Approximate Area	Approximately 131 acres.	
Site Existing Use	The site is undeveloped with the exception of a pole building.	
Geologic Setting	The site is located on relatively level land in an area that was glaciated 10,000 years ago.	
Nearest Surface Water Bodies	Friday Creek is located approximately 200 feet east of the site.	
Approximate Surface Elevation	Ranges from approximately 260 feet above mean sea level over the majority of the site down to approximately 120 feet above mean sea level in the southern and eastern portions of the site.	
Soil and Geologic Conditions	Two geologic units are mapped in the site area: Bellingham (glaciomarine) Drift consisting primarily of silt and clay soils with varying sand and gravel content, and glacial till which generally consists of an unsorted, non-stratified mixture of clay, silt, sand, gravel, cobbles and boulders. We performed 17 test pits and 8 borings at the site during our previous geotechnical study. The general subsurface soil profile consisted of topsoil overlying very stiff grading to medium stiff glaciomarine drift over very dense glacial till. Some possible glacial outwash was encountered overlying the glaciomarine drift. Filt soil was encountered in one of our test pits. Visual and olfactory evidence of contamination was not observed in the fill or native soils.	
Depth to Groundwater	A perched groundwater condition was observed at approximately 0.5 to 3 feet below ground surface in our previous explorations. No groundwater was observed below three feet. A shallow perched groundwater condition typically develops during the wetter portions of the year. Sandier zones within the glaciomarine drift and glacial till will sometimes produce seepage as well. The EDR report indicates the deep aquifer is approximately 40 to 50 feet below ground surface in the vicinity of the site.	
Inferred Direction of Shallow Groundwater Flow	The topography shown in the U.S. Geological Survey, 7.5 minute Alger, Washington topographic quadrangle map dated 1994 suggests an inferred direction of shallow groundwater flow to the southeast at the site.	

Our knowledge of the general physiographic setting, geology and groundwater occurrence in the site vicinity is based on our review of the documents listed in Table I and our previous experience at the site.

2.3 RECONNAISSANCE OF THE SITE

2.3.1 Summary of Observations

A representative of GeoEngineers performed an unaccompanied visual reconnaissance of the site on September 14, 2007. The site was accessed from the gravel road in the southern portion of the site. The site is covered primarily with tall grass and treed areas. Our visual reconnaissance focused on the areas where dwellings were formally located and along the trails, access road, and old logging road in the site.

Table II below summarizes conditions observed during our site reconnaissance. The approximate locations of the observed features discussed in this section are shown in Figure 2. Photographs of the site were taken to document observations made during our site reconnaissance. Site photographs are available in our files.

Table II. Summary of Site Reconnaissance Observations

		rved			
Feature Feature		No	Comment, Location and/or Description and other		
Structures (existing)	Х		Pole building located south of the access road in the southeastern portion of the site.		
Structures (evidence of former)	Х		Two areas where mobile homes were formerly located. See figure 2 for details.		
Heating/Cooling System		Х			
Floor Drains, Sumps or Drywells		Х			
Aboveground Storage Tanks (ASTs)		χ			
Underground Storage Tanks (USTs) or Evidence of USTs		Х			
Drums or Other Containers	Х		One empty unlabeled drum along access road.		
Chemicals or Hazardous Materials (other than de minimis quantities of cleaning products)		X			
Evidence of Leaks, Spills or Releases Surrounding ASTs, USTs, and/or Chemical Storage Areas		Х			
with the common states and the common states and the common states apparent water stains or minor oil stains on pavement from parked vehicles)		Х			
Pipes of Unknown Origin or Use	X		One 2-inch diameter PVC pipe was located below the ground in a horizontal position at one of the vacated mobile home sites. The pipe appears to be a waterline that runs from the well.		
On-site Septic System		Х	Septic drainage fields for the former mobile homes are likely present according to the key site manager interview.		
Sewage Disposal System		Х			
Potable Water Supply	Х		A domestic water well is located on site south of the access road and east of the pole building.		
Solid Waste Refuse Dumpsters	Х		One large green Waste Management dumpster is located south of the pole building.		
Hydraulic Hoists		X			
Oil/Water Separators		Х			
Discolored or Stained Soil or Vegetation Potentially from Hazardous Substances		Х			
Hazardous Waste Disposal Areas		Х			
Uncontained Debris, Refuse or Unidentified Waste Materials	X		Debris around the pole building including light poles, fence posts, electrical panels, construction supplies, and lumber. Car parts, a tire and an old drum were observed along the access road leading to the pole building. No staining was observed on the soil beneath the drum. Construction equipment and supplies were observed where the access road intersects North Darrk Lane. At P123324 a few scattered plastic sacks and a beer bottle along with several burn piles appearing to have contained wood debris. Some scattered garbage was observed including an old tin bucket, metal pieces, food wrappers and beer bottles.		
Standing Water or Other Liquids		X			
Catch Basins and Stormwater Drainage	Х		Drainage ditches run along both sides of the access road and a culvert was observed along the old logging road located in the northeastern section of the site.		
Pits/Ponds/Lagoons		Х			
Waste or Wastewater Discharges	1	Х			
Unusual Odors	Х		Sewage odor observed at manhole located at the northeastern corner of the site along the sewer easement.		

	Observed		
Feature Feature		No	Comment, Location and/or Description and other development on site (e.g. pavement, etc.)
Stressed Vegetation		X	
Fill Material	Х		Fill observed southwest of the pole building. The fill was brought in to construct fill pads for the former mobile home sites according to our key site manager interview.
Water Wells (agricultural, domestic, monitoring)	Х		A domestic water well is located south of the access road and east of the pole building
Pad-Mounted Transformers	Х		One pad-mounted transformer located east of the pole building. No visual evidence of leaking surrounding the transformer. No placard indicating PCB content.
cla-Mounted Transformers		Х	
Other Conditions of Environmental Concern		X	

2.3.2 Findings

- Fill soil was observed at the site. No visual evidence of contamination was observed in the fill soil. The fill soil does not represent a REC to the site in our opinion.
- Uncontained debris was observed at the site such as a tire, some car parts and an old drum which could have contained a petroleum product. No visual evidence of contamination was observed in these areas. The observed uncontained debris does not represent a REC to the site in our opinion.
- A pad-mounted transformer is located on the site. Evidence of leaks from the transformer was not observed on the ground surface or on the exterior of the transformer. The potential for a release from the transformer having impacts to soil or shallow perched groundwater at the site exists if the transformer should leak. The transformer does not pose a significant REC to the site in our opinion while it is in proper working condition.

2.3.3 Data Gaps

Data gaps were not identified by this portion of the study.

2.4 ADJACENT PROPERTY AND VICINITY OBSERVATIONS

2.4.1 Summary of Observations

We viewed properties located adjacent to and surrounding the site on September 14, 2007 from the site. The site is situated in an area that is used primarily for residential or agricultural uses. Table III below outlines adjacent land uses and pertinent observations with respect to conditions that could pose a REC on the site. Figure 2 shows adjacent property uses and locations in relation to the site.

Table III. Adjoining Streets and Adjacent Properties Observations

Direction Adjoining Position Relative to site Adjacent Property and Use		Adjacent Property and Use	Comments	
North	Darrk Lane	Upgradient	Skagit Casino and wooded areas	
East	Old Highway 99	Downgradient	Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), Fish Hatchery (5577 Old Highway 99) and Residence at 18754 Old Highway 99.	See Section 2.4.2 for details
South	Bow Hill Road	Downgradient	The Skagit Bow Hill Gas and Food Mart and Lucky Latte at 18494 Bow Hill Road	See Section 2.4.2 for details.

² The inferred shallow groundwater flow direction in the site vicinity is to toward the southeast as described in Section 2.2.

Direction	Adjoining Street	Position Relative to site ²	Adjacent Property and Use	Comments
West	None	i	Skagit Casino, parking areas, undeveloped, residence at 5765 North Darrk Lane	

2.4.2 Findings

Known or suspect environmental conditions identified by this portion of the study are summarized below:

- The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) Fish Hatchery which is located east of the site, is listed in the EDR report. See Section 3.2 for details.
- The Skagit Bow Hill Gas and Food Mart is located south of the site. This facility is listed in the EDR report. See Section 3.2 for details.
- A pad-mounted transformer is located just off northwestern corner of the site in the overflow parking lot for the casino. Five pole-mounted transformers were observed. Four of the transformers are located south of Darrk Lane near the northern boundary of the southwestern portion of the site. Three of the transformers had a blue placard indicating no PCBs. The fifth transformer is located along Old Highway 99 near the northeastern corner of the site. No placard was observed indicating PCB content. Evidence of leaks from the transformers was not observed on the ground surface or on the exteriors of the transformers. The potential for a release from the transformers having impacts to soil or shallow perched groundwater at the site exists if the transformers should leak. The transformers do not pose a significant REC to the site in our opinion while it is in proper working condition. Regardless of these potential off-site sources, the Washington State Model Toxics Control Act exempts the subject site owner/operator from classification as an "owner/operator" should contamination migrate to this property from off-site sources (RCW 70.105D.020(12)(iii)). The property owner should not have any fiscal or cleanup responsibility for any potential impacts from these potential off-site sources.

2.4.3 Data Gaps

Data gaps were not identified by this portion of the study.

3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS REVIEW

3.1 DATABASE SEARCH

GeoEngineers reviewed the results of a search of pertinent environmental regulatory lists and databases for current or previous facilities listed at addresses located within ASTM-specified distances from the site. The information reviewed was provided by a subcontracted regulatory list search service, EDR. The EDR report is presented in Appendix B. The report includes details regarding the listed facilities identified and maps showing the approximate locations of the listed facilities relative to the site.

GeoEngineers reviewed the search results for listings pertaining to the subject site. GeoEngineers also reviewed EDR's listing of database entries that could not be mapped by EDR because of insufficient addresses (orphans). Off-site facilities found within the specified distances from the site were evaluated for potential impact to the site.

The site is not listed in the EDR report. The remaining listed facilities identified in Appendix B either are located a significant distance from the site, are in an inferred down- or cross-gradient position relative to the site, or are included on the RCRA lists only and are unlikely to pose a potential environmental concern to the



site, in our opinion. Inclusion on the RCRA list does not necessarily indicate the facility is a known or suspected contaminated site. Regulatory database acronyms are defined in the EDR report.

Table IV. Summary of Regulatory Database Search Listings of Potential Environmental Concern

Location	Listed Business	Listed Address	Regulatory Database	Description
Upgradient, approximately 600-feet to the northwest	Thousand Trails	5409 Darrk Lane	UST, FINDS, LUST and ICR	See Section 3.2 for details.
Downgradient approximately 100-feet to the southeast	Bow Hill Chevron (The Skagit Bow Hill Gas and Food Mart)	5984 (18520) Bow Hill Road	FINDS, UST	See Section 3.2 for details.
Downgradient approximately 175-feet to the east	WDFW Samish Salmon Hatchery Adult Pond (Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife)	5585 Old Highway 99	LUST, UST,	See Section 3.2 for details.

3.2 FINDINGS

- The Thousand Trails site is listed in the UST database as having one underground unleaded gasoline
 tank removed. The site is also listed in the LUST database. A leak was reported in January of 1991
 and the affected media was soil. A final cleanup report was completed for the site according to the
 EDR report.
- The Bow Hill Chevron (The Skagit Bow Hill Gas and Food Mart) is listed in the UST database to have three underground unleaded gasoline tanks in operation. Each tank ranges in size from 20,000 to 29,999 gallons. There have been no reports listed for leaks from the underground storage tanks associated with this property. Skagit Bow Hill Gas and Food Mart is located in a downgradient position relative to the site and does not represent a REC to the site in our opinion.
- The WDFW Samish Salmon Hatchery Adult Pond is listed in the LUST and UST database. The leak was reported in 1998 and cleanup began that year. The affected media were soil and groundwater. The leak is reported as cleaned up. One diesel underground storage tank was reportedly removed from the site. The Samish Salmon Hatchery Adult Pond is located in a downgradient position relative to the site and does not represent a REC to the site in our opinion.
- The EDR report lists a Puget Sound Energy (PSE) spill from a transformer at the Skagit Valley Casino. GeoEngineeers observes all mineral oil release cleanup actions from PSE transformers in the Puget Sound Area under contract with PSE. It is unlikely that the mineral oil release impacted soil or groundwater at the subject site. The mineral oil release at the Skagit Valley Casino does not represent a REC to the site in our opinion.

3.3 DATA GAPS

Data gaps were not identified by this portion of the study.

4.0 SITE HISTORY

4.1 HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Our understanding of the site history is based on a review of the information from the historical resources listed in Table V and interviews with the individuals listed.

Table V. Historical Resources Reviewed

Description	Provider or Interviewee	Dates of Coverage or Dates of site Knowledge	Date Reviewed or Contacted	Comment
Historical Aerial Photographs ³	EDR	1971, 1981, and 1990	09/21/07	The site is covered with trees with the exception of two cleared areas in the southwestern portion of the site in the 1971 photograph. Bow Hill Road and Darrk Lane are shown. The surrounding properties are shown as mostly undeveloped except for several agricultural properties located south of the site. The fish hatchery is shown east of the site. The site conditions shown in the 1981 photograph are similar to those shown in the 1971 photograph. North Darrk Lane and the Thousand Trails property are shown in the 1981 photograph. The site conditions shown in the 1990 photograph are similar to the conditions shown in the previous photographs with the exception of the pole building in the southeast portion of the site. Copies of the aerial photographs are included in Appendix C.
Historical Fire Insurance Maps	EDR search of Sanborn maps	No Coverage	9/7/07	Sanborn maps are not available for the site vicinity.
Historical City Directories	EDR search	2000, 2006	09/11/07	EDR used the address 5984 North Darrk Lane for the city directory search because the site has no address. USIT is listed in the 2000 directory and the Skagit Valley Casino Resort is listed in the 2006 directory. Thousand Trails is listed at 5409 North Darrk Lane in the 2000 and 2006 directories. A residence is listed at 5765 North Darrk Lane in the 2006 directory. Residences are listed at 18107 and 18111 Bow Hill Road in the 2000 directory.
Historical Topographic Maps	EDR search of USGS topographic maps	1952, 1954, 1968, 1994	09/07/07	The conditions shown in the historical topographic maps are similar to those shown in the historical aerial photographs.
Historical Metsker Atlases	Bellingham Public Library	1936, 1950, 1972, 1983, 1996	09/20/07	Buildings are not shown in the atlases because of the large scale of the maps. The atlases list historical property ownership. In the 1935 atlas, the owners of the site parcels

³ The scale of the photographs reviewed allowed for an interpretation of general site development/configuration, such as identifying most structures, roadways and clearings. However, the scale of the photographs did not allow for identification of specific site features, such as fuel pumps, wells or chemical storage areas on the site, if any.



Description	Provider or Interviewee	Dates of Coverage or Dates of site Knowledge	Date Reviewed or Contacted	Comment
				are shown as F. Hilsinger, Carl D. Latham, and the Belfast School District. The ownership is the same in the 1950 atlas except Carl Moody owned the parcel formerly owned by the school district. In the 1972 atlas the site parcels are owned by Florence Hilsinger, Bernice Humphrey, Paul Brendle and Amy Moody. In 1983, the owners are Goodyear Nelson Lumber Company, R. Barrington, Paul Brendle and Amy Moody. The owners are listed as Goodyear Lumber Company, R. Barrington and L. Burkland in 1996.
Interview	Bob Hayden, key site manager	2003-2007	09/14/07	See Section 4.2,1 for details.
Interview	Steve Moss, Nielson Bros. Inc.	2000-2003	09/20/07	Mr. Moss stated that the Nielson Brothers owned the site for three years. They logged the site while they owned it but no milling took place on site. He also stated that no refueling of logging trucks took place on the site and no dumping was allowed. He was unaware of any environmental concerns regarding the site.
Interview	Britt Pfaff-Dunton, Skagit County Public Health Department	Recent	09/19/07	Ms. Pfaff-Dunton had no records of environmental concerns or complaints for the site.

4.2 HISTORICAL SITE OWNERSHIP AND USE SUMMARY

USIT purchased the northern portion of the site from Nielsen Brothers approximately four to five years ago and the southern portion from Burkland approximately three years ago according to our key person interview. Additional property transaction details for the site are presented in Table V above (historical Metsker Atlases). The site has never been developed with the exception of a pole building and two former mobile home sites based on the resources reviewed.

4.2.1 Key Person Interview

Bob Hayden was identified as a 'key site manager' for the Phase I ESA study. A summary of the key person interview is provided below:

- Mr. Hayden has been familiar with the site for approximately four to five years. He indicated that the northern two parcels were bought from Nielsen Brothers four to five years ago and the southern parcel was purchased from Burkland approximately three years ago.
- To the best of his knowledge, Mr. Hayden indicated that the site has never been developed with the exception of one pole building used for storage and two former mobile homes. He stated that fill material was brought to the site to construct fill pads for the mobile home sites. The fill pads were never paved.
- Mr. Hayden said that logging had occurred on the site while the Nielson Brothers owned it.

- The former mobile homes had electric heating systems. Mr. Hayden was not aware of current or past heating oil tanks or any other USTs/ASTs being present at the site.
- The drum observed during our visual reconnaissance of the site was originally located near an old (non motorized) plow in a treed area near the access road.
- Mr. Hayden was not aware of potential environmental impacts to the site from off site sources.

4.3 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Adjacent properties were developed primarily for residential and agricultural uses since 1952 based on our review of the historical topographic maps.

4.4 ENVIRONMENTAL LIENS OR PROPERTY USE RESTRICTIONS

During the course of our research, we did not find that environmental liens had been filed against the site. A copy of the EDR environmental lien search is provided in Appendix B.

4.5 INFORMATION PROVIDED BY USER/USER OBLIGATIONS

No RECs or data gaps were indicated by responses to the User questionnaire. A completed copy of the User questionnaire is provided in Appendix A.

4.6 FINDINGS

No known or suspect environmental conditions were identified by this portion of the study.

4.7 DATA GAPS

Data gaps were not identified by this portion of the study.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

GeoEngineers has performed a Phase I ESA of the site identified in this report in Bow, Washington. The Phase I ESA was conducted in general accordance with the scope and limitations of ASTM E 1527-05 and EPA's Federal Standard 40 CFR Part 312 "Standards and Practices for All Appropriate Inquiries (AAI)." We identified the following RECs for the site:

• The Thousand Trails property is located approximately 600 feet northwest of the property in an upgradient position relative to the site. The property had a leaking underground storage tank. A final cleanup report was issued to Washington Department of Ecology (Ecology). A No Further Action determination has not been issued by Ecology according to the EDR report. Impacts to the site would be a manifestation of groundwater contamination migrating from Thousand Trails. The site is underlain by relatively impermeable glacial soils that would inhibit contamination migrating to the site. The Thousand Trails property does not represent a significant REC to the site based on the information reviewed. We did not have sufficient time during this Phase I ESA to obtain the files from Ecology and make any other determinations.

Regardless of this potential off-site source, the Washington State Model Toxics Control Act exempts the subject site owner/operator from classification as an "owner/operator" should contamination migrate to this property from off-site sources (RCW 70.105D.020(12)(iii)). The property owner should not have any fiscal or cleanup responsibility for any potential impacts from these potential off-site sources.



8250 - 165th Avenue NE Suite 100 Redmond, WA 98052-6628 T 425-883-4134 F 425-867-0898 www.tsinw.com

UPPER SKAGIT HOTEL & WATER PARK

Bow, Washington

Transportation Impact Analysis

August 2007

Prepared for: Upper Skagit Tribe

Prepared by: Transportation Solutions, Inc. 8250 - 165th Avenue NE, Suite 100 Redmond, Washington 98052 (425) 883-4134



TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
INTRODUCTION	2
DEVELOPMENT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION	
EXISTING CONDITIONS	2
STUDY AREA	
EXISTING TRAFFIC VOLUMES	
EXISTING LEVELS OF SERVICE	
FUTURE (2010) WITHOUT THE HOTEL AND WATER PARK	9
BACKGROUND TRAFFIC VOLUMES	
BACKGROUND LEVEL OF SERVICE	
FUTURE (2010) WITH THE HOTEL AND WATER PARK	11
DEVELOPMENT-GENERATED TRAFFIC VOLUMES	
Trip Generation and Mode Split	
Trip Distribution and Travel Assignment	
Future Levels of Service with the Hotel and Water Park	
CONCLUSIONS	16



LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1: VICINITY MAP FIGURE 2: SITE PLAN FIGURE 3: 2007 EXISTING PEAK HOUR VOLUMES FIGURE 4: 2010 FUTURE WITHOUT THE DEVELOPMENT PEAK HOUR VOLUMES FIGURE 5: PM PEAK HOUR TRIP DISTRIBUTION AND TRAVEL ASSIGNMENT FIGURE 6: FUTURE 2010 PM PEAK HOUR VOLUMES WITH THE HOTEL	5 6 10
LIST OF TABLES	
Table 1: Existing Peak Hour Level of Service and Delay (sec) Table 2: Existing PM Peak Hour Queues (in feet) Table 3: Future 2010 PM Peak Hour Level of Service and Delay (sec) without the Hotel Table 4: Future 2010 PM Peak Hour Queues (in feet) Without the Hotel Table 5: ITE Trip Generation for the Skagit Valley Hotel and Water Park Table 6: Future 2010 PM Peak Hour Level of Service and Delay (sec) with the Proposed Hotel	8 л 9 11 12 не
TABLE 7: FUTURE 2010 PM PEAK HOUR QUEUES (IN FEET) WITH THE HOTEL	

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: LEVEL OF SERVICE REPORTS

APPENDIX B: QUEUING REPORTS



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The *Upper Skagit Tribe* proposes to construct a hotel and water park on N Darrk Lane in Bow, Washington. The project would include approximately 300 hotel rooms, conference facilities for 1,200 people, and a water park. The water park would be open to hotel guests only. Given the distance between the hotel and major population centers, most conference attendees would also be hotel guests. This development would be complete and occupied by 2010.

The project is forecasted to generate 988 vehicle trips on a weekday and 99 trips during the PM peak hour. Intersections near the site were analyzed during the PM peak hour to evaluate their existing performance and determine if they would be adversely affected by the proposed hotel development.

The study finds that all of the analyzed intersections are forecasted to operate at acceptable levels of service with the project complete and occupied. The study concludes that off-site traffic mitigation or roadway improvements are not needed.



INTRODUCTION

This report documents the traffic conditions associated with the construction and occupation of the proposed Upper Skagit Hotel and Water Park. The purpose of this report is to identify potential traffic related impacts generated by occupancy of the proposed project and, where appropriate, outline programmatic and/or physical improvements to minimize or eliminate such impacts.

DEVELOPMENT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The proposed project is located on N Darrk Lane in Bow, Washington near the existing *Upper Skagit Casino Resort*. Access to the site will be off Bow Hill Road at its existing intersection with Darrk Lane E. A vicinity map is included as Figure 1.

The project would include 300 new hotel rooms, conference facilities for 1,200 people, and a water park for hotel guests. The distance from the resort to local population areas makes it reasonable to assume that the majority of people attending conferences are likely to spend at least a night at the hotel. It is anticipated that this development will be complete and occupied by 2010. A site plan is included as Figure 2.

This study follows the general format of Skagit County's Level II Traffic Impact Analysis.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

This section of the report describes existing transportation conditions near the proposed development and includes a description of the street network, traffic controls, traffic volumes, and intersection levels of service. This section serves as a basis for subsequent analysis of forecasted transportation conditions with the development.

STUDY AREA

The study area for this analysis includes three off-site intersections: Bow Hill Road/ I-5 southbound ramps, Bow Hill Road/ I-5 northbound ramps, and Bow Hill Road/ Darrk Lane E. A new on-site intersection created by modifications to the internal road network will separate internal site traffic traveling to the existing hotel/casino from traffic traveling to the proposed hotel/water park/conference center is also analyzed. This intersection is identified as N Darrk Lane/ internal roadway in this report.



At the Bow Hill Road/ I-5 southbound ramps intersection, the southbound off-ramp is controlled by a stop sign and the eastbound/westbound approaches on Bow Hill Road are fee flowing. The intersection is channelized with separate left turn and a shared through and right turn lane on the southbound approach. The eastbound and westbound approaches have one lane in each direction.

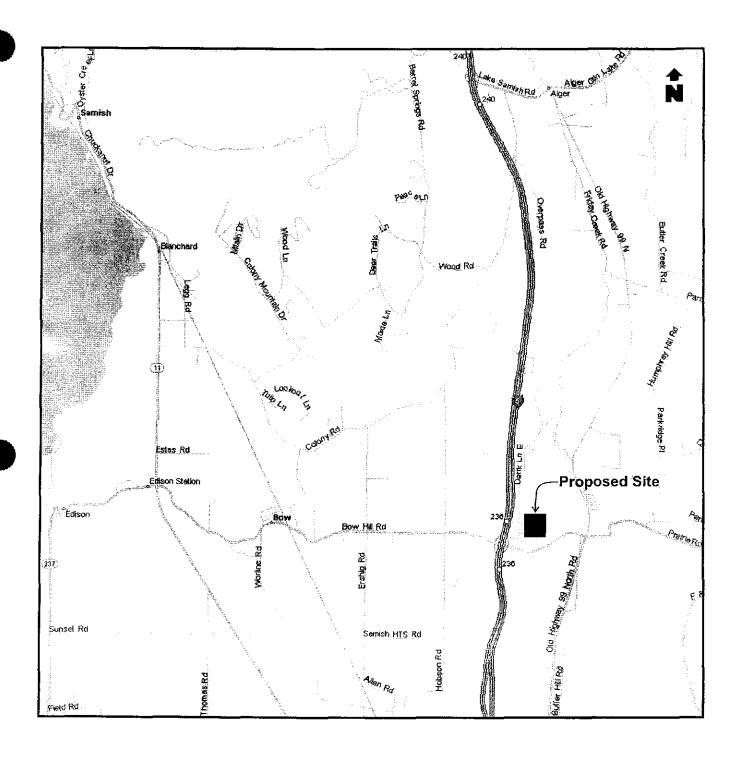
At the Bow Hill Road/ I-5 northbound ramps intersection, the northbound approach is controlled by a stop sign and the eastbound and westbound movements on Bow Hill Road are fee moving. Bow Hill Road is a two-lane roadway as it crosses over I-5. The intersection is channelized with separate left turn and a shared through and right turn lane on the northbound approach. The eastbound and westbound approaches have one lane in each direction.

The Bow Hill Road/ Darrk Lane E intersection is controlled by a traffic signal. The eastbound approach is channelized with separate left, through, and right turn lanes while the southbound approach is channelized with a right-turn lane and shared left and through lane. Both the westbound and northbound approaches are channelized with a single lane for all turning movements. The south leg of this intersection serves commercial businesses, including a gasoline station/ food market that is located in the southwest corner of the intersection.

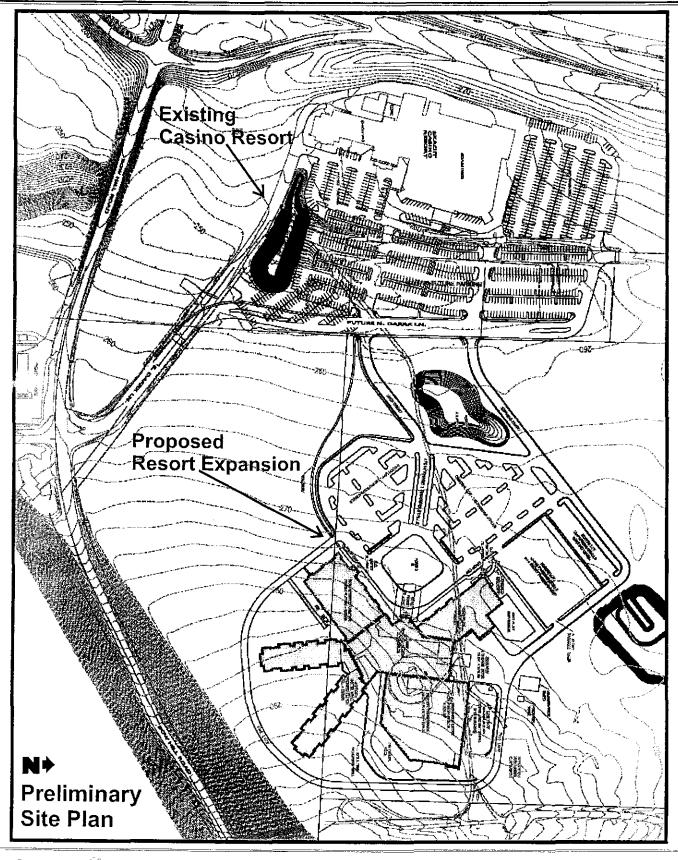
EXISTING TRAFFIC VOLUMES

TSI evaluated the traffic impacts for this development during the afternoon (PM) peak hour period. The traditional PM peak hour occurs between 4:00 and 6:00 PM and is typically associated as the time-period when the combination of background and development-generated traffic volumes are highest. The peak hour within this two-hour period is identified as the 60-minute interval associated with the greatest four consecutive 15-minute traffic volumes.

Traffic Data Gathering Services collected PM peak hour traffic volumes on Tuesday, June 13, 2007 and Friday, June 16, 2007. The Tuesday traffic volumes were collected at each of the three off-site intersections and were used to evaluate typical weekday operations in the vicinity of the site. The Friday traffic volumes were collected only at the Bow Hill Road at Darrk Lane E intersection and were used to evaluate what was initially thought of as a peak activity period for the existing casino and hotel. At this intersection, there were 246 vehicles entering the site and 244 exiting for a total of 490 site-generated trips during the PM peak hour. On the Friday, traffic volumes were slightly higher with 244 vehicles entering the site and 276 exiting for a total of 520 site generated PM peak hour trips. Peak hour volumes are illustrated in Figure 3.

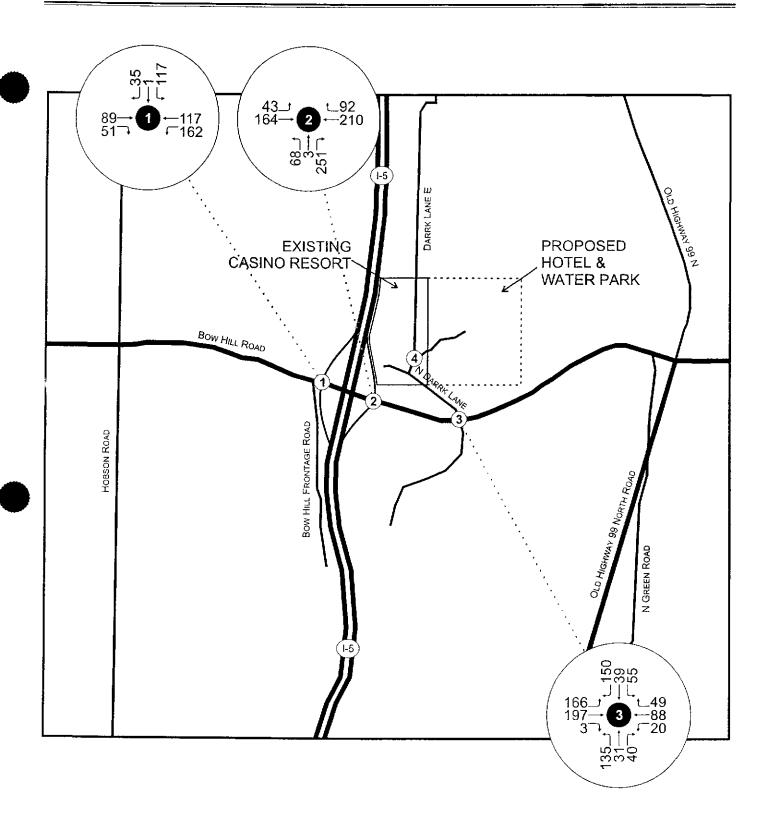






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FIGURE 2: SITE PLAN Upper Skagit Hotel & Water Park Transportation Impact Analysis



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FIGURE 3: 2007 EXISTING TRAFFIC VOLUMES Upper Skagit Hotel & Water Park Transportation Impact Analysis



EXISTING LEVELS OF SERVICE

TSI examined the existing PM peak hour levels of service (LOS) at the study intersections. Level of service is a measure of the ability of a given intersection to serve the traffic volumes using the street network. The Transportation Research Board developed the LOS methodology used in making this evaluation, and it is described in the *Highway Capacity Manual* (HCM), 2000 update. Intersection LOS calculations were performed using the Synchro, version 6, computer program.

For signalized and all-way stop controlled intersections, LOS is based on the average vehicle delay for all movements. For two-way stop-sign controlled intersections, LOS is typically based on the vehicle delay of the most congested approach. Vehicular delays, expressed as seconds of delay, for both signalized and unsignalized intersections are divided into grade levels ranging from LOS-A, which indicates little, or no congestion and delay, to LOS-F, which reflects overcapacity conditions with and delays. Although these letter designations provide a simple basis for comparison, seconds of control delay should be used as the exact measure of comparison. Table 1 summarizes the weekday and Friday peak hour LOS at the study intersections. Level of service is calculated using 2000 HCM methodology and the summary reports are provided in Appendix A.

TABLE 1: EXISTING PEAK HOUR LEVEL OF SERVICE AND DELAY (SEC)

Weekday Intersection	Control	App,	2007 E LOS	xisting Delay
Bow Hill Road at I-5 SB Ramps	TWSC ²	WB	A	5.1
		SB	С	20.3
Bow Hill Road at I-5 SB Ramps	TWSC ³	EB	A	2.0
		NB	В	12.7
Bow Hill Road at Darrk Lane E	Signal	Avg.	A	10.7

App. = Approach (EB = eastbound, WB = westbound, NB = northbound, SB = southbound); Avg. = Average

The analyzed intersections operate well at LOS-C or better under existing conditions. In addition, there are no queue length deficiencies identified within the study corridor.

Along with Synchro, SimTraffic computer software was used to evaluate and determine if long vehicle queues developed at intersections within the study area. SimTraffic takes the Synchro input, applies vehicle and driver performance characteristics developed by the Federal Highway Administration, and simulates arterial and intersection performance. The design car length used in the simulation

TWSC = two-way stop-sign controlled - stop-sign controlled at the southbound approach

TWSC = two-way stop-sign controlled -- stop-sign controlled at the northbound approach



analysis (queue length calculation) is 20 feet and spacing between cars is 5 feet. SimTraffic queue length output is in the form of maximum, average and 95th-percentile queues. Table 2 summarizes weekday and Friday peak hour queuing at the study intersections. Queuing reports are included in Appendix B.

Maximum queue lengths, identified in Table 2 as "Max," are the maximum back of queue observed for the entire analysis period. Typically the maximum queue length is noticed though may only be present during peak congested hours/periods on a weekday. Average queue lengths identified in Table 2 as "Avg.," are average length of all queues observed during the analysis period. Typically, the average queue length is most prevalent during a weekday. The 95th percentile queue lengths, which are not necessarily ever observed, identified in Table 2 as "95th," are based on statistical calculations using average queue length and standard deviation.

TABLE 2: EXISTING PM PEAK HOUR QUEUES (IN FEET)

Weekday	2007 Existing			
Intersection	Mymt.	Max	Avg.	95th
Bow Hill Road at I-5 SB Ramps	WB L-T	61	19	53
ĺ	SBL	87	39	68
	SB T-R	67	23	5 <u>4</u>
Bow Hill Road at I-5 NB Ramps	EB L-T	64	14	45
·	NB L	57	30	49
<u> </u>	NB T-R	122	57_	92
Bow Hill Road at Darrk Lane E	EBL	97	45	83
	EBT	90	39	75
	WB L-T-R	95	46	84
	NB L-T-R	98	57	95
	SB L-T	97	39_	74

- App. = Approach; Mvmt. = Movement
- Max = maximum queue length observed during the simulation
- · Avg. = average queue length observed during the simulation
- 95th = 95th-percentile queue length observed during the simulation
- Movement (xx x-x) = approach turning movement (left-turn, through, or" right-turn movements; shared turning movements are delineated with a dash ["-"])

Queues at the southbound approach from the existing casino at Bow Hill Road and Darrk Lane E intersection are on average two car lengths and at most four car lengths. Queues at the highway ramps are on average two car lengths and at most four car lengths on the southbound off-ramp and are on average two car lengths and at most four car lengths on the northbound off-ramp. Queues do not back across the I-5 overpass.



FUTURE (2010) WITHOUT THE HOTEL AND WATER PARK

This section outlines the assumptions and steps taken to forecast future 2010 traffic volumes without the proposed project. It discusses the potential impacts of additional automobile traffic in the site vicinity generated by the growth in the area and the impacts associated with various transportation issues unrelated to this development.

BACKGROUND TRAFFIC VOLUMES

Year 2010 'without' the proposed hotel (background) traffic volumes are made up of regional traffic growth and pipeline development traffic. Pipeline development traffic volumes are the trips generated by other development applications approved though not yet constructed. For this study, a 2% annual traffic growth rate was used to forecast future background traffic growth.

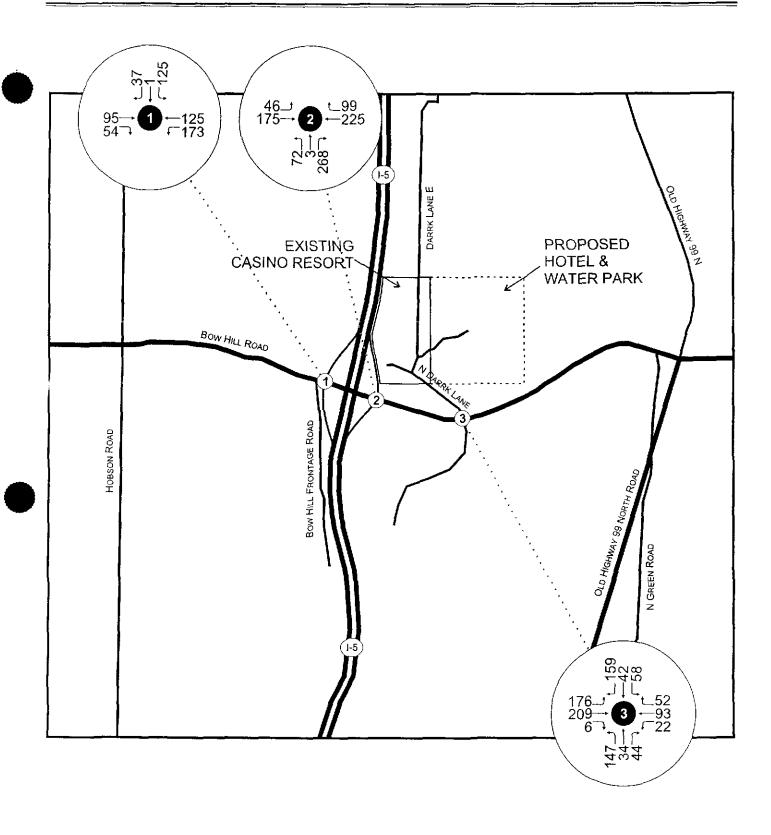
The tribe identified 4,000 square feet of additional retail space planned to the south of the Bow Hill Road/ Darrk Lane E intersection. Trip generation for this proposed development was calculated using the trip rate information for land use code (LUC) 814, "specialty retail center" from the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) publication *Trip Generation*, 7th edition (2003). ITE identified this land use to have an average trip generation rate of 2.71 peak hour trip ends per 1,000 square feet of gross leasable area. The trips generated from this proposed land use, (11 peak hour trips) were added to the existing traffic volumes (Figure 3) along with the incremental background annual traffic growth between now and 2010 to illustrate the without development traffic volumes shown in Figure 4.

BACKGROUND LEVEL OF SERVICE

Table 3 summarizes the peak hour weekday and Friday LOS at the study intersections without the proposed hotel. The existing conditions LOS analysis is included for comparison.

TABLE 3: FUTURE 2010 PM PEAK HOUR LEVEL OF SERVICE AND DELAY (SEC) WITHOUT THE HOTEL.

Weekday Intersection	Contro	l App.	2007 E LOS	xisting Delay	2010 w LOS	lo <u>Hotel</u> Delay
Bow Hill Road at I-5 SB Ramps	TWSC	WB	Α	5.1	A	5.2
		SB	C	20.3	C	23.3
Bow Hill Road at 1-5 SB Ramps	TWSC	EB	Α	2.0	A	1.9
		NB	В	12.7	В	13.2
Bow Hill Road at Darrk Lane E	Signal	Avg.	Α	10.7	B	11.1



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FIGURE 4: 2010 WITHOUT NEW RESORT TRAFFIC VOLUMES Upper Skagit Hotel & Water Park Transportation Impact Analysis



Intersection delay increases slightly with the growth in background traffic; however, intersection LOS is unchanged except for the site access at Bow Hill Road/ Darrk Lane E), where the minor increase in delay cause the LOS to drop from LOS-A to LOS-B.

Table 4 summarizes peak hour weekday and Friday queuing at the study intersections without the new hotel. The existing peak queuing analysis is included in for comparison.

TABLE 4: FUTURE 2010 PM PEAK HOUR QUEUES (IN FEET) WITHOUT THE HOTEL

Weekday	App	2007 Existing			2010 w/o Hotel		
Intersection.	Mymt.	Max	Avg.	95th	Max	Avg.	95th
Bow Hill Road at I-5 SB Ramps	WB L-T	61	19	53	83	22	58
· ·	SBL	87	. 39	68	92	41	69
	SB T-R	67	23	54	56	24_	50
Bow Hill Road at I-5 NB Ramps	EB L-T	64	14	45	57	14	44
· ·	NB L	57	30	49	64	32	55
	NB T-R	122	57	92	91	56_	_ 83
Bow Hill Road at Darrk Lane E	EB L	97	45	83	127	53	95
	EBT	90	39	75	115	44	87
	. WB L-T-R	95	46	84	119	52	96
	: NB L-T-R	98	- 57	95	94	59	99
	SB L-T	97	39	74 _	85	38	74

Queue lengths at most increase by one car length between the existing and background conditions and are still not anticipated to cause any operational concerns.

FUTURE (2010) WITH THE HOTEL AND WATER PARK

This section of the report analyzes the forecasted traffic volumes associated with the proposed project and discusses the potential impacts associated with additional vehicular traffic generated near the site. The forecasted conditions with the proposed hotel will be compared with the background traffic conditions to determine the incremental impact of the additional trips generated by the project.

DEVELOPMENT-GENERATED TRAFFIC VOLUMES

TSI uses a generally accepted transportation planning approach that includes the following steps for forecasting travel demand:

- Trip Generation: Trips produced by the occupancy of the development.
- Mode Split: Proportion of trips by travel mode (automobile, transit, other).
- Trip Distribution: Origins/destinations and routes of trips.



• Travel Assignment: Number of new trips using the street network by route.

Trip Generation and Mode Split

The trip generation rate for the proposed hotel is based on trip generation rates contained in the 7th edition of the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) Trip Generation Manual. For this project, the ITE land use for a hotel was used (LUC 310). The HTNB study is included as Attachment C. The trip generation calculations in Table 5 are based on the 308-room hotel. It should be noted that the water park is open to hotel guests only and would not generate additional trips.

TABLE 5: ITE TRIP GENERATION FOR THE SKAGIT VALLEY HOTEL AND WATER PARK

	Hote	Trip Ge	neration	using IT	E LUC	330
Time .	Trin	Distri	bution +	Trins	Genera	sted
Period	Rate		out-%			
7,100,000				total	mand (a) ere	
AM Peak Hour	0.26 ^a	72%	28%	79	57_	22
PM Peak Hour	0.33	43%	57%	99	42	56
Weekday Daily	3.29 b	50%	50%	988	494	494

a. calculated using the fitted curve equation

The proposed hotel would generate approximately 99 new PM peak hour trips and approximately 988 new daily trips.

For this analysis, it is assumed that all project-generated trips are vehicle trips and there are no deductions made for pedestrian, bicycle, or transit trips.

<u>Trip Distribution and Travel Assignment</u>

The peak hour trip distribution is based on 2007 traffic volumes and turning movement distribution patterns and is illustrated in Figure 5. Peak hour hotel generated trips are multiplied by the distribution percentages to illustrate the travel assignment for the development, also shown in Figure 5. The new PM peak hour trips generated by the proposed development were superimposed onto the background traffic volumes (Figure 4) to forecast the future 2010 traffic conditions with the hotel complete and occupied. Future 2010 traffic conditions with the hotel in place are shown in Figure 6.

b. no ITE data; assumed to be approximately 10 times the PM Peak Hour Trip Rate

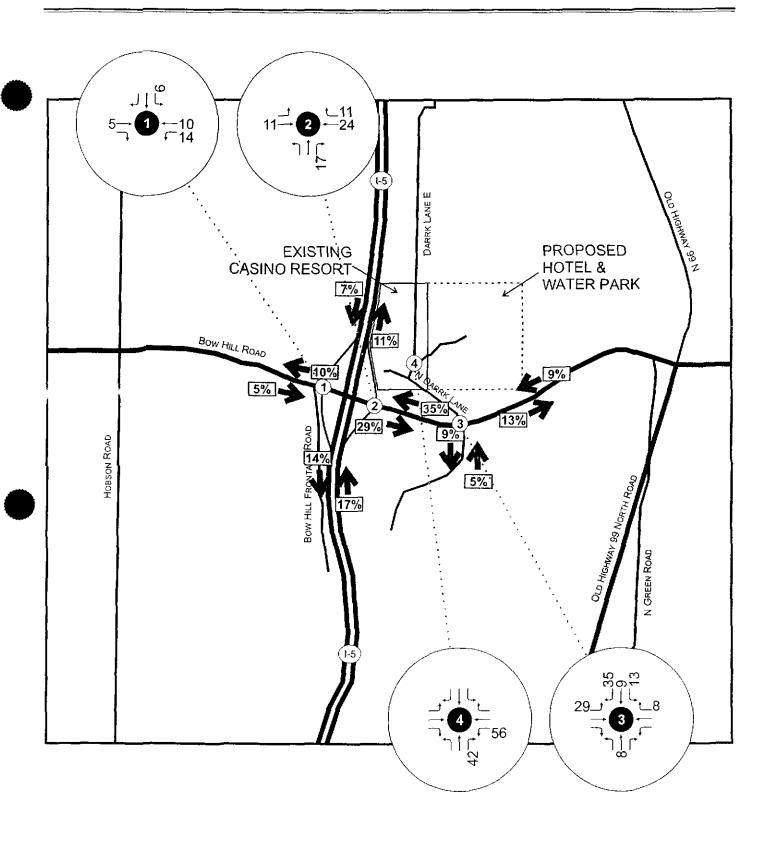
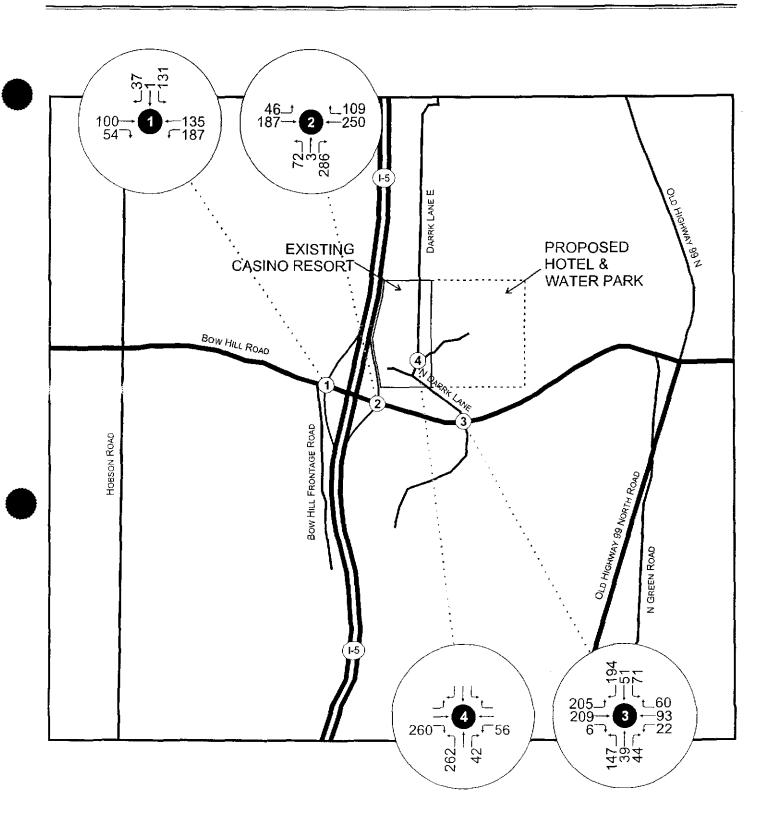




FIGURE 5:
NEW RESORT GENERATED PEAK HOUR
TRIP DISTRIBUTION AND TRAVEL ASSIGNMENT

Upper Skagit Hotel & Water Park Transportation Impact Analysis



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FIGURE 6: 2010 WITH NEW RESORT TRAFFIC VOLUMES Upper Skagit Hotel & Water Park Transportation Impact Analysis



Future Levels of Service with the Hotel and Water Park

Level of service analysis under "2010 With the Hotel" conditions was performed for the study intersections as well as the internal roadway intersection with N Darrk Lane. A summary of LOS at the study intersections is shown in Table 6 with the 2007 existing and 2010 background conditions LOS analyses included for comparison.

TABLE 6: FUTURE 2010 PM PEAK HOUR LEVEL OF SERVICE AND DELAY (SEC) WITH THE PROPOSED HOTEL

Intersection The Same Same	Control	App.	2007 E LOS	xisting Delay	2010 w LOS	<u>/o Hotel</u> Delay	2010 v LOS	// Hotel Delay
Bow Hill Road at I-5 SB Ramps	TWSC	WB	А	5.1	Α	5.2	Α	5.3
·		ŞB	C	20.3	Ç	23.3	D	27.8
Bow Hill Road at I-5 NB Ramps	TWSC	EВ	A	2.0	Α	1.9	A	2.0
		NB	В	12.7	В	13.2	В	14.0
Bow Hill Road at Darrk Lane E	Signal	Avg.	Α	10.7	В	11.1	В	. 11.7
iternal Road at N Darrk Lane	AWSC *	Avg.		-	-		В	11.1

^{*} TWSC = two-way stop-sign controlled - stop-sign controlled at the southbound approach

The PM peak hour traffic volumes generated by the proposed hotel do not adversely affect any of the study intersections. At the Bow Hill Road at 1-5 southbound ramps the southbound approach (off-ramp) increases delay by 4.5 seconds and drops from LOS-C to LOS-D. There are 35 project generated peak hour trips forecasted to travel through this intersection with only six of these at the southbound off-ramp of the intersection. It is perfectly acceptable to have an approach to a two-way stop-controlled intersection operate at LOS-D during the peak hour and the 4.5 second increase in delay would not be noticeable to the typical motorist.

At the intersection of Bow Hill Road and the I-5 northbound ramps, the northbound approach (off-ramp) continues to operate at LOS-B with less than a second of additional delay. Level of service "B" indicates that this intersection would operate very well under future conditions.

The intersection of Bow Hill Road and Darrk Lane E continues to operate at LOS-B during the peak hour. The additional trips generated by the proposed hotel would add less than a second of delay to the intersection. Similarly on Fridays, when traffic volumes are slightly higher the intersection would still operate at LOS-B and the average vehicle delay would increase by only $0.1\ \rm seconds$.

The intersection of the internal road and N Darrk Lane is forecast to operate at LOS-B during the peak hour with no adverse project generated impacts.



The internal roadway intersection is the location where existing hotel/casino traffic and future hotel/water park/conference center traffic split to access the two areas of the resort. While there may be other driveways that distribute internal traffic, it is assumed for the purposes of analyzing a worst-case condition that all internal resort traffic would travel through this intersection that would be controlled by stop signs on all approaches.

A summary of queuing at the study intersections is shown in Table 7 with the 2007 existing and 2010 background conditions queuing analyses included for comparison.

Weekday App. 2007 Existing 2010 w/o Hotel 2010 w/ Hotel Intersection Mymt. 95th Max Avg. 95th Max Avg. 95th Max: Avg. Bow Hill Road at 1-5 SB Ramps WB L-T SBL SB T-R Bow Hill Road at 1-5 NB Ramps EB L-T NB L NB T-R Bow Hill Road at Darrk Lane E EB L EB T WB L-T-R NB L-T-R SB L-T Internal Road at N Darrk Lane WB L-T-R NB L-T-R

TABLE 7: FUTURE 2010 PM PEAK HOUR QUEUES (IN FEET) WITH THE HOTEL

The maximum queue lengths, during the weekday PM peak period, at the intersections along Bow Hill Road are at the northbound I-5 off-ramp (140-feet) and at the eastbound left-turn movement and westbound approach at Darrk Lane E (133-feet and 124-feet respectively). Such queue lengths represent about six car lengths each. At the internal road/ N Darrk Lane intersection, the northbound queue could reach 152-feet or roughly six car lengths. These queues do not typically indicate poor operations. On Fridays, the queues would be roughly the same as on other weekdays.

In summary, the analyzed intersections would not experience significant drops in level of service or unacceptable vehicle queues with proposed hotel complete and occupied.

CONCLUSIONS

The proposed hotel and water park would not result in any foreseeable significant adverse impacts to the local road system that would require mitigation.



APPENDIX A: LEVEL OF SERVICE REPORTS

	<u></u>	→	*	-	←	4	*	†	<i>></i>	>	ļ	4
Movement	ÉBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations Sign Control Grade		Free 0%			4 Free 0%			Stop 0%		'n	₽ Stop 0%	
Volume (veh/h)	.0	89	51	162	117	0	0	0	0	117	1	35
Peak Hour Factor	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.83	0.83	0.83
Hourly flow rate (vph) Pedestrians Lane Width (ft) Walking Speed (ft/s) Percent Blockage Right turn flare (veh)	0	110	63	191	138	0	0	0	0	141	1	42
Median type Median storage veh) Upstream signal (ft) pX, platoon unblocked								None			None	
vC, conflicting volume vC1, stage 1 conf vol	138			173			703	660	141	660	692	138
vCu, unblocked vol	138			173			703	660	141	660	692	138
tC, single (s) tC, 2 stage (s)	4.1			4.1			7.1	6.5	6.2	7.2	6.6	6.3
tF (s)	2.2			2.2			3.5	4.0	3.3	3.6	4.1	3.4
p0 queue free %	100			86			100	100	100	58	100	95
cM capacity (veh/h)	1434			1404			302	333	912	332	313	900
Direction, Lane #	EB1	WB 1.	SB 1		· 5 · · · ·			1	Boning.	· .	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Volume Total	173	328	141	43								
Volume Left	0	191	141	0								
Volume Right cSH	63 1700	0 1404	0 332	42 856								
Volume to Capacity	0.10	0.14	0.42	0.05								
Queue Length 95th (ft)	0.10	12	0. 4 2 51	4								
Control Delay (s)	0.0	5.1	23.6	9.4								
Lane LOS	0.0	3.1 A	23.0 C	9. 4 A								
Approach Delay (s)	0.0	5.1	20.3	, ,								
Approach LOS	0.0	0.1	C C									
Intersection Summary	Hj.X.,			<u></u>	·		· <u> </u>					
Average Delay Intersection Capacity Ut Analysis Period (min)	ilization	;	7.9 39.4% 15	Ю	CU Leve	el of Ser	vice		Α			

-	*	-	•	-	4	4	•	†	/	\		1
Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations Sign Control Grade		र्स Free 0%			Free 0%	,	ሻ	Stop 0%			Stop 0%	
Volume (veh/h)	43	164	.0	0	210	92	68	3	251	0	0	0
Peak Hour Factor	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.92	0.92	0.92
Hourly flow rate (vph) Pedestrians Lane Width (ft) Walking Speed (ft/s) Percent Blockage	49	186	0	0	247	108	84	4	310	0	0	0
Right turn flare (veh) Median type								None			None	
Median storage veh) Upstream signal (ft) pX, platoon unblocked					1163							
vC, conflicting volume vC1, stage 1 conf vol vC2, stage 2 conf vol	355			186			585	639	186	897	585	301
vCu, unblocked vol	355			186			585	639	186	897	585	301
tC, single (s) tC, 2 stage (s)	4.1			4.1			7.1	6.5	6.2	7.1	6.5	6.2
tF (s)	2.2			2.2			3.5	4.0	3.3	3.5	4.0	3.3
p0 queue free %	96			100			79	99	64	100	100	100
cM capacity (veh/h)	1198			1376			409	378	856	161	408	743
Direction, Lane #	EB1	WB 1	NB 1	NB 2	- 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	de Edite			7	1 <u>1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 </u>		- <u></u>
Volume Total	235	355	84	314	-				_			
Volume Left	49	0	84	0								
Volume Right cSH	0 1198	108 1700	0	310 843								
Volume to Capacity	0.04	0.21	409 0.21	043				-				
Queue Length 95th (ft)	3	0.21	19	43								
Control Delay (s)	2.0	0.0	16.1	11.8								
Lane LOS	A	0.0	C	В								
Approach Delay (s)	2.0	0.0	12.7									
Approach LOS			В									
Intersection Summary	1.41.4	<u> </u>		. <u> </u>	· Bay				_	_	<u> </u>	
Average Delay Intersection Capacity Ut Analysis Period (min)	tilization		5.6 53.4% 15	IC	CU Leve	l of Ser	vice		А			

	→	→	*	√	←	4	†	\	ļ	4	
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	NBL	NBT	SBL	SBT	SBR	
Lane Configurations	7	†	7		43-	_	4			7	
Volume (vph)	166	197	3	20	88	135	31	55	39	150	
Turn Type	pm+pt		Perm	Perm		Perm		Perm		Perm	
Protected Phases	7	4			8		2		6		
Permitted Phases	4		4	8		2		6		6	
Detector Phases	7	4	4	8	8	2	2	6	6	6	
Minimum Initial (s)	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	
Minimum Split (s)	8.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	
Total Split (s)	9.0	29.0	29.0	20.0	20.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	
Total Split (%)	18.0%	58.0%	58.0%	40.0%	40.0%	42.0%	42.0%	42.0%	42.0%	42.0%	
Yellow Time (s)	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	
All-Red Time (s)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	
Lead/Lag	Lead			Lag	Lag						
Lead-Lag Optimize?	Yes			Yes	Yes						
Recall Mode	None	Min	Min	Min	Min	None	None	None	None	None	
Act Effct Green (s)	21:2	22.5	22.5		15.3		11.2		11.2	11.2	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.52	0.58	0.58		0.40		0.28		0.28	0.28	
v/c Ratio	0.29	0.20	0.00		0.28		0.61		0.29	0.32	
Control Delay	7.8	6.9	4.7		11.3		17.6		12.5	4.1	
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0	
Total Delay	7.8	6.9	4.7		11.3		17.6		12.5	4.1	
LOS	Α	Α	Α		В		В		В	Α	
Approach Delay		7.3			11.3		17.6		7.3		
Approach LOS		Α			В		В		Α		

Intersection Summary

Cycle Length: 50

Actuated Cycle Length: 38.6

Natural Cycle: 50

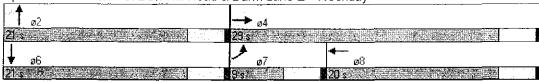
Control Type: Actuated-Uncoordinated

Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.61 Intersection Signal Delay: 10.2 Intersection Capacity Utilization 47.3%

Intersection LOS: B
ICU Level of Service A

Analysis Period (min) 15

Splits and Phases: 3: Bow Hill Road & Darrk Lane E - Weekday



	٠	→	•	✓	←	4	4	†	<i>></i>	>	↓	4
Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	ሻ	†	7		€\$			4			4	7
ldeal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)	4.0	4.0	4.0		4.0			4.0			4.0	4.0
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00		1.00			1.00			1.00	1.00
Frt	1.00	1.00	0.85		0.96			0.97			1.00	0.85
Fit Protected	0.95	1.00	1.00		0.99			0.97			0.97	1.00
Satd. Flow (prot)	1736	1827	1553		1674			1739			1758	1538
Flt Permitted	0.57	1.00	1.00		0.95			0.74			0.78	1.00
Satd. Flow (perm)	1050	1827	1553		1601			1323			1407	1538
Volume (vph)	166	197	3	20	88	49	135	31	40	55	39	150
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.84	0.84	0.84
Adj. Flow (vph)	177	210	3	24	104	58	155	36	46	65	46	179
RTOR Reduction (vph)	0	0	1	0	31	0	0	20	0	0	0	136
Lane Group Flow (vph)	177	210	2	0	155	0	0	217	0	0	111	43
Heavy Vehicles (%)	4%	4%	4%	8%	8%	8%	3%	3%	3%	5%	5%	5%
Turn Type	pm+pt		Perm	Perm			Perm			Perm		Perm
Protected Phases	7	4			8			2			6	
Permitted Phases	4		4	8			2			6		6
Actuated Green, G (s)	22.4	22.4	22.4		14.4			9.7			9.7	9.7
Effective Green, g (s)	22.4	22.4	22.4		14.4			9.7			9.7	9.7
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.56	0.56	0.56		0.36			0.24			0.24	0.24
Clearance Time (s)	4.0	4.0	4.0		4.0			4.0			4.0	4.0
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	3.0	3.0		3.0			3.0			3.0	3.0
Lane Grp Cap (vph)	655	1021	868		575			320			340	372
v/s Ratio Prot	c0.03	0.11										
v/s Ratio Perm	c0.12		0.00		0.10			c0.16			80.0	0.03
v/c Ratio	0.27	0.21	0.00		0.27			0.68			0.33	0.12
Uniform Delay, d1	4.8	4,4	3.9		9.1			13.8			12.5	11.9
Progression Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00		1.00			1.00			1.00	1.00
Incremental Delay, d2	0.2	0.1	0.0		0.3			5.6			0.6	0.1
Delay (s)	5.0	4.5	3.9		9.4			19.4			13.1	12.0
Level of Service	Α	Α	Α		Α			В			В	В
Approach Delay (s)		4.7			9.4			19.4			12.4	
Approach LOS		Α			А			В			В	
Intersection Summary		Arright H					<u> </u>		4		<u> </u>	<u></u>
HCM Average Control I			10.7	H	ICM Le	vel of Se	ervice		В			
HCM Volume to Capaci			0.39									
Actuated Cycle Length			40.1			ost time			8.0			
Intersection Capacity U	tilization		47.3%	10	CU Leve	el of Ser	vice		Α			
Analysis Period (min)			15									
c Critical Lane Group												

1. Bo	lliH wc	Road	&	1-5	SB	Ramps	- W	eekdav	/

	•		•	✓	-	•	*	†	<i>></i>	>	ļ	4
Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations Sign Control Grade	-	Free 0%			र्भ Free 0%			Stop 0%		ኘ	\$ Stop 0%	,
Volume (veh/h)	0	95	54	173	125	0	0	0 %	0	125	1	37
Peak Hour Factor	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.83	0.83	0.83
Hourly flow rate (vph) Pedestrians Lane Width (ft) Walking Speed (ft/s) Percent Blockage Right turn flare (veh)	0	117	67	204	147	0	0	0	0	151		45
Median type Median storage veh) Upstream signal (ft) pX, platoon unblocked								None			None	
vC, conflicting volume vC1, stage 1 conf vol vC2, stage 2 conf vol	147			184			750	705	151	705	738	147
vCu, unblocked vol	147			184			750	705	151	705	738	147
tC, single (s) tC, 2 stage (s)	4.1			4.1			7.1	6.5	6.2	7.2	6.6	6.3
tF (s)	2,2			2.2			3.5	4.0	3.3	3.6	4.1	3.4
p0 queue free %	100			85			100	100	100	51	100	95
cM capacity (veh/h)	1423			1391			278	310	901	307	291	889
Direction, Lane#	A	WB 1	SB 1	SB 2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>			<u></u>
Volume Total Volume Left	184	351	151	46								
Volume Cell Volume Right	0 67	204 0	151 0	0 4 5								
cSH	1700	1391	307	844								
Volume to Capacity	0.11	0.15	0.49	0.05								
Queue Length 95th (ft)	0.11	13	64	4								
Control Delay (s)	0.0	5.2	27.5	9.5								
Lane LOS		A	D	A								
Approach Delay (s)	0.0	5.2	23.3									
Approach LOS			С									
Intersection Summary	lana.	Barrie									·	
Average Delay Intersection Capacity Ut Analysis Period (min)	ilization	4	8.8 1 1.4% 15	IC	CU Leve	el of Ser	vice		А			

	>	→	*	✓	←	4	4	†	<i>></i>	\	-	1
Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations Sign Control Grade		♣ Free 0%			Free 0%	1000 to 100	*	Stop 0%			Stop 0%	
Volume (veh/h)	43	175	0	0	225	99	72	3	268	0	0	0
Peak Hour Factor	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.92	0.92	0.92
Hourly flow rate (vph)	49	199	0	0	265	116	89	4	331	0	0	0
Pedestrians Lane Width (ft) Walking Speed (ft/s) Percent Blockage Right turn flare (veh)												
Median type								None			None	
Median storage veh)								MONE			None	
Upstream signal (ft) pX, platoon unblocked					1163							
vC, conflicting volume vC1, stage 1 conf vol stage 2 conf vol	381			199			620	678	199	952	620	323
vCu, unblocked vol	381			199			620	678	199	952	620	323
tC, single (s)	4.1			4.1			7.1	6.5	6.2	7.1	6.5	6.2
tC, 2 stage (s)												
tF (s)	2.2			2.2			3.5	4.0	3.3	3.5	4.0	3.3
p0 queue free %	96			100			77	99	61	100	100	100
cM capacity (veh/h)	1172			1362			388	359	842	141	390	723
Direction, Lane#	EB1	WB1	NB 1	NB 2		reductivity of			Hunga.		indian (L.) Palikana	
Volume Total	248	381	89	335								
Volume Left	49	0	89	0								
Volume Right	0	116	0	331								
cSH	1172	1700	388	830								
Volume to Capacity	0.04	0.22	0.23	0.40								
Queue Length 95th (ft)	3	0	22	49								
Control Delay (s) Lane LOS	1.9	0.0	17.0	12.2								
Approach Delay (s)	A 1.9	0.0	C 13.2	В								
Approach LOS	1.9	0.0	13.2 B									
Intersection Summary		1 - 5	.:									
Average Delay	<u> </u>		5.8				<u> </u>		<u> </u>			
Intersection Capacity Utili Analysis Period (min)	lization	!	56.2% 15	IC	U Leve	l of Sen	vice		В			

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Lane Group	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	NBL	NBT	SBL	SBT	SBR	
Lane Configurations	ኝ	†	7		₩		4		4	7	
Volume (vph)	176	209	6	22	93	143	33	60	42	163	
Turn Type	pm+pt		Perm	Perm		Perm		Perm		Perm	
Protected Phases	7	4			8		2		6		
Permitted Phases	4		4	8		2		6		6	
Detector Phases	7	4	4	8	8	2	2	6	6	6	
Minimum Initial (s)	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	
Minimum Split (s)	8.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	
Total Split (s)	9.0	29.0	29.0	20.0	20.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	
Total Split (%)	18.0%	58.0%	58.0%	40.0%	40.0%	42.0%	42.0%	42.0%	42.0%	42.0%	
Yellow Time (s)	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	
All-Red Time (s)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	
Lead/Lag	Lead			Lag	Lag						
Lead-Lag Optimize?	Yes			Yes	Yes						
Recall Mode	None	Min	Min	Min	Min	None	None	None	None	None	
Act Effct Green (s)	20.4	22.1	22.1		15.2		11.4		11.3	11.3	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.51	0.58	0.58		0.40		0.29		0.28	0.28	
√ວ Ratio	0.31	0.21	0.01		0.29		0.63		0.30	0.34	
Control Delay	8.1	7.1	4.3		11.6		18.5		12.9	4.1	
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0	
Total Delay	8.1	7.1	4.3		11.6		18.5		12.9	4.1	
LOS	Α	Α	Α		В		В		В	Α	
Approach Delay		7.5			11.6		18.5		7.5		
Approach LOS		Α			В		В		Α		
Intersection Summary						<u> </u>	<u>5 </u>	<u> </u>	iaa A	e an natie	

Cycle Length: 50

Actuated Cycle Length: 37.9

Natural Cycle: 50

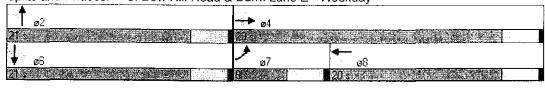
Control Type: Actuated-Uncoordinated

Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.63 Intersection Signal Delay: 10.5 Intersection Capacity Utilization 49.2%

Intersection LOS: B ICU Level of Service A

Analysis Period (min) 15

Splits and Phases: 3: Bow Hill Road & Darrk Lane E - Weekday



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Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	<u></u>	†	7		4			4			ની	7
Ideal Flow (yphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)	4.0	4.0	4.0		4.0			4.0			4.0	4.0
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00		1.00			1.00			1.00	1.00
Frt	1.00	1.00	0.85		0.96			0.97			1.00	0.85
Flt Protected	0.95	1.00	1.00		0.99			0.97			0.97	1.00
Satd. Flow (prot)	1736	1827	1553		1674			1740			1758	1538
Flt Permitted	0.56	1.00	1.00		0.95			0.73			0.77	1.00
Satd. Flow (perm)	1031	1827	1553		1594			1312			1388	1538
Volume (yph)	176	209	6	22	93	52	143	33	42	60	42	163
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.84	0.84	0.84
Adj. Flow (vph)	187	222	6	26	109	61	164	38	48	71	50	194
RTOR Reduction (vph)	0	0	3	0	31	0	0	20	0	0	0	146
Lane Group Flow (vph)	187	222	3	0	165	Õ	0	230	Ö	0	121	48
Heavy Vehicles (%)	4%	4%	4%	8%	8%	8%	3%	3%	3%	5%	5%	5%
Turn Type	pm+pt		Perm	Perm			Perm			Perm	•	Perm
Protected Phases	7	4	. 01111	1 01111	8		. 0,,,,	2			6	7 7/
Permitted Phases	4	·	4	8			2	_		6		6
Actuated Green, G (s)	21.9	21.9	21.9	_	14.1		_	9.7			9.7	9.7
Effective Green, g (s)	21.9	21.9	21.9		14.1			9.7			9.7	9.7
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.55	0.55	0.55		0.36			0.24			0.24	0.24
Clearance Time (s)	4.0	4.0	4.0		4.0			4.0			4.0	4.0
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	3.0	3.0		3.0			3.0			3.0	3.0
Lane Grp Cap (vph)	638	1010	859		568			321			340	377
v/s Ratio Prot	c0.03	0.12	000		000			021			0.10	. ,
v/s Ratio Perm	c0.13	0.12	0.00		0.10			c0.18			0.09	0.03
v/c Ratio	0.29	0.22	0.00		0.29			0.72			0.36	0.13
Uniform Delay, d1	4.9	4.5	4.0		9.2			13.7			12.4	11.6
Progression Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00		1.00			1.00			1.00	1.00
Incremental Delay, d2	0.3	0.1	0.0		0.3			7.5			0.6	0.2
Delay (s)	5.1	4.6	4.0		9.4			21.2			13.0	11.8
Level of Service	A	A	Ä		A			C			В	В
Approach Delay (s)	, ,	4.8	,,		9.4			21.2			12.3	_
Approach LOS		A			A			C			В	
Intersection Summary			a. National	Nga s	1 1 1 est	. ,				1. *	:	
HCM Average Control E	Delay	<u> </u>	11 1	H	ICM Lev	vel of S	ervice		В			
HCM Volume to Capaci			0.42		==	· - ·						
Actuated Cycle Length			39.6	S	um of k	ost time	(s)		8.0			
Intersection Capacity U			49.2%			el of Se	•		Α			
Analysis Period (min)			15									
c Critical Lane Group			.5									

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Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations		1 >			4					ሻ	7+	
Sign Control		Free			Free			Stop			Stop	
Grade	0	0%	- 4	407	0%	_		0%	^	404	0%	27
Volume (veh/h) Peak Hour Factor	0 0.81	100 0.81	54	187 0.85	135	0	0 0.92	0 0.92	0 0.92	131 0.83	1 0.83	37 0.83
Hourly flow rate (vph)	0.01	123	0.81 67	220	0.85 159	0.85 0	0.92	0.92	0.92	158	0.63	0.63 45
Pedestrians	U	120	07	220	133	U	V	U	U	100	,	40
Lane Width (ft)												
Walking Speed (ft/s)												
Percent Blockage												
Right turn flare (veh)												
Median type								None			None	
Median storage veh)												
Upstream signal (ft) pX, platoon unblocked												
vC, conflicting volume	159			190			801	756	157	756	789	159
vC1, stage 1 conf vol	100			100			00,	750	137	, 00	100	100
.02, stage 2 conf vol												
vCu, unblocked vol	159			190			801	756	157	756	789	159
tC, single (s)	4.1			4.1			7.1	6.5	6.2	7.2	6.6	6.3
tC, 2 stage (s)												
tF (s)	2.2 100			2.2			3.5	4.0	3.3	3.6	4.1	3.4
p0 queue free % cM capacity (veh/h)	1408			84 1384			100 253	100 286	100 894	44 281	100 268	95 876
							233	200		201	200	070
Direction Lane#	EB 1	-WB 1	The second secon	SB 2				La Septembria	No will a	<u>غند تنازی</u>		
Volume Total Volume Left	190 0	379 220	158 158	46 0								
Volume Right	67	220	156	45								
cSH	1700	1384	281	827								
Volume to Capacity	0.11	0.16	0.56	0.06								
Queue Length 95th (ft)	0	14	80	4								
Control Delay (s)	0.0	5.3	33.1	9.6								
Lane LOS		Α	D	Α								
Approach Delay (s)	0.0	5.3	27.8									
Approach LOS			D									
Intersection Summary				· .								
Average Delay	ilization		9.9	10	2111	d as Ore	viac		Λ			
Intersection Capacity Ut Analysis Period (min)	แนสแบก	'	43.3% 15	IL	JU Leve	of Ser	vice		А			
really sign of the (IIIII)			10									

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Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations Sign Control Grade		Free 0%			f → Free 0%	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	*1	Stop 0%			Stop 0%	
Volume (veh/h)	46	187	0	0	250	109	72	3	286	0	0	0
Peak Hour Factor	0.88	88.0	88.0	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.92	0.92	0.92
Hourly flow rate (vph)	52	212	0	0	294	128	89	4	353	0	0	0
Pedestrians												
Lane Width (ft)												
Walking Speed (ft/s) Percent Blockage												
Right turn flare (veh)												
Median type								None			None	
Median storage veh)												
Upstream signal (ff)					1163							
pX, platoon unblocked												
vC, conflicting volume	422			212			675	739	212	1030	675	358
vC1, stage 1 conf vol √C2, stage 2 conf vol												
vCu, unblocked vol	422			212			675	739	212	1030	675	358
tC, single (s)	4.1			4.1			7.1	6.5	6.2	7.1	6.5	6.2
tC, 2 stage (s)							.,.					
tF (s)	2.2			2.2			3.5	4.0	3.3	3.5	4.0	3.3
p0 queue free %	95			100			75	99	57	100	100	100
cM capacity (veh/h)	1131			1346			355	329	828	117	361	691
Direction, Lane #	EB4	WB 1	NB 1	NB 2	Geografia				<u> </u>		1	
Volume Total	265	422	89	357								
Volume Left	52	0	89	0								
Volume Right cSH	0	128	0	353								
Volume to Capacity	1131 0.05	1700 0.25	355 0.25	815 0.44								
Queue Length 95th (ft)	4	0.20	0.25 24	0.44 56								
Control Delay (s)	2.0	0.0	18.5	12.8								
Lane LOS	A	0.0	C	В								
Approach Delay (s)	2.0	0.0	14.0									
Approach LOS			В									
Intersection Summary		 		<u></u>			·					
Average Delay			6.0									
Intersection Capacity Ut	ilization	4	60.0%	10	CU Leve	l of Ser	vice		В			
Analysis Period (min)			15									

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Lane Group	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	NBL	NBT	SBL	SBT	SBR	
Lane Configurations	×	†	7		4		- ↔		4	اح	
Volume (vph)	205	209	6	22	93	147	39	71	51	194	
Turn Type	pm+pt		Perm	Perm		Perm		Perm		Perm	
Protected Phases	7	4			8		2		6		
Permitted Phases	4		4	8		2		6		6	
Detector Phases	7	4	4	8	8	2	2	6	6	6	
Minimum Initial (s)	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	
Minimum Split (s)	8.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	
Total Split (s)	9.0	29.0	29.0	20.0	20.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	
Total Split (%)	18.0%	58.0%	58.0%	40.0%	40.0%	42.0%	42.0%	42.0%	42.0%	42.0%	
Yellow Time (s)	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	
All-Red Time (s)	0.5	0.5	0:5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	
Lead/Lag	Lead			Lag	Lag						
Lead-Lag Optimize?	Yes			Yes	Yes						
Recall Mode	None	Min	Min	Min	Min	None	None	None	None	None	
Act Effct Green (s)	19.1	21.4	21.4		14.8		11.6		11.5	11.5	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.49	0.58	0.58		0.40		0.30		0.30	0.30	
v/c Ratio	0.38	0.21	0.01		0.31		0.65		0.36	0.37	
Control Delay	9.0	7.3	4.5		11.5		19.1		13.6	4.1	
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0	
Total Delay	9.0	7.3	4.5		11.5		19.1		13.6	4.1	
LOS	Α	А	Α		В		В		В	Α	
Approach Delay		8.1			11.5		19.1		7.8		
Approach LOS		Α			В		В		Α		

Intersection Summary

Cycle Length: 50

Actuated Cycle Length: 36.9

Natural Cycle: 50

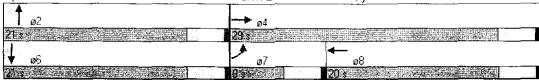
Control Type: Actuated-Uncoordinated

Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.65 Intersection Signal Delay: 10.8 Intersection Capacity Utilization 50.7%

Intersection LOS: B
ICU Level of Service A

Analysis Period (min) 15

Splits and Phases: 3: Bow Hill Road & Darrk Lane E - Weekday



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Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	7	†	7	7 . 751 . 154 1944.711	4	St. 127 Million 18		43-			4	7
ldeal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)	4.0	4.0	4.0		4.0			4.0			4.0	4.0
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00		1.00			1.00			1.00	1.00
Frt	1.00	1.00	0.85		0.95			0.97			1.00	0.85
Flt Protected	0.95	1.00	1.00		0.99			0.97			0.97	1.00
Satd. Flow (prot)	1736	1827	1553		1667			1741			1758	1538
Flt Permitted	0.55	1.00	1.00		0.95			0.72			0.75	1.00
Satd. Flow (perm)	1005	1827	1553		1589			1296			1355	1538
Volume (vph)	205	209	6	22	93	60	147	39	44	71	51	194
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.84	0.84	0.84
Adj. Flow (vph)	218	222	6	26	109	71	169	45	51	85	61	231
RTOR Reduction (vph)	0	0	3	0	37	0	0	20	0	0	0	174
Lane Group Flow (vph)	218	222	3	0	169	0	0	245	0	0	146	57
Heavy Vehicles (%)	4%	4%	4%	8%	8%	8%	3%	3%	3%	5%	5%	5%
Turn Type	pm+pt		Perm	Perm			Perm			Perm		Perm
Protected Phases	7	4			8			2			6	
Permitted Phases	4		4	8			2			6		6
Actuated Green, G (s)	21.1	21.1	21.1		13.4			9.6			9.6	9.6
Effective Green, g (s)	21.1	21.1	21.1		13.4			9.6			9.6	9.6
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.55	0.55	0.55		0.35			0.25			0.25	0.25
Clearance Time (s)	4.0	4.0	4.0		4.0			4.0			4.0	4.0
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	3.0	3.0		3.0			3.0		_	3.0	3.0
Lane Grp Cap (vph)	618	996	847		550			321			336	382
v/s Ratio Prot	c0.03	0.12										
v/s Ratio Perm	c0.16		0.00		0.11			c0.19			0.11	0.04
v/c Ratio	0.35	0.22	0.00		0.31			0.76			0.43	0.15
Uniform Delay, d1	5.1	4.6	4.0		9.3			13.5			12.3	11.4
Progression Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00		1.00			1.00			1.00	1.00
Incremental Delay, d2	0.3	0.1	0.0		0.3			10.4			0.9	0.2
Delay (s)	5.4	4.7	4.0		9.6			23.9			13.2	11.5
Level of Service	Α	А	Α		Α			С			В	В
Approach Delay (s)		5.0			9.6			23.9			12.2	
Approach LOS		А			Α			С			В	
Intersection Summary		ELS 6		11.	s july			<u> </u>	!	<u> </u>		-
HCM Average Control E			11.7	Н	ICM Lev	rel of Se	ervice		В			
HCM Volume to Capaci			0.47									
Actuated Cycle Length (38.7			ost time	. /		8.0			
Intersection Capacity Ut	ilization	!	50.7%	IC	CU Leve	el of Ser	vice		Α			
Analysis Period (min)			15									
c Critical Lane Group												

	٠	→	*	•	♣	•	4	†	<i>></i>	-	ļ	1
Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations Sign Control Volume (vph) Peak Hour Factor	10 0.92	⇔ Stop 10 0.92	260 0.92	56 0.92	♣ Stop 10 0.92	10 0.92	262 0.92	\$top 10 0.92	42 0.92	10 0.92	\$\disp\tag{\psi} \text{Stop} \\ 10 \\ 0.92	10 0.92
Hourly flow rate (vph)	11	11	283	61	11	11	285	11	46	11	11	11
Direction, Lane#	EB 1	WB 1	NB 1	SB 1	46 . Ja		er selenden. Er selen Geo <u>grafische</u>				• •	
Volume Total (vph) Volume Left (vph) Volume Right (vph) Hadj (s) Departure Headway (s) Degree Utilization, x Capacity (veh/h) Control Delay (s) Approach Delay (s) Approach LOS	304 11 283 -0.52 4.5 0.38 747 10.3 10.3 B	83 61 11 0.10 5.4 0.12 604 9.2 9.2 A	341 285 46 0.12 5.0 0.48 676 12.5 12.5 B	33 11 11 -0.10 5.3 0.05 607 8.5 8.5 A	7 3							
Intersection Summary Delay HCM Level of Service Intersection Capacity Ut Analysis Period (min)	ilization		11.1 B 55.7% 15	10	CU Leνε	el of Sen	vice		В	<u> </u>	. <u> </u>	



APPENDIX B: QUEUING REPORTS

Intersection: 1: Bow Hill Road & I-5 SB Ramps - Weekday

Movement	WB	SB	SB
Directions Served	LT	L	TR
Maximum Queue (ft)	61	87	67
Average Queue (ft)	19	39	23
95th Queue (ft)	53	68	54
Link Distance (ft)	639		462
Upstream Blk Time (%)			
Queuing Penalty (veh)			
Storage Bay Dist (ft)		75	
Storage Blk Time (%)		1	
Queuing Penalty (veh)		0	

Intersection: 2: Bow Hill Road & I-5 NB Ramps - Weekday

Movement	ΕB	WB	NB	NB	
Directions Served	LT	TR	L	TR	
Maximum Queue (ft)	64	4	57	122	
Average Queue (ft)	14	0	30	57	
on bi Queue (ft)	45	3	49	92	
Link Distance (ft)	639	1095		367	
Upstream Blk Time (%)					
Queuing Penalty (veh)					
Storage Bay Dist (ft)			75		
Storage Blk Time (%)			0	2	
Queuing Penalty (veh)			0	1	

Intersection: 3: Bow Hill Road & Darrk Lane E - Weekday

Movement	EB	EB	EB.	WB	NB.	SB	SB	
Directions Served	L	Т	R	LTR	LTR	LT	R	
Maximum Queue (ft)	97	90	24	95	98	97	45	
Average Queue (ft)	45	39	1	46	57	39	2	
95th Queue (ft)	83	75	10	84	95	74	23	
Link Distance (ft)		1095		421	79	132		
Upstream Blk Time (%)					2	0	0	
Queuing Penalty (veh)					0	0	0	
Storage Bay Dist (ft)	200		100				100	
Storage Blk Time (%)		0				0	0	
Queuing Penalty (veh)		0				0	0	

Intersection: 1: Bow Hill Road & I-5 SB Ramps - Weekday

Movement	EB .	WB	SB	SB
Directions Served	TR	LT	L	TR
Maximum Queue (ft)	4	83	92	56
Average Queue (ft)	0	22	41	24
95th Queue (ft)	3	58	69	50
Link Distance (ft)	579	639		462
Upstream Blk Time (%)				
Queuing Penalty (veh)				
Storage Bay Dist (ft)			75	
Storage Blk Time (%)			1	0
Queuing Penalty (veh)			0	0

Intersection: 2: Bow Hill Road & I-5 NB Ramps - Weekday

Movement a second spiritual	EΒ	WB	NB	NB	
Directions Served	LT	TR	L	TR	
Maximum Queue (ft)	57	4	64	91	
Average Queue (ft)	14	0	32	56	
in Queue (ft)	44	3	55	83	
Link Distance (ft)	639	1095		367	
Upstream Blk Time (%)					
Queuing Penalty (veh)					
Storage Bay Dist (ft)			75		
Storage Blk Time (%)			0	1	
Queuing Penalty (veh)			0	1	

Intersection: 3: Bow Hill Road & Darrk Lane E - Weekday

Movement	EB.	EB	EB.	WB	NB	SB	
Directions Served	Ĺ	T	R	LTR	LTR	LT	
Maximum Queue (ft)	127	115	18	119	94	85	
Average Queue (ft)	53	44	1	52	59	38	
95th Queue (ft)	95	87	8	96	99	74	
Link Distance (ft)		1095		421	79	132	
Upstream Blk Time (%)					3		
Queuing Penalty (veh)					0		
Storage Bay Dist (ft)	200		100				
Storage Blk Time (%)		0				0	
Queuing Penalty (veh)		1				0	

Nework Summary

Network wide Queuing Penalty: 2

Intersection: 1: Bow Hill Road & I-5 SB Ramps - Weekday

Movement	; WB	SB	SB	
Directions Served	LT	L	TR	
Maximum Queue (ft)	72	96	91	
Average Queue (ft)	22	46	29	
95th Queue (ft)	57	78	71	
Link Distance (ft)	639		462	
Upstream Blk Time (%)				
Queuing Penalty (veh)				
Storage Bay Dist (ft)		75		
Storage Blk Time (%)		2	0	
Queuing Penalty (veh)		1	0	

Intersection: 2: Bow Hill Road & I-5 NB Ramps - Weekday

Movement 4. Transconduction	EB:	. WB	NB	NB.	
Directions Served	LT	TR	L	TR	
Maximum Queue (ft)	57	8	76	132	
Average Queue (ft)	15	0	34	63	
10th Queue (ft)	44	4	63	103	
Link Distance (ft)	639	1095		367	
Upstream Blk Time (%)					
Queuing Penalty (veh)					
Storage Bay Dist (ft)			75		
Storage Blk Time (%)			0	3	
Queuing Penalty (veh)			1	2	

Intersection: 3: Bow Hill Road & Darrk Lane E - Weekday

Movement	EB	EB	EB	WB	NB	SB	
Directions Served	L	T	R	LTR	LTR	LT	
Maximum Queue (ft)	128	111	30	114	98	86	
Average Queue (ft)	57	46	2	56	64	44	
95th Queue (ft)	102	92	13	95	101	76	
Link Distance (ft)		1095		421	79	132	
Upstream Blk Time (%)					3		
Queuing Penalty (veh)					0		
Storage Bay Dist (ft)	200		100				
Storage Blk Time (%)		0				0	
Queuing Penalty (veh)		1				0	

Intersection: 4: Internal Roadway & Darrk Lane E - Weekday

Network wide Queuing Penalty: 4

SKAGIT COUNTY DEMOGRAPHICS

POPULATION

Skagit County Population 1995-2005

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Skagit	93,100	95,500	96,900	98,700	100,600	102,300	104,100	105,100	106,700	108,800	110,900
Unincorporated	43,936	45,442	45,893	46,750	47,685	48,475	44,815	45,205	45,830	46,455	47,250
Incorporated	49,164	50,058	51,007	51,950	52,915	53,825	59,285	59,895	60,870	62,345	63,650
Anacortes	12,820	13,140	13,460	13,900	14,370	14,710	14,840	14,910	15,110	15,470	15,700
Burlington	5,385	5,445	5,445	5,525	5,635	5,705	6,995	7,190	7,315	7,425	7,550
Concrete	740	765	770	785	780	780	790	790	780	785	815
Hamilton	250	248	297	300	300	300	325	340	340	340	330
La Conner	737	780	780	775	800	870	765	775	760	785	795
Lyman	312	320	325	320	320	310	410	415	425	440	450
Mount Vernon	21,580	21,820	22,280	22,540	22,700	23,020	26,460	26,760	27,060	27,720	28,210
Sedro-Woolley	7,340	7,540	7,650	7,805	8,010	8,130	8,700	8,805	9,080	9,380	9,800

Source: the Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

WEATHER

Skagit County Average Temperature and Precipitation

	Average Temperature (f) 40 Yr. Norm	Average Precipitation 40 Yr Norm
January	39.4	4.21
February	42.4	2.99
March	44.9	2.75
April	48.4	2.52
May	53.7	2.19
June	58.4	1.81
July	61.5	1.25
August	62.2	1.46
September	57.6	2.01
October	50.7	2.96
November	44.3	4.28
December	39.9	4.22
Annual Rain		32.65

Source: the Washington State University Cooperative Extension - "Skagit Crop Topics" Newsletter

EMPLOYMENT

Current Unemployment: November 2005

	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
Skagit County	58,460	55,090	3,370	5.8
Washington State	3,337,900	3,153,100	184,800	5.5

Source: the Washington State Employment Security Department, Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch

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2004/009

Page 1 of 6

OMB 1076-0147 Expires: 12/81/04

U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Indian Affairs

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION ON THE INDIAN LABOR FORCE

	DRAEL LOKIN POR CHTENE	MY THAIN BOOK	
TRIBE: Upper Skagit Indi	ian Tribe		
Agency or Field Office Puge	•	egion: Northwest	
State: Washington Con			<u>.</u>
(List County(ics) in which the Tribal Entity is ph	yeically located and, if applicable, its near	(off) reservation Service Area Countyfi	(23)
Zip Codes: 98284, 98233,	98237 Triba	Code:	

		MALM	PEMALE	TOTAL.
A	Tribal Enrollment (official tribal membership roll)	360	395	755
В	Total Resident/Service Area Indian Population (individuals eligible for on-reservation services which the Secretary of Interior provides to Indian people)	186	203	389
C	Labor Force Determination (for individual American Indians and Alaska Natives having On or Near Reservation status)			
1	Number under age 16	42	62	104
2	Number age 16 through 64	67	117	184
3	Number over age 64	7	9	16
4	Population Not Available for Work (refer to exclusions)	6	9	15
5	Employed in PUBLIC Sector Positions /Unknown			
6	Employed in PRIVATE Sector Positions / Unknown			60
7	Employed BUT Below the Poverty Line (Use attached HHS Poverty Guidelines to determine poverty line totals.)			52

List sources used in collecting data for this report other than from using an actual count; social service reports; state, county, and/o			
Housing Data Systems database software.			
	(Attach additional sheet, if necessary)		

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Page 2 of 6

OMB 1076-0147 Expires: 12/31/04

percent (or more	n explanation below if the total tribal po e) from the 2001 "Indian Service Poputa	putation has changed plus or minus 10 tion and Labor Force Estimates Report":
		`
, 		(Attach additional sheet, if necessary)
	s related to this report:	
Employment by	Public or Private sector not tra	acked.
		(Attach additional sheet, if necessary)
Person complet	ing report:	
Person complete Name (Type or F	Print);Paula Lurf	Date: April 8, 2004
		Date:April 8, 2004 Telephone #: 360 854-7020
Name (Type or F Title:	Print): Paula Lurf Comptroller	Telephone #: 360 854-7020
Name (Type or F	Print): Paula Lurf Comptroller ORT IS CERTIFIED AS BEING ACCU	Telephone #: 360 854-7020 RATE BY THE FOLLOWING OFFICIALS:
Name (Type or F	Print): Paula Lurf Comptroller	Telephone #: 360 854-7020
Name (Type or F	Print): Paula Lurf Comptroller ORT IS CERTIFIED AS BEING ACCUMENTATION OF MALONIAL PROPERTY.	Telephone #: 360 854-7020 RATE BY THE FOLLOWING OFFICIALS: April 8, 2004
Name (Type or F	Print): Paula Lurf Comptroller ORT IS CERTIFIED AS BEING ACCUMENTATION OF MALONIAL PROPERTY.	Telephone #: 360 854-7020 RATE BY THE FOLLOWING OFFICIALS: April 8, 2004
Name (Type or F	Print): Paula Lurf Comptroller ORT IS CERTIFIED AS BEING ACCUMENT Gying Tribal Official's Signature	Telephone #: 360 854-7020 RATE BY THE FOLLOWING OFFICIALS: April 8, 2004 Date

Date: 04/07/2004 Time: 16:00:14

Upper Skagit

Upper Skagit Tribal Housing Authority Demographic Statistics Report

Page: 1

Applicants - Section 8 Percent Fam Count Unit Locations HoH Count Auburn Bellingham Burlington Concrete La Conner Marysville Mount Vernon Sedro Woolley Total All Locations Family Composition Count Percent Average Family Size Non-Elderly Heads of Household Elderly Heads of Household (age 62 or older) Female Heads of Household Non-Elderly Elderly Male Heads of Household Non-Elderly Elderly Disabled/Handicapped Heads of Household Male Female Non-Minority Heads of Household Minority Heads of Household American Indian/Alaska Native # of Family Members younger than 18 years # of Families with children Tribal Members Composition Non-Native Blackfeet. Choctaw Lummi Makah Muckleshoot N/ANez Perce Nooksack Ojibwe- Leech Lake B Potawatomi Puyallup Sauk Suattle Swinomish Tulalip

Date: 04/07/2004 Time: 16:00:14

Upper Skagit Tribal Housing Authority Demographic Statistics Report Applicants - Section 8

Page: 2

Yakama Nation

1

Income Source	Annual Amount	Percent	Count	Percent
Other Nonwage Sources	\$21,000	9.0	2	7
SSI	\$45,001	19.2	7	23
Social Security	\$15,840	6.8	3	10
TANF (formerly AFDC)	\$51,000	21.8	10	33
Unemployment Benefits	\$5,668	2.4	1	3
Other Wage	\$95,897	40.9	7	23
Total All Income Sources	\$234,406	100	30	100

Public Assistance is the sole source of income for 21% of households. Households that are working comprise 15% of households. Of the working households, 17% of households also receive TANF.

Average Income

\$7,813

Length of Time On Program	Count	Percent
Broad Range of Income	Count	Percent
\$0 - \$5,000	4	17
\$5,000 - \$10,000	13	57
\$10,000 - \$15,000	1	4
\$15,000 - \$20,000	2	9
\$20,000 - \$25,000	1	4
More than \$25,000	2	9
Income Levels	Count	Percent
Extremely Low	30	77
Very Low	4	10
Low	5	13
Other	0	0

Date: 04/07/2004 Time: 15:59:59

Upper Skagit Tribal Housing Authority

Page: 1

Demographic Statistics Report

Mutual Help - Project Summary

Mutual Help - Proj Unit Locations	HoH Count	Dercent	Fam Count	Percer
Sedro Woolley	45	100	130	10
-				
Family Composition	Count	Percent	Avg Age	
Average Family Size	3			
Non-Elderly Heads of Household	37	82	40	1 43
Elderly Heads of Household (age 62 or older)	8	18	70	WALL
orange of modeling (age of or oracl)	Ŭ		, -	entar
Female Heads of Household	27	60	44	54
Non-Elderly	23	85	39	
Elderly	4	15	70	
Male Heads of Household	18	40	47	
Non-Elderly	14	78	.40	
Elderly	4	22	70	
Brasily	4	22	, 3	
Disabled/Handicapped Heads of Household	2	4	55	
Male	1	50	59	
Female	1	50	55	
Jon-Minority Heads of Household	0	0		
Minority Heads of Household	45	100		
American Indian/Alaska Native	45	100		
f of Family Members younger than 18 years	48		8	
of Families with children	24	53		
c+ 11				
Pribal Members Composition Non-Native Blackfeet Rootenai W/A Duileute At al Below Pove MH - 37 MH - 35 Rutul- 35	es tu			Gu
Non-Native Below P	35	27		V.
Blackfeet	. 1	1		
Kootenai MH 35	2	2		
N/A Pertal - 62	9	7		
Quileute Swinomish Swinomish	1	1		
	3	2		
Culalip	3	2		
Jpper Skagit	76	58		
ncome Source	Annual Amount	Percent	Count	Perce
child Support	\$3,635	0.3	2	
SSI	\$75,626	6.7	14	
Social Security	\$23,208	2.1	4	
CANF (formerly AFDC)	\$17,292	1.5	3	
Inemployment Benefits	\$43,013	3.8	3	
Other Wage	\$966,277	85.6	43	
Total All Income Sources	\$1,129,051	100	69	1
Average Income	\$16,363			
Average Tenant Rent (per month)	\$171			
verage TTP (rent + utilities per month)	\$282			
	Count	Percent		
Length of Time On Program	~~~			
Length of Time On Program Less than 1 years	2	4		
		4		

Page: 2		Upper Skagit Tribal Housing Authority	Date: 04/07/2004
		Demographic Statistics Report	Timé: 15:59:59
		Mutual Help - Project Summary	
	4	2	Less than 4 years
	13	6	Less than 5 years
	67	30	More than 5 years
	Percent	Count	Broad Range of Income
	o	0	\$0 - \$5,000
	14	5	\$5,000 - \$10,000
	8	3	\$10,000 - \$15,000
L	3	1	\$15,000 - \$20,000
, }	11	4	\$20,000 - \$25,000
01-9	65	24	More than \$25,000
ى ر	Percent	Count	Income Levels
99	33	(15	Extremely Low
£ £.	18	37 7 8	Very Low
$\kappa \beta$	31	(14	Low
ξ,	18	8	Other

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Date: 04/07/2004 Time: 15:59:38

Upper Skagit Tribal Housing Authority

Page: 1

Demographic Statistics Report

Rentals - Project Summary

Rentals - Project Summary						
Unit Locations	HoH Count	Percent	Fam Count	Percent		
Sedro Woolley	25	100	46	100		
amily Composition	Count	Percent	Avg Age			
Average Family Size	2					
Non-Elderly Heads of Household	21	84	42			
Elderly Heads of Household (age 62 or older)	4	16	75			
elderly heads of household (age 62 of older)	4	10	75			
Female Heads of Household	15	60	43			
Non-Elderly	14	93	41			
Elderly	1	7	72			
Male Heads of Household	10	40	54			
Non-Elderly	7	70	45			
Elderly	3	30	76			
Disabled/Handicapped Heads of Household	6	24	53			
Male	2	33	48			
Female	4	67	53			
		_				
Non-Minority Heads of Household	0	0				
Minority Heads of Household	25	100				
American Indian/Alaska Native	25	100				
" of Family Members younger than 18 years	8		9	0		
of Families with children	5	20		(xu)		
Tribal Members Composition				Grand L		
Non-Native	25	54		v		
Chippewa	1	2				
Lummi	2	4				
Nooksack	1	2				
Ojibwe- Leech Lake B	1	2				
Oneida	2	4				
Tulalip	3	7				
Upper Skagit	11	24				
Income Source	Annual Amount	Percent	Count	Percent		
Other Nonwage Sources	\$48,816	25.9	3	14		
SSI	\$26,866	14.2	5	23		
Social Security	\$25,638	13.6	4	18		
TANF (formerly AFDC)	\$22,572	12.0	4	18		
Unemployment Benefits	\$5,668	3.0	1	9		
Other Wage	\$59,121	31.3	5	23		
Total All Income Sources	\$188,681	100	22	100		
Average Income	\$8,576					
Average Tenant Rent (per month)	\$79					
rage TTP (rent + utilities per month)	\$110					
Length of Time On Program	Count	Percent				
Less than 1 years	5	20				
Less than 2 years	8	32				
Less than 3 years	6	24				

Date: 04/07/2004 Time: 15:59:38	Upper Skagit Tribal Housing Authority Demographic Statistics Report	Page:	
	Rentals - Project Summary		
Less than 4 years	1	4	
Less than 5 years	5	20	
More than 5 years	0	0	
Broad Range of Income	Count	Percent	
\$0 - \$5,000	0	0	
\$5,000 - \$10,000	9	60	
\$10,000 - \$15,000	1	7	
\$15,000 - \$20,000	2	13	
\$20,000 - \$25,000	0	0	
More than \$25,000	3	20	
Income Levels	Count	Percent	
Extremely Low	\ 20	80	
Very Low	75 7 3	12	
Low		8	
Other	0	0	

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Date: 04/07/2004 Time: 15:59.18

Upper Skagit Tribal Housing Authority

Demographic Statistics Report Section 8 - Project Summary

Section 8 - Project	t Summary			
Unit Locations	HoH Count	Percent	Fam Count	Percen
Anacortes	2	4	4	
Bellingham	10	19	22	1
Burlington	3	6	6	
Everett	11	20	24	1
Ferndale	1	2	2	
Hamilton	1	2	3	
Lynden	1	2	1	
Lynnwood	1	2	1	
Marysville	4	7	9	
Mount Vernon	8	15	29	2
Sedro Woolley	11	20	37	2
Snohomish	1	2	1	
Total All Locations	54	100	139	10
Family Composition	Count	Percent	Avg Age	
Average Family Size	3			
Non-Elderly Heads of Household	50	93	38	
Elderly Heads of Household (age 62 or older)	4	7	73	
Female Heads of Household	42	78	40	
Non-Elderly	39	93	38	
Elderly	3	7	74	
Male Heads of Household	12	22	41	Gregor Charles
Non-Elderly				Chy
Non-Elderly Elderly	11 1	92 8	38 69	·V
	-	· ·		
Disabled/Handicapped Heads of Household	5	9	42	
Male	2	40	47	
Female	3	60	42	
Non-Minority Heads of Household	. 1	2		
Minority Heads of Household	53	98		
American Indian/Alaska Native	53	98		
# of Family Members younger than 18 years	62		8	
# of Families with children	32	59	Ü	
Tribal Mombowa Companition				
Tribal Members Composition Non-Native	86	62		
Alaskan				
Blackfeet	1 5	1 4		
Chippewa	5			
Choctaw		1		
Crow Creek Sioux	1	1		
Lummi	1	1		
	7	5		
J/A	1	1		
Nooksack	1	1		
Puyallup	4	3		
Swinomish	2	1		•
Tlingit	6	4		
Tulalip	1	1		

Page: 1

Date: 04/07/2004 Upper Skagit Tribal Housing Authority Page: 2

Demographic Statistics Report

Section 8 - Project Summary

Upper Skagit 22 16

Time: 15:59:18

Income Source	Annual Amount	Percent	Count	Percent
Child Support	\$687	0.2	1	2
General Assistance	\$8,136	2.3	2	5
Indian Trust/Per Capita	\$35,100	9.8	5	12
Other Nonwage Sources	\$9,152	2.6	1	2
SSI	\$28,122	7.9	5	12
Social Security	\$16,042	4.5	4	10
TANF (formerly AFDC)	\$54,888	15.3	9	22
Unemployment Benefits	\$22,516	6.3	2	5
Other Wage	\$183,201	51.2	(12)	29
Total All Income Sources	\$357,844	100	41	100

Public Assistance is the sole source of income for 17% of households. Households that are working comprise 20% of households. Of the working households, 0% of households also receive TANF.

Average	Income	\$8,727
Average	Tenant Rent (per month)	\$130
Average	TTP (rent + utilities per month)	\$130

Length of Time On Program	Count	Percent
Less than 1 years	21	39
Less than 2 years	8	15
Less than 3 years	10	19
less than 4 years	6	11
Less than 5 years	1	2
More than 5 years	8	15

Broad Range of Income	Count	Percent
\$0 - \$5,000	4	13
\$5,000 - \$10,000	12	40
\$10,000 - \$15,000	6	20
\$15,000 - \$20,000	2	7
\$20,000 - \$25,000	3	10
More than \$25,000	3	10

Income Levels	Count	Percent
Extremely Low	47	87
Very Low		9
Low	50 / 2	4
Other		0

Table 4
Populations of Cities, Towns, and Counties: April 1, 2000 to April 1, 2005

Caution: Annual change may not be valid due to corrections and data changes. Estimates for individual years may not be comparable. Estimates in this series are not revised based on information that becomes available after the estimate date. Evaluate growth by looking at the growth between the last census and most current estimate.

	Census			Estimate		
Municipality	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
						
Adams	16,428	16,600	16,600	16,600	16,700	17,000
Unincorporated	7,905	8,001	8,045	7,965	7,985	8,230
Incorporated	8,523	8,599	8,555	8,635	8,715	8,770
Hatton	98	119 *	105	105	105	105
Lind	582	580	570	575	570	565
Othello	5,847	5,895	5,905	5,970	6,050	6,120
Ritzville	1,736	1,745	1,725	1,735	1,740	1,730
Washtucna	260	260	250	250	250	250
Asotin	20,551	20,700	20,700	20,600	20,700	20,900
Unincorporated	12,119	12,225	12,245	12,195	12,295	12,490
Incorporated	8,432	8,475	8,455	8,405	8,405	8,410
Asotin	1,095	1,095	1,110	1,115	1,125	1,130
Clarkston	7,337	7,380	7,345	7,290	7,280	7,280
Benton	142,475	144,800	147,600	151,600	155,100	158,100
Unincorporated	33,169	33,350			·	·
Incorporated	109,306	111,450	34,610	34,965	35,830 110,370	36,075
Benton City	2,624		112,990	116,635	119,270	122,025
Kennewick	54,751	2,720	2,725	2,790	2,815	2,840
Prosser	4,838	55,780	56,280	57,900	58,970	60,410
Richland		4,865	4,905	4,940	4,985	5,045
West Richland	38,708	39,350	40,150	41,650	42,660	43,520
vvest Richanu	8,385	8,735	8,930	9,355	9,840	10,210
Chelan	66,616	67,100	67,600	67,900	68,400	69,200
Unincorporated	29,238	29,510	29,665	29,730	29,840	29,985
incorporated	37,378	37,590	37,935	38,170	38,560	39,215
Cashmere	2,965	3,070	3,045	2,975	2,980	2,980
Chelan	3,526	3,535	3,535	3,600	3,645	3,680
Entiat	957	975	990	1,010	1,010	1,055
Leavenworth	2,074	2,080	2,095	2,115	2,165	2,180
Wenatchee	27,856	27,930	28,270	28,470	28,760	29,320
Clallam	64,179\$	64,454 \$	64,900	65,300	65,900	66,800
Unincorporated	38,328\$	38,519 \$	38,970	39,265	39,660	40,305
Incorporated	25,851	25,935	25,930	26,035	26,240	26,495
Forks	3,120	3,145	3,130	3,125	3,125	3,125
Port Angeles	18,397	18,420	18,430	18,470	18,530	18,640
Sequim	4,334	4,370	4,370	4,440	4,585	4,730
Clark	345,238	352,600	363,400	372,300	383,300	391,500
Unincorporated	166,279	170,430	175,710	179,825	184,650	188,955
Incorporated	178,959	182,170	187,690	192,475	198,650	202,545
Battle Ground	9,322	10,040		•		14,960
Camas	12,534	12,970	11,110 13.540	12,560 14,200	14,220 15,360	
La Center	1,654		13,540	14,200	15,360	15,460
Ridgefield	2,147	1,735	1,805	1,855	1,990	2,095
Vancouver		2,175	2,145	2,185	2,195	2,630
Washougal	143,560	145,300	148,800	150,700	152,900	154,800
	8,595	8,790	9,100	9,775	10,770	11,350
Woodland part	92	95	85	85	80	90
Yacolt	1,055	1,065	1,105	1,115	1,135	1,160

Table 4 continued

Populations of Cities, Towns, and Counties: April 1, 2000 to April 1, 2005

Caution: Annual change may not be valid due to corrections and data changes. Estimates for individual years may not be comparable. Estimates in this series are not revised based on information that becomes available after the estimate date. Evaluate growth by looking at the growth between the last census and most current estimate.

	Census			Estimate	,	
Municipality	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
wantipanty	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2003
Columbia	4,064	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100
Unincorporated	1,279	1,255	1,255	1,255	1,255	1,255
Incorporated	2,785	2,845	2,845	2,845	2,845	2,845
Dayton	2,655	2,715	2,715	2,715	2,715	2,715
Starbuck	130	130	130	130	130	130
Cowlitz	92,948	93,900	94,400	94,900	95,300	95,900
Unincorporated	38,792	39,195	39,485	39,745	40,000	40,290
Incorporated	54,156	54,705	54,915	55,155	55,300	55,610
Castle Rock	2,130	2,125	2,120	2,140	2,150	2,140
Kalama	1,783	1,840	1,870	1,935	1,950	1,980
Kelso	11,895	11,860	11,770	11,830	11,800	11,820
Longview	34,660	35,100	35,310	35,290	35,340	35,430
Woodland part	3,688	3,780	3,845	3,960	4,060	4,240
Douglas	32,603	32,800	33,100	33,600	34,200	34,700
Unincorporated	22,317	22,469	20,539	20,855	21,330	21,780
Incorporated	10,286	10,331	12,561	12,745	12,870	12,920
Bridgeport	2,059	2,080	2,065	2,070	2,075	2,075
Coulee Dam part	125	125	2,005 176 *	175	175	175
East Wenatchee	5,757	5,770	7,965	8,140	8,255	8,300
Mansfield	319	3,770	320	320	325	325
Rock Island	863	865	860	865	870	875
Waterville	1,163	1,170	1,175	1,175	1,170	1, 170
v vater ville	1,103	1,170	1,173	1,175	1,170	1,170
Ferry	7,260	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,400
Unincorporated	6,306	6,310	6,325	6,325	6,330	6,425
Incorporated	954	990	975	975	970	975
Republic	954	990	975	975	970	975
Franklin	49,347	50,400	51,300	53,600	57,000	60,500
Unincorporated	13,686	13,765	12,915	12,175	12,305	12,455
Incorporated	35,661	36,635	38,385	41,425	44,695	48,045
Connell	2,956	2,970	3,100	3,190	3,195	3,195
Kahlotus	214	215	215	215	220	220
Mesa	425	440	440	440	440	440
Pasco	32,066	33,010	34,630	37,580	40,840	44,190
Garfield	2,397	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400
Unincorporated	880	880	885	885	890	885
Incorporated	1,517	1,520	1,515	1,515	1,510	1,515
Pomeroy	1,517	1,520	1,515	1,515	1,510	1,515
•		1,-20	.,,	1	.,	.,
Grant	74,698	75,900	76,400	77,100	78,300	79,100
Unincorporated	35,797	36,230	36,625	36,815	37,240	37,660
Incorporated	38,901	39,670	39,775	40,285	41,060	41,440
Coulee City	600	600	590	590	605	600
Coulee Dam part	4	5	0 *	0	0	0+
Electric City	922	950	950	955	` 950	950
Ephrata	6,808	6,895	6,865	6,855	6,890	6,930
George	528	535	540	525	525	525
Grand Coulee	897	926 *	910	920	925	925

Table 4 continued

OFM Forecasting, State of Washington

Populations of Cities, Towns, and Counties: April 1, 2000 to April 1, 2005

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	Census			Estimate		
Municipality	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
mamorpanty		2001	2002	2003	2007	1003
Grant continued						
Hartline	134	135	130	130	135	135
Krupp	60	65	65	65	65	60
Mattawa	2,609	2,820	2,850	3,025	3,265	3,290
Moses Lake	14,953	15,210	15,420	15,730	16,110	16,340
Quincy	5,044	5,165	5,140	5,165	5,255	5,265
Royal City	1,823	1,825	1,800	1,815	1,815	1,870
Soap Lake	1,733	1,730	1,720	1,730	1,735	1,735
Warden	2,544	2,565	2,555	2,540	2,540	2,575
Wilson Creek	242*	244 *	240	240	245	240
Grays Harbor	67,194	68,500	68,400	68,800	69,200	69,800
Unincorporated	25,548\$	26,770 \$	26,995\$	27,265 \$	27,295	27,505
Incorporated	41,646\$	41,730 \$	41,405\$	41,535 \$	41,905	42,295
Aberdeen	16,461	16,490	16,250	16,320	16,410	16,450
Cosmopolis	1,595	1,595	1,565	1,630	1,590	1,600
Elma	3,049	3,050	3,175	3,060	3,085	3,105
Hoquiam	9,097	9,035	8,945	8,855	8,885	8,875
McCleary	1,484\$	1,475 \$	1,440\$	1,450 \$	1,455	1,475
Montesano	3,312	3,325	3,325	3,345	3,375	3,420
Oakville	675	680	670	680	675	680
Ocean Shores	3,836	3,930	3,930	4,065	4,240	4,385
Westport	2,137	2,150	2,105	2,130	2,190	2,305
Island	71,558	72,400	73,100	74,000	74,800	76,000
Unincorporated	49,081	49,635	50,494	50,680	51,085	51,450
Incorporated	22,477	22,765	22,606	23,320	23,715	24,550
Coupeville	1,723	1,735	1,730	1,745	1,745	1,785
Langley	959	970	996*	1,005	1,030	1,045
Oak Harbor	19,795	20,060	19,880	20,570	20,940	21,720
			19,000			
Jefferson	26,299\$	26,446 \$	26,600	26,700	27,000	27,600
Unincorporated	17,965\$	18,016 \$	18,145	18,270	18,465	18,855
Incorporated	8,334	8,430	8, 455	8,430	8,535	8,745
Port Townsend	8,334	8,430	8,455	8,430	8,535	8,745
King	1,737,046\$	1,758,312 \$	1,774,312\$	1,779,300	1,788,300	1,808,300
Unincorporated	349,234\$	353,040 \$	351,136\$	351,843	356,795	364,498
incorporated	1,387,812\$	1,405,272 \$	1,423,176\$	1,427,457	1,431,505	1,443,802
Algona	2,460	2,500	2,525	2,590	2,605	2,660
Auburn <i>part</i>	42,901	43,420	43,970	43,890	43,670	43,540
Beaux Arts Village	307	310	295	302	300	297
Bellevue	109,827	111,500	117,000	116,400	116,500	115,500
Black Diamond	3,970	4,015	4,015	3,995	4,000	4,080
Bothell <i>part</i>	16,119\$	16,244 \$	16,264 \$	16,250	16,250	16,250
Burien	31,881	31,830	31,810	31,480	31,130	31,040
Carnation	1,893	1,920	1,905	1,905	1,895	1,900
Clyde Hill	2,890	2,900	2,895	2,830	2,790	2,780
Covington	13,783	13,840	14,395	14,850	15,190	16,610
Des Moines	29,267	29,600	29,510	29,120	29,020	28,960
Duvall	4,616	4,860	5,190	5,460	5,545	5,595
Enumclaw part	11,116	11,180	1 1 ,195	11,140	11,160	11,190
OFM Formanting Dist.		,	,	,		,

Table 4 continued

Populations of Cities, Towns, and Counties: April 1, 2000 to April 1, 2005

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	Census			Estimate		
Municipality	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
King continued						
Federal Way	83,259	83,890	83,850	83,500	83,590	85,800
Hunts Point	443	455	455	445	450	450
Issaquah	11,212	12,950	13,790	15,110	15,510	17,060
Kenmore	18,678	18,790	19,180	19,200	. 19,170	19,290
Kent	79,524	81,900	84,275	84,210	84,560	84,920
Kirkland	45,054	45,770	45,790	45,630	45,800	45,740
Lake Forest Park	12,871\$	12,889 \$	12,860	12,750	12,770	12,730
Maple Valley	14,209	14,590	15,040	15,730	16,280	17,870
Medina	3,011	2,990	3,010	2,970	2,955	2,930
Mercer Island	22,036	21,970	21,955	21,840	21,830	21,710
Milton <i>part</i>	814	815	815	820	800	815
Newcastle	7,737	7,815	8,205	8,320	8,375	8,890
Normandy Park	6,392	6,405	6,395	6,345	6,400	6,385
North Bend	4,746	4,755	4,735	4,680	4,660	4,685
Pacific part	5,373	5,380	5,405	5,525	5,545	5,640
Redmond	45,256	45,490	46,040	46,480	46,900	47,600
Renton	50,052	51,140	53,840	54,900	55,360	56,840
Sammamish	34,104	34,560	34,660	35,930	36,560	38,640
SeaTac	25,496	25,380	25,320	25,100	25,130	25,140
Seattle	563,376\$	568,102 \$	570,802 \$	571,900	572,600	573,000
Shoreline	53,296\$	53,421 \$	53,250	52,730	52,740	52,500
Skykomish	214	215	215	210	210	210
Snoqualmie	1,631	3,416 *	4,210	4,785	5,110	6,345
Tukwila	17,181	17,230	17,270	17,230	17,240	17,110
Woodinville	9,809\$	9,825 \$	9,830 \$	9,905	9,915	10,140
Yarrow Point	1,008	1,010	1,010	1,000	990	960
Kitsap	231,969	233,400	234,700	237,000	239,500	240,400
Unincorporated	159,896	160,625	161,345	162,000	164,960	167,920
Incorporated	72,073	72,775	73,355	75,000	74,540	72,480
Bainbridge Island	20,308	20,740	20,920	21,350	21,760	22,200
Bremerton	37,259	37,260	37,530	38,730	37,520	34,580
Port Orchard	7,693	7,810	7,900	7,910	8,060	8,250
Poulsbo	6,813	6,965	7,005	7,010	7,200	7,450
Kittitas	33,362	34,000	34,800	35,200	35,800	36,600
Unincorporated	13,614	14,120	14,520	14,785	14,910	15,375
Incorporated	19,748	19,880	20,280	20,415	20,890	21,225
Cle Elum	1,755	1,755	1,775	1,775	1,785	1,800
Ellensburg	15,414	15,460	15,830	15,940	16,390	16,700
Kittitas	1,105	1,105	1,100	1,120	1,130	1,135
Rosiyn	1,017	1,017	1,020	1,020	1,020	1,020
South Cle Elum	457	543 *	555	560	565	570
Klickitat	19,161	19,300	19,300	19,300	19,300	19,500
Unincorporated	12,536	12,665	12,720	12,775	12,765	12,960
Incorporated	6,625	6,635	6,580	6,525	6,535	6,540
Bingen	672	675	670	655	645	655
Goldendale	3,760	3,745	3,720	3,650	3,690	3,650
White Salmon	2,193	2,215	2,190	2,220	2,200	2,235

Table DP-1. Profile of General Demographic Characteristics: 2000

Geographic area: Skagit County, Washington

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	102,979	100.0	HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE		
i	'	}	Total population	102,979	100.0
SEX AND AGE			Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	11,536	11.2
Male	50,982	49.5	Mexican	9,524	9.2
Female	51,997	50.5	Puerto Rican	127	0.1
Under 5 years	6,718	6.5	Cuban	36	-
5 to 9 years	7,560	7.3	Other Hispanic or Latino	1,849	1.8
10 to 14 years	7,894	7.7	Not Hispanic or Latino	91,443	8.88
15 to 19 years	7,927	7.7	White alone	85,496	83.0
20 to 24 years	5,826	5.7			
25 to 34 years	,		RELATIONSHIP		
25 to 44 years	12,363	12.0	Total population	102,979	100.0
35 to 44 years	15,384	14.9	in households	101,138	98.2
45 to 54 years	14,869	14.4	Householder	38,852	37.7
55 to 59 years	5,167	5.0	Spouse	21,993	21.4
60 to 64 years	4,237	4.1	Child	29,738	28.9
65 to 74 years	7,521	7.3	Own child under 18 years	24,338	23.6
75 to 84 years	5,529	5.4	Other relatives	4,495	4.4
85 years and over	1,984	1.9	Under 18 years	1,743	1.7
Median age (years)	37.2	(X)	Nonrelatives	6,060	5.9
model ago (yours)	31.2.	(^)	Unmarried partner	2,361	2.3
18 years and over	75,897	73.7	In group quarters	1,841	1.8
Male	37,112	36.0	Institutionalized population.	893	0.9
i emale.	38,785	37.7	Noninstitutionalized population	948	0.9
21 years and over	71,572	69.5	Moninistitutiorializea population	540	0.5
62 years and over	17,468	17.0	HOUSEHOLD BY TYPE		i
65 years and over	15,034	14.6	710000000000000000000000000000000000000	38,852	100.0
Male	6,652	6.5	10.000	•	70.4
Female	8,382	8.1	Family households (families)	27,343	
T Gridaliti.	0,362	0.1	With own children under 18 years	12,754	32.8
RACE			Married-couple family	21,993	56.6
One race	100,511	97.6	With own children under 18 years	9,276	23.9
White .	89,070	86.5	Female householder, no husband present	3,761	9.7
Black or African American	,	-	That our officer and of 15 years.	2,521	6.5
American Indian and Alaska Native	450 ¹ 1,909	0.4 1.9	Nonfamily households	11,509	29.6
Asian			Householder living alone	9,052	23.3
Asian Indian	1,538	1.5	Householder 65 years and over	3,879	10.0
Chinese	98	0.1	Households with individuals under 18 years	13,828	35.6
Filipino	248	0.2	Households with individuals 65 years and over	10,177	26.2
Japanese.	441	0.4	Tribuseriolds with individuals of years and over	10,171	20.2
Korean	365	0.4	Average household size	2.60	(X)
Vietnamese.	214	0.2	Average family size	3.06	(X)
Other Asian ¹	54	0.1			
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	118	0.1	HOUSING OCCUPANCY		
	163	0.2	Total housing units	42,681	100.0
Native Hawaiian	34	-	Occupied housing units	38,852	91.0
Guamanian or Chamorro	51	-	Vacant housing units.	3,829	9.0
Samoan	28	-	For seasonal, recreational, or	3,020	""
Other Pacific Islander 2	50	-	occasional use	1.971	4.6
Some other race	7,381	7.2			1.0
Two or more races	2,468	2.4	Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	1.9	(X)
Race alone or in combination with one			Rental vacancy rate (percent)	4.7	(x)
or more other races: 3					
			HOUSING TENURE		
White	91,314	88.7	Occupied housing units	38,852	100.0
Black or African American	770	0.7	Owner-occupied housing units	27,074	69.7
American Indian and Alaska Native	2,826	2.7	Renter-occupied housing units	11,778	30.3
Asian	2,109	2.0	İ	,	1
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	300	0.3	Average household size of owner-occupied units.	2.61	(X)
Some other race	8,271	8.0	Average household size of renter-occupied units.	2.60	(X)

⁻ Represents zero or rounds to zero. (X) Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000.

¹ Other Asian alone, or two or more Asian categories.

² Other Pacific Islander alone, or two or more Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories.

³ In combination with one or more of the other races listed. The six numbers may add to more than the total population and the six percentages may add to more than 100 percent because individuals may report more than one race.

Table DP-2. Profile of Selected Social Characteristics: 2000

Geographic area: Skagit County, Washington

[Data based on a sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT			NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH		
Population 3 years and over			Total population	102,979	100.0
enrolled in school	26,225	100.0	Native	93,886	91.2
Nursery school, preschool	1,606	6.1	Born in United States	92,717	90.0
Kindergarten	1,444	5.5	State of residence	55,728	54.1
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	12,694	48.4	Different state	36,989	35.9
High school (grades 9-12)	6,386	24.4	Born outside United States	1,169	1.1
College or graduate school	4,095	15.6	Foreign born	9,093	8.8
			Entered 1990 to March 2000	4,538	4.4
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			Naturalized citizen	2,985	2.9
Population 25 years and over	66,959	100.0	Not a citizen	6,108	5.9
Less than 9th grade	3,680	5.5	ļ		
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	7,066	10.6	REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN		
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	17,642	26.3	Total (excluding born at sea)	9,093	100.0
Some college, no degree	18,852	28.2	Europe	1,467	16.1
Associate degree	5,815	8.7	Asia	1,172	12.9
Bachelor's degree	9,219	13.8	Africa	34 [0.4
Graduate or professional degree	4,685	7.0	Oceania	58	0.6
gradient de president de grade i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	1,000	,	Latin America	5,360	58.9
Percent high school graduate or higher	84.0	(X)	Northern America	1,002	11.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	20.8	(X)	\		ľ
		, ,	LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME		
MARITAL STATUS			Population 5 years and over	96,277	100.0
Population 15 years and over	80.900	100.0	English only	85,002	88.3
Never married	17,846	22.1	Language other than English	11,275	11.7
Now married, except separated	47,326	58.5	Speak English less than "very well"	6,069	6.3
Separated	1,559	1.9	Spanish	8,255	8.6
Widowed	5,035	6.2	Speak English less than "very well"	4,964	5.2
Female.	4,073	5.0	Other Indo-European languages	1,758	1.8
Divorced	9,134	11.3	Speak English less than "very well"	542	0.6
Female.	5,034	6.2	Asian and Pacific Island languages	1,104	1.1
r on ale	3,034	0.2	Speak English less than "very well"	496	0.5
GRANDPARENTS AS CAREGIVERS			1		
Grandparent living in household with			ANCESTRY (single or multiple)		i
one or more own grandchildren under			Total population	102,979	100.0
18 years	1,479	100.0	Total ancestries reported	111,218	108.0
Grandparent responsible for grandchildren	517	35.0	Arab	121	0.1
sisting and in specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification of the specification o	317	30.0	Czech ¹	689	0.7
VETERAN STATUS			Danish	1,431	1.4
Civilian population 18 years and over	75,444	100.0	Dutch	4,047	3.9
Civilian veterans	13,074	17.3	English	13,983	13.6
Ownari veteraris	13,074	17.3	French (except Basque)1	3,800	3.7
DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN			French Canadian ¹	1,060	1.0
NONINSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION			German	16,833	16.3
Population 5 to 20 years	24 722	4000	Greek	209	0.2
	24,733	100.0	Hungarian	189	0.2
With a disability	2,242	9.1	lrish ¹	11,372	11.0
Population 21 to 64 years	55,636	100.0	Italian	2,665	2.6
With a disability	10,138	18.2	Lithuanian	128	0.1
Percent employed	55.9	(X)	Norwegian	9,407	9.1
No disability	45,498	81.8	Polish	1,171	1.1
Percent employed	76.5	(X)	Portuguese	241	0.2
Population 65 years and over	14,350	100.0		548	0.5
			1	2,598	2.5
		445			ŧ.
With a disability	5,959	41.5		•	
With a disability		41.5	Scottish	3,664	3.6
With a disability	5,959		Scottish	3,664 136	0.1
With a disability RESIDENCE IN 1995 Population 5 years and over	5,959 96,277	100.D	Scottish Slovak Subsaharan African	3,664 136 46	0.1
RESIDENCE IN 1995 Population 5 years and over Same house in 1995.	5,959 96,277 48,349	100.0 50.2	Scottish Slovak Subsaharan African Swedish	3,664 136 46 5,269	0.1 - 5.1
With a disability RESIDENCE IN 1995 Population 5 years and over Same house in 1995. Different house in the U.S. in 1995.	5,959 96,277 48,349 45,368	100.0 50.2 47.1	Scottish Slovak Subsaharan African. Swedish. Swiss	3,664 136 46 5,269 515	0.1 5.1 0.5
With a disability RESIDENCE IN 1995 Population 5 years and over Same house in 1995. Different house in the U.S. in 1995. Same county	5,959 9 6,277 48,349 45,368 24,854	100.0 50.2 47.1 25.8	Scottish Slovak Subsaharan African. Swedish. Swiss Ukrainian	3,664 136 46 5,269 515 325	0.1 5.1 0.5 0.3
With a disability RESIDENCE IN 1995 Population 5 years and over Same house in 1995. Different house in the U.S. in 1995. Same county Different county	5,959 96,277 48,349 45,368 24,854 20,514	100.0 50.2 47.1 25.8 21.3	Scottish Slovak Subsaharan African. Swedish. Swiss Ukrainian United States or American.	3,664 136 46 5,269 515 325 5,351	0.1 5.1 0.5 0.3 5.2
With a disability RESIDENCE IN 1995 Population 5 years and over Same house in 1995. Different house in the U.S. in 1995. Same county Different county Same state	5,959 96,277 48,349 45,368 24,854 20,514 12,133	100.0 50.2 47.1 25.8 21.3 12.6	Scottish Slovak Subsaharan African Swedish Swiss Ukrainian United States or American Welsh	3,664 136 46 5,269 515 325 5,351 1,040	0.1 - 5.1 0.5 0.3
With a disability RESIDENCE IN 1995 Population 5 years and over Same house in 1995. Different house in the U.S. in 1995. Same county Different county	5,959 96,277 48,349 45,368 24,854 20,514	100.0 50.2 47.1 25.8 21.3	Scottish Slovak Subsaharan African. Swedish. Swiss Ukrainian United States or American Welsh West Indian (excluding Hispanic groups)	3,664 136 46 5,269 515 325 5,351	0.1 5.1 0.5 0.3 5.2

⁻Represents zero or rounds to zero. (X) Not applicable.

¹The data represent a combination of two ancestries shown separately in Summary File 3. Czech includes Czechoslovakian. French includes Alsatian. French Canadian includes Acadian/Cajun. Irish includes Celtic.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000.

April 1 Population of Cities, Towns, and Counties Used for Allocation of Selected State Revenues State of Washington

Caution: Annual change may not be valid due to corrections and data changes. Estimates for individual years may not be comparable. Estimates in this series are not revised based on information that becomes available after the estimate date. Evaluate growth by looking at the growth between the last census and most current estimate.

County <u>Municipality</u>	Census 2000	Estimate 2001	Estimate 2002	Estimate <u>2003</u>	Estimate 2004	Estimate 2005
Pacific continued						
Raymond	2,975	2,975	2,985	2,960	2,970	2,975
South Bend	1,807	1,805	1 790	1,775	1,760	1,755
Pend Oreille	11,732	11,800	11,800	11,800	11,900	12,200
Unincorporated	8,735	8,710	8,735	8,810	8,920	9,210
Incorporated	2,997	3,090	3,065	2,990	2,980	2,990
Cusick	212	210	210	205	210	210
lone	479	475	465	440	425	425
Metaline	162	160	160	160	160	160
Metaline Falls	223	225	225	220	220	220
Newport	1,921	2,020	2,005	1,965	1,965	1,975
Pierce	700,818 \$	713,398 \$	724,998 \$	733,700	744,000	755,900
Unincorporated	315,359 \$	323,741 \$	329,124 \$	332,980	339,477	345,940
Incorporated	385,459 \$	389,657 \$	395,874 \$	400,720	404,523	409,960
Auburn <i>part</i>	146	565	1,040	1,465	2,465	3,930
Bonney Lake	9,687	9,980	12,360	12,950	13,740	14,370
Buckley	4,145	4,330	4,410	4,505	4,510	4,515
Carbonado	621	650 *	647	655 +	658 +	645 +
DuPont	2,452	2,855	3,295	3, 685	4,425	5,410
Eatonville	2,012	2,040	2,070	2,095	2,165	2,330
Edgewood	9,089	9,220	9,320	9,405	9,440	9,460
Enumclaw part	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fife	4,784	4,820	4,815	4,905	4,885	4,855
Fircrest	5,868	5,890	5,925	5,935	5,995	6,080
Gig Harbor	6,465	6,485	6,540	6,655	6,680	6,765
Lakewood	58,293 \$	58,272 \$	58,662 \$	58,940	59,010	58,850
Milton part	4,981	5,005	5,180	5,205	5,225	5,285
Orting	3,931 \$	4,186 \$	4,060	4,295	4,440	4,820
Pacific part	154	145	145	140	135	130
Puyallup	33,014	33,900	34,920	35,490	35,690	35,830
Roy	260	367 *	865	870	865	865 745
Ruston	738	740	740	745	745	745
South Prairie	382	430 *	440	440	435 6,160	440 6,175
Steilacoom	6,049 8,504	6,085	6,095 8,670	6,120 8,7 8 0	8,835	8,940
Sumner		8,585	•	•	196,800	198,100
Tacoma	193,556	194,500	194,900	196,300	30,800	30,980
University Place Wilkeson	29,933 395	30,190 417 *	30,350 425	30,720 420	30,800 420	30,900 440
San Juan	14,077	14,400	14,600	14,800	15,100	15,500
Unincorporated	12,088 \$	12,380	12,555	12,760	13,025	13,350
Incorporated	1,989 \$	2,020	2,045	2,040	2,075	2,150
Friday Harbor	1,989 \$	2,020	2,045	2,040	2,075	2,150
Skagit	102,979	104,100	105,100	106,700	108,800	110,900
Unincorporated	44,506	44,815	45,205	45,830	46,455	47,250
Incorporated	58,473	59,285	59,895	60,870	62,345	63,650
Anacortes	14,557	14,840	14,910	15,110	15,470	15,700
Burlington	6,757	6,995	7,190	7,315	7,425	7,550
Concrete	790	790	790	780	785	815

April 1 Population of Cities, Towns, and Counties Used for Allocation of Selected State Revenues State of Washington

Caution: Annual change may not be valid due to corrections and data changes. Estimates for individual years may not be comparable. Estimates in this series are not revised based on information that becomes available after the estimate date. Evaluate growth by looking at the growth between the last census and most current estimate.

County <u>Municipality</u>	Census <u>2000</u>	Estimate <u>2001</u>	Estimate <u>2002</u>	Estimate 2003	Estimate <u>2004</u>	Estimate 2005
Skagit continued						
Hamilton	309	325	340	340	340	330
La Conner	761	765	775	760	785	795
Lyman	409	410	415	425	440	450
Mount Vernon	26,232	26,460	26,670	27,060	27,720	28,210
Sedro-Woolley	8,658	8,700	8,805	9,080	9,380	9,800
Skamania	9,872	9,900	9,900	9,900	10,100	10,300
Unincorporated	8,079	8,109	8,063	8,075	8,205	8,299
Incorporated	1,793	1,791	1,837	1,825	1,895	2,001
North Bonneville	593	586 +	627	615	685 *	741 *
Stevenson	1,200	1,205	1,210	1,210	1,210	1,260
Snohomish	606,024	618,600	628,000	637,500	644,800	655,800
Unincorporated	291,142	294,088	300,460	305,730	309,418	315,390
Incorporated	314,882	324,512	327,540	331,770	335,382	340,410
Arlington	11,927	12,770	13,280	14,330	14,700	14,980
Bothell <i>part</i>	13,965	14,160	14,490	14,660	14,680	14,750
Brier	6,383	6,440	6,445	6,450	6,460	6,475
Darrington	1,136	1,307 *	1,335	1,385	1,405	1,435
Edmonds	39,544	39,590	39,460	39,580	39,620	39,860
Everett	91,488	95,990	96,070	95,470	96,840	97,50 0
Gold Bar	2,014	2,035	2,055	2,075	2,075	2,085
Granite Falls	2,347	2,540	2,760	2, 9 15	3,010	3,060
Index	157	160	160	160	157	155
Lake Stevens	6,361	6,590	6,640	6,910	7,135	7,185
Lynnwood	33,847	34,010	33,990	34,500	34,540	34,8 30
Marysville	25,315	26,770	27,580	28,370	28,800	29,460
Mill Creek	11,525	11,970	12,055	12,260	12,760	14,320
Monroe	13,795	14,210	14,670	15,160	15,480	15,920
Mountlake Terrace	20,362	20,370	20,470	20,380	20,390	20,390
Mukilteo	18,019	18,340	18,520	19,190	19,220	19,360
Snohomish	8,494	8,565	8,575	8,640	8,585	8,700
Stanwood	3,923	3,975	4,085	4,190	4,315	4,580
Sultan	3,344	3,775	3,910	4,095	4,135	4,225
Woodway	936	945	990	1,050	1,075	1,140
Spokane	417,939	422,400	425,600	428,600	432,000	436,300
Unincorporated	199,019 \$	202,710 \$	201,453	119,844	120,726	121,848
Incorporated	218,920 \$	219,690 \$	224,147	308,756	311,274	314,452
Airway Heights	4,500	4,490	4,565	4,590	4,590	4,640
Cheney	8,832	9,200	9,305	9,470	9,855	10,070
Deer Park	3,017	3,035	3,045	3,055	3,045	3,100
Fairfield	494	591 *	590	586 +	576 +	589 +
Latah	202 *	205	200 *	194 *	204 *	212 *
Liberty Lake	, .		4,480 @	4,640	4,950	5,255
Medical Lake	3,815 \$	3,877 \$	3,885	4,215	4,120	4,350
Millwood	1,649	1,650	1,655	1,655	1,645	1,645
Rockford	413	509 *	500	533 +	511 +	484 +
Spangle	240	295 *	290	275 +	297 +	269 +

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Date: 01/06/2006 Time: 11:18:16

Upper Skagit Tribal Housing Department Demographic Statistics Report

Page: 1

Rentals - Project Summary Unit Locations HoH Count Percent Fam Count Percent 100 Sedro Woolley 100 62 27 'amily Composition Count Percent Avg Age Average Family Size 2 Non-Elderly Heads of Household 23 85 42 Elderly Heads of Household (age 62 or older) 74 4 15 Female Heads of Household 52 45 14 Non-Elderly 13 93 44 Elderly 7 63 1 Male Heads of Household 13 48 49 Non-Elderly 10 40 77 Elderly 3 23 77 50 Disabled/Handicapped Heads of Household 5 19 Male 2 40 50 Female 50 3 60 Non-Minority Heads of Household 0 0 Minority Heads of Household 27 100 American Indian/Alaska Native 27 100 # of Family Members younger than 18 years 19 8 of Families with children 12 44 Tribal Members Composition Non-Native 10 16 Cheam 1 2 Chippewa 1 2 Colville 2 1 Muckleshoot 1 2 N/A 2 3 Nez Perce 3 2 Nooksack 2 1 Ojibwe- Leech Lake B 1 2 Oneida 2 1 Quileute 2 1 Sauk Suattle 1 2 Swinomish 2 3 Upper Skagit 37 60 Income Source Annual Amount Percent Count Percent Child Support 2 3 \$2,149 0.6 2 General Assistance 3 \$7,332 1.9 Indian Trust/Per Capita 17 28 \$25,509 6.7 Other Nonwage Sources 9 15 \$99,378 26.0 31 10 16 \$50,856 13.3 Social Security 5 10.6 8 \$40,543 TANF (formerly AFDC) \$39,684 10.4 7 11 Other Wage 30.6 9 15 \$116,965 Total All Income Sources 61 100 \$382,416 100

Date: 01/00/2000 Time: 11:18:16

Upper Skagit Tribal Housing Department Demographic Statistics Report Rentals - Project Summary

Average	Income	\$14,163
Average	Tenant Rent (per month)	\$96
verage.	TTP (rent + utilities per month)	\$217

<pre>.verage TTP (rent + utilities per month)</pre>	\$217	
Length of Time On Program	Count	Percent
Less than 1 years	5	19
Less than 2 years	6	22
Less than 3 years	3	11
Less than 4 years	4	15
Less than 5 years	4	15
More than 5 years	5	19
Broad Range of Income	Count	Percent
\$0 - \$5,000	1	4
\$5,000 - \$10,000	12	44
\$10,000 - \$15,000	6	22
\$15,000 - \$20,000	1	4
\$20,000 - \$25,000	3	11
More than \$25,000	4	15
Income Levels	Count	Percent
Extremely Low-All	21	78
Very Low-All	2	7
Low-All	3	11
Other-All	1	4
Extremely Low-Elderly	, 3	
ery Low-Elderly	0	
Low-Elderly	1	
Other-Elderly	0	

78 171 Date: 01/06/2006 Time: 11:19:14

Upper Skagit Tribal Housing Department Demographic Statistics Report Mutual Help - Project Summary

ribal Housing Department Page: 1

Unit Locations	HoH Count		Fam Count	Percent
Sedro Woolley	43	100	139	100
amily Composition	Count	Percent	Avg Age	
Average Family Size	3			
Non-Elderly Heads of Household	35	81	40	
Elderly Heads of Household (age 62 or older)	8	19	71	
Female Heads of Household	24	56	44	
Non-Elderly	20	83	39	
Elderly	4	17	71	
Male Heads of Household	19	44	47	
Non-Elderly	15	79	41	
Elderly	4	21	71	
Disabled/Handicapped Heads of Household	2	5	75	
Male	0	0	0	
Female	2	100	75	
Non-Minority Heads of Household	1	2		
Minority Heads of Household	42	98		
American Indian/Alaska Native	42	98		
of Family Members younger than 18 years	52		9	
of Families with children	27	63		
Tribal Members Composition				
Non-Native	6	4		
Kootenai	4	3		
Lummi	6	4		
N/A	13	9		
Quileute	1	1		
Samish	1	1		
Swinomish	4	3		
Tulalip	3	2		
Jpper Skagit	101	73		
Income Source	Annual Amount	Percent	Count	Percen
Child Support	\$10,885	0.7	4	7
Indian Trust/Per Capita	\$59,050	3.8	40	3
Other Nonwage Sources	\$28,488	1.8	5	
SSI	\$63,180	4.1	11	
Social Security	\$33,434	2.1	8	
TANF (formerly AFDC)	\$28,960	1.9	5	
Unemployment Benefits	\$21,355	1.4	2	2
Other Wage Total All Income Sources	\$1,309,988 \$1,555,340	84.2 100	46 121	3 10
Average Income	\$36,170			
Average Tenant Rent (per month)	\$190			
Average TTP (rent + utilities per month)	\$429			

Page: 2

Date: 01/06/2006 Time: 11:19:14

Upper Skagit Tribal Housing Department Demographic Statistics Report Mutual Help - Project Summary

Length of Time On Program	Count	Percent
Less than 1 years	2	5
tess than 2 years	0	0
Less than 3 years	2	5
Less than 4 years	1	2
Less than 5 years	2	5
More than 5 years	36	84
Broad Range of Income	Count	Percent
\$0 - \$5,000	0	0
\$5,000 - \$10,000	5	12
\$10,000 ~ \$15,000	2	5
\$15,000 - \$20,000	3	7
\$20,000 - \$25,000	5	12
More than \$25,000	28	65
Income Levels	Count	Percent
Extremely Low-All	8	19
Very Low-All	8	19
Low-All	13	30
Other-All	14	33
Extremely Low-Elderly	2	
Very Low-Elderly	3	
Low-Elderly	2	
Other-Elderly	1	

Date: 01/06/2006 Time: 11:21:14

Upper Skagit Tribal Housing Department **Demographic Statistics Report**

Section 8 - Project Summary

Section 6 - Project	t Summary			
Unit Locations	HoH Count	Percent	Fam Count	Percent
Anacortes	1	2	2	1
Rellingham	8	14	21	12
Jurlington	4	7	14	8
Concrete	1	2	1	1
Everett	7	12	17	10
Ferndale	2	4	8	5
Hamilton	1	2	2	1
Lake Stevens	1	2	5	3
Lynden	1	2	6	3
Lynnwood	1	2	3	2
Marysville	4	7	17	10
Mount Vernon	14	25	43	25
Sedro Woolley	12	21	33	19
Total All Locations	57	100	172	100
Family Composition	Count	Percent	Avg Age	
Average Family Size	3			
Non-Elderly Heads of Household	54	95	39	
El erly Heads of Household (age 62 or older)	3	5	74	
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Female Heads of Household	42	74	41	
Non-Elderly	40	95	39	
Elderly	2	5	76	
ale Heads of Household	15	26	41	
Non-Elderly	14	93	39	
Elderly	14	93 7	71	
Brackry	τ.	,	, 1	
Disabled/Handicapped Heads of Household	4	7	41	
Male	1	25	46	
Female	3	75	41	
Non-Minority Heads of Household	1	2		
Minority Heads of Household	56	98		
American Indian/Alaska Native	55	96		
Hispanic	1	2		
-				
# of Family Members younger than 18 years	76		8	
# of Families with children	37	65		
Tribal Members Composition				
Non-Native	85	49		
Alaskan	1	1		
Apache	1	1		
Blackfeet	5	3		
Choctaw	1	1		
Trow Creek Sioux	2	1		
Lummi	2	1		
N/A	2	1		
Nooksack	3	2		
Northern Cheyenne	1	1		
Quileute	1	1		
	-	_		

Page: 1

Date: 01/06/2006	Upper Skagit Tribal Housing Department	Page: 2
Time: 11:21:14	Demographic Statistics Report	

Section 8 - Project Summary

Swinomish	2	1
Tlingit	9	5
"ulalip	3	2
pper Skagit	52	30
Yakama Nation	2	1

Income Source	Annual Amount	Percent	Count	Percent
Child Support	\$24,160	3.7	6	6
General Assistance	\$12,324	1.9	3	3
Indian Trust/Per Capita	\$35,988	5.6	24	22
Other Nonwage Sources	\$16,934	2.6	17	16
SSI	\$47,775	7.4	9	8
Social Security	\$46,821	7.2	9	8
TANF (formerly AFDC)	\$97,380	15.0	17	16
Unemployment Benefits	\$5,772	0.9	1	1
Other Wage	\$360,863	55.7	23	21
Total All Income Sources	\$648,017	100	109	100

Public Assistance is the sole source of income for 9% of households. Households that are working comprise 33% of households. Of the working households, 11% of households also receive TANF.

Average	Income	\$11,368
Average	Tenant Rent (per month)	\$160
Average	TTP (rent + utilities per month)	\$243

ength of Time On Program	Count	Percent
Less than 1 years	23	40
Less than 2 years	13	23
Less than 3 years	8	14
Less than 4 years	5	9
Less than 5 years	2	4
More than 5 years	6	11
Broad Range of Income	Count	Percent
\$0 - \$5,000	13	25
\$5,000 - \$10,000	14	26
\$10,000 - \$15,000	7	13
\$15,000 - \$20,000	7	13
\$20,000 - \$25,000	7	13
More than \$25,000	5	9
Income Levels	Count	Percent
Extremely Low-All	40	70
Very Low-All	14	25
Low-All	2	4
Other-All	1	2
Extremely Low-Elderly	2	
Very Low-Elderly	1	
ow-Elderly	0	
ther-Elderly	0	
ar		



State of Washington DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

RECEIVED
FEB 2 8 2005
BY:

Mailing Address: 600 Capitol Way N • Olympia, WA 98501-1091 • (360) 902-2200, TDD (360) 902-2207 Main Office Location: Natural Resources Building • 1111 Washington Street SE • Olympia, WA

Date: FEB 2.5 2005

Dear Habitats and Species Requester:

Enclosed are the habitats and species products you requested from the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW). This package may also contain documentation to help you understand and use these products.

These products only include information that WDFW maintains in a computer database. They are not an attempt to provide you with an official agency response as to the impacts of your project on fish and wildlife, nor are they designed to provide you with guidance on interpreting this information and determining how to proceed in consideration of fish and wildlife. These products only document the location of important fish and wildlife resources to the best of our knowledge. It is important to note that habitats or species may occur on the ground in areas not currently known to WDFW biologists, or in areas for which comprehensive surveys have not been conducted. Site-specific surveys are frequently necessary to rule out the presence of priority habitats or species.

Your project may require further field inspection or you may need to contact our field biologists or others in WDFW to assist you in interpreting and applying this information. Generally, for assistance on a specific project, you should contact the WDFW Habitat Program Manager for your county and ask for the area habitat biologist for your project area. Refer to the enclosed directory for those contacts.

Please note that sections potentially impacted by spotted owl management concerns are displayed on the 1:24,000 scale standard map products. If specific details on spotted owl site centers are required they must be requested separately.

These products are designed for users external to the forest practice permit process and as such, does not reflect all the information pertinent to forest practice review. The Forest Practice Rules adopted August 22, 1997 by the Forest Practice Board and administered by the Washington Department of Natural Resources require forest practice applications to be screened against marbled murrelet detection areas and detections. Marbled murrelet detection locations are included in the standard priority habitats and species products, but the detection areas and detection sections are not included. If your project is affected by Forest Practice Regulations, you should specially request murrelet detection areas.

WDFW updates this information as additional data become available. Because fish and wildlife species are mobile and because habitats and species information changes, project reviews for fish and wildlife should not rest solely on mapped information. Instead, they should also consider new information gathered from current field investigations. Remember, habitats and species information can only show that a species or habitat type is present, they cannot show that a species or habitat type is not present. These products should not be used for future projects. Please obtain updates rather than use outdated information.

Because of the high volume of requests for information that WDFW receives, we need to charge for these products to recover some of our costs. Enclosed is an invoice itemizing the costs for your request and instructions for submitting payment.

Please note that sensitive information (e.g., threatened and/or endangered species) may be included in this request. These species are vulnerable to disturbances and harassment. In order to protect the viability of these species we request that you not disseminate the information as to their whereabouts. Please refer to these species presence in general terms. For example: "A Peregrine Falcon is located within two miles of the project area".

If your request required a Sensitive Fish and Wildlife Information Release Agreement and you or your organization has one on file, please refer to that document for conditions regarding release of this information.

For more information on WDFW you may visit our web site <u>www.wdfw.wa.gov</u> or visit the Priority Habitats and Species site at www.wdfw.wa.gov/hab/phspage.htm.

For information on the state's endangered, threatened, and sensitive plants as well as high quality wetland and terrestrial ecosystems, please contact the Washington Department of Natural Resources, Natural Heritage Program at PO Box 47014, Olympia Washington 98504-7014, by phone (360) 902-1667 or visit the web site at www.dnr.wa.gov/nhp.

If you have any questions or problems with the information you received please call me at (360) 902-2543 or fax (360) 902-2946.

Sincerely,

Lori Guggenmos, GIS Programmer Priority Habitats and Species

Lou of Suggennes

Enclosures

WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE REGIONAL HABITAT PROGRAM MANAGER CONTACTS

For assistance with Priority Habitats and Species Information contact a regional habitat program manger and they will direct your questions to a biologist.

County proje	ecti	is in	

Asotin, Columbia, Ferry, Garfield Lincoln, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, Whitman

Adams, Chelan, Douglas, Grant, Okanogan

Benton, Franklin, Kittitas, Yakima

Island, King, San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish, Whatcom

Clark, Cowlitz, Klickitat, Lewis, Skamania, Wahkiakum

Clallam, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Kitsap, Mason, Pacific, Pierce, Thurston

Contact...

Kevin Robinette 8702 North Division Street Spokane, WA 99218-1199 Phone: (509) 456-4082

Tracy Lloyd 1550 Alder Street NW Ephrata, WA 98823-9699 Phone: (509) 754-4624

Ted Clausing 1701 24th Avenue Yakima, WA 98902-5720 Phone: (509) 575-2740

Rich Costello 16018 Mill Creek Blvd. Mill Creek, WA 98012-1296 Phone: (425) 775-1311

Steve Manlow 2108 Grand Blvd. Vancouver, WA 98661 Phone: (360) 696-6211

Steve Kalinowski 48 Devonshire Road Montesano, WA 98563-9618 Phone: (360) 249-4628 .

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United States Department of the Interior

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Puget Sound Agency 2707 Colby Ave. - Suite 1101 Everett, Washington 98201-3665 (425) 258-2651



July 19, 2006

Honorable Marilyn Scott, Chairperson Upper Skagit Tribal Council 25944 Community Plaza Sedro Woolley, WA 98284

ATTN: Doreen Malony & Carol Bentskin

Dear Chairperson Scott:

As Doreen requested, the updated traffic count for N. Darrk Lane is enclosed. A 6-day traffic count was used, rather than our normal 3-day mid-week count to catch the additional weekend use of the employee parking lot. This was discussed with John LaVerdure at the NWRO. This count should supplement the "winter" count that was transmitted during January, 2006.

If you have any questions, please call James Hagen, Highway Engineer – PSA at (425) 258-2651.

Sincerely,

Judith R. Joseph Superintendent

Joseph Bonga, BIA - NWRO

cc:

COMPUTATION SHEET

BY: James Hagen All DATE: 7/18/2006 SHEET 1 12 CHECKED BY: JE Wright DATE: 7/19/100c PROJECT:	
FEATURE T	
FEATURI Traffic and Truck Percentage on BIA Routes Rte: 10 N. Darrk L	.ane
DETAILS: Readings are in the Puget Sound Agency of the NWRO. Reservation:	Upper Skagi
Purpose:	
To reduce raw data from the Timemark Gamma traffic counters to current	
adjusted and future anticipated traffic counts. To determine the % of truck traffic on	
the route.	
Assumptions:	
Assumptions.	
1 The seasonal factors from WSDOT, such as the rural factors, are appropriate.	
2 Traffic during the period recorded is typical. Normally, data for Tue, Wed, and Thur	
only will be used.	
3 Trucks are category 4 (buses) and larger vehicles. The axle factor (AF) is 1	
because the counter classifies the vehicles.	
References / Input: 2006	
Day Date Raw Count T,W,TH # Trucks	
Mon 10-Jul Part Day	-
Tue 11-Jul 444 444 82	
Ved 12-Jul 392 392 76	
Thursday 13-Jul 1009 1009 96	
riday 14-Jul 1352 133	-
15-Jul 1450 98	
16-Jul 832 123	
17-Jul Part Day	
Total = 5479 1845 608	
	~ ~~
Results: Class 6 Defit Class	ass 3 Default
	lin)
AADT = 785 50	25
700	
$ADT_{20} = 1167$ 74	37
7.00	
% TRUCKS = 11%	
lote: A 6 day count was used to take into account the parking in the employee lot on the wee	ekend.
C. FILE: MY DOCUMENTS / TRAFFIC COUNTS	

CALCULATIONS

BY:	James Hag		DATE:	7/	18/2006		SHEET 2	12	FILE:
CHECKED	BY:	JE Wright	DATE:			PROJECT:	_		
	: Traffic on	BIA Routes	}	_				N. Darrk	
DETAILS:	Readings a	are in the Pu	iget Sound	Ager	ncy of the	NWRO.	Reservation		Jpper Skagit
45=	18:	_:\							
ADT	(Average L	Daily Traffic)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
<u> </u>	ADT =	TOTAL CO	IINT			5479		913.2	
 	<u> </u>	NO. DAYS		=		5479 6		913.2 = ADT	
 								<u> </u>	·
AADT - Ad	<u>justed</u>								
			X S.F. =		913.17	Х	0.86	=	785
Note: S.F.	. = Seasonal	Factor, Sec	e Sheet 3						= AADT
ļ	-								
 									
% TRUCK									
	<u></u>								
	% TRUCKS		# TRUCKS			608	= >	11%	TRUCKS
			TOTAL CO			5479			
<u> </u>									
<u>ADT 20</u>									
<u> </u>		th Factor for							
<u> </u>	ADT 20	= ,	AADT X 1.4	+86 = ——	; 	1167			
						= ADT ₂₀			
		110							
: -		NOTE: VAL	LUES MAY	BE F	KOUNDE	D FOR RE	SULTS.		
	nue et								
									
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· ———									
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SEASONAL FACTOR (S.F.)

SEASONAL FACTORS FOR TRAFFIC COUNTS 7/2/04 JAH Rev. 3 - 5/30/2006

(WEEKDAY)

TRIBE	SEASONAL FACTOR (SF)		WSDOT I-5 COUNT P-1	WSDOT IURBAN GR-02	WSDOT RURAL GR-05	NWRO RURAL WEST
,,,,,,,	17.0101(01)	MONTH	• •	01102		1,,,==,
LUMMI	GR-05	JANUARY	1.02	1.04	1.23	1.5
MUCKLESHOOT	GR-05	FEBRUARY	1.01	0.98	1.12	1.55
NISQUALLY	GR-05	MARCH	1.01	0.98	1.12	1.27
NOOKSACK	GR-05	APRIL	0.95	0.94	1.02	1.09
PORT GAMBLE S'K.	GR-05	MAY	0.95	0.92	0.99	0.98
PUYALLUP	GR-02	JUNE	0.92	0.9	0.93	0.9
SAMISH	LATER *	JULY	0.92	0.92	0.86	0.84
SAUK SUIATTLE	GR-05	AUGUST	0.91	0.9	0.86	0.81
SNOQUALMIE	LATER *	SEPTEMBER	0.98	0.92	0.95	0.89
STILLAGUAMISH	GR-05	OCTOBER	0.99	0.94	1.02	1.02
SUQUAMISH PM	GR-05	NOVEMBER	1.03	0.98	1.08	1.17
SWINOMISH	GR-05	DECEMBER	1.01	1	1,14	1.28
TULALIP	GR-05	}				
UPPER SKAGIT	GR-05				<u> </u>	
		Annual Sum	11.7	11.42	12.32	13.3

^{*} No Roads Now

Default Values:

Ref. Pg. 43124 of Fed. Register 7/19/04, Table 2

IRR Class	Cur. ADT	Fut. ADT
1	Proposed NA	N/A
2	100	149
3	25	37
4	50	74
5	50	74
6	50	74
7	50	74
8	20	30

ADT Cross Check Worksheet

By: John Wright

Date: 7/18/2006

Location: N. Darrk Ln	 				
				•	
			ADT	Trucks	Defaults
	Dayl	Tue 7/11	444	82	none
	Day2	Wed 7/12	392	76	none
	Day3	Thur 7/13	1009	96	none
	Day4		1352	133	
	Day5		1450	98	
	Day6		832	123	
	Day7				
	Day 8	ı			
	Day 9				
	Day 10				
		Total	5479	608	0.0

Trucks 11%

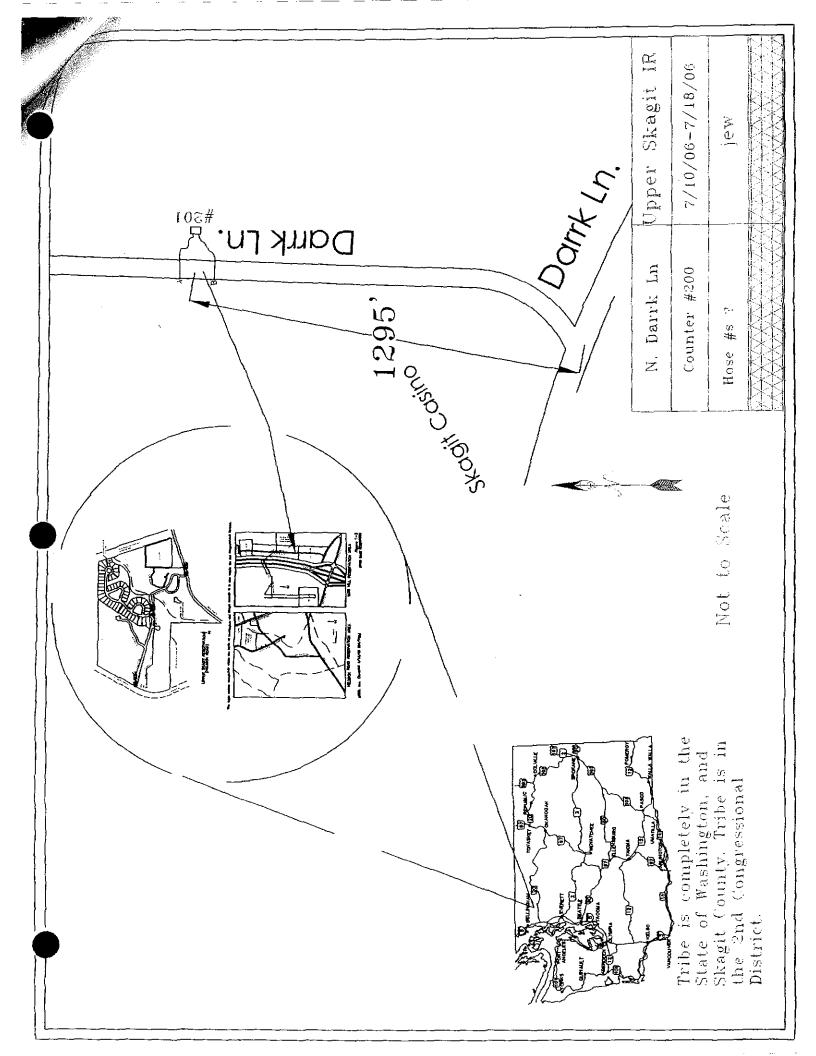
ADT **913.17**Seasonal Factor 0.86
AADT **735**

0.86 **50**

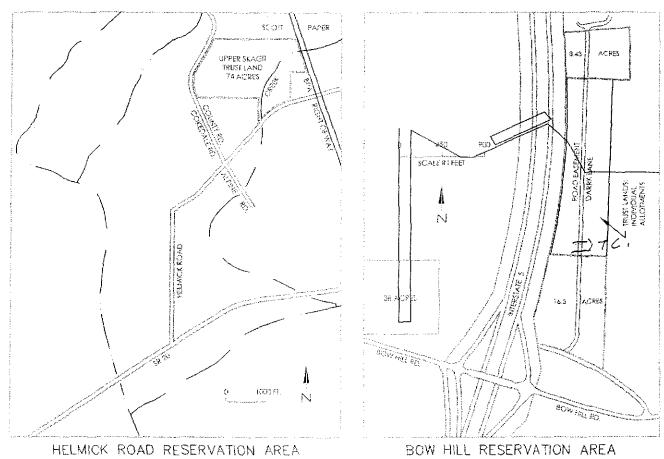
AADT₂₀ 1167

74

Note: All counts less than 25 are recorded as 25.



The Tribe resides completely within the State of Washington and Skagit County. It is also within the 2nd Congressional District.



ASCG, Inc. (Revised 12/23/04 BIA/PSA)

Figure 1-2 UPPER SKAGIT RESERVATION

ESERV : UPPER SKAGIT

COUTE

: N. DARRK LANE CAO : 10

Direction: N +S

Site: PSAUSIRDARKL

Date:

07/10/06

	N. 54	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ie			Cars &	2 Axle		2 Axle	3 Axle	4 Axle	<5 Axl	5 Axle	>6 Ax1	<6 Axl	6 Axle	>6 Axl
ime	Total	Bikes	Tlrs	Long	Buses	6 Tire	Single	Single	Double	Double	Double	Multi	Multi	Multi
12:AM	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
01:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	•	*
02:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
03:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
04:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*
05:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*
06:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
07:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
08:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	. *	*	*	*	*	*
09:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	. •	*	*
10:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
11:00	28	2	16	4	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
12:PM	36	1	15	10	0	7	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
01:00	28	4	10	10	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
02:00	31	2	15	6	3	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
03:00	34	3	19	9	0	2	0	0	I	0	0	0	0	0
04:00	27	0	14	10	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
05:00	20	0	13	4	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
06:00	25	l	11	9	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	O	0
07:00	22	3	10	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
08:00	18	0	10	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
09:00	14	3	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10:00	10	1	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
11:00	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	_0_	0	0
aily	298	22	152	76	3	32	<u> </u>	0	10	ī	1	0	0	0
otals														
ercent		7.4	51.0	25.5	1.0	10.7	0.3	0.0	3.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0

Porty

Data File: PSA N DARRRK LN Printed: 7/18/2006

Page: 1

4.

ESERV : UPPER SKAGIT

OAD : N. DARRK LANE

Site: PSAUSIRDARKL

Date:

07/11/06

OUTE	: 10					Dire	ection: N	+S						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ea			Cars &	2 Axle		2 Axle	3 Axle	4 Axle	<5 Axl	5 Axle	>6 Ax1	<6 Axl	6 Axie	>6 Axi
ime	Total	Bikes	Tlrs	Long	Buses	6 Tire	Single	Single	Double	Double	Double	Multi	Multi	Multi
2:AM	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01:00	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02:00	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03:00	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
04:00	4	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
05:00	10	0	5	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
06:00	4	0	3	Ì	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
07:00	15	0	3	5	0	4	0	0	2	l	0	0	0	0
08:00	15	0	9	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
09:00	25	2	9	5	3	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	.0
10:00	36	0	16	13	2	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
11:00	43	1	21	16	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12:PM	30	2	15	6	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
01:00	35	0	17	11	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
02:00	31	0	12	16	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03:00	36	2	22	7	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04:00	29	0	15	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
05:00	21	0	10	5	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
06:00	19	4	8	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
07:00	28	1	14	8	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
08:00	15	3	9	2	0	ı	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
09:00	13	2	5	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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11:00	11	5	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
aily	444	28	209	125	, 6	64	2	0	6	3	1	0	0	0
otals					(->	92								
ercent		6.3	47.1	28.2	1.4	14.4	0.5	0.0	1.4	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
r1														

ESERV : UPPER SKAGIT

OAD : N. DARRK LANE

OUTE : 10

Direction: N +S

Site: PSAUSIRDARKL

07/12/06 Date:

OOIL	10					שמע	CHOIL IN	TO						
	· -	<u> 1</u>	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
agi			Cars &	2 Axle		2 Axle	3 Axle	4 Axle	<5 Axl	5 Axle	>6 Ax1	<6 Axl	6 Axle	>6 Ax1
.me	Total	Bikes	Tlrs	Long	Buses	6 Tire	Single	Single	Double	Double	Double	Muiti	Multi	Multi
(2:AM	6	2	1	2	0	}	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01:00	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02:00	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04:00	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
05:00	8	0	3	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
06:00	9	0	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
07:00	10	0	6	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
08:00	15	1	10	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
09:00	23	0	11	5	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10:00	35	1	17	6	2	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
11:00	20	2	10	4	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
12:PM	24	1	14	3	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	. 0	0	0
01:00	29	5	11	6	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
02:00	33	1	20	8	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
03:00	29	0	16	6	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
04:00	26	3	14	5	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
05:00	26	2	14	3	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
06:00	30	. 3	15	9	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
07:00	20	0	10	6	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
08:00	23	3	16	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
09:00	4	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10:00	6	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11:00	6	0	1_	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
aily	392	24	213	79	1 5	58	. 1	0	12	0	0	0	0	0
otals					B	76								
erc fil		6.1	54.3	20.2	1.3	14.8	0.3	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

ESERV

: UPPER SKAGIT

: N. DARRK LANE OAD

Site: PSAUSIRDARKL

Date:

07/13/06

													-	
OUTE	: 10					Dire	ction: N	+S						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
e.			Cars &	2 Axle		2 Axle	3 Axle	4 Axle	<5 Axl	5 Axle	>6 Axl	<6 Axl	6 Axle	>6 Axl
ime	Total	Bikes	Tlrs	Long	Buses	6 Tire	Single	Single	Double	Double	Double	Multi	Multi	Multi
(2:AM	<u>1</u>	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01:00	3	2	1	0	0	Õ	0	ō	0	0	0	0	0	0
02:00	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	D	0	0	0	0	0	0
03:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04:00	9	1	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
05:00	12	0	5	2	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
06:00	32	0	14	17	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
07:00	42	0	21	20	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
08:00	52	4	27	20	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
09:00	30	2	12	12	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
10:00	49	3	22	16	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
11:00	57	1	23	28	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12:PM	55	9	16	21	2	6	0	0	1	Ō	0	0	0	0
01:00	58	6	21	21	0	5	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	1
02:00	71	5	40	18	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03:00	65	6	32	22	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04:00	77	4	45	22	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
05:00	61	ł	34	19	1	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
06:00	66	8	34	17	0	2	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0
07:00	62	0	42	13	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
08:00	53	1	26	24	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
09:00	49	6	23	15	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10:00	49	0	18	28	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
11:00	52	1	24	26	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Pailγ	1,009	62	490	361	6	-68	5	0	11	1	4	_ 0	0	1
otals					(>	25 00								
erc f		6.1	48.6	35.8	0.6	6.7	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1

PSA N DARRRK LN Data File: Printed: 7/18/2006 Page: 4

ESERV : UPPER SKAGIT

.OAD : N. DARRK LANE Site: PSAUSIRDARKL

Date:

07/14/06

													-	
OUTE	: 10					Dire	ection: N	+\$						
		1	2	3	4	- 5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
eř.			Cars &	2 Axle		2 Axle	3 Axle	4 Axle	<5 Axl	5 Axle	>6 AxI	<6 Axi	6 Axle	>6 Axl
ime	Total	Bikes	Tles	Long	Buses	6 Tire	Single	Single	Double	Double	Double	Multi	Multi	Multi
I2:AM	31	0	13	15	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01:00	47	1	23	20	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02:00	41	1	21	16	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03:00	34	0	19	15	0	0	0	Û	0	0	0	0	0	0
04:00	21	ì	8	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
05:00	19	4	9	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
06:00	19	0	8	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
07:00	54	1	28	23	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
08:00	49	1	25	15	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
09:00	61	0	23	27	1	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
10:00	70	6	27	23	l	9	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
11:00	61	3	31	19	2	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
12:PM	65	3	24	23	2	12	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
01:00	67	5	37	21	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
02:00	91	4	44	31	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03:00	80	7	39	23	3	7	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
04:00	82	3	42	25	1	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
05:00	87	5	49	26	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
06:00	68	7	32	24	0	4	0	0	i	0	0	0	0	0
07:00	81	11	45	21	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
08:00	56	2	34	16	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
09:00	58	3	29	24	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10:00	65	3	36	25	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11:00	45	5	20	18	00	2	0	0	0	0	0	0_	0	0
aily	1.352	76	666	477	, 10	105	2	0	14	2	0	0	0	0
otals					b 1	33								
ercent.		5.6	49.3	35.3	0.7	7.8	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

ESERV : UPPER SKAGIT

OAD : N. DARRK LANE Site: PSAUSIRDARKL

Date:

07/15/06

OUTE	: 10					Dire	ection: N	+S						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
:g.			Cars &	2 Axle		2 Axle	3 Axle	4 Axle	<5 Axl	5 Axle	>6 Axl	<6 Axl	6 Axle	>6 Axl
me	Total	Bikes	Tirs	Long	Buses	6 Tire	Single	Single	Double	Double	Double	Multi	Multi	Multi
2:AM	25	1	13	11	0	0	0				0	0		
01:00	39	3	23	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02:00	36	1	15	19	0	ı	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03:00	19	1	7	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04:00	24	2	10	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
05:00	43	7	23	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
06:00	53	5	26	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
07:00	47	1	23	19	0	3	0	0	. 2	0	0	0	0	1
08:00	55	1	25	22	2	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
09:00	43	1	9	28	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
10:00	61	0	29	24	. 1	6	0	0	Ð	0	0	0	1	0
11:00	75	3	32	31	0	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
12:PM	60	1	29	27	ı	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01:00	53	2	16	29	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02:00	116	4	61	37	0	11	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
03:00	109	8	59	32	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04:00	94	4	52	28	1	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
05:00	72	1	44	24	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
06:00	106	5	60	35	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
07:00	61	6	34	16	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
08:00	7 6	10	46	17	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
09:00	67	2	41	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10:00	66	7	35	21	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	o	0	0
11:00	50	1	25	23	0	l	0	_ 0 _	0	0	0	0	0	0
aily	1,450	77	737	538	, 8	73	4	0	8	2	1	0	_ , _ }	1
otals					しき	0 B								
erc f:		5.3	50.8	37.1	0.6	5.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1

ESERV : UPPER SKAGIT OAD : N. DARRK LANE

Site: PSAUSIRDARKL

07/16/06 Date:

OUTE : 10 Direction: N +S

~~~~														
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
;g.			Cars &	2 Axle		2 Axle	3 Axle	4 Axle	<5 Axl	5 Axle	>6 Axl	<6 Axl	6 Axle	>6 Axl
me	Total	Bikes	Tlrs	Long	Buses	6 Tire	Single	Single	Double	Double	Double	Multi	Multi	Multi
2:AM	32	0	17	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01:00	50	11	25	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02:00	59	2	40	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03:00	26	0	11	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04:00	29	0	8	20	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
05:00	25	0	12	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
06:00	24	1	11	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
07:00	36	2	23	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
08:00	18	0	6	5	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
09:00	30	1	16	6	2	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
10:00	43	4	22	10	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
11:00	56	5	30	11	2	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
12:PM	59	4	34	5	2	9	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
01:00	47	5	22	6	0	8	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
02:00	56	2	28	10	1	11	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
03:00	39	4	21	9	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
04:00	57	3	30	12	1	8	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
05:00	34	0	23	5	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
06:00	32	4	15	8	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
07:00	33	0	24	4	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
08:00	16	1	6	4	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
09:00	15	0	9	2	I	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10:00	11	1	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11:00	5	0_	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
aily	832	50	442	217	, 10	81	3	0	28	0	1	0	0	0
otals					31	23								
erc C		6.0	53.1	26.1	1.2	9.7	0.4	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

ESERV : UPPER SKAGIT

OAD : N. DARRK LANE

: 10

Site: PSAUSIRDARKL

Date:

07/17/06

<b>47</b>														
OUTE	: 10					Dire	ection: N	+S						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
32.			Cars &	2 Axle		2 Axle	3 Axle	4 Axle	<5 Axl	5 Axle	>6 Axl	<6 Axl	6 Axle	>6 Axl
me	Total	Bikes	Tlrs	Long	Buses	6 Tire	Single	Single	Double	Double	Double	Multi	Multi	Multi
2:AM	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0		0		0	0
01:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02:00	4	1	2	l	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04:00	5	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
05:00	7	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
06:00	6	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
07:00	18	]	13	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
08:00	9	0	6	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
09:00	30	1	16	5	1	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
10:00	35	1	16	8	0	7	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
11:00	34	1	21	7	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
12:PM	39	1	21	10	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0
01:00	35	1	19	5	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02:00	30	1	17	7	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03:00	35	2	21	3	2	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
04:00	36	1	17	10	0	5	2	0	l	0	0	0	0	0
05:00	28	1	19	3	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
06:00	30	3	15	5	0	7	0	0	0	0	. 0	0	0	0
07:00	16	1	11	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
08:00	20	1	9	8	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
09:00	18	0	12	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10:00	9	0	6	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11:00	6	<u>2</u> 19	<u>l</u>	0	0	2	1	- 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
aily	452	19	254	84	7	65	6	0	14	1	1	,	0	U
otals					5	95								
err f'.		4.2	56.2	18.6	1.5	14.4	1.3	0.0	3.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0

ESERV : UPPER SKAGIT

OAD

: N. DARRK LANE

Site: PSAUSIRDARKL

Date:

07/18/06

OUTE	: 10					Dire	ection: N	+ <b>S</b>						
		1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
eg.			Cars &	2 Axle		2 Axle	3 Axle	4 Axle	<5 Axl	5 Axle	>6 Axl	<6 Axl	6 Axle	>6 Axl
ime	Total	Bikes	Tirs	Long	Buses	6 Tire	Single	Single	Double	Double	Double	Multi	Multi	Multi
12:AM	2		1	0	0	0	0	0		ī	0	0	0	0
01:00	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02:00	5	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03:00	4	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04:00	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
05:00	8	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
06:00	11	0	9	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
07:00	17	I	12	2	1	ļ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
08:00	15	0	6	1	1	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
09:00	34	ì	20	7	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
10:00	30	2	19	6	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
11:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12:PM	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
01:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
02:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
03:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	•	*	*	*	*	*
04:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
05:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
06:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*
07:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
08:00		*	*	*	*	*		* .	*	•				*
09:00		*	* *	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
10:00	*	*	•	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*		*
11:00	•	4						*	*		<del>-</del>			
aily	131	4	83	21	$\int_{-3}^{3}$	12	0	0	5	2	1	0	0	0
otais					7									
егсе		3.1	63.4	16.0	2.3	9.2	0.0	0.0	3.8	1.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
กา		3.1	03.4	10,0	2.3	•			3.8	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	U

Data File: PSA N DARRRK LN

Printed: 7/18/2006

Page: 9

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### UPPER SKAGIT INDIAN TRIBE

25944 Community Plaza Way • Sedro Woolley, WA 98284 Phone (360) 854-7000 • Fax (360) 854-7004

February 16, 2005

Ms. Lori Guggenos Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Habitat Program 600 Capital Way North Olympia, WA 98501-1091

Dear Ms. Guggenos:

The Upper Skagit Indian Tribe is requesting information for the location of fish and wildlife for the coloning two sections: T 36N; R 04E; Section 31 and T 36N; R04E; Section 6. A completed copy of the application for the request of the information is attached. We would greatly appreciate if this information is expedited.

Sincerely,

Doreen Maloney

Director Natural Resources

Encl:

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

Mailing Address: 600 Capitol Way N • Olympia, WA 08501-1091 Main Office Location: Natural Resources Building • 1111 Washington Street SE • Olympia, WA



### HABITATS AND SPECIES INFORMATION

#### INSTRUCTIONS

	maps and/or digital data on locations of species and habitats. For descriptions of
standard products and prices see the Order	ing Habitats and Species Information sheet which accompanies this form or visit our
web site at wdfw.wa.gov/hab/release.htm.	Mail completed form to: Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Priority
Habitats and Species, 600 Capitol Way N	, Olympia WA 98501-1091 or fax to (360) 902-2946. You will receive an invoice
itemizing the costs for your request and inst	ructions for submitting payment. Sorry, we do not accept payments by credit card. For
	tion on state listed plants contact the Washington Department of Natural Resources
at dnr.wa.gov/nhp.	·

questions call (360) 902-2543. For information on state listed plants contact the Washington Department of Natural Resources at dnr.wa.gov/nhp.
Name: DOREEN MALONEY
Agency/Organization: UPPER SKAGIT INDIAN TRIBE
Address: 25944 COMMUNITY PLAZA WAY
City: SEDRO-WOOLLEY State: WA Zip Code: 98284
Phone Number: 360 854-7090 Date of Request: 2 (16) 95
Does your agency/organization have a Release Agreement, which includes you as a contact, on file with the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife regarding the confidentiality of sensitive information?   Yes  No  Don't Know
Identify yourself as one of the following:  Owner of land covered by this request  Government agency  Tribe  Utility  Conservation organization Consultant representing (please circle one:) Landowner Government agency Tribe Utility Conservation organization Researcher with a university  Other (please specify)
REQUESTER READ AND SIGN  By receiving fish and wildlife information from the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), you incur an obligation to use it in a way that does not cause undue harm to our public fish and wildlife resources.  All fish and wildlife species are vulnerable to harm from human activities. Harm can occur directly (e.g., an animal is harassed or injured) or indirectly (e.g., a nest tree is felled or a wettand is drained). Harm can occur mintentionally, even by those who value the fish and wildlife resources (e.g., repeated visits to a heron rockery which flushes birds from the nest and exposes eggs to cold weather and predators). The most senious threats to fish and wildlife, rather than being direct and malicious acts, are indirect human actions where harm to fish and wildlife was unintentional.  The Washington State constitution confers fish and wildlife ownership to all citizens of the state. WDFW is mandated to safeguard this ownership by preserving, protecting and perpetuating fish and wildlife exources. The public has a crucial role in fulfilling this mandate, for two reasons. First, the statewide distribution of fish and wildlife but not of the habital control which fish and wildlife survival ultimately depends. Property owners are also habitat owners and their collective actions have a profound effect on the state's fish and wildlife.  WDFW provides information on the location of many of Washington's most sensitive and vulnerable fish and wildlife resources. Use of this information must be commensurate with the vulnerability of fish and wildlife resources and with the conditions outlined in WDFW Releasing Sensitive Fish and Wildlife Information above and certify that this form is filled out accurately and completely to the best of my knowledge.  I have read and understand the information above and certify that this form is filled out accurately and completely to the best of my knowledge. I understand that I will receive an invoice itemizing the costs for this request and in
Project Name/Number: UPPER SKAGIT INDIAN TRIBE ECONOMIC
CAROW TH PROJECT
oject Description/Use of Requested Information: The Upper chart In olden Trebe interested to are the bastesty by hospitality industry. The tasticular
the tribe interest to central and convention meeting
Opele.

January 2005

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

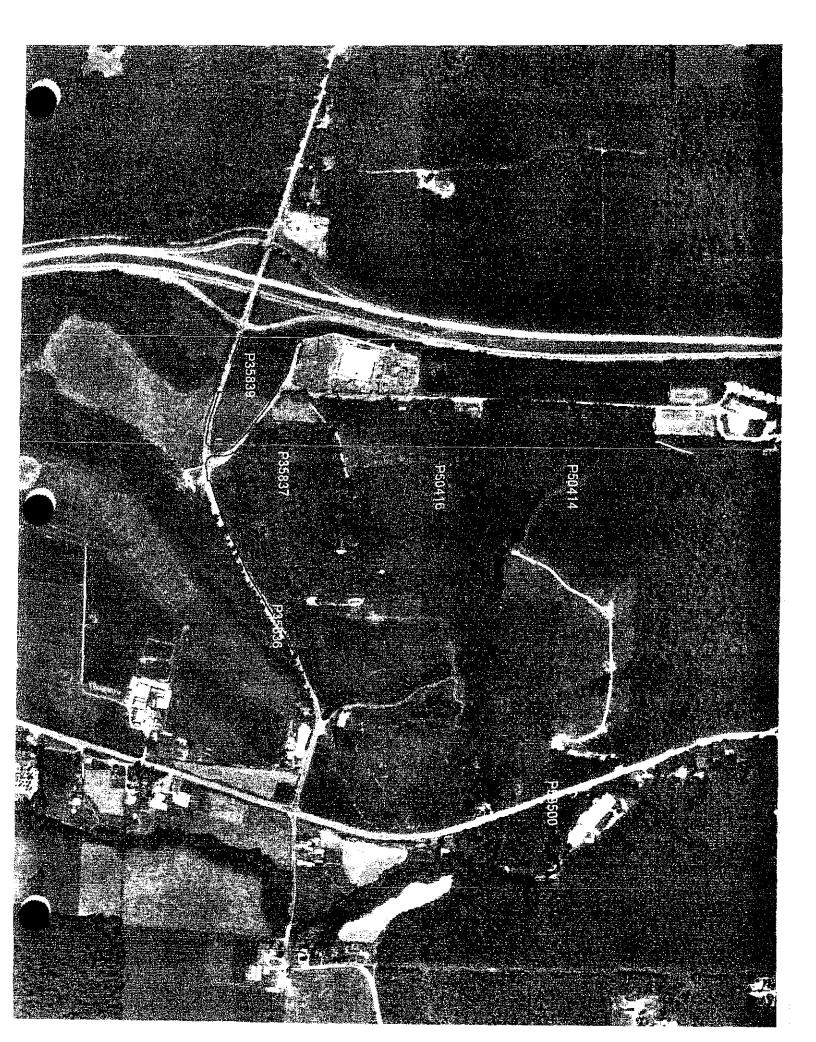
Mailing Address: 600 Capitol Way N = Olympia, WA 98501-1091 Main Office Location: Natural Resources Building = 1111 Washington Street SE = Olympia, WA

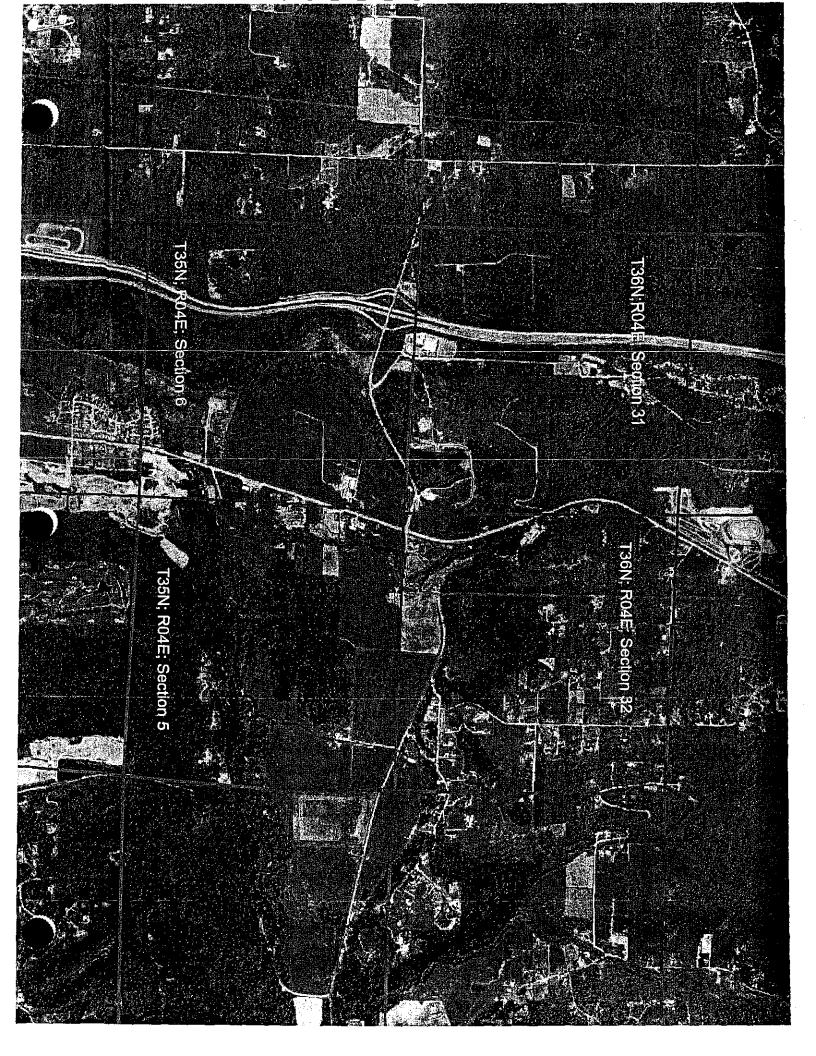




#### HABITATS AND SPECIES INFORMATION

and inc	lude a project vicinity map; format of	uesting a detailed map or digital data, pie ofions for other maps include US Geologi	cal Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quad	rangle
map na		county name]. List here or attach listing:		
u)	TBON, ROYE;	SECTION 31		
(2)	T 36 N; RO4E;	SECTION 6		
	Requests:			<del></del>
	requesis.			
<del></del>				
		STANDARD PRODUCTS	)	
		checking appropriate blank b		
		nd prices see the <i>Ordering Habitats and Sp</i> te at <u>wdfw.wa.gov/hab/release.htm</u> .)	ecies information sheet which	- 1
MAP 1.	PRODUCTS			
1.	wildlife and habitats; a report accor	nd Species Map (Detailed information on mpanies this map.)	known locations of important rish,	V
2.	Single Species or Habitat Distributi	on Map (Please specify desired single sp	ecies or single habitat type in the	
3.		n; map displays one species per map or one pay by County (Summary information of he		
4.		d information of marine fish and shellfish;		ļ
Ľ.	Habitat and Species map this inform	mation is included.)	it you are requesting the detailed	
5.	Old Growth Map (Information from	1988/1989; available for Western Washir	ngton only.)	
DIGI	TAL DATA PRODUCTS	·		
6.	Priority Habitats and Species Polyc	on, Wildlife Heritage, Spotted Owl, and M	Marbled Murrelet Points Databases	1
7.	(Information in these databases are	e updated on a regular basis.) mation System (WLRIS) Fish Distribution	Database / Selected fish species	-
L	information are updated on a regula	ar basis.)		
8,	Marine Resources, Seabird Colonia are rarely updated.)	es and Seal/Sea Lion Haulout Databases	(Information in these databases	
9.	Old Growth Database (Information	from 1988/1989; no anticipated updates.	)	
10.	National Wetlands Inventory Datab	ase (Information from US Fish and Wildlife	Service; no anticipated updates.)	
Standa	rd Map Options (check relevant op	tions)		<del></del>
≥ Prov	ide map(s) on paper ide map(s) on mylar film	Include documentation for map(s)  ☑ Yes ☐ No		
Standa Digital o	rd Digital Data Options (check relatate is for use with Geographic Infor	evant options) mation Software (GIS); it is not an image	of a map.	
Provi	de as ESRI export file format de as ESRI shape file format	Provide on Compact Disk (CD)	Transfer data via ftp Please provide the following for you	
clude Yes	printed digital documentation No	Provide as State Plane South Projection:  NAD 1927 or NAD 1983 (1991	address:	









Bureau of Indian Affairs 911 N.E. 11th Ave. Portland, OR 97232 Fax: (503) 736-4474

To:	David Hawkins, Upper Skagit Inc	dian Tribe	Fax:	1-(360) 854-7052	
From:	Sherry A. Johns, Realty Specials	st	Cate;	3/29/2007	
Re;	Fee-to-Trust Acquisition Package Checklists	e and	Pages:	6	
CC:					·
□ Urgen	t 🖸 For Review 🗆	3 Please Co	omment	☐ Please Reply	☐ Please Recycle
Mr. Hawkir	ns,	<del></del>	<del></del>		
	equest, I have attached a listing or p-Trust Checklists. The checklists				cquisition package
hope you	find these helpful. Please contact	ct me at (5	03) 872-21	879, il you have any que:	stions. Thank you,

Attachment

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Name of Applicant:

# Fee-To-T Checklist

Allotme	ent No. and/or Name of Property:
Chang	e in land use – On Reservation
٥	Application/Resolution dated:
۵	Notices sent by certified mail to State, County, & City (sometimes not sent to city) on:
Q	Notices received by State, County & City (if applicable) on:
ō	Any responses received, send responses to applicant and give them an opportunity to respond.
ŭ	Obtain title commitment that indicates that the form of title insurance to be issued will be the ALTA U.S. Policy – 9/28/91, and the insured will be the United States of America in Trust for (applicant's name).
۵	Review title evidence and determine which special exceptions are acceptable and the ones that are not acceptable.
Q	Draft Statutory Warranty Deed
۵	Request preliminary opinion of title from ORS. The request for a preliminary opinion of title should be in the form of a memorandum and need to attach application/resolution, title evidence, draft deed, and draft title opinion for ORS.
o	Date received preliminary opinion from ORS
a	Notify applicant of ORS instructions
	Consult BLM on legal description
	Tribe's Phase I Environmental Site Assessment dated
	Environmental Assessment
a	Notice of Availability
۵	FONSI dated
•	Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)
۵	Record of Decision
	Draft decision in the form of a letter to the applicant.
•	Forward decision to NW Reg. Realty Officer and NW Reg. Director (or Realty Officer and Superintendent) for approval

.

	Ċ)	Send decision to applicant, state, local governments, and interested parties.
	<u> </u>	Check in 30 days to see if any appeals have been filed. If none, decision becomes final.
	q	Have applicant public newspaper notice.
	ប	Check with ORS to see if any judicial challenges were filed.
		Perform (BIA) Phase ( ESA
•		Phase I ESA approved on
	а	Certificate of inspection completed on
	O)	Send statutory warranty deed to applicant for signature and notarization.
	a	After signed by the applicant. Check to see if special exceptions have been eliminated that were indicated in the preliminary opinion of title.
		Forward to the NW Reg. Director or Superintendent for approval.
	ū	Send deed to applicant with instructions to record the deed and obtain a final title policy and return the original deed and final title policy.
	a	Request final opinion of title from ORS.
	□	Received final opinion from ORS on
	а	Record the deed, plat, final opinion of title, final title policy, and certificate of inspection and possession in the Northwest Regional Title Plant.
	۵	File the recorded deed and plat with BLM.
		Notify applicant and send recorded documents.

.

Name of Applicant: _

# Fee-To-L. Checklist

Allotme	ent No. and/or Name of Property:
No cha	nge in land use - On Reservation
O.	Application/Resolution dated:
۵	Notices sent by certified mail to State, County, & City (sometimes not sent to city) on:
Q	Notices received by State, County & City (if applicable) on:
D	Any responses received, send responses to applicant and give them an opportunity to respond.
۵	Obtain title commitment that indicates that the form of title insurance to be issued will be the ALTA U.S. Policy – 9/28/91, and the insured will be the United States of America in Trust for (applicant's name).
۵	Review title evidence and determine which special exceptions are acceptable and the ones that are not acceptable.
a	Draft Statutory Warranty Deed
ٽ	Request preliminary opinion of title from ORS. The request for a preliminary opinion of title should be in the form of a memorandum and need to attach application/resolution, title evidence, draft deed, and draft title opinion for ORS.
	Date received preliminary opinion from ORS
Œ	Notify applicant of ORS instructions
0	Consult BLM on legal description (Send Title Commitment, Deed(s), and Survey or Plat)
0	Request Categorical Exclusion Checklist
	Date of Categorical Exclusion Checklist
a	Tribe's Phase I Environmental Site Assessment dated
ا ت	Draft decision in the form of a letter to the applicant.
<b>O</b>	Forward decision to NW Reg. Realty Officer and NW Reg. Director (or Realty Officer and Superintendent) for approval.
Q	Send decision to applicant, state, local governments, and interested parties.
٥	Check in 30 days to see if any appeals have been filed. If none, decision becomes final.
יי	Have applicant publish public newspaper notice.

,	ā	Check with ORS to see if any judicial challenges were filed.
	ם	Perform (BIA) Phase I ESA
1	ŭ	Phase I ESA approved on
,	ם	Certificate of Inspection completed on
1	0	Send statutory warranty deed to applicant for signature and notarization.
		After signed by the applicant. Check to see if special exceptions have been eliminated that were indicated in the preliminary opinion of title.
1		Forward to the NW Reg. Director or Superintendent for approval.
t		Send deed to applicant with instructions to record the deed and obtain a final title policy and return the original deed and final title policy.
Į.	<b>a</b>	Request final opinion of title from ORS.
(	<i>a</i>	Received final opinion from ORS on
į.		Record the deed, plat, final opinion of title, final title policy, and certificate of inspection and possession in the Northwest Regional Title Plant.
(	۵	File the recorded deed and plat with BLM.
c	<b>-</b>	Notify applicant and send recorded documents.

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# Fee-to-Trust Acquisition Package consists of the following:

- 1. Tribal Council Resolution (an original copy), which must include the following:
  - Statutory Authority for the Action
  - Brief statement of the current use
  - The purpose (intended use) and need for the conversion.
  - Authorization for the Chairman to sign any necessary documents.
  - Legal Description
- 2. Recorded Survey Map and the Tribe should contact the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) as to what they will need.
- 3. The Tribe needs to obtain a title commitment that indicates that the form of title insurance to be issued will be the ALTA U.S. Policy 9/28/91, the insured will be the United States of America in Trust for the [insert Tribe's name]. The title commitment should also include the exceptions and copies of all recorded documents.
- 4. A copy of the most recent tax information.
- 5. A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment that is based on the ASTM E 1527-05 standards, which needs to be completed by a consultant. According to our Environmental Scientist, a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment that is completed by the Tribe is a conflict of interest because the Tribe owns the land.

**Important:** Prior to acquiring property obtain a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment to see if it is contaminated. If it contaminated have the grantor clean-up the property before you acquire the property. The tribe does not want to be held liable for cleaning up the property.

- A copy of the deed that shows that the Tribe acquired the land.
- 7. A location map that shows the subject property in relation to the Reservation or to trust property. If off-reservation, please indicate how many miles the subject property is from the reservation or from trust property.
- 8. If there is going to be a change in land use, we will need an Environmental Assessment.
- 9. If the off-reservation land is going to be used for business purposes, the Tribe should provide a plan which specifies the anticipated economic benefits associated with the proposed use (25 °C.F.R. § 151.11(c).



# **Bureau of Indian Affairs**

Puget Sound Agency 2707 Colby Ave. - Suite 1101 Everett, Washington 98201-3665 (425) 258-2651



·	(423) 236-2631	Fax No.: (425) 258-1254
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#### **Bureau of Indian Affairs**

Puget Sound Agency 2707 Colby Ave. - Suite 1101 Everett, Washington 98201-3665 (425) 258-2651



February 5, 2004

To Puget Sound Agency Tribes:

Dear Tribal Leaders:

The Labor Force forms for 2003 are attached and are the same as in previous years. Please complete, certify and submit to the Puget Sound Agency. The information is due to the Puget Sound Agency no later than March 31, 2004. The Puget Sound Agency will review and forward to the Northwest Regional Office by April 16, 2004.

The Northwest Regional Office will put the information on a master spreadsheet and forward to the Office of Tribal Services by April 30, 2004. The Regional Office will distribute the Labor Force booklets beginning August, 2004.

If you have any questions please contact me at (425) 258-2651.

Sincerely.

Judith R. Joseph Superintendent

Attachments





BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS Northwest Regional Office 911 N.E. 11th Avenue Portland, Oregon 97232-4189

JAN 2 8 2004

To:

Superintendents, Northwest Region

From:

Northwest Regional Director

Subject:

2003 Labor Force Report

Attached is a memo that was sent to Tribes regarding the gathering of data for the 2003 Labor Force Report. Please read the information so that you are familiar with the process and the due dates for submission to the Regional Office.

Tribes have been instructed to submit their data to their servicing agency Superintendent for review by March 31, 2004. Once the data has been verified for accuracy at the agency, you or your acting should sign off on it. Once signed, the completed Labor Force data should be forwarded to the Regional Budget Office by April 16, 2004. The Regional Budget Office will then forward the entire package to Central Office by April 30, 2004.

Should you have any questions, please call Twyla Stange, Northwest Regional Budget Officer at (503) 231-6727 or Margaret Johnson, Northwest Regional Budget Analyst at (503) 231-2225.

Attachments





BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS Northwest Regional Office 911 N.E. 11th Avenue Portland, Oregon 97232-4189

JAN 2 7 2004

### Dear Tribal Leader:

Enclosed please find data collection information pertaining to the 2003 Labor Force Report. As in past years, the Northwest Regional Program Planning and Budget Office is coordinating the effort. The forms are the same forms that were used for prior Labor Force Reports. All tribes, including Self-Governance tribes, are requested to complete and certify by signature, the Labor Force survey forms. The Self-Governance tribes may use these data collection forms or the labor force component from their BIA negotiated set of forms.

This Labor Force information will be due to your BIA servicing agency no later than March 31, 2004. A tribal official who will be certifying that the tribes report was thoroughly reviewed for accuracy should sign the submitted form. The information should then be sent to your servicing agency Superintendent.

After this signed form has been forwarded to the agency, the designated agency staff should review the forms. Once all Labor Force submissions have been received and reviewed, the agency Superintendent should certify the accuracy of the forms and forward them to the Northwest Regional Office, no later than April 16, 2004.

When the NWRO receives this information from the agencies, the data will be input into the master spreadsheet for the Region. The Regional Director will review and certify the spreadsheet and the hard copies of the tribal survey forms. These will then be forwarded to the Office of Tribal Services (OTS) by April 30, 2004.

The Office of Tribal Services will compile and finalize the data by June 2004 in booklet form. The Regional Offices will mail out copies to their respective tribes and agencies and other interested parties/organizations beginning August 2004.

Should you have any questions, please call Twyla Stange, Northwest Regional Budget Officer at (503) 231-6727 or Margaret Johnson, Northwest Regional Budget Analyst at (503) 231-2225.

Sincerely,

Northwest Regional Director

Enclosures

# 2003 LABOR FORCE REPORT

## NW TRIBES

### Steps involved:

- 1. Complete Labor Force Survey Forms
- 2. Review for accuracy
- Certify data with tribal official signature
- 4. Send forms to your BIA service agency by MARCH 31, 2004

### NW AGENCIES

### Steps involved:

- 1. Designated agency staff will review tribal data survey submissions check for accuracy and tribal signature
- 2. Agency Superintendent to certify tribal data survey submissions by signature
- 3. Forward tribal data surveys to Northwest Regional Office by APRIL 16, 2004

# NW Regional Office

#### Steps involved:

- 1. Budget staff will review tribal data survey submissions check for accuracy and tribal/agency superintendent signature
- 2. Budget staff will input data into Northwest Regional spreadsheet
- 3. Northwest Regional Director will certify the Region's submissions
- Spreadsheet and hard copies of tribal data survey submissions will be forward to Central - Office of Tribal Services on or before April 30, 2004
- 5. Upon receipt of printed booklet of 2003 Labor Force Report in August 2004, NWRO budget staff will mail to all tribes, agencies and other interested parties/organizations

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I ribal Services

# United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS Washington, D.C. 20240

RECEIVED

JAN 05 2004

JAN 08 2004

Memorandum

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS NORTHWEST REGIONAL DEFICE OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL DIRECTOR

To:

All Regional Directors

Director, Office of Self-Governance

Through:

Deputy Director, Tribal Services William Thus

From: ACTING Director, Bureau of Indian Affairs

Subject:

2003 Labor Force Report

Regions, through their Agencies, and Self-Governance are asked to notify their tribal labor force coordinators in writing that tribes can begin collecting their 2003 labor force data using the attached labor force survey form. The period for gathering data from the tribes should continue through March 31, 2004.

Tribal Responsibilities: Tribes are to submit their completed 2003 labor force survey form to their respective Agency Office on or before March 31, 2004. The submitted form is to be signed by a "Certifying Tribal Official" who will be certifying that the tribes report was carefully reviewed and was accurate. Self-Governance tribes may use this survey form or the labor force component from their BIA-negotiated set of forms.

Agencies Responsibilities: Agency staff should provide tribes with technical assistance as needed or when asked throughout the data collection period. Designated Agency staff should thoroughly review tribal labor force survey submissions for accuracy. Where one or more of a tribes submitted totals is questionable, Agency staff should seek clarification or a new submission of the total(s) from the tribes designated labor force coordinator. After all tribal labor force totals have been verified, the Agency Superintendent should certify the thoroughness of the review and the accuracy of the tribes submitted data. Once signed by the Superintendent, the tribal labor force survey form should be sent to the Regional Office. All tribal reporting forms from Agencies should be at their Regional Office by April 16, 2004.

The attached survey form includes step-by-step instructions to help ensure an accurate population and labor force estimate survey of tribal service areas. Agency staffs should review these instructions and general survey procedures with tribal staff charged with managing and/or conducting the tribal population/labor force data collection. By providing this assistance, the tribes will have the information needed to collect their labor force data and, subsequently, record that data accurately and completely on the labor force survey form.

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Regions and Self-Governance Responsibilities: Designated Regional staff are requested to provide technical assistance to designated tribal labor force staff on an as needed or as requested basis. The Regions labor force coordinator should review the tribal reporting forms submitted by the Agencies for accuracy. If tribal labor force survey totals appear to be inaccurate, when compared to other tribal data on file, the coordinator should seek clarification through the Agency or tribe. Once all questions regarding the tribes report are resolved, the regional coordinator inputs the tribes labor force data into a Microsoft Excel pre-formatted spreadsheet. (The Regions preformatted spreadsheet on diskette will be sent to you in a separate mailing or emailed). After the Regional Director reviews the Regions tribal survey forms for accuracy, they will need to certify that each tribes labor force survey form is correct. The completed Regional spreadsheet, along with hard copies of individual tribal "Labor Force Report" survey forms, must be submitted to the Office of Tribal Services (OTS) on or before April 30, 2004.

The OTS will compile the data and complete the final labor force report by June 2004. Printed copies of the 2003 Indian Labor Force Report will be made available to all Regions, tribes and the interested parties beginning August 2004.

Attachments

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Page 3 of 6

OMB 1076-0147 Expires: 12/31/04

#### INSTRUCTIONS

for the

# 2003 Labor Market Information on the Indian Labor Force

# Instructions:

- 1. Tribal Enrollment: Report the total membership count of enrolled tribal members, as maintained by the individual tribe(s) membership roll and according to the tribe(s) specific membership criteria.
- 2. Total Resident/Service Area Indian Population: Report all American Indians and Alaska Natives who were living "on or near" the reservation at the time of the survey. "On" the reservation is defined as those Indians within present reservation boundaries who are eligible for BIA funded services and "near" reservation is defined as those enrolled members of the reporting reservation, rancheria, colony, or other tribal entity living near the reservation who are considered part of the service area population. According to 25 CFR 20.1:

Near reservation means those areas or communities designated by the Assistant Secretary that are adjacent or contiguous to reservations where financial assistance and social services programs are provided. (Bold added.)

In the comment area at the bottom of page 1 of 6, list the source or sources used to collect data for determining the totals of "B" (also list source(s) for determining the totals of "C1" to "C7" here – at the bottom of page 1 of 6).

For Alaska only, "on or near" includes the entire state.

# Service Area ("on or near") Inclusions:

#### Count . . .

- (1) Children away at elementary and secondary school who are attached to families in the aforementioned population;
- (2) Those whose reservation residence is presumed to continue while they or their heads of families follow seasonal job opportunities which take them away from their reservation temporarily; and,
- (3) Non-enrolled Indians who permanently reside in the service area and are not receiving services from other BIA sources and who are not counted elsewhere may be counted on this line if they are provided services at the reservation.

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Page 4 of 6

OMB 1076-0147 Expires: 12/31/04

# Service Area ("on or near") Exclusions:

#### Do Not Count . . .

- (1) Trainees in adult vocational schools under P. L. 84-959 and members of their families (such trainees and their families who move away from the reservation to the training school and the object is to secure employment after completion of training; those who may later return to the reservation will be counted as of another date);
- (2) Persons relocated for direct employment and members of their families;
- (3) Members on active duty in the Armed Forces; members in jail; members in mental institutions; members with long-term physical or mental disabilities;
- (4) Students away at college;
- (5) All non-Indians living in Indian households;
- (6) Indians who live on or near the reporting reservation, rancheria, colony, etc who are not enrolled and not considered part of the service population of the respective area or entity.
- C. Determination of a Reservations Indian Labor Force. Any American Indian or Alaska Native who meets the following four guidelines can be counted as a part of a reservations labor force: 1) resides "on or near" the reservation (that is, resides within the service area of a tribe), 2) is eligible for BIA/tribally-funded services available on the reservation, 3) is 16 or older, and 4) is considered capable of working.
  - C(1). Count individuals having "on or near" reservation status who are under age 16.
  - C(2). Count individuals having "on or near" reservation status who are from age 16 through 64.
  - C(3). Count individuals having "on or near" reservation status who are from age 65 and over.
  - C(4). For individuals who are 16 years or older (from the pool of C(2) and C(3)), count only those individuals who are incapacitated and lack support services, or who are otherwise excluded (refer to "exclusions" which are listed above).
- C(5). Count individuals who are employed in the Public Sector meaning individuals who hold municipal, county, borough, state, Federal, or tribal government jobs.
- C(6). Count individuals who are employed in the Private Sector meaning individuals who hold jobs generated by private, tribal, small, or family-owned businesses/corporations.
- C(7). Employed BUT below the Poverty Level. Use attached 2003 HHS Poverty Guidelines to determine poverty line totals. For example, a New Mexico tribal family of two, both employed, earning a combined annual income of \$15,000. The two tribal members, one male and one female, are counted as one male individual and one female individual in the appropriate "employed BUT below the Poverty Level" columns on row C7 of the form. To determine qualifying income, see next page.
- Determining Poverty Line Totals for C(7). For this report, income of an employed individual is defined as the total of annual cash receipts earned from all sources and before deducting taxes. Specific inclusions and exclusions to be used in determining an individuals C(7) poverty line totals are noted below:

→ north west RD

**2008/009** 

Page 5 of 6

OMB 1076-0147 Expires: 12/81/04

	Include (in determining individual/family/household annual income levels):
	Annual wages and salaries before any deductions;
_	Net receipts from a persons unincorporated business, professional enterprise, or partnership, after deductions for business expenses;
_	Net receipts from farm self-employment, after deductions for farm operating expenses;
_	Regular payments from social security;
_	Public assistance (includes AFDC, Supplemental Security Income, and Emergency Assistance);
_	Training supends;
	Alimony, child support, military family allotments, government employee pensions;
	Regular insurance or annuity payments;
	College scholarships, grants, fellowships, and assistantships;
	Dividends, interest, net rental income, net royalties;
	Periodic receipts from estates or trusts; and
	Net gambling or lottery winnings.
	Exclude (in determining individual/household family annual income levels):
	Capital gains;
	Assets drawn down, such as withdrawals from a bank, the sale of property, a house, or car;
_	Tax refunds;
	Gifts and loans;
	Lump-sum inheritances, one-time insurance payments, or compensation from injury;
	Road or housing received in lieu of wages and

# THE 2003 HHS POVERTY GUIDELINES

Benefit from Medicare, Medicaid, food stamps, school lunches, and housing assistance.

Size of Family Unit	48 Contiguous States and DC	Alaska
1	\$ 8,980	\$ 11,210
<b>2</b>	12,120	15,140
3	15,260	19,070
4	18,400	23,000
5	21,540	26,930
6	24,680	30,860
7	27,820	34,790
[1] (A. 10) (A. 10) (A. 10) (A. 10)	30,960	38,720
For each additional person, add:	\$ 3,140	\$ 3,930

Source: Health and Human Services, 2003.

P. 13

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→ north west RD

Ø 009/009

Page 6 of 6

OMB 1076-0147 Expires: 12/31/04

BIA Form 5-6601

# PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT AND PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT

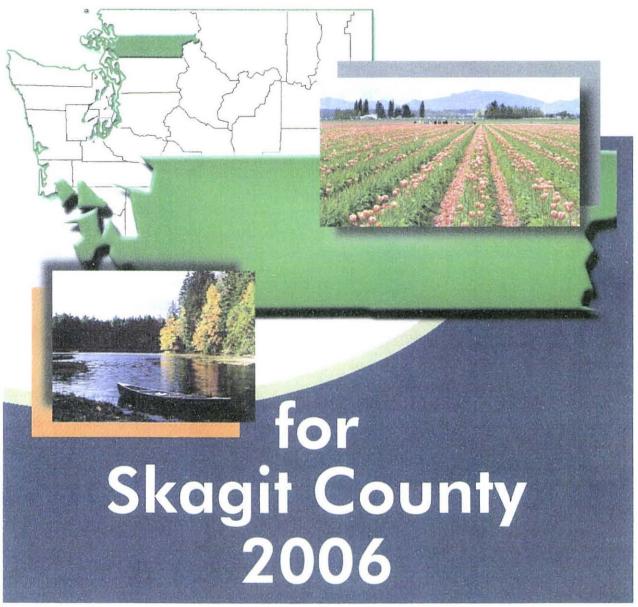
This information is being collected to be in compliance with Public Law 102-477, Indian Employment, Training and Related Services Demonstration Act of 1992, as amended. The information is used by the U. S. Congress, Federal Agencies, including other BIA programs, State and local governments, as well as private sector organizations, for the purpose of developing programs, planning, and awarding, financial assistance to American Indians. This information is used to verify, extrapolate, predict and identify the level of need for American Indians for program funding distribution plans. Additionally, it is used to compare basic labor force data on a national basis, by State, and Tribal governments, and by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Census Bureau. The information is not confidential because it is displayed in an aggregate format. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and no one is required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Public reporting for this collection of information is estimated to average 30 minutes or less per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing the form. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing the burden, to the Budget Officer, Office of the Deputy Director, Tribal Services, Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20245.

# Washington State

**Employment Security Department** 

# Labor Market Information



# LIMEA

# Prepared by:

Jim Vleming, Regional Labor Economist Layout and Graphic Design by Karen Thorson Washington State Employment Security Department Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch Greg Weeks, Ph.D., *Director* 

for more county information, visit our website at: www.workforceexplorer.com.



The numbers are compelling, since 1991 only twice has Skagit County's annual employment growth by industry been below that of the statewide average. The year 2005 was no different as annual job growth between 2004 and 2005 was 4.1 percent in the county while the state posted a growth rate of 2.6 percent. The national average for 2005 was 1.5 percent.

Since posting a half a percentage point loss between 2001 and 2002 the over the year figures have been positive, with 2003 up 2.4 percent and 2004 up 2.1 percent.

The goods producing sector has been finding the going tough after posting strong gains in 1999 and 2000 the following two years found employment slipping until a small 1.2 percent increase in 2003. The year 2004 saw that increases evaporate (-1.2%) before 2005 saw a strong 8.3% jump. Most of that increase can be credited to the strong showing in construction which gained at an 11.4 percent pace between 2004 and 2005.

A snapshot of the local economy shows that government employment is the largest employment sector accounting for 10,300 jobs or 22.7 percent of the nonfarm employment total. Trade, transportation, warehousing and utilities account for 21.3 percent of the total employment. Manufacturing employment accounts for 11.7 percent of the county total.

# Outlook

With the cost of living growing, Skagit County has been an attractive respite from high prices and the crowded environs of King and Snohomish counties. This will continue to be the case with residential construction expanding and commercial real estate more affordable.

Small boat building has shown strength and expansion in the local economy and Indian Gaming in the way of the Skagit Valley Hotel Resort and Casino. This facility has expanded and has become a destination for many in the area and Canada. The annual Tulip festival also attracts a number of out of town and local visitors.







# EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY General Trends

Skagit County had 45,400 nonfarm jobs in 2005. Since 1991 annual job growth was its highest between 1999 and 2000 at 8.8 percent and it's lowest between 2001 and 2002 at -0.5 percent. Since 1990 the annual average growth rate is 2.9 percent, which compares favorably to the state (+1.7%) and the national average of +1.3 percent. The 2004-2005 growth rates are the third highest annual increase since 1990.

# Industry Detail

**Goods producing employment** accounted for 9,200 jobs in the year 2005 with the construction grouping adding 3,900 to the total and manufacturing kicking in the remaining 5,300 jobs. The construction totals have been helped by all means of building in residential, commercial and highway. The manufacturing sector has seen many increases in light manufacturing and has seen gains in boat and ship building.

After posting a robust 16.7 percent gain between 1999 and 2000 the following four years were either job losses or flat. The 2004-2005 data reveal a 6.2 percent over the year increase which may be the beginning of a turnaround for that sector.

**Trade, transportation, warehousing and utilities** in 2005 accounted for 9,700 in the county that is a 2,800 job increase from 1990. This sector has posted 4 straight years of job growth after a roller coaster up and down during the late nineties. Of the 2,800 job gain 2,200 of those were centered in retail trade as the consumer dollar has stretched from the north and the south to meet in Skagit.

**Leisure and Hospitality** accounted for 4,800 jobs in 2005 and represented just over 10 percent of nonfarm employment in the county. In 2000 the total employment in this sector was 5,300, so there has been some fluctuation over the last several years. The numbers are now showing consistent growth since 2002 and there is no reason to believe that this trend will not continue.

**Government employment** in the county totaled 10,300 in 2005 with the vast majority of these paychecks found in the local sector (8,300). The other parts of the troika, state (1,600) and federal (400) have been less involved numerically speaking. Employment in the government sector has been growing albeit at small portions since 1999.

The annual average employment projections show a slowing of the Skagit economy. Total nonfarm employment is expected to grow at 1.6 percent annually between 2002 and 2007 and then slow to 1.3 percent annual growth between 2007 and 2012.

Between 2002 and 2007 goods producing employment will grow by 0.7 percent with service providing employment gaining jobs at a 1.9 percent clip. The detail shows information and financial activities adding employment at a rate of 3 percent a year as retail trade jobs expand at 2.4 percent. Other industries of note are the transportation grouping (+1.5%) and government which shows a 1.7 percent increase. On the goods side, the construction grouping shows a gain of 1.7 percent per year as manufacturing employment continues to struggle at a 0.1 percent increase. Overall, the projected 2007 total nonfarm employment in Skagit county will total 45,280.

In the years 2007-2012, employment in the **goods sector** will total 9,150 or an annual rate gain of 0.8 percent from 2007. The service providing sector will yield a 1.5 percent increase to 2012 with 39,230 counted as working in those industries. The detail shows construction up 1.3 percent annually as manufacturing struggles to a half a percentage point annual gain from 2007. On the service side government has increased 1.5% and information and financial activities have increased 1.3% respectively. The trade, transportation and utilities sector will yield an annual average growth rate of 1.1 percent between the years 2007 and 2012.

Skagit County had 45,400 nonfarm jobs in 2005. Since 1991 annual job growth was its highest between 1999 and 2000 at 8.8 percent and it's lowest between 2001 and 2002 at -0.5 percent. Since 1990 the annual average growth rate is 2.9 percent, which compares favorably to the state (+1.7%) and the national average of +1.3 percent. The 2004-2005 growth rates are the third highest annual increase since 1990.

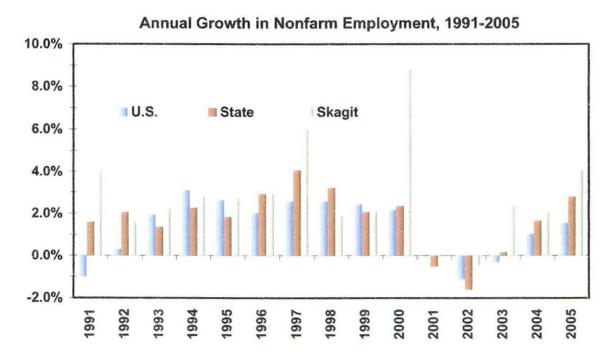
finding the positive side of the ledger hard to find as employment slipped until the 2002-2003 modest gain of 1.2 percent. The 2005 increase of 8.3 percent may mean a turnaround for that sector.

The **service providing sector** buoyed by population growth has seen positive annual average growth rates since 1990. Between 2004 and 2005 the sector grew at a rate of 3 percent. Between 1999 and 2000 the sector posted its best increase gaining jobs at an 8.6 percent clip.

This sector has posted 4 straight years of job growth after a roller coaster up and down during the late nineties.

The 2004-2005 job increase amounted to a 5 percent gain for the sector. From 2001 to 2005 the county has added 1,300 retail trade jobs with that number expected to continue to go up.

The last two years of 2004 and 2005 have seen **government** totals surpass the 10,000 job total-a total that will be there to build on in the coming years even if at a slow pace. But as the detail shows some **sectors of government** are growing at a better rate than others. The 2005 federal government total of 400 jobs is identical to the 400 total posted in 1990. The 1990 total for state government was 1,300. In 2005 state government accounted for 1,600 jobs. With the exception of 1991-1992 and 2003-2004, when the sector was flat, local government has grown annually every year since 1990. The 2005 increase was small but since 1996 the sector has grown by 2,300 jobs or a rate of 38.3 percent. Over the same time span the overall nonfarm totals have gained just over 30 percent in the last ten years.



# POPULATION, LABOR FORCE, AND UNEMPLOYMENT Population

Skagit County's population was estimated to be 113,100 in 2006 making it the 11th largest county in the state. The largest city in the county is Mount Vernon with a 2006 estimated population of 28,710. Other cities of note are Anacortes (16,170), Sedro-Woolley (9,755) and Burlington (8,120).

Since the 2000 Census, population in the county has grown by 9.8 percent which is better than the state average of 8.2 percent.

# Age

With affordable prices and a slower pace it's not surprising that the county has a higher over 60 population than the state as a whole. In 2004 the 60 and over crowd accounted for 19.5 percent of the county's total population. At the state level the 60 plus number was just 15.5 percent of the state total. With disposable income a concern it's obvious than many retirees have found their way north on I-5 to Skagit County.

# Race and Ethnicity

Skagit County is less diverse than the state and the nation as according to the 2000 Census, 83 percent of the local population were counted as white. The 2000 Census counted the Hispanic population as the largest minority group in the county at just over 11 percent of the total population.

## Population by Race and Ethnicity, 2000 Census

	Total	Total Single Race	White Non- Hispanic	African American	American Indian
U.S.	281,421,906	246,183,425	194,514,140	33,707,230	2,091,206
State	5,894,121	5,276,686	4,652,490	184,631	85,396
Skagit	102,979	89,518	85,496	422	1,783

	Asian American	Pacific Islander	Other	Multiracial	Hispanic
U.S.	10,067,813	342,743	447,552	5,012,741	35,305,818
State	319,401	22,779	11,989	175,926	441,509
Skagit	1,513	146	158	1,925	11,536

# **Educational Attainment**

While the county leads both the U.S. and State when it comes to some college credits and associate degrees, the county lags both the state and nation when it comes to Bachelor's degrees and higher education attainment. According to the 2000 Census the county had 20.8 percent with bachelor degrees. The U.S. average was 24.4 percent while statewide the figure was 27.7 percent.

# Labor Force and Unemployment

Since 1990 the unemployment rate in Skagit County has always been higher than the state average. In fact, in some years the gap is quite large, for example in 1993 the unemployment rate in Skagit was 10.6 percent while the state average was 7.1. The good news is that the gap is closing and as of 2005 the county rate was 5.8 while the state total was 5.5. In 2001 the national unemployment rate was 5.1 percent.

Unemployment Rates	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Skagit	7.1	8.2	8.0	6.8	5.8
Washington State	6.2	7.3	7.4	6.2	5.5
U.S.	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1
Civilian Labor Force	51,520	52,980	54,280	55,620	56,860
Total Employment	47,860	48,640	49,920	51,820	53,570
Total Unemployment	3,660	4,340	4,360	3,800	3,290
<b>Unemployment Rate</b>	7.1	8.2	8.0	6.8	5.8

# INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT BY AGE AND SEX

The Local Employment Dynamics (LED) database, a joint project of state employment departments and the Census Bureau, matches state employment data with federal administrative data. Among the products is industry employment by age and sex. All workers covered by state unemployment insurance data are included; federal workers and non-covered workers like the self-employed are not. Data is presented by place of work, not place of residence. Some highlights include:

- In the first quarter of 2005 men and women were nearly equal participants in the world of work (50.2% versus 49.8%)
- There were however substantial differences in industries. Male dominated industries include construction (87 percent) and manufacturing (75 percent). Female dominated industries include health care and social assistance (82 percent) and finance and insurance at nearly 75 percent.

# WAGES AND INCOME

# Average Annual Wage

In 2004 Skagit County averaged over 45,300 jobs covered by unemployment insurance, with a total payroll over 1.3 billion dollars.

The county's average annual wage was 30,017 below the state average of \$39,689 but good enough to rank the county as 14th in the state for annual average wage.

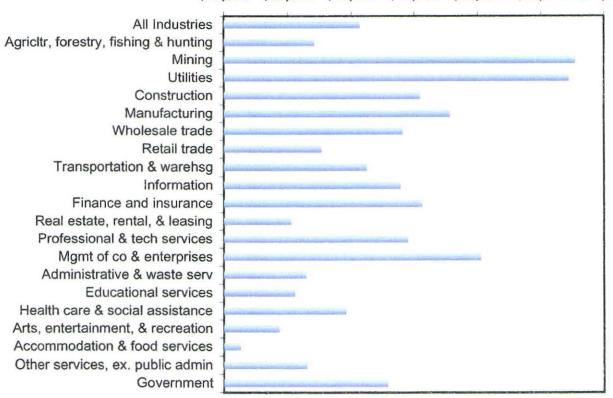
# **Hourly Wages**

The 2004 median hourly wage in Skagit County was \$14.98 compared to \$17.52 for the state. The lowest paid ten percent jobs paid \$7.37 an hour as the highest paid ten percent jobs paid \$47.05.

The gap between the top ten percent earners and the bottom ten percent wage earners is greater now than it was in 1990.

# Average Annual Wage by Industry, 2004, Skagit County

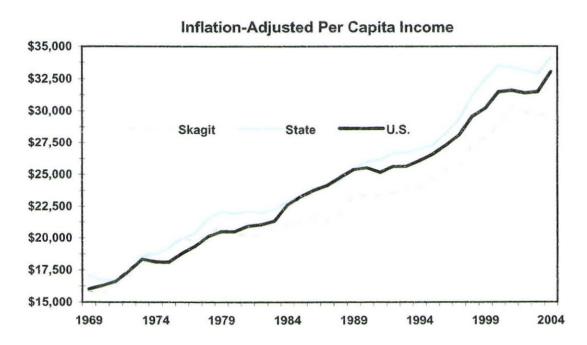
\$10,000 \$20,000 \$30,000 \$40,000 \$50,000 \$60,000 \$70,000



# Personal and Per Capita Income

In 2003 Skagit County personal income was \$19,185 a total that lagged both the U.S. and state totals. The Skagit total was nearly 96 percent of the U.S. and 91 percent of the state personal income totals. The 2003 average dollar amount was broken down as 64 percent coming from earnings, 19 percent from investments and 17 percent from transfer payments.

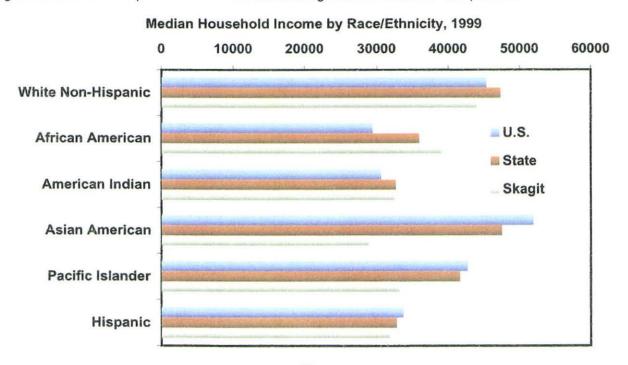
"Inflation – adjusted" per capita income placed Skagit county at just over \$30,000 dollars which was below both the state and U.S. totals for 2003.



# Household and Family Income

In 1999, Skagit County median household income was \$42,381 which was high enough to rank 10th in the state. The total, however, lags the statewide total of \$45,776 but exceeds the U.S. average of \$41,994.

In 1999, 11.1 percent of the county population was below the official poverty line. The statewide average was lower at 10.6 percent as the national average hovered around 12.4 percent.



# County Resource List

Washington State Employment Security Department www.wa.gov/esd

WorkSource Skagit 2005 E. College Way Mount Vernon, WA 98273 Phone: (360) 416-3600 Fax: (360) 416-3636

Economic Development Association of Skagit County
P.O. Box 40
Mount Vernon WA 98274
Phone: (360) 336-6114
Fax: (360) 336-6116
E-mail: info@skagit.org
www.skagit.org

Anacortes Chamber of Commerce 819 Commercial Avenue Anacortes WA 98221 Phone: (360) 293-3832 Fax: (360) 293-1595 E-mail: anacortes@sos.net www.anacortes-chamber.com

Burlington Chamber of Commerce 600 E. Victoria Avenue Burlington, WA 98233 Phone: (360) 757-0994 Fax: (360) 757-0821 E-mail: bchamber@cnw.com www.skagit.com/chambers/burl.htm

Concrete Chamber of Commerce P.O. Box 743 Concrete, WA 98237 Phone: (360)853-7042 E-mail: ccofc@concrete-wa.com

www.concrete-wa.com

La Conner Chamber of Commerce P.O. Box 1610 La Conner, WA 98257 Phone: 1-888-642-9284 E-mail: laconnerinfo@aol.com www.laconnerchamber.com

P.O. Box 1007
Mount Vernon WA 98273-1007
Phone: (360)428-8547
Fax: (360)424-6237
E-mail: director@mountvernonchamber.com
www.mvcofc.org/home.htm

Mount Vernon Chamber of Commerce

North Cascades Chamber of Commerce P.O. Box 175 Marblemount, WA 98267-0175

Phone: (360) 873-2106 or (877) 875-2448 E-mail: chamber@marblemount.com www.marblemount.com

Sedro Woolley Chamber of Commerce 714B Metcalf Street Sedro Woolley,WA 98284 Phone: (360) 855-1841 Fax:(360) 855-1582

E-mail: chamber@sedrowoolley.com



For more information about Skagit County, contact Jim Vleming, Regional Labor Economist, Lacey, Washington (360) 438-4821 or E-mail JVleming@esd.wa.gov

Click here to link to the Skagit County Excel Workbook
Click here to print out a copy of this publication in booklet form



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