

WASHINGTON

Chehalis Reservation

Federal reservation
Lower Chehalis and Upper Chehalis
Grays Harbor and Thurston counties, Washington

Chehalis Business Council
P.O. Box 536
Oakville, WA 98568
(360) 273-5911
Fax: 273-5914

Total area	4,215 acres
Tribally owned	21 acres
Allotted	1,628 acres
Other	2,566 acres
Total labor force	93
High school graduate or higher	37.7%
Bachelor's degree or higher	6.1%
Unemployment rate	20.4%
Per capita income	\$4,064
Population	504
Tribal enrollment	1,027

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Chehalis Reservation is located in western Washington State, at the juncture of the Black and Chehalis Rivers, about 30 miles southwest of the state capital of Olympia. The reservation spans 4,215 acres, the majority of which is now owned by non-Indians. The reservation was established by an Executive Order in 1864 which was amended in October 1886 to restore much of the original trust to the public domain for homesteading. Less than half of the reservation remains in Indian hands; most of the land is held by descendants of the original allottees and Indian homesteaders.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The two principal tribes now living on the Chehalis Reservation are the Lower Chehalis and the Upper Chehalis. Both speak related Salish languages and traditionally maintained close ties through trade and intermarriage. While the Lower Chehalis primarily relied on ocean resources for their sustenance, the Upper Chehalis depended on their river-based economy. Even though the Chehalis were affiliated with an 1855 treaty council held by Governor Isaac Stevens, they never signed a treaty; hence their treaty rights as affiliates have, to this day, never been formally recognized. In 1864 the secretary of the interior approved an Executive Order setting aside 4,215 acres for the Chehalis Reservation. It was also expected that the Cowlitz, Chinook, and Shoalwater Bay peoples were to settle there. However, few besides the Chehalis did settle there. In 1886 President Grover Cleveland signed an Executive Order which reclaimed the majority of the reservation lands for homesteading.

Both white settlers and tribal members applied for land under the homestead laws; the majority of the land was awarded to non-Indian homesteaders. In 1906 the tribe began a series of petitions to the federal government for compensation for the lands the government had appropriated. For more than a half-century their claims were denied, largely based on the government's erroneous assumption that the Chehalis had indeed signed the aforementioned treaty in 1851. Finally in the late 1950s, after numerous appeals, the Indian Claims Commission concluded that the Chehalis Tribes held aboriginal title to approximately 840,000 acres between them. They were ultimately compensated about 90 cents per acre, a distribution which amounted to about \$600 per tribal member.

The Chehalis culture traditionally existed around the region's abundance of fish and forest. Today, subsistence and ceremonial fishing remains central to tribal culture. In this vein, the tribe has moved to develop a fisheries industry, including a hatchery for the sacred salmon. Other aspects of traditional culture on the reservation include programs to preserve the Chehalis language, annual celebration of Tribal Days, and the strong presence of the Indian Shaker Church.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe operates under a constitution and bylaws which were adopted on July 15, 1939, and amended on April 16, 1973. Tribal affairs are conducted by a five-member Business Committee composed of a chairman, vice-chairman, treasurer, secretary, and an at-large council member. The Business Council is elected every two years by the Chehalis Community Council, which comprises all qualified voters. The tribal government is non-IRA organized.

ECONOMY

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

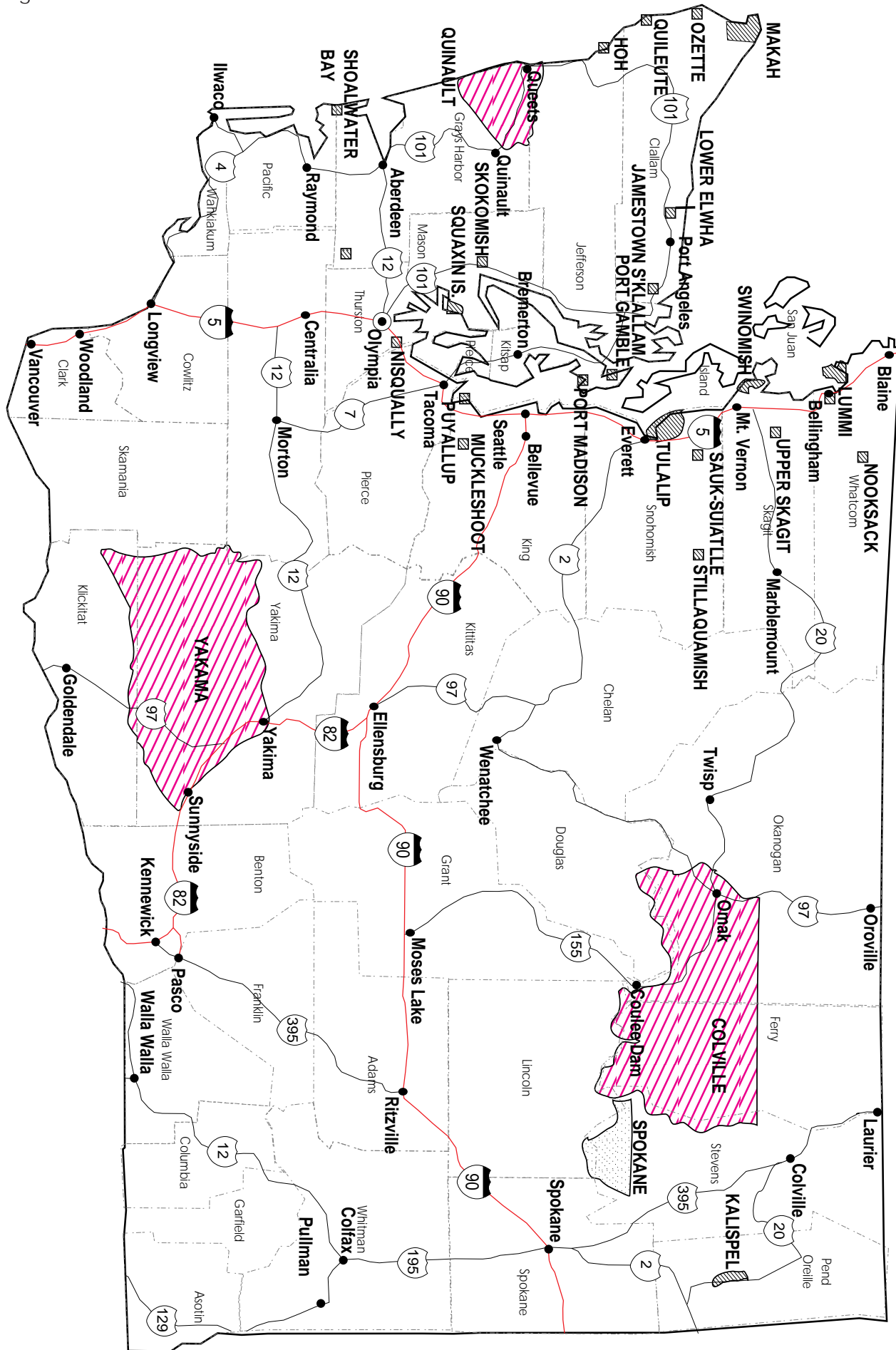
A dairy farm and an egg farm on the reservation, both owned by non-Indians, generate significant revenues and employment.

CONSTRUCTION

The Economic Development Administration funded the reservation's Construction, Training, and Emergency Services Facility in 1980. This building housed the CITE Construction Company, which was until recently a linchpin of the tribe's economic development program. Given this track record, as well as the region's relatively strong growth and economy, the tribe is well positioned in the construction sector.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The tribe plans to expand its fisheries industry to include not only the present farm/hatcheries but also a freezer-smoker operation, as well as a marketing enterprise to state institutions. Ultimately, the tribe is planning for a potential production of 5



million marketable salmon annually. It recently completed a feasibility study and business plan for a major hatchery and several small-scale aquaculture sites on the river. Plans for expansion of the reservation's tourism industry are currently under discussion as well. And the number of retail outlets on the reservation (which capitalize on the steady increase in visitors due to the tribal bingo operation) is presently on the increase.

FISHERIES

The reservation's commercial fish farm produces 25 thousand coho salmon annually. Two additional facilities produce 25 thousand coho and 50 thousand fall chinook salmon annually. These salmon are raised by tribal youth and adult volunteers, generating profits for the reservation while enhancing the Chehalis River Basin.

FORESTRY

While the area's forests have suffered a considerable decline in recent decades due to over-harvesting, the reservation lies in the middle of timber country. Hence the possibilities for tree farming and harvesting still remain, albeit on a reduced and more sustainable scale.

GAMING

The tribe opened its bingo operation in 1987; bingo has attracted a steadily increasing number of visitors to the reservation and has fueled several spin-off retail businesses, along with attendant revenues and employment.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

The tribal government indirectly employs a number of tribal members through its bingo hall and its End of the Trail Store. A number of others are directly employed in tribal administrative and operational services.

SERVICES

A number of small retail businesses and commercial enterprises are operated under private ownership within the boundaries of the reservation. The End of the Trail Store is owned and operated by the tribe.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The tribe celebrates its annual Chehalis Tribal Days on the last weekend in May. Activities include a salmon and clam bake, baseball tournament, and other events.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The reservation is accessible by U.S. Interstate 5, which passes north-south about eight miles east of tribal boundaries. State Highway 12 directly serves the reservation, while county transit bus service is available in Oakville, five miles away. Other commercial bus service is available in Centralia, 15 miles southeast of the reservation, as is Amtrak train service. UPS pickup and delivery is available on the reservation. The nearest airport is in Olympia (private), with the nearest commercial service at Sea-Tac International Airport, about 80 miles to the north.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The tribe maintains a modern community center which houses the tribal government, classrooms, facilities for pre-school education, a library, an elders meeting room, and the tribe's Health Clinic Enterprise. The health clinic serves the tribal community and others in the area; it is a for-profit enterprise. Electric power is provided to the reservation by Grays Harbor Public Utility District. The wells and septic system were installed

with the assistance of the U.S. Indian Health Service and U.S. Public Health Service. Hospitals are located in nearby Centralia and Olympia.

Colville Reservation

Federal reservation

Colville, Chelan, Entiat, Methow, Okanogan, San Poil, Lake, Nespelem, Nez Perce, Palouse, Moses, Sinkiuse, and Wenatchee
Ferry and Okanogan counties, Washington

Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation

P.O. Box 150
Nespelem, WA 99155
(509) 634-4711
Fax: 634-4116

Total area	1,400,000 acres
Tribally owned	-
Government owned	7 acres
Total labor force (tribe, 1994)	3,829
High school graduate or higher	68.1%
Bachelor's degree or higher	05.9%
Unemployment rate (BIA, 1993)	53.0%
Per capita income	\$7,561
Total reservation population	7,034
Tribal enrollment (tribe, 1994)	7,995

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Colville Reservation spans approximately 1.4 million acres of land in northeastern Washington State, about 100 miles northwest of Spokane. The vast majority of this is collectively owned, with a relatively small amount having been allotted to individual tribal members. The landscape is quite diverse, ranging from timberland to range land, and includes numerous lakes and streams. The Columbia and Okanogan rivers border the reservation's east, south, and west sides.

The reservation was initially created through Executive Order on April 9, 1872. The order set aside a tract of land for various bands of Indians in what was then "Washington Territory." Later that year another executive order exchanged the initially described lands for another tract of land, the site of the current reservation. (See Culture and History section).

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Colville Reservation was originally established in 1872 through an Executive Order by President Grant. This initial order covered close to three million acres, lumping together numerous tribes who were not yet party to any treaty. Less than three months later, another executive order summarily changed the boundaries of the reservation to eliminate a significant (and highly desirable) portion guaranteed by the initial agreement. Later additions of the Chief Moses and Chief Joseph bands, among others, helped to produce a reservation of unparalleled cultural and political complexity, which was in part due to different languages spoken by the confederated tribes.

Despite the General Allotment Act, the vast majority of the present-day reservation remains under collective ownership. The land contains considerable timber and mineral resources, vast

hydroelectric potential, and fish and wildlife reserves. In modern times, the Colville Tribal Government has won a series of claims against the federal government for lands appropriated improperly and/or at fraudulent prices. It also won a case against the government for the mismanagement of tribal resources such as the salmon runs, which were decimated by federal hydroelectric projects like the Grand Coulee Dam. Moreover, the money earned from these resources (timber, minerals, and hydroelectric rights), now funds a program to repurchase former tribal lands.

Despite the heavy-handed conversion of the Colville to Catholicism and various Protestant faiths during the last century, traditional cultural and religious practices abound today. One example is the Seven Drum Religion, which was brought by the Chief Joseph Band of Nez Perce.

The tribes' main ambition lies in savvy management of its resources and balanced economic and social development. To this end, increasing numbers of tribal members are pursuing degrees in higher education in natural resource management, law, business, social work, and health policy.

GOVERNMENT

The Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation are organized under an IRA constitution which was approved by the secretary of the interior in 1938. The Colville Business Council comprises the tribal governing body, and consists of 14 members who represent four voting districts on the reservation. Individual members of the business council are elected by eligible tribal members to two-year staggered terms. Officers of the council include a chairman, vice-chairman, and secretary, and are elected to one-year terms from within that body.

ECONOMY

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The Colville Reservation is quite rich in range lands and farmlands. Open range lands span approximately 288,000 acres, while forested range lands comprise another 135,000 acres. The tribe has about 6,000 head of cattle and 1,000 horses, with the potential for at least an additional 7,000 head of cattle. In conjunction, the tribe operates a successful meat-packing plant. As for farming, the tribe has almost 82,000 acres of commercial farmland primarily for wheat, alfalfa, barley, and apple crops. Approximately 2,000 acres are irrigated. Non-Indian owned apple and pear packing facilities are also located on the reservation. The potential for further agricultural development is vast, as long as irrigation services are expanded, something the tribe is actively pursuing.

CONSTRUCTION

Colville Tribal Enterprise, an arm of the tribal government, operates a construction company which generates significant revenues and tribal employment.

FISHERIES

The tribe operates a fishery rehabilitation program. The trout hatched at the fishery are released into local lakes and streams to further enhance the region's status as a sport-fishing paradise.

FORESTRY

Nearly half of the reservation's 1.4 million acres comprises commercially viable timberlands. Species include pine, fir, lodgepole pine, cedar, and tamarack. In 1992 the tribe brought in 57 million board feet of timber, the vast majority of it from tribally owned lands. This timber is utilized mainly at the tribe's Colville Indian Precision Pine mill near Omak and at the

Inchlium Wood Treatment Plant. Additionally, raw materials are harvested from reservation lands by tribal and private contractors and sold to other mills in the region. In conjunction with timber production, the tribe is considering establishing a log-house manufacturing facility, for housing remains in major demand on the reservation and throughout Washington State.

GAMING

The tribe opened a bingo parlor in 1987. It has grown to employ more than 100 people and generates considerable revenues. An expansion process entailing the addition of slot machines is currently underway. Additionally, in 1994, a temporary version of the Mill Bay Casino opened on trust lands, but off the reservation. The tribe plans to open a much larger, permanent casino within a year. Its success appears highly probable.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Between its wholesale and retail enterprises, along with tribal administrative and operational services, the Tribal Government employs a total of over 1,300 people on a full-time and part-time basis. Of these, all but approximately 180 are tribal members.

MANUFACTURING

The tribe's primary successes in this area remain its lumber mills and potential spin-off ventures. The primary mill is owned and operated by the Colville Tribal Enterprise Corporation.

MINING

Gold mining has increased near reservation boundaries during the past decade, with gold mining ventures in the Nespelem area currently under consideration. Small-scale molybdenum mining has also taken place on tribal land in recent years. The tribe has a mineral permit system in place to regulate mining as far as environmental and cultural issues are concerned.

SERVICES

Services currently include a houseboat rental enterprise, a lumber mill, four tribal stores, a credit union, a laundromat, and food service operations. Otherwise, non-Indian-owned commercial development is rampant in the Omak area, with the recent expansion of the Omache Shopping Center having drawn in the likes of Wal-Mart. The tribe plans to develop its own commercial center in Nespelem and a retail artists cooperative in Omak to take advantage of this newly booming marketplace.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

Grand Coulee Dam is located on the reservation; it creates Lake Roosevelt, which backs up for 150 miles behind the dam, producing wonderful recreation areas. Both are extremely popular tourist attractions. There is also a tribal museum and gallery at Coulee Dam. Houseboat rental operations in two locations on Lake Roosevelt have been highly successful in capitalizing on this popularity. The lack of tourist facilities, including motels, has led the tribe to explore development of a destination resort in the Bissel Flats area of the reservation. Finally, the tribe sponsors a number of special events, including the 4th of July Encampment in Nespelem and the annual Stampede in Omak every October.

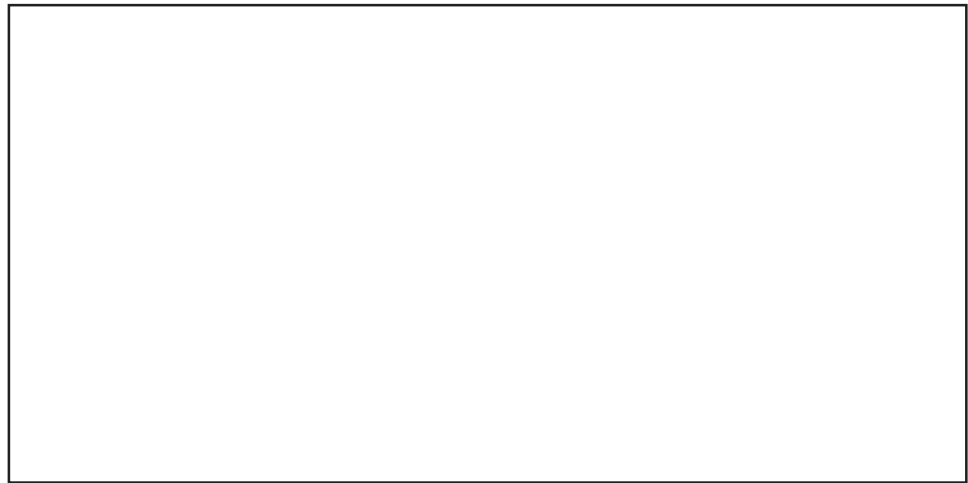
INFRASTRUCTURE

Major highways serving the reservation include State Highway 155, which passes through the reservation from Omak in the northwest down through Nespelem and the Coulee Dam area in the south; Route 21, which passes north-south through the center of the reservation; and Route 97, which runs north-south along the western border. A Burlington Northern Railroad line passes

through the reservation, with several spurs for the timber and apple industries. The town of Omak is served by commercial bus lines and an airport. Additional commercial air service is available in Spokane. UPS, Pony Express, and other shipping companies serve the reservation directly. The Columbia River borders the south and eastern edges of the reservation, while the Okanogan River borders the west side, both offering water access.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The reservation maintains four community centers, one in each of its four districts. Additionally, the tribe is currently completing its flagship outreach facility, the Chief Joseph Interpretive Center. Electricity is plentiful and reasonably priced thanks to the generators at Coulee Dam. Providers include two electrical cooperatives and Public Utility Districts. Water is provided mainly through wells. Sewage service is furnished through individual septic systems and by town waste water systems in incorporated areas. As for health care, the reservation is served by the Indian Health Service in the Nespelem district and by its satellite offices in the other three districts. Hospitals are located in several towns bordering the reservation, including Omak, Brewster, and Grand Coulee. Telephone service is provided by General Telephone, Pacific Northwest Bell, and Continental Bell. An AM/FM radio station, a TV station, and a variety of newspapers all operate within reservation boundaries. Finally, students attend several public school districts within the reservation, as well as the Paschel Sherman Indian School near Omak.



Hoh Indian Tribal Building

reservation's southern boundary. The reservation was established in 1893.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Hoh are considered to be part of the Quileute Tribe, although they are a separate tribal group. They speak Quileute, part of the linguistically isolated Chimakuan family. Due to the tribe's small size and lack of accessibility, little ethnographic information was collected; therefore, presumptions concerning their culture are based on observations of the closely related Quileute. Interactions with Europeans were minimized due to lack of an anchorage, despite Hoh contacts with the vessels Imperial Eagle in 1787 and the Sv. Nikolai in 1808.

Despite losses since contact with Europeans, the Hoh are heir to a rich cultural tradition. The tribe continues to conduct naming ceremonies and potlatches, with traditional songs and dances. Few native speakers remain, but the Hoh still depend on the abundant natural resources provided by the waters of the Pacific Coast and by the forests that remain in the area. Seal hunts are also still celebrated and the canoe culture is also still practiced.

In 1855 the Hoh and Quileuts were signatories of a treaty with the United States, negotiated by M. T. Simmons. The treaty stipulated that the Hoh be removed to the Quinault Reservation, which had been set aside in 1873. Apparently, Simmons assured the Hoh that they would not have to relocate. In 1893, the 443-acre Hoh Reservation was created at the mouth of the Hoh River. Stipulations in the treaty provide the Indians with a choice of residences at either the Hoh or the Quinault Reservation. In 1910 some Hoh acquired 80-acre timber allotments on the Quinault Reservation, without a change of residence. Until 1953, when logging on the reservation provided road access, the village was only accessible by foot and canoe. A power line was extended to the Hoh Reservation in 1966. The tribe incorporated in 1969.

The Hoh participated in the 1989 "Paddle to Seattle" and in the 1993 voyage to meet with other canoe tribes at Bella Bella, British Columbia. Although only motorized race canoes were in active use at Hoh River in 1988, the oldest canoe in the 1993 voyage was paddled by the Hoh Tribe.

GOVERNMENT

The Hoh made major political changes in a short time. Their

Hoh Reservation

Federal reservation	
Hoh	
Clallam County, Washington	
Hoh Indian Tribe	
HC 80, Box 917	
Forks, WA 98331	
(206) 374-6582	
Total area	443 acres
Federal trust	443 acres
Tribally owned	443 acres
Total labor force	32
Per capita income	\$4,064
Tribal population	116
Percent native	92.2%

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Hoh Reservation is located on the Pacific Coast of northern Washington. It lies within the boundaries of the Olympic National Park, and in the area of the Hoh River drainage system. The Hoh River empties into the Pacific and serves as the

traditional structure was based upon a hereditary leadership system in which the chiefs were viewed as workers for the people, rather than decision makers. In 1969 the Hoh Tribe adopted and approved a constitution, as a result of Public Law 89-655. The constitution authorized the election of a tribal governing body.

ECONOMY

The Hoh Tribe operates a fish hatchery program. Thirteen people are employed in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, and ten in public administration. Tribal government employs 20 people. Tribal policy focuses on the creation of new, on-reservation jobs. The tribe is researching gaming opportunities and may open a resort and casino. The reservation is very beautiful; eco-tourism could boost its economy.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

Spectacular views of the Pacific Ocean are seen every day from the shores of the reservation. Art produced by Hoh craftsmen and women is on sale in the tribal building.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The Public Health Service has installed water and sewer facilities for residents. Electricity is supplied by the Clallam County Public Utility District. Health care is supplied by a clinic in Queets and a hospital in Forks. The Hoh have a tribal community center which also houses the government offices.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The Hoh Reservation is 3 miles from U.S. 101, the major north-south highway. Bus service is available 25 miles away, at Forks. There is a commercial airport at Port Angeles, 85 miles from Hoh.

on the abundant natural resources of the Northwest Coast. Their culture included a class-stratified society, which included nobles, commoners, and slaves. They were considered one of the most aggressive tribes in the western Washington state area, and in the 1800s they expanded their territory to areas of Vancouver Island and Hood Canal. The S'Klallam often returned to their winter village sites, but frequented other locations in their traditional territory for fishing and resource gathering. The inhabitants hunted game and subsisted on the wealth of shellfish, herring, and salmon. They were craftspeople skilled in woodcarving and basketmaking, and they fashioned ceremonial masks, serving dishes and utensils, and storage boxes from cedar, and wove mats, rope, and clothing from cedar bark.

As with the other two S'Klallam tribes, the Jamestown S'Klallam's contact with Europeans began in the 1700s and increased in the 1800s, after the establishment of Hudson's Bay Company trading posts in the Northwest. The S'Klallam people traded at Fort Langley, Fort Nisqually, and Fort Victoria, which were established in the 1820s, 1830s, and 1840s, respectively. The Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe entered into the Point No Point Treaty with the United States in 1855. They resisted removal to the Skokomish Reservation, their traditional enemies. They remained in most of their traditional areas, and in 1874 the S'Klallam from the village at Dungeness purchased 210 acres east of Port Angeles, where they established Jamestown. Community members held the land privately. The three tribes combined in the 1950s to be party to various land claims cases against the United States. In 1975 the Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe adopted a constitution, and was given federal recognition in 1980.

GOVERNMENT

The Jamestown S'Klallam have an elected tribal council. They also participate with the Lower Elwha and the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribes in the inter-tribal Point No Point Treaty Council, which helps the people to deal with problems that the three tribes must face as a whole, particularly fisheries management. The tribes possess treaty-assured fishing rights guaranteed by the 1974 Boldt Decision, allocating 50 percent of the commercial harvest of salmon to western Washington treaty tribes. The S'Klallam tribes have taken an active role in resource enhancement and protection.

ECONOMY

The Jamestown S'Klallam have seen slow but steady growth in their economy. Tribal enterprises include real estate development, which provides employment for three Jamestown S'Klallam members, an apartment building, an art gallery, which has a staff of five, and a fireworks operation, employing 15 tribal members. A restaurant, gift shop, and new casino offer many additional employment opportunities. The tribe operates a 120-acre oyster farm, which provides employment for 20 individuals, and it receives revenue from it 18,000-square-foot industrial park.

CONSTRUCTION

Construction provides employment for three people.

GAMING

The Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe operates the Seven Cedars Casino which offers bingo and poker at an excellent location. Shuttle service is available. This gaming venture provides employment for more than 400 individuals.

TRANSPORTATION

The tribe operates a vehicle leasing service.

Jamestown Reservation

Federal reservation	
S'Klallam	
Clallam County, Washington	
Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe	
1033 Old Blyn Highway	
Sequim, WA 98382-9342	
(360) 683-5375 or 1109	
Fax 681-6711	
Total area	12 acres
Federal trust	2 acres
Tribally owned	12 acres
Total reservation population	34
Percent native	29.4%

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The S'Klallam Indians traditionally inhabited the southern shores of the Strait of Juan de Fuca, from the Hoko River to Discovery Bay. "S'Klallam" derives from "nuxsklai'yem," a word from the Coast Salish language family, meaning "strong people." The Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe is one of three that remain in the area; the two others are the Lower Elwha and the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribes. The Jamestown Reservation consists of 12 acres east of Port Angeles, in western Washington state. The Jamestown S'Klallam adopted a constitution in 1975 and received federal recognition in 1980.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The S'Klallam possessed a rich social and religious culture based

TOURISM AND RECREATION

Dungeness Railroad Park is nearby, and the area provides opportunities for fishing, boating, swimming, and water skiing. Olympic National Park is just to the southwest.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The Jamestown S'Klallam Reservation is accessible by the major north-south running Highway 101. Sequim Valley Airport is nearby, as are bus service and freight-carrier services. Waterways include Puget Sound and the Strait of Juan de Fuca.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Electricity is provided by the Public Utility District. Residents use individual septic tanks and drainfields. Water is provided by wells. The community has a Tribal Center and a Senior Center located in Sequim. Health care is provided by Indian Health Service. Residents use local public schools.

Kalispel Reservation

Federal reservation	
Kalispel	
Pend Oreille and Spokane counties, Washington	
Kalispel Business Council	
P.O. Box 39	
Usk, WA 99180-0039	
(509) 445-1147	
Fax: 445-1709	
Total area	4,629 acres
Allotted	2,460 acres
Total labor force	29
High school graduate or higher	42.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	03.7%
Unemployment rate	20.7%
Per capita income	\$6,188
Total reservation population	90
Tribal enrollment	246

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Kalispel Reservation spans 4,629 acres in northeastern Washington State, about 55 miles north of Spokane. Most of the reservation comprises allotted lands. Its western boundary is marked by the Pend Oreille River. The reservation is surrounded by national forest. In 1995, the tribe acquired 40 additional acres in Spokane County.

The Kalispel Tribe was once divided into the Upper Kalispel and the Lower Kalispel Bands. In 1855, the Hell Gate Treaty (Flathead, Kootenai, and Upper Kalispel Tribes and the U.S. Government) created the Flathead Reservation in western Montana. In this transaction, a representative signed for the Upper Kalispel but was not allowed to speak for the Lower Kalispel. In 1887, the U.S. desired to move the Lower Kalispel to the Flathead Reservation. The Lower Kalispel consisted of two bands at this time, only one of which signed the agreement. The other band thus remained in the Pend Oreille Valley. In 1914, President Woodrow Wilson issued an Executive Order for this band, creating the Kalispel Reservation on the east side of the Pend Oreille River.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Upper and Lower Kalispel Bands both speak the Interior Salish language; otherwise, they were evidently always distinct bands, each occupying a specific geographic location, and having separate socio-political structures; they were not considered a tribe in terms of socio-political organization. The Lower Kalispel occupied the territory along the Pend Oreille River from Idaho up into British Columbia. This is the band from which the present-day Kalispel descend. The ancestors of the current Kalispel tribe avoided participating in various treaties with the federal government which intended to move them to the Flathead Reservation in western Montana (see "Location and Land Status"). Finally in 1914 they received their reservation, which consisted of 4,629 acres. In 1924, the reservation was allotted, but only into 40-acre parcels—one-fourth the size of the allotments on other reservations. Over the years, only one 40-acre allotment has been lost to non-Indian ownership. In 1960, the tribe received approximately \$3 million for loss of its aboriginal lands. In 1977 the tribe began a program of land acquisition, to enhance its prospects for economic development. The Kalispel Indian Development Enterprise has served as the backbone of this effort.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is organized under the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act, and ratified its constitution and charter in 1938. The tribal government is administered by a seven-member Business Council whose members are elected to one-year terms.

ECONOMY

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The tribe has 400 acres of range land for 130 head of buffalo. Two tribal employees serve as caretakers of the herd. Additionally, the Kalispel Agricultural Enterprise is working to develop specific commercial projects in this domain.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The Kalispel Indian Development Enterprise has been considering economic development activities in the areas of livestock, fish and wildlife management, forage production, recreation, and commercial and industrial development. In 1977 it began a land acquisition program seeking approximately 8,300 acres of state and federal forest lands. Due to the tribe's small size, land acquisition is considered essential to its various development efforts. The primary sources of tribal income are federal grants and contracts.

FISHERIES

A fish and game enterprise is one of the future projects planned by the tribe's Indian Development Enterprise. Recreational fishing is popular in the waters of the tribe's campground/RV park. Permits are available from the tribal officer.

FORESTRY

The reservation contains approximately 1,100 acres of land designated as commercial timberland. The tribe is seeking to obtain 8,321 acres of federal and state forest lands.

GAMING

The Kalispel Indian Development Enterprise is working on the development of a gaming facility.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

The tribal government serves as the biggest employer on the reservation. Thirty tribal members are employed through its departments of natural resources, human services, community development, planning, education, and research.

INDUSTRIAL PARKS

The reservation maintains a small industrial site upon which two area businesses are currently located. The site has convenient access to a state highway, as well as a railroad line. Electrical hookups and water and sewage service are available.

MANUFACTURING

Kalispel Case Line, a tribal enterprise, manufactures protective aluminum cases for guns, cameras, and bows. It employs three tribal members.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The tribe operates the Salish Campground, which includes a boat launch, RV hook-ups, campsites, and fishing. It also sponsors several annual events including: the Barter Fair, an Indian pow wow held the third weekend in May and the last weekend in September; and the Buffalo Barbecue, held the first weekend in August.

INFRASTRUCTURE

U.S. Highway 2, State Route 211, and scenic Highway 20 provide the primary road access to the reservation. The nearest commercial air service is in Spokane, about 55 miles from the reservation. A private airport, Airway Heights, is about three miles away. Commercial truck lines serve the reservation directly, as does a rail freight line which traverses tribal lands. Bus service is available in Spokane. Boats are underway on the Pend Oreille River, which serves as the western reservation boundary.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The tribe maintains a community center at Usk, its tribal headquarters. The Pend Oreille County Public Utility District supplies the 29 individual tribal residences with electric power. Water is furnished through 29 individual wells serving each of the tribally affiliated residences. Sewer service is provided through septic systems. GTE supplies local telephone service. Students attend the Cusick Public Schools, located about seven miles from the reservation.

Lower Elwha Reservation

Federal reservation
 Klallam
 Clallam County, Washington

Lower Elwha Klallam Tribal Council
 2851 Lower Elwha Road
 Port Angeles, WA 98362
 (360) 452-8471
 Fax: 452-3428

Total area	443 acres
Total labor force	35
High school graduate or higher	36.7%
Unemployment rate	48.6%
Per capita income	\$5,159
Total reservation population	112

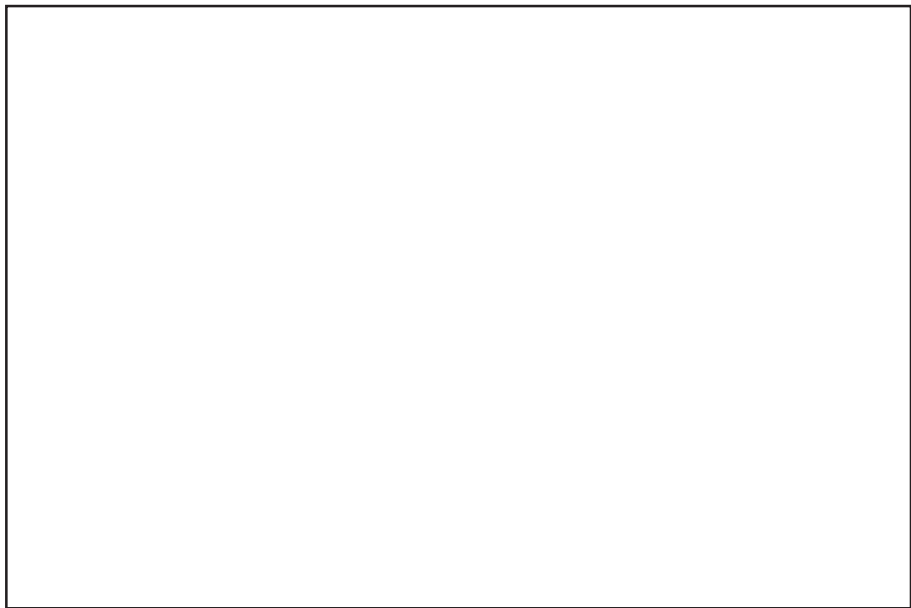
LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Lower Elwha Reservation spans 443 non-contiguous acres at the mouth of the Elwha River, on northwestern Washington's Olympic Peninsula. The reservation is located about 10 miles from the town of Port Angeles, directly on the Strait of Juan de Fuca and south of Vancouver Island, B.C. The region is hilly to mountainous with spectacular coastlines and heavily forested land.

Under the Treaty of Point No Point of 1855, the Klallam Tribe was entitled to share a small reservation with its traditional enemies, the Skokomish Tribe. Unsurprisingly, most Klallam were reluctant to settle there, opting instead for a small sandpit, prone to flooding, in Port Angeles. After funds became available through the 1934 IRA, 372 acres of farmland were purchased by the federal government and designated to the 14 families included in the band at that time. On January 19, 1968, this land was formally established as the Lower Elwha Reservation.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Klallam Tribe is part of the Coast Salish linguistic family. It has traditionally occupied the southern shores of the Strait of Juan De Fuca, from the Hoko River to Discovery Bay in northwestern Washington. Euro-American contact with the tribe began during the late 18th century after establishment of Hudson's Bay trading posts in the area. The Treaty of Point No Point, which the Klallam signed in 1855, called for the tribe to join the Skokomish on their reservation, but few ever did. In 1874, the tribe purchased 210 acres just east of Port Angeles and developed a community there, known as Jamestown. Jamestown's economy was relatively vibrant, with the men engaging in fishing and logging activities while the women worked in area canneries. After the 1934 IRA, the federal government purchased tracts of land at the mouth of the Elwha River and at Port Gamble, setting up two reservations for the Klallam, the Lower Elwha and the Port Gamble.



Art Adorned Tribal Building at Lower Elwha

During the 1950s, the tribe was involved in a land claims suit against the United States, from which it was eventually awarded about \$386,000 in 1970. The Klallam Tribe possesses guaranteed fishing rights as a result of the 1974 Boldt Decision, which allocated 50 percent of the commercial salmon harvest to western Washington treaty tribes (the salmon runs had been largely decimated between 1910 and 1926 by the construction of the Elwha and Glines Canyon dams). The Boldt Decision also allows tribes some say over outside development activities which might jeopardize the salmon runs. To this end, the tribes have assumed an active role in the protection and enhancement of their natural resources. Additionally, the 1992 Elwha River Ecosystem and Fisheries Restoration Act was designed to fully restore the river's ecosystem and native fisheries. The Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe operates a number of salmon hatcheries and remains quite active in the region's commercial fishing industry, which primarily targets salmon, crab, and other groundfish and shellfish.

GOVERNMENT

The reservation is governed by the elected Lower Elwha Tribal Community Council. The tribal constitution was adopted on May 6, 1968. The constitution was established under provisions of the 1934 IRA. The council elects three of its members to two-year terms on the tribal business committee.

ECONOMY

CONSTRUCTION

The tribal Housing Authority serves as the contractor for the construction of homes and other structures on the reservation. In 1994, it constructed 43 homes and an office building; in 1995 another 20 homes were slated for construction. Significant numbers of tribal members are employed in these projects.

FISHERIES

The tribe operates a salmon hatchery, which presently employs seven tribal members. Additionally, a number of tribal members find employment in the region's commercial fishing industry. Fishery development and enhancement projects have been funded in the past through grants from the BIA and other agencies.

FORESTRY

Though the region surrounding the reservation has traditionally been a major timber-producing area, this industry has a negligible economic impact on the Lower Elwha economy. It has had a negative environmental impact, too: according to the tribe, over-harvesting of timber has muddied the Elwha River and reduced viability for salmon runs.

GAMING

The tribe operates Saturday night bingo at the Tribal Center, an activity which generates significant revenues and employs four tribal members. Additionally, the tribe recently signed a Class III gaming compact with the state of Washington. Casino development plans are now in the works.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

The tribal government employs approximately 60 people, mostly through its administrative, health, environmental, and fisheries programs.

SERVICES

Tribally owned or affiliated businesses are limited to a smoke shop (which employs five) and the bingo hall; several seasonal fireworks concessions are run by a number of families within the tribe.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

Though the reservation itself offers little in the way of facilities for visitors, nearby Port Angeles is a bustling tourist community. Outdoor activities are extremely popular in the area; these include fishing and boating, and in the spectacular Olympic National Park, hiking, camping, mountain climbing, and skiing.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Scenic U.S. Highway 101 offers the primary road access to the reservation. Nearby Port Angeles is served by commercial air, bus, rail, and truck lines. Commercial truck lines also serve the reservation directly. Water transportation is widely available, as the reservation sits at the mouth of the Elwha River, directly on the Strait of Juan de Fuca.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Electricity is provided through the Klallam County Public Utility District. The tribe maintains its own water system, while sewage services are provided through individual septic systems and drain fields. A tribal health clinic and various health programs are funded by the Indian Health Service under a federal contract. There is also a hospital in Port Angeles. The Tribal Center houses administrative offices and other facilities such as the clinic. As for education facilities, children attend the local public schools.

Lummi Reservation

Federal reservation	
Lummi and Nusack	
Whatcom County, Washington	
Lummi Indian Nation	
2616 Kwina Road	
Bellingham, WA 98226	
(360) 734-8180	
Fax: 384-4737	
Total area	21,000 acres
Allotted	11,300 acres
Non-Indian	11,300 acres
Total labor force	588
High school graduate or higher	64.8%
Bachelor's degree or higher	03.7%
Unemployment rate	22.6%
Per capita income	\$5,446
Total reservation population	3,164

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Lummi Reservation is located in northwest Washington, five miles west of the city of Bellingham, 100 miles north of Seattle, and about 50 miles south of Vancouver, B.C. The reservation consists of a peninsula, which forms Lummi Bay on the west and Bellingham Bay on the east; a smaller peninsula; and a 1,000 acre island off the tip of the main peninsula, named Portage Island. In total, the reservation area spans approximately 13,000 acres of upland area and 8,000 acres of tidelands. About 9,700 acres are currently under Indian control, the majority being allotted. The Point Elliot Treaty of 1855 marked the creation of the Lummi Reservation. In 1873, by executive order, certain portions of the treaty boundary were redrawn, which marginally enlarged the reservation.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Before the Treaty of Point Elliot and the subsequent establishment of the Lummi Reservation, the Lummi occupied the northern San Juan Islands and the adjacent mainland from Bellingham Bay to Point Roberts. Salmon was the primary source of food. Many tribal ceremonies and beliefs are centered around salmon. The western red cedar also played a significant role in the tribe's material and spiritual life, serving as building material for sacred longhouses, utensils, and tools. During this time, tribal members made frequent visits to Hudson's Bay Company trading posts.

The history of the tribe during the 20th century is inexorably tied up with fishing and treaty fishing rights. After the treaty, the federal government expected the tribe to adopt agriculture as its primary means of subsistence. The Lummi, however, continued to travel to off-reservation sites for fishing and gathering, particularly to their traditional reef-net locations. As it turned out, the tribe's reef-net fishing territory placed it at the epicenter of the budding commercial salmon fishing industry of the region. Gradually, organized commercial interests squeezed the Lummi out of the industry by appropriating their prime net locations. This development led to a lawsuit by the tribe during the 1890s, claiming a violation of its treaty-guaranteed fishing rights. The government was finally ordered to pay \$57,000 in 1970, a settlement refused by the Lummi as insultingly inadequate. In 1974, they participated in another lawsuit over treaty fishing rights, this time against the state of Washington. The suit culminated in a court-ordered allocation of the state's commercial salmon harvest. In 1988, the tribe was involved in a federal ruling which held that income generated from a treaty right is not subject to federal taxation.

In 1969, the tribe developed an aquaculture project on reservation tidelands for salmon to spawn and for oyster planting. The salmon are released into the Noosack River; the oysters are planted in other reservation waters. In recent years, the Lummi have attempted to diversify their tribal economy through investment in a gaming operation, seafood processing plants, and the development of a marina. Development of education facilities has been an important focus for the tribe during recent decades as well. For instance, the tribe has actively promoted a program in the tribal school system to keep the language and other traditions alive and strong.

GOVERNMENT

The Lummi Nation operates under a constitution approved on April 10, 1970. It is not organized under the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act. The governing body is the Tribal Business Council, which consists of 11 members elected to three-year staggered terms by the General Council. The General Council is composed of all enrolled adult members of the tribe. The Business Council organizes on a yearly basis and elects a chairman, vice-chairman, secretary, and treasurer.

ECONOMY

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The region surrounding the reservation has traditionally supported a number of agricultural enterprises. Seasonal berry-picking is the main source of agricultural employment amongst tribal members.

FISHERIES

Fishing remains the primary source of private employment on the reservation. The tribal fishing fleet consists of 302 skiffs, 105 gillnetters, and 30 purse seiners. At least 550 independent business people within reservation boundaries make their livings

solely through fishing. Moreover, a tribally owned seafood processing plant, the Lummi Processing Venture (leased to a private contractor), employs about 70 persons during peak season. Additionally, Fish Point Seafood is a privately owned processing plant on the reservation (owned by a Lummi member) which also employs as many as 70 people at any given time. Finally, the tribe operates both a salmon and a shellfish hatchery, which repopulate area waters.

FORESTRY

The reservation forest consists mostly of scattered stands of Douglas fir, cedar, alder, maple, and hemlock. A BIA-funded reforestation program is replanting most of the unproductive forest lands at a rate of about 75 acres per year. As for local employment in the timber industry, a Georgia-Pacific pulp mill in the area employs a number of Lummi Indians.

GAMING

The Lummi Casino features poker and blackjack, as well as a restaurant.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

The Tribal Business Council is the largest single employer on the reservation, currently employing 236 people through its various departments. The Indian Health Service Clinic employs an additional 33 people, the Northwest Indian College faculty and staff consists of another approximately 145 full-time employees.

MANUFACTURING

The tribe operates no manufacturing concerns, though members find employment in area plants, which include a plastics manufacturer, an airplane parts plant, and two oil refineries.

SERVICES

Aside from the various seafood-related businesses, there are several small businesses on the reservation. These include two native crafts and clothing stores featuring baskets, wool blankets, and more. Also the tribe owns the Fisherman's Cove Complex, which consists of a restaurant, grocery store, marine repair, and a boat storage facility.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The region of the reservation is extremely popular with visitors, given its beautiful waters and forests which produce excellent fishing, boating, hiking, and the like. The tribe also hosts a number of special events such as the Lummi Stommish (Water Festival). This is held during the second or third week of June and features canoe races, dances, arts and crafts, and salmon barbecues.

TRANSPORTATION

The tribe maintains a significant fleet of fishing vessels (see Fisheries above).

INFRASTRUCTURE

Interstate 5 runs north-south two miles from reservation boundaries, while State Highway 540 crosses the reservation east-west. Commercial air, bus, and train service are all available in Bellingham, five miles from the reservation. Commercial truck lines serve the reservation directly. Bellingham also features a modern deep-water harbor.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Electricity is provided the reservation through Puget Power of Washington. Gas service is provided by Cascade Natural Gas Company. The reservation gets its water primarily from

community wells, with supplementary amounts coming from the city of Bellingham's municipal system. The Lummi Sewer District furnishes sewer service. Solid waste disposal is handled by two private contractors. Health care is provided through an outpatient clinic operated by the Indian Health Service; this clinic includes dental care and a pharmacy. Children attend both the Lummi Tribal School (K-6) located on the reservation and the Ferndale School District. Older students attend the Ferndale School District as well. Northwest Indian College is located on the reservation. The tribe also runs a Head Start program.

Neah Bay. Tribal population is concentrated in the Village of Neah Bay, with smaller concentrations in Sooes River and various home sites. The reservation was established in 1855 by the Treaty of Neah Bay. It was enlarged by subsequent executive orders to its present size of 27,950 acres, virtually all of which remain in federal trust.

Makah Reservation

Federal reservation
Makah
Clallam County, Washington

Makah Tribal Council
P.O. Box 115
Neah Bay, WA 98357
(360) 645-2201
Fax: 645-2127

Total area	27,950 acres
Federal Trust	27,950 acres
Tribally owned	27,950 acres
Non-Indian	100 acres
Total labor force	373
High school graduate or higher	64.8%
Bachelor's degree or higher	11.4%
Unemployment rate	15.5%
Per capita income	\$6,494
Total reservation population	1,238
Tribal enrollment (Tribe 1995)	1,870

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Makah Reservation claims the title of the westernmost Indian reservation in the lower 48 states. It is located on the northwestern tip of Washington's Olympic Peninsula on Cape Flattery and Koitlah Point, across the Strait of San Juan de Fuca from Vancouver, B.C. The reservation lies 70 miles west of Port Angeles and 17 miles from the nearest neighboring community,

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Makah Tribe is the sole representative of the Wakashan linguistic family and the Nootkan cultural complex in the United States. Before European contact, the tribe inhabited five semi-autonomous coastal villages which were linked by a common language (Makah), as well as through kinship and marriage. The Treaty of Neah Bay in 1855 established the reservation, though it failed to recognize the multiple village system, focusing instead on only the Neah Bay community. Subsequent expansions through executive orders in 1872 and 1873 came to include all the other villages except the most distant one, Ozette. It was eventually established as a separate reservation in 1893. By 1917, most of the Makahs had moved to Neah Bay to take advantage of the community's conveniences and facilities.

The economy, up until 1926, was centered around subsistence fishing and trade. Commercial logging changed that. It spurred the construction of the first paved road into the region in 1931. The following year the state of Washington built a public elementary and high school on the reservation. The tribe pursued several claims against the United States during the 1940s concerning the loss of sealhunting and halibut fishing rights. The tribe finally accepted a compromise settlement decades later in the form of title to two offshore islands, Tatoosh and Waadah. While fishing and logging remain cornerstones of the tribal economy, both have declined in the 1990s due to resource depletion and resulting conservation efforts. Increasingly, the Makah have been turning to the development of tourism—particularly eco-tourism—to fill this gap.

Culturally, the preservation of the ancestral language and excavation of ancient tribal artifacts has been a primary focus of the Makah during recent years. The discovery of a long-buried portion of the Ozette village prompted the tribe to construct the Makah Cultural and Research Center to store and exhibit the 55,000 artifacts from this site alone. The center is also home to the Makah language program for children, and the staff works with elders to record a grammar and write a Makah dictionary.

GOVERNMENT

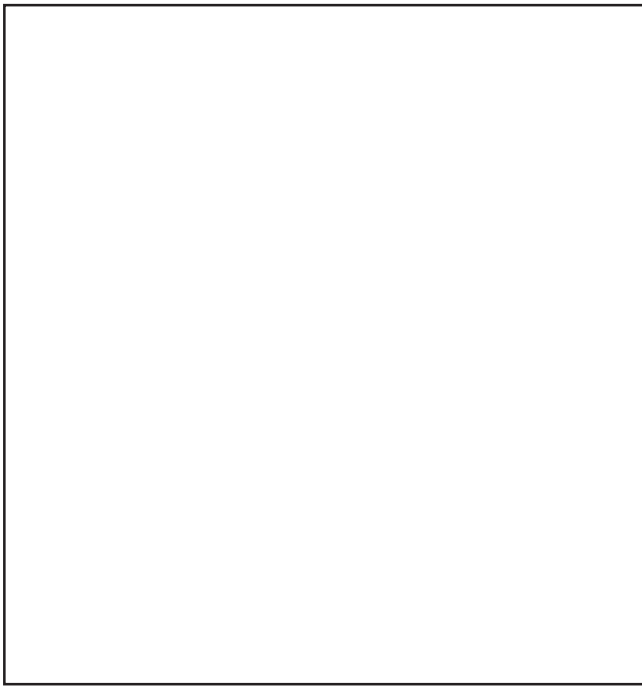
The Makah Tribe is organized under provisions of the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act. It developed its constitution in 1936 and ratified the corporate charter in 1937. The tribe is governed by a five-person tribal council whose members are elected to staggered three-year terms by eligible tribal voters. The council chairperson is elected by vote of the five council members at the beginning of each calendar year.

ECONOMY AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Tribal lands include a fair amount of open range land, upon which the tribe raises approximately 150 head of cattle and horses.



Makah Senior Citizens Center Facing the Strait of Juan de Fuca



Forest and Mountains Nestled Between the Pacific and Juan de Fuca West of Neah Bay

CONSTRUCTION

The tribe has three independent contractors among its members. These businesses own some heavy equipment and contract in cement work, among other specific construction activities. There are approximately 10 persons employed in this sector.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

A new marina will be built, infrastructure improved, and agriculture further developed. Wind-power generation is also being seriously studied in response to the approach of three different firms wishing to construct a facility on the reservation. Five members are currently employed in developing these projects.

FISHERIES

The fishing industry represents the most important aspect of the Makah's economy. Presently, about 110 tribal members find full-time employment in fishing for salmon, other groundfish, and sea urchins. A fish-buying and processing plant employs another 25 members. Moreover, Makah Fisheries Management is exploring the possibility of expanding the tribe's commercial fisheries. Some of this depends on the outcome of litigation with the state of Washington—litigation widely expected to result in a substantial increase in the tribe's shellfish harvest.

FORESTRY

Most of the reservation is heavily forested; there are about 27,000 acres of western hemlock, sitka spruce, and western red cedar. Forest management and harvesting activities provide the tribe with about 40 full-time jobs.

GAMING

The tribe operates Makah Tribal Bingo, an enterprise featuring Lucky 7 Jackpot, Write Your Own Bingo, and pull tabs. Three tribal members are employed in this venture. The Tribal Council has rejected the option of developing a full-service casino, and thus tying the tribal economy to the fate of its gaming industry.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

A significant number of members are employed through the various functions of the tribal government.

MINING

Sand, gravel, and rock extraction operations employ a handful of tribal members.

SERVICES

There are approximately 20 small retail businesses, most of which are owned and operated by individual tribal members. These include three motels, two restaurants, a half-dozen gas stations, several arts and crafts shops, and a grocery/hardware store, among others. At least 40 people find full-time employment through these businesses.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

Tourism serves as another cornerstone of the economy. Aside from the several motels and gift shops, there is a fishing resort, along with abundant resources for sport fishing in general; the Thunderbird Resort and RV Park; and the Makah Cultural and Research Center, a tribal museum featuring stunning archeological finds. Moreover, the Makah have recently developed the Cape Flattery Resort and Conference Facility, designed as an ideal facility for conferences, seminars, training events, and personal getaways. The resort features a lodge, camping, a sweat lodge and sauna, tennis courts, a cafe, and all manner of outdoor activities. The tribe also hosts a number of special events, including Makah Days (in late August). Finally, an increasing number of tourists are visiting the reservation to see wildlife, marine mammals, and to bird watch.

INFRASTRUCTURE

State Highway 112 provides road access to the reservation. Commercial air service is available in Port Angeles, 72 miles away, and at Sekiu, 17 miles away (for small planes only). A commercial bus line serves Neah Bay, offering two trips daily to Port Angeles and points beyond. Commercial truck lines serve the reservation directly. The reservation sits directly on the Straight of Juan de Fuca, offering easy water access to Vancouver, B.C., and other west coast locations.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The community center is in Neah Bay. Electricity is provided on an individual residential basis by the Clallam County Public Utilities District. Propane service is available through local distributors. The tribal community maintains its own municipal water and sewer systems, with a number of outlying residences relying on septic systems. Telephone service is provided by PTI Communications. Students attend the Neah Bay Public Schools. Finally, health care is available at the clinic run by the tribe and Indian Health Services. The nearest full-service hospital is in Port Angeles.

Muckleshoot Indian Reservation

Federal reservation
Muckleshoot
King County, Washington

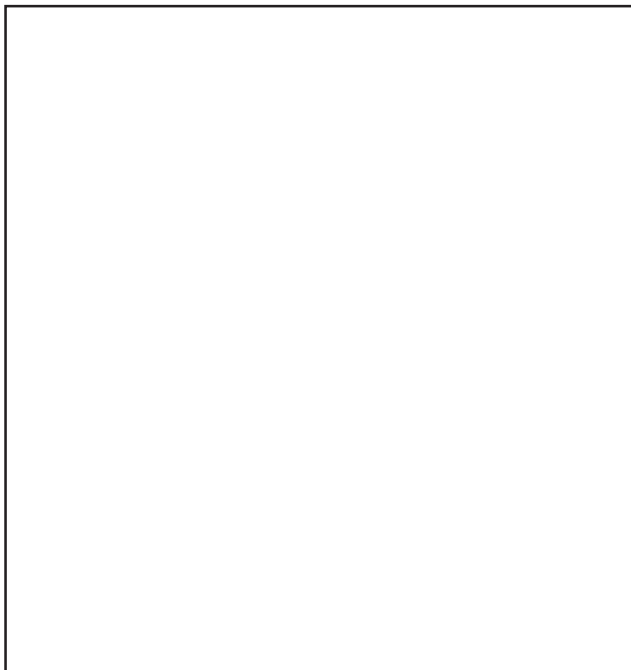
Muckleshoot Indian Tribe
39015 172nd Avenue SE
Auburn, WA 98002
(206) 939-3311

Total area	3,840 acres
Federal trust	1,095.56 acres
Tribally owned	689.57
Total labor force	1,484
Total reservation population	3,238
Tribal enrollment	1,008

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The reservation was established by executive order in 1857 and presidential order in 1874; however, the original 3,332 acres of the reservation were quickly taken away from the Muckleshoot through allotment in 1934. By 1971, the tribe owned only a single acre. Fortunately, ownership has increased 1994 and should continue to increase, according to the tribe. In 1994 it owned 600 acres.

Just east of the Seattle-Tacoma metropolitan area in King County, Washington, the Muckleshoot Indian Reservation sits on Muckleshoot Prairie between the Green and White rivers. The reservation is composed of two distinct areas. The western portion is urban and melds with the city of Auburn. The eastern part of the reservation is primarily agricultural and open space area, and also includes gravel quarries. The tribe seeks to preserve the river valley and its steep slopes by zoning this area for conservation. Tribal zoning ordinances, similar to those of the surrounding King County, are enforced to ensure orderly development within the reservation.



One of the Muckleshoot Fisheries

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Muckleshoot had an intricate social structure which included a hereditary nobility. They lived in the Pacific Northwest coastal region and depended on the abundance of natural resources, especially salmon and red cedar. Both resources were husbanded with great care; cedar was an important material for goods and art. The Muckleshoot made elaborate cedar lodges, furniture and baskets crafted from bent cedar, and clothing made from cedar bark. The native culture and language was suppressed once the U.S. Government controlled their activities; teaching culture to their children was not in the Bureau of Indian Affairs school curriculum.

Despite these obstacles, Salish, the native language, is still spoken by elders. Treaty fishing rights were affirmed by the landmark Boldt Decision (U.S. vs. Washington). Fishing in their usual and accustomed areas has further enabled the Muckleshoot to carry on their coastal culture. The tribe has also begun to teach its own children in light of concern about the future. Therefore the tribe is actively working to carry what is best in its traditions into a new century. Muckleshoots are regaining their land and through gaming revenues are changing the landscape of their economy. In the changing landscape of the reservation, the tribe is prepared for growth. Its zoning ordinances state that "Indian culture emphasizes living within nature's limitations, rather than controlling nature for what is perceived by some as Man's benefit."

GOVERNMENT

The Muckleshoot Tribe has both a general council and a tribal council. The chief administrative officer is the general manager, who oversees managers for grants, economic development, and general administration; the administrative manager oversees officials responsible for building maintenance, personnel, and security. There is a planning director as well as coordinators of health and human services, community services, education, and natural resources. A comptroller presides over the tribe's finances.

ECONOMY

The reservation has an excellent location adjacent to the Seattle-Tacoma metropolitan area. In recent years this has enabled the tribe to upgrade the depressed economic status of its reservation. Unemployment reached as high as 75 percent, and 53.6 percent of employed tribal members were earning less than \$7,000 in 1991. In the early 1990s, the principal source of employment for tribal members were fishing, tribal government, and the Muckleshoot Bingo. Employment has increased since then as a result of the completion of the Muckleshoot Indian Casino in September of 1995.

Similarly, planned construction of a large outdoor performing-arts amphitheater, upon its completion, will further enhance the infrastructure at Muckleshoot. In turn, the attraction will draw even more customers (who visit the casino and bingo) from the Seattle-Tacoma population to the Auburn area. In conjunction and to ensure a reasonable amount of employment at the amphitheater for its members, the tribe established a technical training institute in 1995.

The tribal government is also working with area merchants and the state so that Muckleshoot Indians will not have the 8.25 percent sales tax levied on their purchases as they are exempt from such a tax under federal law.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Approximately 200 acres of reservation land are used for farming, and approximately another 100 for grazing cattle.

CONSTRUCTION

In the mid-1990s major new construction projects were planned and begun. These include a 63,000-square-foot casino (scheduled for opening September 1995), and in the planning stages, a 25,000-seat amphitheater, a restaurant and other commercial construction in the amphitheater region, a large park, and a cultural center.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

In addition to the casino, amphitheater, cultural center, and park projects described above, the tribe received a \$270,000 grant in 1994 to begin a 29,400-square-foot tribal office and retail store project.

In anticipation of the needs of these new enterprises, Muckleshoot Technical Services was instituted in 1995 to provide installation, maintenance and operation services in audio, video, lighting and electronics for the amphitheater, planned tribal restaurant, and other commercial construction in the amphitheater region, including a large planned park and cultural center.

FISHERIES

The tribe has constructed two fish hatcheries, one on the White River near Buckley and another at Coal Creek Springs. Carefully planned fish husbandry is conducted and monitored under the supervision of the Fish Committee of the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe Natural Resources Department. The number of employees varies according to the season (2-6 persons). The fisheries supplement the dwindling number of fish in the area's streams, rivers, and lakes by restocking. Fishing on open water is vital to individual tribal income. The Muckleshoot exercise their "usual and accustomed" fishing rights as outlined in treaties and as upheld by federal court.

FORESTRY

Approximately 200 acres are wooded; there are no plans for logging.

GAMING

Muckleshoot Bingo opened in 1985 and the Muckleshoot Indian Casino opened in September of 1995. The casino offers its guests one fine-dining restaurant, a casual restaurant, and a sports lounge, in addition to its 23-table poker room, blackjack and roulette tables, numerous slot machines, and off-track betting. The bingo employs approximately 200 members. Projected employment figures for the casino numbered 400 people.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Tribal government employs 135 people. As of 1986, more than nine percent of heads of household were employed by the tribe.

As of 1991 there were 1,319 households on the Muckleshoot reservation, with an average household size of 5.2 persons.

SERVICES

A convenience store is tribally owned. A liquor store employs fifteen.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The reservation is on State Road 164, 15 miles east of U.S. Interstate 5. Sea-Tac Airport, about 24 miles from the reservation,

handles international air traffic. UPS, Federal Express, and other major carriers are available, and a rail spur is adjacent to the reservation. The Port of Seattle is 45 miles distant and the Port of Tacoma is 25 miles away. While the tribe does not recognize the annexation by the city of any lands within the reservation, the city does serve this reservation area with sewer and water services. The Auburn city bus system serves the reservation. Another sewer system was under construction and planned to connect with the city of Auburn's system in fall 1995. A new bicycle and pedestrian path was planned in 1994 between the Muckleshoot Housing Authority and a local youth center.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

A tribal community center exists on the Muckleshoot Reservation; reservation residents use community facilities in the city of Auburn.

Nisqually Reservation

Federal reservation	
Nisqually	
Thurston County, Washington	
Nisqually Indian Tribe	
4820 She-Nah-Num Drive S.E.	
Olympia, WA 98503	
(360) 456-5221	
Fax: 438-8618	
Total area	4,800 acres
Federal trust	500 acres
Government owned	3,300 acres
Tribally owned	500 acres
Total labor force	711
Total reservation population	1,726
Tribal enrollment	450

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Nisqually Reservation is located in western Washington State, approximately ten miles east of Olympia. It was established in 1857 by executive order.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Nisqually Indian Tribe signed the Treaty of Medicine Creek with representatives of the U.S. Government on December 26, 1854. The treaty was ratified by the U.S. Senate and signed by President Franklin Pierce in 1855. The tribe adopted its constitution in 1946; it was approved by the secretary of the interior in the same year. Much of the original reservation was condemned, against the wishes of the tribe, to establish the Fort Lewis Military Reservation. The remaining acreage was largely uninhabited by the Nisqually people as late as the early 1970s. Public utilities to the reservation were extremely limited, so tribal members lived in nearby communities. The establishment and development of a community with services within the boundaries of the reservation was a goal of the tribe which began to be realized in the mid-1970s, when housing and community facilities were developed. The housing projects were funded by HUD. The population increased dramatically from 1980 to 1985 and continue to increase into the 1990s.

GOVERNMENT

The tribal constitution provides for a business committee responsible for conducting all tribal business, consisting of five members elected by the community council. The community council consists of all eligible voters of the tribe. The business committee includes committees on health, social services, natural resources, accounting and planning.

ECONOMY

The bingo hall, a tribal shellfish enterprise and grants constitute the bulk of tribal income.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

A two-acre community garden, including two solar greenhouses, serves the reservation.

CONSTRUCTION

A tribal construction enterprise builds facilities on the reservation.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

In the mid-1990s the tribe established a business incubator facility for the businesses of five tribal members. The tribe is engaged in environmental planning to conserve reservation resources. Economic development goals are to preserve and strengthen the autonomy of the tribe, to protect and develop tribal resources, to develop social and health programs, to generate revenue, and to create meaningful training and employment opportunities for tribal members. A revolving loan fund program for individual tribal entrepreneurs was being planned in the mid-1990s. A business mall, a new fish hatchery and a produce storage facility were also in the planning stages.

FISHERIES

The tribe operates two major fish hatcheries on the Nisqually River.

FORESTRY

The reservation includes 800 forested acres. More than 250 acres of timber management land have been restored to tribal ownership.

GAMING

The tribe operates a bingo hall.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

The tribe employs 150 persons.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The bingo hall includes a gift shop.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The reservation is eight miles east of U.S. Interstate 5, on Washington State Highway 210. The Port of Olympia is approximately 13 miles to the west, and the city of Tacoma is 35 miles north. The Seattle-Tacoma International Airport is 50 miles distant. Motor freight service is available on the reservation. A rail connection is 7 miles distant.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The reservation has a tribal administration building and a multi-purpose equipment maintenance shop. A tribal water system serves 110 homes. Tribal children attend public school in Yelm, five miles distant. There is a tribal community center and a clinic with one doctor and one dentist.

Nooksack Reservation

Federal reservation
Nooksack Indian Tribe
Whatcom County, Washington

Nooksack Indian Tribe
P.O. Box 157
Deming, WA 98244-00157
(206) 592-5176
Fax: 592-5753

Total area	2,500 acres
Federal trust	2,430 acres
Tribally owned	2,500 acres
Per capita income	\$5,158
Total population	697
Percent native	65.4%

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Nooksack Indians live on 2,500 acres of tribal lands in the Upper Nooksack River Valley, in northwestern Washington State. Their ancestral lands include an area that is categorized geographically as the Nooksack drainage system, between Puget Sound and Mount Baker; the area also includes the shores of the Nooksack River, which is categorized as part of the Fraser River system.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

In 1855 the Nooksack Tribe signed a treaty with the United States, on the treaty grounds at Point Elliot; their representative was Chow-its-hoot. By the 1860s, the tribe's population was down to half of its former size because of decimation by diseases to which the people had no immunity. The remaining 15 winter villages were clustered in four traditional bands near the present towns of Everson, Goshen, Lynden, and Deming. The tribe resisted removal to the reservation at Gooseberry Point in 1873, and the members began homesteading the tribe's own ancestral lands, preserving 4,800 acres in this manner.

The Nooksack Tribe helped to organize the Small Tribes Organization of Western Washington in 1969. In 1973 the Nooksack gained federal recognition. One of the first acts of its tribal council was to join other Washington tribes in legal action to preserve ancestral fishing rights. The case was decided years later in favor of the tribes.

GOVERNMENT

The Nooksack Tribe is represented by an eight-member tribal council, elected annually, with no staggered terms, in accordance with the tribal constitution. The council is headed by a chairperson. The Nooksack also belong to the Small Tribes Organization of Western Washington.

ECONOMY

The tribe has a retail outlet adjacent to its tribal offices, and a second outlet between Sumas and Everson. The Nooksack Tribe employs 50 people in various tribal offices. It operates a fisheries lab, boat-maintenance facility, gill-net loft and training area, and maintains a salmon-rearing pond. The people also have a trading post and a smoke shop, which offer additional local employment. Seasonal work is sometimes available to tribal members off-reservation. Some people find jobs at the paper and pulp mill in Bellingham or at the refineries in Ferndale. The Nooksack Tribe is investigating economic development projects and hopes to

continue its fisheries enhancement program. The tribe purchased almost 20 acres for a recreation site and for home sites for tribal members. It owns 70 acres in Nooksack Valley suitable for agriculture, plus 175 acres of pasture which are leased to non-native farmers.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

Natural recreational areas are Mount Baker, the Nooksack River, and Puget Sound. National, state, and county parks are nearby.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Water is supplied by individual wells. Residents use individual septic tanks and drainfields.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The tribe has a Community Support Facility, located next to its tribal offices. Its Tribal Community Center is in Deming, Washington, on a .9-acre reservation, set aside in 1971. The tribe runs a preschool program, an adult education program, and offers culture and language classes. Residents may participate in a food and nutrition program as well. Children attend school at the district schools in Mount Baker and Nooksack Valley. The Nooksack Tribe’s cultural facilities include two family longhouses.

Traditionally, the S’Klallam inhabited the southern shores of the Strait of Juan de Fuca. The word “S’Klallm” is said to derive from “nuxsklai’yem,” meaning “strong people.” Their subsistence activities centered around the abundance provided by the coastal waters and forests. The people hunted game and depended on marine resources, such as Dungeness crab, clams and other shellfish, herring, and salmon.

Many of the cultures of the Pacific Northwest developed a highly evolved social and religious system, which included class-consciousness. There existed a hereditary nobility, a middle class, and a slave class of war captives; wealth often determined leadership. The native inhabitants of this area were skilled craftspeople who fashioned many objects from cedar, including ceremonial masks, storage boxes, serving dishes, and utensils. They lived in beautifully crafted communal houses, some of which were enormous. They were excellent basketmakers, and also wove clothing, mats, and rope from cedar bark.

In the early 1790s, contact began with the Spanish and British and became regular after the establishment of Hudson’s Bay Company trading posts. After the explorations of Lewis and Clark in the early 1800s, contact with whites increased.

There is mention of the S’Klallam trading at various forts from the 1820s to the 1840s. At the time of the treaties of the 1850s, the S’Klallam inhabited twelve villages in the western Washington state area.

In 1855, the S’Klallam signed the Treaty of Point No Point with the United States. It stipulated that they move to a small reservation on Hood Canal, to live with their traditional enemies, the Skokomish. Few S’Klallam settled there, and they resisted several attempts in the 1800s and 1900s to remove them to the Skokomish Reservation. Some natives established a small settlement on the Port Gamble Peninsula. Under the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act, funds became available for the purchase of the peninsula, and the Port Gamble Reservation was established there in 1936.

GOVERNMENT

The Port Gamble S’Klallam tribal government was reorganized under the Indian Reorganization Act in 1934, and they established a constitution. The tribe has an elected council that governs the affairs of its reservation. In addition, the tribe participates in the inter-tribal Point No Point Treaty Council, which represents the three S’Klallam. The federal government has granted the Port Gamble S’Klallam control over federal government functions and budgets previously handled by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, making it a self-governance tribe. The S’Klallam Tribe thus maintains complete authority over the reservation.

ECONOMY

The tribal council established the Port Gamble Development Authority to improve the S’Klallam’s economic opportunities and to recruit outside businesses to the community. Tribal economic progress has been steady since the early 1980s. Few tribal members are employed off-reservation. The community generates revenues from the operation of a convenience store employing ten people, a gas station, a mobile home park, and from its aquaculture operations.

AGRICULTURE

There is no commercial farming on the reservation. There are some domestic gardens that provide vegetables for personal consumption.

Port Gamble Reservation

Federal reservation
S’Klallam
Kitsap County, Washington

Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe
P.O. Box 280
Kingston, WA 98346
(206) 464-7281

Total area	1,301 acres
Federal trust	1,301 acres
Tribally owned	1,301 acres
Total labor force	127
Unemployment rate	24.6%
Total reservation population	555
Percent native	69.5%
Tribal enrollment	830

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe (also known as “Klallam” or “Clallam”) resides on the 1,301-acre Port Gamble Reservation. It is located in Washington State, on the northern end of the Kitsap Peninsula in Puget Sound. The Port Gamble Reservation includes, on the west, 2 miles of shoreline on Port Gamble Bay and Hood Canal and, on the east, more than 1,000 acres of uplands along Puget Sound. The S’Klallam tribal lands are characterized by forest and low rolling hills. The reservation is a one-hour drive from Bremerton, Washington, and is just across the sound from Seattle. The reservation was created in 1936.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Port Gamble S’Klallam are one of three groups of S’Klallam (the other two being the Jamestown S’Klallam and the Lower Elwha S’Klallam), Coast Salish-speaking people who belong to the resource-rich Pacific Northwest Coast Indian culture.

CONSTRUCTION

The Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe served as its own general contractor for the construction of its community sewer system.

FISHERIES

The Port Gamble S’Klallam are members of the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission. The residents continued herring operations through 1993. Aquaculture projects include a salmon hatchery and pens for coho salmon. The tribe is investigating alternative fishery resources, such as herring-roe-on-kelp and sac-roe fisheries.

INDUSTRIAL PARKS

The tribe has a 20-acre, commercially zoned park, the Salish Business Park. This industrial park, located in the southeastern portion of the reservation, houses the staff for the tribes of the Point No Point Treaty Council in a 5,000-square-foot facility built by the tribe.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Past developments include a schoolbus financing project. The Port Gamble S’Klallam’s goal for the Salish Business Park is to improve the water-storage capacity of the community water supply tower and to extend utilities into the park. The tribe is implementing a five-year business recruitment project to attract new businesses and industries to the Port Gamble Reservation. The S’Klallam are researching new fishery and aquaculture projects and are investigating gaming opportunities.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The waters of Puget Sound provide many opportunities for fishing, boating, water skiing, and swimming. Sight-seeing trips by ferry are also popular with tourists.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The Port Gamble Reservation is served by the nearby north-south route, State Highway 3. Port Gamble is near Seattle, where all means of commercial transportation are available.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Port Gamble Reservation residents use community and individual septic tanks and drainfield systems; water is supplied by a community supply tower. Electricity is provided by the Kitsap County Public Utility District. Port Gamble has a tribal preschool. Older children use nearby public schools. There is a community health center, which the tribe recently renovated. Acute-care medical facilities are located in nearby Seattle.

Port Madison Reservation

Federal reservation
Suquamish
Kitsap County, Washington

Suquamish Tribal Council
P.O. Box 498
Suquamish, WA 98392
(360) 598-3311
Fax: 598-6295

Total area	7,486 acres
Total labor force	155
High school graduate or higher	71.8%
Bachelor’s degree or higher	11.3%
Unemployment rate	18.7%
Per capita income	\$6,820
Total reservation population	4,834
Tribal enrollment	750

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Port Madison Reservation covers more than 7,400 acres of rolling, timbered land upon the Kitsap Peninsula, which extends into Puget Sound. Seattle lies almost directly across the sound to the east, while Bremerton is only 25 miles south. Agate Pass Bridge connects the reservation to Bainbridge Island, while state ferries that connect with the mainland at Seattle and Edmonds permit easy access to metropolitan areas. The reservation is in the heart of a recreation and rural residential area. Divided by a land mass, the reservation is composed of two separate sites. The northeastern portion of the reservation is anchored by the rural waterfront village of Indianola, the southwestern portion by the historic waterfront village of Suquamish.

The reservation was set aside for the Suquamish Tribe as part of the Point Elliot Treaty of January 22, 1855, and expanded by Executive Order in October 1864. Because of the federal government’s allotment policy, less than 3,000 acres remain in trust or in Indian ownership. Land ownership patterns resemble a checker board. The federal government holds more than 40 percent of the reservation in trust. The reservation contains tribal trust lands, individually and collectively owned trust lands, historic allotments held in trust, and fee lands owned by Indians and non-Indians.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Suquamish and their ancestors have lived, hunted, and fished in the Puget Sound area for thousands of years. Prior to the arrival of white explorers and settlers, this area was one of the most populated centers on the continent north of what is now Mexico City. Near the end of the 18th century, Captain George Vancouver and his crew sailed into Puget Sound. Shortly thereafter, smallpox, measles, flu, and other European diseases began decimating the region’s native population. Missionaries, predominantly Catholic, arrived during the 1830s and 1840s and established schools and churches. To this day many Suquamish remain Catholic, while others are members of the Indian Shaker Church. Also of great significance was the tribe’s contact with Hudson’s Bay Company traders at Fort Nisqually, which the company established in 1833. The Suquamish native language, Puget Sound Salish (or Lushootseed), was rapidly replaced by English after white contact. In recent times, Lushootseed has experienced a revival of sorts within the tribal community.

The 1855 Treaty of Point Elliot placed the Suquamish on the site of what is now the Port Madison Reservation. Here the tribe suffered encroachments by Canadian tribesmen as well as exploitation by area whiskey peddlers. For subsistence, the Suquamish relied on the region's abundant waters and forest resources, but that changed beginning in the 1850s when many became laborers in the mills that sprung up around Puget Sound. An Act of Congress on October 24, 1864, expanded and redrew the reservation, splitting it into two tracts separated by a body of water. The tribe was frequently coerced into selling parcels of its land; eventually the majority of the reservation passed into non-Indian hands. In the early 20th century, the Indian village of Suqua was appropriated by the United States as a military post; the villagers were forcibly relocated to individual allotments scattered across the reservation. While the federal government hoped this move would encourage tribal members to take up farming, most retained their hunting and fishing life-styles. By 1920, however, non-Indian fishing and canning industries had depleted the salmon runs in Puget Sound that had always been so central to the Suquamish way of life.

For the last decade of the 20th century, many of the tribal members have relied on seasonal employment such as fishing, fireworks sales, and clam digging; and the gathering of plants for basketry, carving, medicines, and ceremonies. The major local employers continue to be the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard and other military installations in the area. The tribe has also initiated such enterprises as a fish hatchery, a bingo operation, and a Tribal Center and Museum. Tribal members are united in the long-term goals of acquiring the original treaty land base (all the land within reservation boundaries) and protecting natural resources within their usual and accustomed areas.

GOVERNMENT

The tribal government operates under a constitution and bylaws adopted in 1965. The Suquamish General Council meets twice a year and is composed of all enrolled tribal members. An elected seven-member tribal council conducts tribal affairs; each member serves a three-year staggered term.

ECONOMY

Tribal business activities are conducted under the auspices of Port Madison Enterprises (PME). PME businesses fall into the arena of retail enterprises, gaming, natural resources development, and property management. The local major employers continue to be the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard and other area military installations.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

A compact with Washington State is currently being negotiated which would allow the tribe to open a casino. The tribe is planning to build a destination resort/casino. With the reservation's proximity to the city of Seattle, such a venture holds great promise.

CONSTRUCTION

Human resources figures show that a significant number of individual members find employment within the construction trade, in positions ranging from laborers to contractors.

FISHERIES

Along with the leasing of home sites, commercial fishing and the shellfish industry represent the tribe's main non-governmental source of income. Moreover, the tribe maintains an off-reservation fish hatchery in ponds fed by an artesian well. The tribe releases more than five million fish into Puget Sound annually.

FORESTRY

The tribe maintains a Natural Resources division, which provides for funding and research of forestry products. Much of the reservation is covered with second- and third-growth timber: Douglas fir and western red cedar, as well as red alder, maple, rhododendron, and dogwood are particularly abundant.

GAMING

The tribe operates the Suquamish Bingo Hall, which was constructed in 1992. Aside from generating healthy revenues, this enterprise affords employment, training, and marketing experiences for tribal members.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

The tribe has a staff of more than 80 people working with and for the tribal council to provide basic governmental services within the boundaries of the reservation. In this vein, the council's annual budget amounts to over \$4 million.

SERVICES

Tribal businesses include gift shops, located at the bingo facility, the MASI Shop (gas station and liquor store), and a fish hatchery. In addition, the tribe's property management division explores opportunities for commercial building development, as well as handling the leasing of certain tribal lands.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The reservation contains a State Park on Agate Pass and a Bingo Hall on Highway 305, just before the Agate Pass Bridge. The Suquamish Tribal Museum features "The Eyes of Chief Seattle" exhibit, which includes photographs, artifacts, and quotations documenting tribal culture and history. Other displays include woven baskets, a dugout canoe, tools, fishing equipment, and an audio-visual program. The tribe holds an annual celebration called Chief Seattle Days. Scheduled during the third weekend in August, it includes a royalty pageant, salmon bake, dancing and drumming, canoe races, and a memorial service, all of which attract thousands of visitors.

INFRASTRUCTURE

While no major highways run through the reservation, State Highway 3 runs north-south nearby, as does Highway 104 which runs west from the reservation to connect with Highway 101 on the Olympic Peninsula. Additionally, county roads serve the area, as do state ferries connecting with the mainland, permitting easy access to the Seattle metro area, where all manner of transportation facilities abound.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The reservation is part of the Kitsap County Public Utility District, which provides electricity to the area. The U.S. Public Health Service installed both wells and septic systems for sanitation service. Tribal members receive health care from the U.S. Public Health Service Hospital in Seattle. Suquamish children attend local public schools. Welfare services are provided by federal and local governments. The Tribal Center houses the offices of Tribal Government and includes a museum, a modern gymnasium, and other conveniences.

Puyallup Reservation

Federal reservation
Puyallup
Pierce County, Washington

Puyallup Tribe
2002 East 28th Street
Tacoma, WA 98404-4996
(206) 597-6200
Fax: 848-7341

Total area	103.26 acres
Tribally owned	72.98 acres
Allotted (BIA, 1984)	30.28 acres

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The reservation is south of Seattle and near Tacoma. The Puyallup Tribe was allotted land in 1885. In 1935 the land fell out of trust status. It regained that status, however, after the tribe brought suit against the federal government.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe organized under the provisions of the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 and its constitution was approved by the secretary of the interior on May 13, 1936. The tribal council is the governing body.

ECONOMY

GAMING

The Puyallup Indian Bingo employs approximately 110 people. Seating capacity is estimated at 1,100 and it is open seven days a week. It provides significant income to the tribe.

INFRASTRUCTURE

U.S. Interstates 5 and 705 serve the Tacoma area. The reservation has access to the services provided in the greater Tacoma area. It is near the junction of Interstate 705 (Exit 135) and State Highway 167.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water and septic tanks were installed before 1974 by the U.S. Public Health Service. The Pierce County Public Utility District provides electricity

Quileute Indian Reservation

Federal reservation
Clallam County, Washington

Quileute Nation
P.O. Box 279
La Push, WA 98350
(360) 374-6163
Fax: 374-6311

Total area	700 acres
Tribally owned	880 acres*
Federal trust	700 acres

Unemployment (BIA, 1991)	77%
Reservation population (tribe, 1994)	480
Tribal enrollment	730

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The 700-acre Quileute reservation borders the Pacific Ocean in

northwest Washington. It was established by executive order in 1889. To the north run the Quillayute and Dickey Rivers. *The Quileute Nation was in the process of purchasing 260 acres near the boundaries of the Olympic National Forest in order to expand their land base. Also the tribe purchased 2.4 acres of land for its expanded fresh water system. The nation is contesting 200 acres taken by the National Park Service in 1953. The annual rain fall is approximately 90 inches and the reservation is close to America's only rain forest. Forty miles beyond the high tide waters of the Pacific is the National Marine Sanctuary. The Quileute have usual and accustomed rights within the sanctuary.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Quileute were parties to the Quinault Treaty of 1855 and another one year later. The government wanted the Quileute to move to the Quinault reservation. The ceded lands encompass the entire Quillayute River system to the Olympic Mountains, to the north of the southern boundary of the Makah Reservation, and to the south of the Quinault Reservation. Some Quileute still have allotments at Quinault. On February 19, 1889 President Harrison established by executive order a one-mile square reservation for the Quileute Indian Nation.

The Quileute culture is centered around the ocean, river, and forest. Traditional homes were built out of cedar. Whales, seals, and other marine animals were hunted and the rivers were fished for Quileute subsistence. The last whaling days were held in 1910; the last seal days were in 1955.

Carving canoes is a century-old art. Canoes are primarily made from cedar trees and are built either for the ocean or river. As of 1994, there were approximately 15 canoes on the reservation, two of which are used for ceremonies. Two were being built also in 1994 from a 1,000 year old western red cedar. The late 1980s and early 1990s have seen a revival in canoe culture.

The Quileute language is from the Chimakuan family of languages. It is one of a few languages where nasal sounds, such as "m" or "n," are not used to pronounce any words. It is also a polysyllabic language and in the past three decades 7,000 words has been entered into the Quileute dictionary. In 1971 the Quileute Cultural Committee established a dictionary and language teaching program to preserve the language. According to the tribe, there are five fluent speakers left. More than 70 children attending the Quileute Tribal school are learning the language.

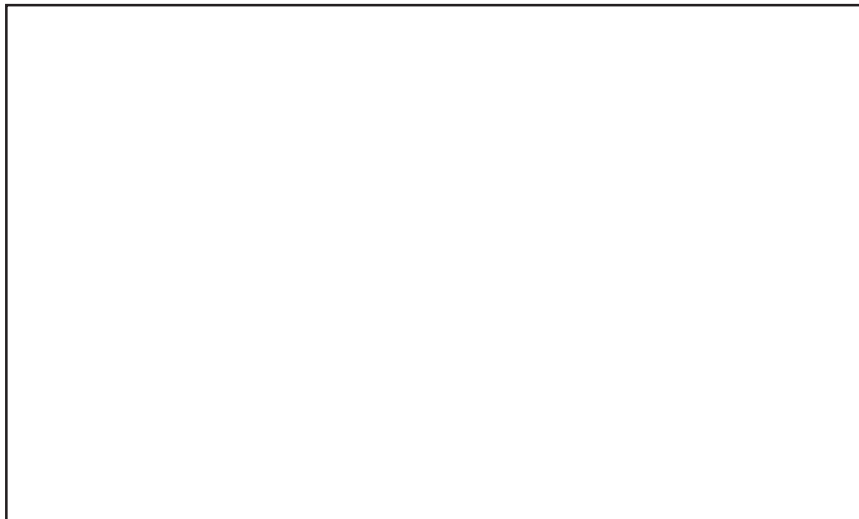
In the future the Quileute archives will be housed in a planned tribal museum known as "A-CHIT-TI." The museum will comprise of exhibits, studio workshops, outdoor performance areas, a canoe carving shed, and more.

GOVERNMENT

Constitution was approved by the secretary of the Interior on November 11, 1936. The tribal council includes a chairman, vice-chairman, treasurer, and a secretary. The council has been responsible for the operation for the marina and formed the Quileute Port Authority. The tribe also administers two revolving loan programs. The largest source of funding comes from the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

ECONOMY

The area logging and fishing industries have dramatically declined. The number of salmon returning and breeding in the area has decreased, in part due to the damage done to rivers by the logging industry. Open spaces created after logging have contributed to soil and river bank erosion which in turn has



Quileute Harbor at La Push

changed the contents, path, and speed of the river. The changed ecosystem and poor spawning beds have caused fishermen to fish the bottom of the ocean for abundant food sources. The downturn in the logging industry and competition in the waters has resulted in higher unemployment. Before the decline in the fishing industry in the late 1980s, there were at least 300 trollers. Today's fish runs are estimated to bring in one to eight percent of previous amounts. The reservation is more dependent upon seasonal tourism and tribal generated jobs which are more numerous than those in private industry.

The Quileute Tribal Enterprise Board manages the La Push Ocean Park Resort, Shoreline Resort, Quileute Seafood Company, the Boat Launcher Restaurant, and a grocery store/gas station.

FISHERIES

Quileute Seafood Company processes primarily bottom and shell fish. It employs 60 people, 10 of whom are employed full-time. Approximately 80% of the company's work force are tribal members. The type of fish and invertebrates caught in the ocean and river include halibut, steelhead, chinook, black cod, sockeye, sablefish, coho, ocean perch, sturgeon, hardshell and razor clams, mussels, rockfish, and bottomfish.

GAMING

In the past, bingo sessions were held in the community center.

SERVICES

The small businesses sector includes a espresso cafe, craftsmen, carvers, fisherman, and crabbers.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

Two resorts situated on the Pacific coast are owned by the tribe. Small cabins, rooms, and larger cabins offer guests scenic beauty and solitude. The La Push Ocean Park Resort and the Shoreline Resort are located in La Push. There is also a 15-site RV park. Thousands of visitors attend Quileute Days in the middle of July. The celebration includes canoe races, salmon bakes, big bone games, dances, a softball tournament, and many vendors.

TRANSPORTATION

The nation owns three school buses and a bus for Head Start. The seafood company contracts refrigerated transportation for its products.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The nearest major highways are U.S. 101 and Highway 110. Major commercial freight services deliver to La Push. La Push is home to a U.S. Coast Guard base. The tribe has the responsibility of the operation of the harbor in La Push. A private airport is located in the town of Forks, 16 miles east of the reservation. The nearest commercial airport is in Port Angeles. Some bus companies serve La Push and Forks. Until 1957 railroad service was available; rail was used to transport timber.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The Quileute Tribal School teaches students in grades K-8. Head Start, based at the school, also teaches many youngsters. Several high school students chose to attend school on the Makah Reservation at Neah Bay. A Quillaute district high school is located in nearby

Forks.

Due to iron contamination, the Quileute reservation water supply was overhauled in 1993. The reservation is now connected by 26,000 feet of pipe to an 30-mile long aquifer near Three Rivers. An equalizing tank, with a capacity of 200,000 gallon, is used as a reservoir. There are two similar tanks in the village. The nation had preexisting water rights to this supply. There are at least 100 homes and four businesses on the reservation served by the central water and sewer systems. The Indian Health Service installed the sewer system in 1977. Most homes are heated by electricity and propane gas is brought in by private companies for others.

Quinault Reservation

Federal reservation
 Quinault, Queets, Quileute, Hoh, Chehalis, Chinook, and Cowlitz
 Grays Harbor and Jefferson counties, Washington

Quinault Business Committee
 P.O. Box 189
 Taholah, WA 98587-0189
 (360) 276-8211
 Fax: 276-4682

Total area 208,150 acres
 Allotted 124,000 acres

Total labor force 360
 High school graduate or higher 62.3%
 Bachelor's degree or higher 05.8%
 Unemployment rate 20.8%
 Per capita income \$7,113

Total reservation population 1,271
 Tribal enrollment 2,410

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The original boundaries of the Quinault Reservation span

189,621 acres in western Washington State. 24 miles of rugged and beautiful Pacific coastline comprise the reservation's western border. Private land holdings border the south and southeastern boundaries. The land is rolling and remains heavily timbered in areas, despite decades of intensive logging.

The reservation was created as a result of the Quinault River Treaty of 1855, wherein the tribe ceded about three million acres of land to the U.S. Government in return for reservation trust status. It was not until 1873, however, that an executive order officially established the boundaries of the reservation. The 1934 Allotment Act resulted in the alienation of a large percentage of reservation lands from Indian ownership. In recent years the Quinault Nation has actively purchased additional lands, expanding the reservation's boundaries to include 208,150 acres (as of 1994).

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The first recorded contact between the Quinaults and Europeans occurred in 1775 when a Spanish vessel made landfall, provoking a hostile response from the Quinaults which resulted in several deaths on both sides. For the next 80 years the tribe did its best to keep its distance from the region's growing non-Indian settlements. In 1855, under pressure from the U.S. Government, the Quinault, along with the Quileute and the Hoh, signed the Quinault River Treaty, giving up vast amounts of territory, while reserving the most economically and ceremonially vital lands for their own use. On November 4, 1873, President Grant signed the Executive Order formally establishing the boundaries of the reservation. The 1887 General Allotment Act precipitated a move in 1907 by the federal government to divide the reservation into individual allotments. The rationale was that the Indians would never become "self-sufficient citizens" without becoming individual land owners, preferably farmers. When it became apparent that the region's beaches and timberland were not suitable for farming, the Indian Forestry Service successfully called a halt to this allotment practice in 1914. Allotment began anew in 1924, however, after a tribesman on a neighboring reservation filed a lawsuit to resume the practice. The motive was to profit by leasing or selling individually owned lands to the timber industry. The allotment process, along with corrupt and/or irresponsible management by the BIA of lands leased to the timber companies, ultimately resulted in vast areas of clear-cut hillsides and valleys. The attendant environmental destruction dramatically reduced the salmon runs and other fish-spawning habitats on the Quinault reservation. Another effect of allotments was the displacement of tribal members from the reservation into neighboring towns. Even today, nearly 50 percent of the Quinault live off the reservation.

While the timber industry has traditionally held a position of great prominence in the region, with several large companies cutting hundreds of thousands of board feet each year from inside reservation boundaries, due to the splintering effect of allotment policy, the tribal economy has not particularly benefited from such commerce. Though salmon fishing and seafood processing remain viable on tribal lands and in tribal waters, most tribal members find employment off the reservation. The tribal government ranks as the primary reservation-based employer, employing members in fisheries and forest management, as well as in social and health-care programs. The major focus of Quinault economic policy concerns the regeneration of abundant fish runs and forests which can provide employment for future generations. Since 1974, the tribe has been involved in reforesting its land and has established three major facilities for fish propagation.

The Quinault have a long-standing interest in education and control their own schools, integrating aspects of their traditional culture—such as instruction in the Salishan language—into the curriculum. Increasing numbers of graduates from the tribal high school are pursuing college and professional training these days. Finally, the tribe is currently participating in a federal self-governance project wherein the U.S. Government provides funds to the tribe while granting it the autonomy to develop and manage its own programs.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe first adopted bylaws governing its newly established tribal council on August 24, 1922. These bylaws established an elective government ruled by a tribal council made up of all voting members of the nation, and a Business Committee composed of a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and seven council members. Members of the Business Committee serve staggered three-year terms. In 1965 the Tribal Council approved amendments to the bylaws and on March 22, 1975, ratified the tribe's first (and current) constitution.

ECONOMY FISHERIES

The reservation still supports viable salmon and steelhead fisheries, both in the area's five rivers and in the Pacific Ocean. Commercial razor clam harvesting remains quite productive as well. Moreover, the tribe operates the Quinault Pride Seafood Processing Plant, which employs up to 80 people during the height of the season. The plant processes various kinds of salmon, tuna, razor clams, and more. Aside from the tribal government, the fishing industry generates more revenue and employs a greater number of tribal members than any other source. However, the health of the fishing industry is in jeopardy due to environmental damage caused by irresponsible logging. Soil and bank erosion have changed the path and health of the rivers and therefore the entire ecosystem. The ocean waters, since the late 1980s and into the 1990s, have been fished more for bottom fish than for salmon and tuna.

FORESTRY

Despite rampant over-harvesting by large commercial interests, the reservation remains largely forested with approximately 200,000 acres of timber, including Douglas fir, hemlock, western red cedar, and red alder. Some of this land generates tribal income through leasing, while a larger portion has been sold to timber companies over the years. The tribe is actively pursuing reforestation efforts, as well as the repurchase of alienated forest lands.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

The tribal government constitutes the single largest employer on the reservation, employing approximately 200 tribal members in fisheries, forest management, social, and health care programs predominantly.

MANUFACTURING

The tribe operates two small mills which manufacture cedar shake shingles and cedar fences. Between 10 and 20 tribal members are employed in these ventures.

SERVICES

Tribally affiliated retail businesses include Taholah Mercantile (a general store), two beauty shops, a convenience store, two restaurants, Quinault Land and Timber Enterprise, Quinault Cablevision, and Quinault Utility Company.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

Fishing along the Quinault River with guide service is available year round. Queets and Taholah, Indian fishing villages on the Pacific Ocean, offer salmon fishing and clam digging. Beautiful Quinault Lake is located on the edge of the Olympic Peninsula Rain Forest. The tribe celebrates Chief Taholah Days each year from July 1-4, featuring Indian dances, canoe races, and salmon barbecues.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The reservation is served by U.S. Highway 101, which skirts the northern border, and State Highway 109, which runs north into the reservation as far as Taholah. Grays Harbor Transit provides the region with bus service. Commercial truck lines serving the area include UPS and Peninsula Trucking. Aberdeen and Hoquiam, 40 miles from the reservation, have commercial airports. The Port of Grays Harbor, 40 miles south of Taholah, provides access to water transportation and shipping facilities.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The Quinault Nation maintains two community centers, one at Taholah and the other at Queets. Electric power service is provided by the Public Utility District of Grays Harbor. Water and sewage services are provided through the communities of Taholah and Queets, and by the Quinault Indian Nation. Additionally, the privately owned Santiago Water System provides supplemental water service. Tribal health care is supplied by the Indian Health Services Clinic; the nearest full-service hospital is in Aberdeen. As for education facilities, the tribe maintains its own public grade school, high school, and school board.

northeastern Washington State, in the foothills of the Cascade Mountains south of present-day North Cascades National Park.

The tribe fished the Sauk, Suiattle, Stillaguamish, and Skagit rivers for salmon, often traveling down river to Puget Sound to harvest fish and shellfish. In 1855 tribal leaders signed the Treaty of Point Elliot, formally ceding their land while retaining the right to fish in their usual and accustomed areas. An important village near the confluence of the Sauk and Suiattle Rivers was burned by white settlers in 1884. The settlers laid claim to the land, and the Sauk-Suiattle became landless; they continued to live in scattered groups close to their traditional homeland. Most of the tribe's traditional lands were lost in the early 20th century due to the creation of the national forests. With the loss of lands, many left the tribe or joined other tribes, but the Sauk-Suiattle people maintained their tribal government, social structure, and identity, and continued to hope for the future. Salmon fishing has been part of the Sauk-Suiattle culture since time immemorial. The tribe exercises its fishing rights through the 1855 Treaty of Point Elliot, which guarantees access to traditional fishing waters. On September 17, 1975, the people were formally recognized by the U.S. Government as the Sauk-Suiattle Tribe.

Sauk-Suiattle Reservation

Federal reservation
Sauk-Suiattle
Skagit and Snohomish counties, Washington

Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe
5318 Chief Brown Lane
Darrington, WA 98241
(360) 435-8366 and 436-0131

Federal trust	23 acres
Tribally owned	10 acres*
Total labor force	18
Per capita income	\$4,756
Tribal enrollment	approx. 250

*This parcel should be placed into trust by 1997

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

In 1982 the tribe's 23-acre reservation was established near Sauk Prairie, Washington, near the town of Darrington. Most of the reservation is located in Skagit County, with a small portion of it being developed as a tree farm in adjacent Snohomish County.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Sauk-Suiattle Tribe, now named in reference to the two rivers whose entire drainage area comprised its traditional home, was originally known as the "Sah-ku-me-hu" tribe. Its people lived as hunters, gatherers and fishermen in the Sauk Prairie region of

Shoalwater Reservation

Federal reservation
Chehalis, Chinook, and Quinault
Pacific County, Washington
P.O. Box 130
Tokeland, WA 98214-0130
(360) 267-6766
Fax: 267-6778

Skokomish Reservation

Federal reservation
Skokomish
Mason County, Washington

Skokomish Tribal Council
N. 80 Tribal Center Road
Shelton, WA 98584-9748
(360) 426-4232
Fax: 877-5148

Total area	5,000 acres
Federal trust	2,500 acres
Tribally owned	150 acres
Fee patent status	2,500 acres
Total labor force	121
High school graduate or higher	63.1%
Bachelor's degree or higher	10.3%
Unemployment rate	27.3%
Per capita income	\$4,506
Total reservation population	618
Tribal enrollment	640

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Skokomish Reservation is located on the delta of the Skokomish River, where it empties into what is called the Great

Bend of Hood Canal. It lies 10 miles north of Shelton, which serves as the county seat for Mason County. The cities of Bremerton, Olympia, and Aberdeen are all within 45 miles of the reservation. The reservation was established for the Twana Indians by the Treaty of Point No Point in January of 1855. Settlement of the site began in 1859 after Congress had ratified the treaty, though several off-reservation tribal settlements persisted. The final reservation boundaries were established by executive order in 1874.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

What is now known as the Skokomish Tribe actually was primarily composed of Twana Indians, a Salishan people whose aboriginal territory encompassed the Hood Canal drainage basin in western Washington State. The tribe's first direct contact with European culture came in 1792 and resulted in a devastating smallpox epidemic which took the lives of many. There were nine Twana communities, the largest being known as the Skokomish, or "big river people." The Twana subsisted on hunting, fishing, and gathering activities, practicing a nomadic life-style during warmer weather and resettling at permanent sites during the winter. Along with the Twana, descendants of the Chimacum and Steilacoom Tribes also live on the Skokomish Reservation, and all have become known simply as the Skokomish Tribe.

Between 1900 and 1960 the tribe faced many difficulties. Sometime around 1900, a tycoon from Tacoma acquired the land between the west channel and main channel in the mouth of the Skokomish River. His subsequent diking and ploughing resulted in the loss of various plant species, including the sweetgrass used by the Skokomish for their basketry. At about the same time, the tribe's shellfish gathering activities were severely restricted due to the state of Washington's claims of jurisdiction over tidelands. Furthermore, the city of Tacoma, between 1926 and 1930, constructed two dams on the North Fork of the Skokomish River, resulting in the destruction of important cultural sites and increased restrictions on the tribe's saltwater access. Finally, Potlatch State Park was opened in 1960 on a prime piece of shoreline property. All of these actions have been the subject of land claims brought by the Skokomish. An award of about \$374,000 in 1965 was directed toward the purchase of a fish processing plant, as well as toward tribal housing. In 1974 the tribe was successful in regaining disputed fishing rights.

Today, many tribal members continue to work within the region's logging and fishing industries, though restrictions intended to counter over-harvesting of both resources have brought about significant downsizing of these industries. In an attempt to diversify its economy, the tribe has purchased property for economic development and resource enhancement, as well as for housing. The tribe operates several businesses including a fish hatchery, a fish processing plant, and a gas station/convenience store. As for culture, a number of traditional ceremonies that had been dormant for 70 years or more were re-established during the late 1970s and early 1980s. Traditional basketry, carving, and dance projects represent other facets of the reemerging interest in traditional arts on the reservation.

GOVERNMENT

The Skokomish Tribal Government was established in 1938 under the Indian Reorganization Act. The tribal council is the governing body, composed of seven members who serve staggered four-year terms. The tribal constitution and bylaws were approved on February 23, 1938.

ECONOMY

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Though poor drainage conditions have long inhibited the extensive cultivation of crops on the reservation, the tribe is exploring the potential for establishing cooperative farming projects for mixed crop production, utilizing solar greenhouses and hydroponic techniques. Moreover, development of a small cattle industry, a peat bog harvesting operation, and a nursery are also under consideration.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The tribe is considering the development of a Christmas tree production and harvesting venture and a prefabricated log cabin enterprise. The development of a wood-products industry on the reservation is also under consideration. Products would likely include fence posts, car stakes, and hop poles.

FISHERIES

Approximately one-third of the tribal work force is employed in the fishing industry. With court rulings vastly expanding the tribe's off-reservation fishing rights, the Skokomish have not yet reached the point where they are able to catch their full court-allotted share of the available catch. They are, however, making a concentrated effort to upgrade their equipment so as to make this possible. Aside from direct fishing activities, the tribe also operates a fish hatchery and a fish processing plant, both of which generate considerable revenues and employ many people.

FORESTRY

Timber remains another mainstay of the tribal economy, though it is no longer considered a growth industry. The tribe feels that the reservation's forest resources can best be developed and protected through a comprehensive forest management plan. The Skokomish currently gain significant revenues from timber harvesting, leasing forested land to outside timber interests, and through the many tribal members who are employed off the reservation in the forest products industry.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

The tribal government employs a significant number of tribal members. Additionally, government remains the largest source of employment in Mason County. (The Washington State Correction Center, one of the largest employers in the county, is located relatively near the reservation). Moreover, Olympia, the state capital, is located in general vicinity of the reservation, also providing substantial employment opportunities.

SERVICES

Aside from the fishing-related businesses on the reservation, the tribe operates a grocery store/deli/gas station. Also under consideration for development on the reservation's recently reclaimed tidelands are a museum and a resort complex.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The reservation features abundant fish, wildlife, and land reserves, making it potentially popular with fishermen, hunters, hikers, and campers. Additionally, its location on the Hood Canal provides many recreational opportunities for boating, water skiing, scuba diving, and swimming. The tribe also hosts a number of special events, the Treaty Day Celebration in late January being the primary festival open to the public.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Road access to the reservation is provided through U.S. Highway 101, which runs north-south through tribal lands. State Route 106 also runs east-west through the reservation. Rail freight and

commercial trucking services are available on the reservation, while commercial air and bus lines are available in Olympia, about 35 miles away.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Electricity for the reservation and surrounding area is provided by the Mason County Public Utility District Number 1. Tacoma City Light has a hydroelectric plant nearby and also provides supplementary service to the immediate area. Water and sewer services are handled by individual wells and septic tanks, respectively. Solid waste is disposed of at county landfills. The Hood Canal School, a public school, is located on the reservation and serves children from K-8, while older students are bused to the Shelton public schools. The tribe operates a tribal center, which features a Head Start program, a language program, a community health representative program, and other services. Additional health care services are available in nearby Shelton.

Spokane Reservation

Federal reservation
Spokane
Stevens County, Washington

Spokane Tribe of Indians
P.O. Box 100
Wellpinit, WA 99040
(509) 258-4581

Total area	154,898 acres
Federal trust	130,000 acres
Government owned	500 acres
Total labor force	677
High school graduate or higher	69.9%
Bachelor's degree or higher	04.0%
Unemployment rate	28.8%
Per capita income	\$5,975
Total reservation population	1,451

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Spokane Reservation spans 155,000 acres in northeastern Washington. The southern and western boundaries of the reservation are marked by the Spokane and Columbia rivers and the Coulee Dam Recreation Area. The land is rolling to mountainous in places and fairly heavily timbered. The reservation was established by executive order on January 18, 1881. This move came in response to more than 30 years of increasing encroachment upon Spokane lands, a trend initiated by the 1850 Land Donation Act. The tribe went to war with U.S. Government forces in 1858 over unbridled Euro-American settlement, and were defeated in the Battle of Four Lakes later that year. In 1907 the BIA finally granted full agency status to the 600 Spokane; subsequently BIA and tribal headquarters were established in Wellpinit. The tribe purchased 160 acres (called the Mistequa property) from allottee heirs at Chewelah, 36 miles north of the reservation. The Spokane Indian Tribe has ownership of the Spokane River's bed and banks to the western shore of the Columbia River, confirmed by executive order.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Spokane Indians are part of the Salishan linguistic family, a language they shared with the neighboring Flathead, Coeur d'Alene, and Kalispel Tribes. Traditionally the Spokane relied

heavily upon salmon for their subsistence, a reliance which spurred the development of a specialized fishing technology, semi-subterranean pit houses, consensus of opinion between the three bands of Spokane, and the widespread gathering and storage of plant and root crops, among other characteristics.

The tribe first experienced European contact in 1805 with the Lewis and Clark expedition. This was followed by a series of smallpox epidemics between 1846 and 1853, which killed as many as half of the Northeastern Plateau's native residents. Encroachment and religious proselytizing on the part of the settlers helped to further deteriorate the relationship between them and the Indian population, a trend which led to the tribe's warfare with the U.S. Army in 1858. In 1880, the Army established Fort Spokane at the mouth of the Spokane River, with the reservation being created by executive order early the following year. In 1898 the Army turned its fort over to the Interior Department for the establishment of an Indian school for Spokane and Colville children.

During the early portion of the 20th century, the Spokane economy and way of life suffered dramatically through the construction of first the Little Falls Dam (site of a major traditional salmon fishery and trading spot with other tribes) in 1908, and the Grand Coulee Dam, authorized in 1935 (a structure that ultimately stopped all salmon migration). After the establishment of the Indian Claims Commission in 1946, the Spokane brought a claim for redress of the 32 cents per acre they had accepted under duress in 1887 for the more than three million acres they ceded to the government at that time. In a compromise settlement, the tribe voted to accept \$6.7 million in compensation, an amount to be held in trust.

In 1954, uranium was discovered on the reservation, leading to the creation of two Indian companies which produced the ore until the Three Mile Island disaster in 1979. Tribal factionalism which resulted from disagreements over distribution of uranium proceeds led to the formation of the Spokane Indian Association just after the uranium discovery. The resulting conflict spurred the BIA to push a policy of termination for the tribe in December of 1955. In response, tribal leadership was able to successfully focus the disparate energies of its membership and fend off termination.

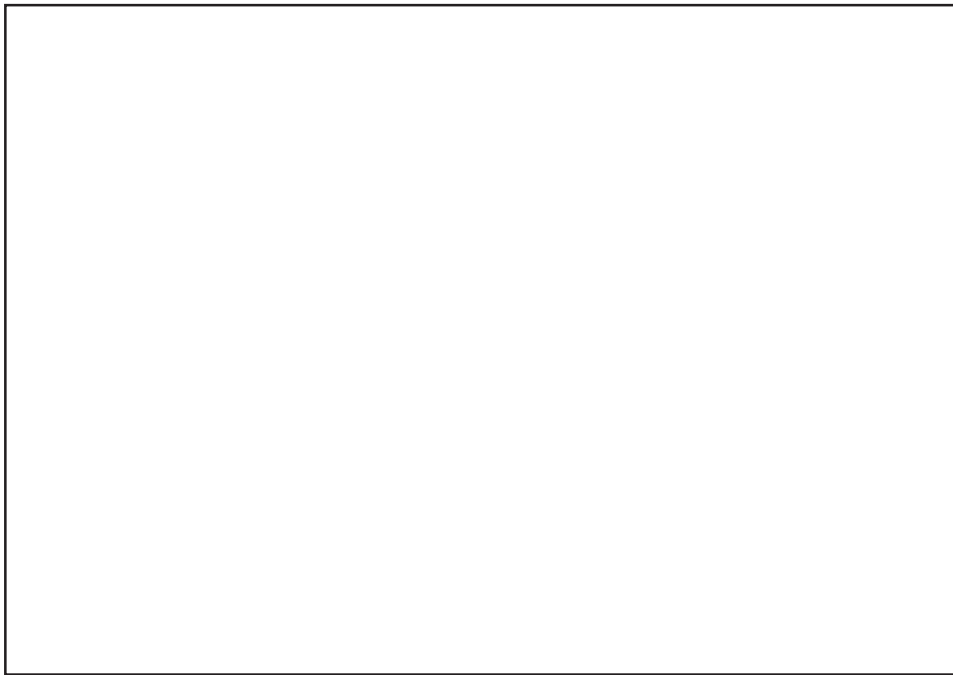
Traditional culture remains marginally viable, with a number of members (mostly older ones) continuing to speak the language, use the sweat lodge, and practice traditional religions. There are three bands of Spokane Indians: Upper, Middle, and Lower. The cultural significance of the many cultural sites vary for each band. Traditional arts are still made. The tribe also is teaching its language to its children. Each January, the tribe celebrates the creation of its reservation.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe operates under a constitution approved by its members in May of 1951. On August 10, 1972, the constitution was amended to establish a five-person tribal council. Council members are popularly elected to one-, two-, and three-year terms. The Spokane Business Council oversees more than ten different departments of the government from the gaming enterprises to the administrative offices.

ECONOMY

The biggest source of revenue and employment for the tribe comes from the sale of timber. When the uranium mines closed between 1982 and 1984, unemployment rose to a high of 71 percent. In 1994-1995, unemployment averaged between one and two percent; a significant improvement. The construction of the casino, marina, and RV park brought many jobs. The tribe doubled the number of its employees between 1993 and 1995.



The 150-slip Marina at Two Rivers

Gaming enterprises employ approximately 100 people. The Two Rivers recreational area/casino and forestry depend on a balanced environment. The tribe fosters and protects its resources, and in doing so has diversified its economy.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The tribe maintains a range program which currently oversees about 730 head of cattle. There are small wheat farms located on the reservation; some are owned by non-Indians. Alfalfa is also grown.

CONSTRUCTION

There are currently two construction contractors on the reservation. One contractor employs five people; the other has one employee.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The shift in the reservation's economy from natural resources to a focus on tourism will eventually culminate in a resort complex. Resort facilities will include a 27-hole golf course, river front cabins, an amphitheater, a lodge, baseball diamonds, a playground, trails, the already completed RV park, numerous tent campsites, and a 150 slip marina. In 1984 the tribe purchased 160 acres of land to further expand its economy. Three businesses lease land from the tribe at this site, known as the Mistequa property. Construction of a hotel is also planned there. The Mistequa property is near U.S. 395, over which more than 2 million cars and trucks travel annually.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

The tribal government doubled the number of people it employed between 1993 and 1995. Gaming operations employ more than 100. Tribal government employees number approximately 100. The Bureau of Indian Affairs employs between 40 and 50 people; the Indian Health Service 25 to 30; and the state school district 30 to 40.

FISHERIES

Through revenue settlement from loss of aboriginal and historical fishing sites by Washington Water Power dams, the tribe has created a successful fish hatchery. The hatchery stocks the Spokane River and tribal lakes with Kokanee salmon and rainbow trout. The venture is staffed entirely by enrolled tribal members.

FORESTRY

The average annual cut is 12 to 15 million board feet. Approximately 35 people work in logging and timber sales. Annual timber sales total close to \$3 million. The Spokane Indian Reservation Timber Products Enterprise (SIRTP) brokers and sells stumpage for the tribe; it has 16 employees. Spokane Wood Products manufactures dimension lumber products, post poles, and manufactures pressure-treated wood.

Combined profits average \$150,000 per year for both tribal enterprises. There are five or six private Indian logging companies which own their own heavy equipment. The forest is comprised of ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, and lodgepole pine. The tribe once operated a sawmill with a 150,000-board-foot capacity; it is no longer in operation. Timber is now milled by an independent business.

GAMING

Two Rivers Casino opened in March of 1994. Its revenues have enabled the tribe to create a recreational hot spot (see Tourism and Recreation below). The tribally owned casino employs more than 130 people; 80 percent of whom are tribal members. The tribe also operates Spokane Indian Bingo (17 employees) and the Double Eagle Casino (six employees). There are other gaming operations open on the reservation.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

The tribal government remains the largest employer on the reservation, providing work for as many as 112 people, all but three of whom are tribal members. The BIA agency employs 90 people, 84 of whom are tribal members. Indian Health Service employs 35, 25 of whom are tribal members. The Wellpinit School District #49 employs 50 persons, 28 being tribal members. And the Indian Housing Authority employs 10 people, all of them tribal members.

MINING

Uranium was once mined on the reservation. The two mines are now closed. Uranium remains, but for health and environmental reasons the tribe will not allow the ore to be mined. The reclamation of one mine is still taking place as of March, 1995. The highest employment in this sector was 400 persons during the 1970s and early 1980s.

SERVICES

There are many services provided, such as those from silversmiths, beauticians, carvers, seamstresses, artists, and

bakers. Other businesses include smoke shops, a document shredder service, a security firm, a day care, and two gas stations. Also the tribe owns a trading post and operates a cafe in the community center in Wellpinit.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The tribe recently built a 150-slip marina (which includes 50 covered slips) and boat launch on the Spokane River. The 2,300-square-foot floating store and gas station sells beer and wine, souvenirs, and fishing tackle. Marina services will be expanded to include the rental of approximately 20 boat houses. Overlooking the Spokane and Columbia rivers is the tribe's 30-site RV park. The marina, the RV park, and the Two Rivers Casino are all part of the tribe's recreation area. Further outdoor activities include fishing (tribal permits required) on three different lakes, and shoreline camping at more than 20 different sites along the two rivers. The tribal museum in Wellpinit and cultural events such as Spokane Indian Days (Labor Day weekend), which feature war dances, exhibits, and games, are additional attractions.

TRANSPORTATION

The Senior Center has two vans; several individuals own heavy logging equipment; and the tribe owns numerous cars, vans, trucks, wood skidders, loaders, and small Cats.

INFRASTRUCTURE

State Highway 25 cuts north-south through the reservation, connecting with U.S. 2 at Reardan, 22 miles to the south. The reservation is also accessible by State Route 231. Train and bus service is available in Reardan. Commercial truck lines serve the reservation directly. Commercial air service is available in Spokane, 40 miles from the reservation. U.S. Interstate 395 runs near the Mistequa property, as does Burlington Railroad.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

There are approximately 450 homes on the reservation. Two-thirds were built by HUD. Electricity is provided through the Western Washington Power Company and the Rural Electrification Administration. Some homes are heated by propane from independent distributors. The five community water systems, including two for Wellpinit residents and offices, were installed by the U.S. Public Health Service. There are several municipal users of the Wellpinit sewer system, such as the U.S. Postal Service, the BIA, and IHS. For the Two Rivers Casino and recreational area, the tribe built its own 350,000-gallon water system. Also for Two Rivers, a fiber optic telephone service was installed by Pacific Telesis. An Indian Health Services clinic provides health care in Wellpinit. Students attend the area's public schools. The community center, built in 1975, houses tribal offices, the tribal museum, and a basketball court and offers a variety of services. The Salish & Kootenai Community College (Polson, MT) will open an extension on the Spokane Reservation in January of 1996. The S & K branch will employ approximately 11 professors and offer a variety of courses and degrees.

Squaxin Island Reservation

Federal reservation
Squaxin Island
Mason County, Washington

Squaxin Island Tribe
West 81, Highway 108
Shelton, WA 98584-9200
(360) 426-9781

Total area	1,978.86 acres
Tribally owned	1,319.00 acres
Non-Indian	659. 86 acres
Total labor force	36
Unemployment rate	36.1%
Per capita income	\$5,268
Total reservation population	194
Percent native	75.3%

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

Squaxin Island is an uninhabited island located about 10 miles north of Olympia, the state capital of Washington, and 9 miles east of Shelton, at the southern end of Puget Sound. The primary tribal community is in the Kamilche area, near Shelton. The island is 4 miles long and from one-quarter to three-quarters of a mile wide. It has wooded uplands, gently sloping hills, and tide lands. Over the years, the tribe has purchased land in the Kamilche area for housing, tribal offices, and economic development. This area is recognized as the core of the tribe.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Like many tribes of the Pacific Northwest, the Squaxin Island tribes subsisted on the rich resources of the waters of Puget Sound and the forests of the mainland. They were excellent craftspeople who carved wood and wove baskets. The Squaxin Island Tribe signed the Treaty of Medicine Creek with the United States on December 26, 1854. The Senate ratified the treaty on March 3, 1855, and it was signed by President Franklin Pierce.

GOVERNMENT

The Squaxin Island Tribe adopted a constitution on July 8, 1965. It provides for a General Council composed of all tribal voters, and a five-member Tribal Council, elected to staggered three-year terms.

ECONOMY

The tribe operates a floating sea farm project for the raising of coho salmon. It owns an oyster company, complete with rearing, processing, marketing, and retailing branches. The Squaxin Tribe operates a cafe and a grocery store. There is a retail outlet adjacent to the tribal center near the intersections of Highways 101 and 108. It employs four full-time and three part-time people. Aquaculture projects are very important to the tribe's economy. Future plans will focus on fish pen/aquaculture development and expansion of the retail outlet. Plans have been established to relocate the administrative offices and to develop the existing facilities commercially, including converting the building to a retail center with eight to ten stores and professional office space. Development has begun on the mainland, west of the island, and along the shoreline of Harstene Island to the east. The Squaxin Island Tribe is a member of the South Puget Intertribal Planning Agency.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The Washington State Parks and Recreation Department operates a 29-acre marine park on a cove in the northern portion of Squaxin Island.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Located in Kamilche is the Tribal Center, containing the tribal administrative offices and offering social activities, health care services, child protective services, and senior citizens services. The tribe operates a preschool; children attend Kamilche Valley public schools. The community has a water system and drainfields, access roads, playgrounds, and a water treatment building.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The only access to the island is by boat. The tribal community is near the popular tourist routes of U.S. Highway 101 and Highway 108. Waterways include Puget Sound. Bus service, freight-carrier service, and airports are located nearby.

Stillaquamish Reservation

Stillaquamish Board of Directors
 3439 Stoluckquamish Lane
 Arlington, WA 98223-9056
 (206) 652-7362
 Fax: 435-2204

Swinomish Reservation

Federal reservation
 Swinomish, Kikiallus, Lower Skagit, and Samish
 Skagit County, Washington

Swinomish Indian Tribal Community
 P.O. Box 817
 La Conner, WA 98257-0817
 (360) 466-3163
 Fax: 466-4047

Total area	7,169 acres
Tribally owned	274.7 acres
Allotted	3,079.7 acres
Non-Indian	3,316.6 acres
Total labor force	228
High school graduate or higher	65.1%
Bachelor's degree or higher	1.9%
Unemployment rate	29.4%
Per capita income	\$7,743
Total reservation population	2,285
Percent tribal members	28

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Swinomish Reservation spans 7,169 acres of Fidalgo Island in northwestern Washington State. The island is in an area known geologically as the Puget Lowland of Western Washington, sitting on the east end of Puget Sound, west of the Cascade Range and approximately 80 miles north of Seattle. The

land ranges from tidal beachfront to steep rock outcroppings some 400 or more feet above sea level.

The reservation was formed by executive order in 1873 following the 1855 Treaty of Point Elliot which promised the site to the four related Indian bands living in that area. Through the provisions of the General Allotment Act of 1887, reservation lands passed largely from communal to individual ownership as part of a strategy to "civilize" the Indians. This process opened the door to the eventual alienation of nearly half of the reservation lands from the hands of tribal members.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Swinomish Reservation is composed of aboriginal Swinomish, Kikiallus, Lower Skagit, and Samish tribal members. Though these tribes speak related Salish languages, the merging of the bands was an issue well into the 20th century. All four bands, for instance, unsuccessfully sought independent tribal status during the 1970s. In any case, provisions were drawn up for the Swinomish Reservation under the 1855 Treaty of Point Elliot and modified by an executive order in 1873. The General Allotment Act of 1887 represented an effort by the federal government to transform the Indian population into "civilized" farmers through individual land ownership. In accordance with this policy, the commissioner of Indian Affairs in 1892 prohibited traditional Spirit Dancing, Indian medicine, and plural marriage. Through allotment, the Swinomish lost most of their ancestral gathering, hunting, and fishing locations, while the state of Washington actively hindered traditional Swinomish subsistence efforts after 1905. By the 1920s, conditions for the Swinomish had reached a dire state: housing and health conditions were poor, Indian agents had actively undermined the tribe's political autonomy, and the BIA Tulalip School overtly rejected traditional values and the use or teaching of Salish dialects.

Through inspired leadership, the circumstances of the Swinomish improved somewhat during the 1930s. The tribe established its constitution in 1936 under the Indian Reorganization Act and created a tribal senate, allowing it to gain control of its legal code and justice system. Additionally, the reactionary Tulalip School was closed and Swinomish children began attending public schools in LaConner. Economically, the tribe made some progress during this period as well, establishing fish trap and oyster raising enterprises, and profiting from sales to the U.S. Army during World War II.

The tribe has benefited from federal government programs which ranged from Depression-era WPA projects to "War on Poverty" funds from the 1960s to the 1980s. During the latter period, federal funds helped establish Seafoods Enterprise on the reservation, as well as an alcohol prevention and control program. And in 1974, a federal lawsuit removed state restrictions on Indian fishing rights, which led to the creation of a sizable tribal fishing fleet. Political autonomy has been bolstered by the Swinomish-based Northwest Intertribal Court System, and by the tribe's membership in the Skagit Systems Cooperative, an organization formed in 1976 to regulate and enhance the region's fisheries. Restrictions on practices like Winter Spirit Dancing were removed in the 1930s, and today interest in traditional culture and language is strong and continues to grow.

GOVERNMENT

The government is organized under provisions of the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act. The federal charter, constitution, and bylaws were voted upon by the tribe in 1935 and adopted in 1936. The tribe's governing body is the Swinomish Indian Senate. Eleven

senate members are elected by the general membership and serve five-year staggered terms. Officers include a chairman, vice-chairman, secretary, and treasurer. The senate includes several committees which are responsible for development and regulation of the tribe's human and natural resources.

ECONOMY

The tribe reaps significant revenues from the leasing of lands; with those revenues, it has developed housing projects and marinas. Individual tribal members are primarily employed in fishing, farming, and the region's timber industry. Moreover, the tribe has developed a sizable gaming facility, an Indian Arts store, and a thriving fireworks sales operation.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

There are numerous small farms in the region and within reservation boundaries. Farm labor serves as one of the primary sources of employment for tribal members. The tribe's policy is to protect and enhance its agricultural lands, actively discouraging incompatible land use.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Plans to develop the Swinomish Channel Marina Project at the north end of the reservation are currently receiving top priority. With the boom in population from Seattle to Bellingham, commercial and recreational boat access sites in the region increasingly come at a premium and hence are quite lucrative. The tribe also plans to develop one or more industrial parks on reservation land to capitalize on the thriving regional economy.

FISHERIES

Area salmon runs and the tribe's commercially valuable fisheries depend on the marine vegetation surrounding the reservation. Padilla Bay, directly adjacent to the reservation, still teems with fish, including all five salmon species, flounder, sole, and shellfish. The tribe plans to develop an aquaculture program to protect and enhance this resource so vital to its economic livelihood. Additionally, the tribe currently maintains the Seafoods Enterprise on the reservation which features a seafood processing plant and a retail store. The processing plant is currently slated for expansion.

FORESTRY

The uplands of the reservation are primarily dense forest. These lands comprise significant timber resources, much of them marketable. The most commercially significant species include western red cedar, western hemlock, Douglas fir, and red alder, among about a dozen others. While the Swinomish currently harvest portions of this timber and encourage further harvesting, they remain rigorously protective of their lands against the banes of clear-cutting and over harvesting. To this end, the tribe maintains an active reforestation program.

GAMING

The tribe operates a modern gambling operation that currently produces annual revenues of \$8 million and it employs 60 full-time tribal members. The operation is undergoing a pronounced expansion in the wake of the tribe's approval of a Class III gaming compact with the State of Washington. This expansion will greatly increase both the revenues and employment generated by gaming on the reservation.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

The Swinomish Tribal Government directly or indirectly employs significant numbers of tribal members through both its administrative and operation sectors. These employment sources

range from a tribal organization regulating area fisheries to the Swinomish Mental Health Project to the Intertribal Court System.

INDUSTRIAL PARKS

The tribe maintains an industrial district at the north end of the reservation. This is the site of the planned marina project.

MANUFACTURING

The tribe has long operated a fish-trap manufacturing operation, which over the years has generated significant profits.

SERVICES

The tribe operates an Indian Arts store, a seasonal fireworks sales operation, and a waterfront restaurant, in addition to its gaming, seafood-processing, and boat yard enterprises. Additionally, the tribe receives leases from eight vendor booths in the waterfront park it has developed in downtown LaConner.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

Aside from the tribe's gaming operation, much of the reservation's appeal to visitors and residents alike lies in its physical beauty. The extensive tribally owned beach area surrounding the reservation is open to the public. Recreational facilities include the tribe's community center, waterfront park, and village tennis courts. Sport fishing for trout, salmon, cod, and others is popular, as are crabbing and clamming. Traditional recreation activities, such as canoe racing, dancing, and "sla-hal," are performed regularly. The Swinomish Festival is held on Memorial Day, while Treaty Days are celebrated in January.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The reservation is accessible by Interstate 5, which runs north-south several miles to the east; State Highway 20 provides direct linkage to the reservation from Interstate 5. Several county roads run through the reservation. The nearest full-service commercial airport is in Bellingham, about 30 miles north of the reservation, while Skagit Regional Airport lies about 10 miles to the northeast. The Burlington Northern Railroad runs through the reservation, providing direct service. Numerous marinas dot the immediate vicinity, providing for private and commercial water traffic. Commercial truck lines serve the reservation directly, while buslines serve the surrounding communities.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water is provided to the reservation by several public water supply systems and by individual wells. These include the Swinomish Utility Authority, the City of Anacortes, and the Shelter Bay Community System. Likewise, six different community sewer systems serve the reservation. The Swinomish Utility Authority provides solid waste disposal and incineration. Swinomish children attend public schools in the LaConner School District. Skagit Valley College offers on-reservation GED classes. Health care services are provided to tribal members by the Indian Health Service, as well as through a tribal health and dental clinic. Additionally, hospitals are located in nearby Mount Vernon and Anacortes. Electricity and gas service are furnished by the regional utilities.

Tulalip Reservation

Federal reservation
Snohomish, Snoqualmie, and Skykomish
Snohomish County, Washington

The Tulalip Tribes
6700 Totem Beach Road
Marysville, WA 98271-9715
(360) 653-4585
Fax: 653-0255

Total area	11,500 acres
Tribally owned	7,511 acres
Allotted	4,500 acres
Total labor force	398
High school graduate or higher	57.8%
Bachelor's degree or higher	04.6%
Unemployment rate	12.3%
Per capita income	\$6,878
Total reservation population	7,103
Percent tribal members	17.0%
Tribal enrollment	2,500

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Tulalip Tribes Reservation is located west of the city of Marysville, Washington, about 40 miles north of Seattle and directly on the Puget Sound. The reservation spans approximately 11,500 acres, 7,000 of which are tribally owned, the other 4,500 acres being allotted. The reservation was established through the Treaty of Point Elliot in 1855. The treaty guaranteed the Tulalip certain land, fishing, education, and health care rights.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Tulalip is the name of a bay which is part of the Puget Sound in Washington. Since the ancestors of the present-day Tulalip Reservation signed the 1855 Treaty of Point Elliot, "Tulalip Tribes" has been the corporate name for several allied tribes who traditionally made the area their homeland. These include the Snohomish, Snoqualmie, and Skykomish tribes, along with their allied nations.

During the reservation's early years, Tulalip served as the site of a government boarding school for Indian children in northwest Washington. Prior to 1930, tribal members formed a number of organizations which addressed issues such as land, fishing, health, and educational rights guaranteed them in the initiating treaty. One of these organizations, known first at the Tulalip Improvement Club and later as the Northwest Federation of American Indians, initiated court cases to press for these rights. In recent times, the Tulalip have focused less upon political and Indian rights issues and more on developing employment for tribal members on the reservation. A 1974 court ruling restored the right of certain Washington tribes to harvest half of the salmon run in their respective areas. Tulalip was one of the tribes which began harvesting salmon. The salmon once again helped foster the tribes' economic independence. Revenues from the salmon served as a cornerstone in the tribes' efforts to start businesses and reduce their dependence on government contracts and grants. Later the tribes established a relatively healthy general fund to receive money from land lease agreements with non-Indians living on the reservation, from bingo and casino operations, a marina, a smoke shop, and other ventures. A number of additional projects are currently under

development as well, though preservation of the natural features of the land remains paramount. These steps toward diversification represent clear improvements in an employment situation which once relied almost solely upon logging and migratory farm labor.

Culturally, the tribes make a conscious effort to maintain their heritage through the celebration of traditional ceremonies, dances, and commemoration days. In recent years, they have sponsored courses in traditional language, carving, beadwork, and other crafts.

GOVERNMENT

The first Tulalip governing body grew out of the Northwest Federation of Indians. That governing body reorganized under the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act, changing its name to the Tulalip Board of Directors, which it remains today. The constitution and charter were approved in 1936. The board has six members who are elected every three years, and a chairman who is elected annually.

ECONOMY

Once dependent on logging and migratory farm labor, the reservation is now home to a diverse economy.

CONSTRUCTION

There are seven construction-related firms owned by individual tribal members. These include framing crews, concrete specialists, and trucking and hauling companies. These businesses generate significant tribal revenues and employment.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The tribe has a number of business projects either planned or currently under construction. These include the contract on the construction of the 88th Street Interchange, a business park and new casino at the 88th Street Interchange, a power plant, and a golf course.

FISHERIES

The Tulalip operate a fish hatchery, which produces more than nine million salmon annually. The reservation's location on Puget Sound also makes commercial and recreational fishing activities quite viable and productive. Additionally, the tribe is considering seeding Tulalip Bay with clam and oyster beds so that tribal members can harvest for themselves or for the commercial sector.

FORESTRY

Approximately 6,000 acres of tribal and otherwise Indian-owned lands are managed by the tribe's forestry department. These forests consist primarily of Douglas fir, western hemlock, western red cedar, and red alder.

GAMING

The tribe owns two gaming facilities, the Tulalip Casino and Tulalip Bingo. The bingo operation, which has been operating for more than a decade, is so successful that it provides approximately 40 percent of the tribe's operating budget. The casino, opened as a result of the bingo hall's success, was the first Indian casino to gain approval by both the state and federal governments. It offers blackjack, craps, roulette, poker, and pull tabs; it has been expanded. These two facilities, along with the casino restaurant, serve to employ somewhere between 650 and 900 persons and are major sources of revenue for the tribe's general fund, as well as for its social and educational programs.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

While the Tulalip Tribal Government itself employs at least 70 tribal members, the Tulalip organization as a whole employs more than 1,000 people through its various businesses.

INDUSTRIAL PARKS

A 300-acre business park is presently under planning and development along U.S. Interstate 5, a major north-south artery which runs through the reservation.

MINING

There are some sand and gravel operations on the reservation which serve, in part, to provide raw materials for the tribally affiliated cement contractors.

SERVICES

Aside from the bingo and gaming facilities, the tribe operates a marina, which employs ten; a cablevision contractor, which employs six; a liquor store/smokeshop, which employs 11; and a real estate and leasing office, which employs two. The tribe is also affiliated with a variety of other businesses ventures through its membership. At least two restaurants, a sports shop, a furniture store, a graphics design business, several arts and crafts design outlets, and a travel agency are among the businesses owned and operated by tribal members.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The reservation's gaming industry, coupled with its proximity to beautiful Puget Sound, make it a highly attractive tourist destination. Fishing, boating, and other recreational water activities are popular. Additionally, the Tulalip people routinely host pow wows and other cultural events, many of which are open to the public. These include the January 22nd Treaty Day celebration, the Winter Dancing ceremony, and the Salmon Ceremony.

INFRASTRUCTURE

U.S. Interstate 5 runs the entire length of the reservation (north-south), providing easy access from Seattle to the south and Bellingham to the north. Commercial air service is available at the Sea-Tac International Airport approximately 60 miles to the south, while the local Arlington Airport is used mostly for recreational planes and small private aircraft. The adjacent city of Marysville is served by commercial bus and train lines. Commercial truck lines serve the reservation directly. Finally, the Puget Sound provides access to water transportation to the Port of Seattle and anywhere in the world.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The Tulalip Tribes operate a Community Youth Center and an Elders Activity Center. A drug and alcohol recovery home is planned. The Snohomish County Public Utility Department provides electric power to the reservation area. The Tulalip Utilities Department maintains four community wells that provide water to approximately 1,100 families. The department also operates a secondary sewage treatment facility that handles up to 308,000 gallons of sewage per day. The tribe operates a health clinic, dental clinic, and a mental health clinic, and provides a number of support services. There are numerous area hospitals for more serious health problems. Finally, students may attend the city of Marysville public schools.

Upper Skagit Reservation

Federal reservation
Upper Skagit
Skagit County, Washington

Upper Skagit Indian Tribe
2284 Community Plaza Way
Sedro-Wolley, WA 98284
(360) 856-5501
Fax: 856-3175

Federal trust	250 acres
Tribally owned	175 acres
non-Indian	15-20 acres
Tribal enrollment	625

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The reservation was established by an act of the U.S. Congress in 1974. The reservation is divided into two large non-contiguous parcels. Helmock Road Reservation is the primary reservation. The Bow Hill Road properties lie 15 to 20 miles away, accessible from Interstate 5. Since 1985 (when tribally owned lands amounted to approximately 74 acres), the tribe has acquired an additional 100 acres primarily by purchasing allotted Indian lands. The tribe expects to own approximately 250 acres of trust land within five years, when purchase of the remainder of allotted or fee-simple lands is complete. It was party to a treaty in 1860. The tribe was federally recognized between 1974 and 1976.

ECONOMY

The major sources of tribal revenues are federal grants and profits from the two tribally owned businesses. Zoning ordinances have been adopted.

As in many areas of Washington, forestry and fishing provide only seasonal employment to Upper Skagit. The strength and growth of the economy will change in 1996 with the completion of the tribe's gaming operations. In the past, however, construction has been a small sector within the reservation's economy.

FORESTRY

Timberline Services Enterprise is a tribal business involved in fire prevention; it offers fire-fighting services. It has numerous year round employees.

FISHERIES

There is a fish hatchery located at Hemlock.

GAMING

A Class II and III gaming facility will be open by December of 1995. The estimated number of employees includes 100 tribal members and 500 nonmembers. The facility will be located in Bow Hill.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

The tribe employs approximately 35 persons.

MANUFACTURING

The tribe owns a woodcrafts manufacturing facility consisting of 10,000 square feet.

TRANSPORTATION

The tribe owns two buses.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

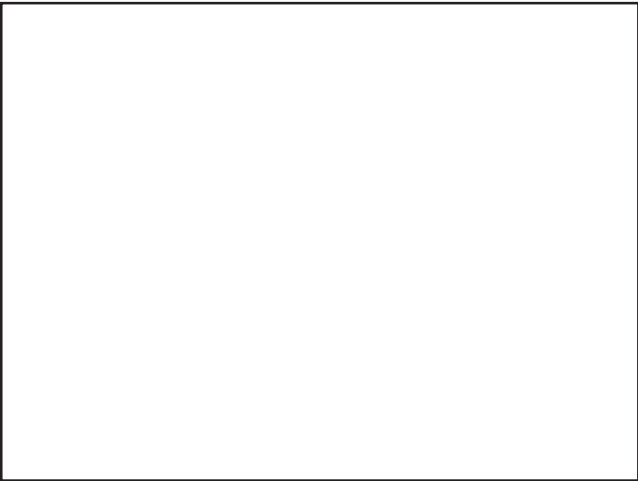
A gift shop will be located in the planned casino.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The local airport is 15 miles away. Bus service is available in Sedro-Woolley. State Highway 2 and Interstate 5 are the nearest major roads. UPS and Federal Express serve the reservation. The nearest waterways are the Red and Hanson creeks.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The tribe operates a community center. There are 50 homes on the reservation connected to septic tanks; they are served by one well. GTE provides telephone service to the reservation. Propane is used. Puget Power Light Company provides electricity.



Main Entrance at Yakama Hospital

Yakama Reservation

Federal reservation	
Yakama	
Yakima and Klickitat counties, Washington	
Yakama Nation	
P.O. Box 151	
Toppenish, WA 98948	
(509) 865-5121	
Total area	1,372,000 acres
Federal trust	90,000 acres
Total labor force	3,900
Tribal enrollment (Tribe, 1995)	6,315

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Yakama Indian Reservation, one and a half times the size of the state of Rhode Island, is located in the Yakama Valley, lying along the eastern slopes of the Cascade Mountains in south-central Washington. Yakama representatives were pressured to cede more than 10 million acres to the federal government by treaty in 1855. Then, in the era of allotment, young Chief Shawaway Kotiahkan led a successful legal battle to retain tribally owned reservation land. By the 1980s, however, most reservation land was again in the hands of non-Indians; approximately 90,000 acres remain in federal trust. During the early 1990s, the Yakama Nation spent almost \$54 million to repurchase reservation land. The Tribal Land Enterprise was established to acquire key tracts, including those held in complicated heirship status, and to improve and develop land in the best interests of the tribe.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Yakama Nation is a federation of formerly autonomous tribes, bands and villages in the south-central region of what is now Washington State. Most of the people spoke Ten-tumpt, a northwestern Sahaptin dialect of the Sahaptian language. In the traditional language, "E-yak-ma" is the origin of the nation's name, meaning, appropriately, "a growing family." Trappers, fishers and gatherers, the diverse people of the region built sophisticated lodgepole houses both for homes and for worship. Traditionally many extended families lived in large winter lodges, coming together in permanent winter villages and then dispersing into camps for the spring and summer. The acquisition of horses around 1730 signalled greater mobility and ability to hunt the buffalo, and to increase contact with Plains

tribes. Disease epidemics reduced the numbers of the tribes so greatly that by the time of first white contact in 1805, the Yakama had dwindled from about 7,000 people to about 3,500.

In the Treaty of 1855, the Yakama council, under duress, ceded over 10 million acres to the federal government, and tribal peoples were removed to a reservation. Fishing rights were guaranteed. Almost immediately, the treaty terms were violated by Euro-Americans. White settlers moved onto reservation lands, armed conflicts ensued, and after the Indians were defeated in 1858, federal Indian agents took control of the reservation. The longhouse religion was still practiced. Under the Homesteading Act extended to Indians in 1884, Yakama Indians began to homestead what had long been their own land. After a long history of litigation, the Yakama today operate fisheries for ceremonial, subsistence and commercial purposes. Each of fourteen original tribes and bands are represented on the tribal council. The Yakama Nation now owns and controls a large and increasing number of acres within the reservation's boundaries as a result of lengthy legal actions.

GOVERNMENT

In 1933 the Yakama Nation established a tribal government. Each tribe and band elects representatives to the Yakama Nation General Council. The council also includes a chairman and vice-chairman. A series of committees (law and order, fish and wildlife, health, education/welfare/recreation, timber, land/irrigation, finance, tribal enrollment and legislative) and tribal administrative managers and officers report to the council.

ECONOMY

The Nation owns several tourist facilities, including a large cultural center, restaurant, gift shop and museum. It also owns the Wapato Industrial Park, a large park with excellent highway access, in the city of Wapato. Tenants include a tribally owned and operated furniture manufacturer producing sofas, love seats, sofa-sleepers, chairs, and other items, and one of the nation's largest producers and packers of commercial pears and apples. In February of 1995 the Yakama Nation General Council reported that the Nation had accumulated a large deficit. In the mid-1990s unemployment was reported as high as 90 percent, and the Yakama Indian Nation Economic Development Authority actively sought job training opportunities for tribal members.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

As of 1995 the reservation had 142,000 acres of irrigated land

producing alfalfa hay, wheat, sugar beets, hops, grapes, apples, asparagus, spearmint, sweet corn, and grain corn. The 1993 estimated value of farm crops was \$176 million. There are 936,358 acres in grazing. The Tribal Land Enterprise has taken over and improved three producing apple orchards totalling 100 acres, and plans to develop another 200 acres for apples in the late 1990s. A Yakama brand-apple was cultivated, and those apples are packaged for sale at a tribally owned warehouse. The tribe also has a herd of buffalo.

CONSTRUCTION

To serve its extensive logging operations, in 1995 the Yakama Nation was planning a large log sort yard and veneer plant and a laminated veneer lumber plant. Plans are being made to build a grocery store and a bingo hall.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The Yakama Indian Nation actively seeks industrial development projects, for which substantial services and funding are available through federal programs. The Tribal Land Enterprise is developing 27,000 acres of idle tribal land for agricultural, industrial, and recreational use. In the planning and research stages are a forest products processing facility, a hydroelectric power plant, a grocery store, and a bingo hall. Long-term leases are available for recreational, agricultural and business use. Recreation leases are offered for riding clubs, golf courses, and other uses. The Yakama Nation was an active participant in the application and feasibility study for the establishment of a Foreign Trade Zone at the Yakima Air Terminal in Yakima, Washington, through which the nation could trade directly into overseas markets.

FISHERIES

The Yakama Indian Nation conducts commercial fisheries for salmon and steelhead on the mainstream Columbia River, in accordance with its "usual and accustomed" fishing rights guaranteed by the Treaty of Point Elliott (1855). Federal court rulings have upheld tribal claims to its share of Columbia River fishing resources. The fisheries are primarily for the purpose of tribal ceremonial and subsistence use; remaining fish are sold commercially.

FORESTRY

The Yakama Indian Nation manages 309,000 acres of reservation timber, the largest stand of commercial saw log timber of any Indian reservation. Primary forest species are ponderosa pine, pine-fir, mixed conifers, lodgepole pines and true fir/mountain hemlock. All logging is done by tribal loggers. The Yakama Nation's annual allowable cut is 143 million board feet per year. In the 1990s timber generated 90 percent of tribal income. A large forest products processing facility was in the planning stages in 1995.

GAMING

A bingo hall was in the planning stages in 1995.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

The Yakama Indian Nation as of 1995 employed approximately 1,000 tribal members.

INDUSTRIAL PARKS

The Wapato Industrial Park offers 114-acre sites for light to medium industrial use. At least three businesses are operating in the park, which is owned by the Yakama Indian Nation and located in Wapato.

MANUFACTURING

The Nation owns and operates a large furniture manufacturing plant, which produces sofas, sofa-sleepers, chairs, and love seats. It employs many tribal members, and is located in the Wapato Industrial Park.

SERVICES

The Yakama Nation Credit Enterprise exists to provide financial assistance to tribal members and tribal enterprises. Assistance includes housing, consumer financing, economic development, utilization of reservation resources, and financing new businesses. Loans are made at reasonable interest rates. Yakama-owned businesses in the region include the tribal restaurant, cultural center, gift shop, museum, and meeting hall (available for leasing), as well as businesses owned by individual tribal members including restaurants, Indian arts and crafts stores, specialty shops, and smoke shops.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The Yakama Indian Nation Cultural Center opened in 1980. It is located on the ancestral grounds of the Yakamas and welcomes visitors. The reservation also has a large restaurant, meeting lodge, RV park, museum, gift shop, library, and motion picture theater. The Yakama Indian Nation Mount Adams Recreation Area is available from July 1 through October 1 for camping.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The Yakama Reservation is located just off U.S. Interstate 82, directly south of the metropolitan area of Yakima, Washington. It is approximately 30 miles south of the intersection of U.S. Interstates 82 and 90. All motor freight and delivery services, as well as rail services, are available. The reservation is served by the Yakima Airport and Seattle-Tacoma International Airport, approximately 150 miles distant. The Wapato Irrigation Project provides water to most acreage, including leased acreage, for a charge paid directly to the project.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The tribe established a financial institution to primarily serve its employees and members. A recreational sports complex is being planned for Yakama Nation use. There are two tribal community centers on the reservation, built to accommodate tribal functions. The Yakama Nation sponsors an All-Indian Rodeo and an Indian National Basketball Tournament.



Assembling Sofas at the Yakama Furniture Plant at the Wapato Industrial Park