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<p><u>Vision Statement</u></p> <p><u>The Snohomish County Comprehensive Plan (“Plan”) includes a Vision Statement that is presented in its entirety within the Introduction of the Plan. The Vision Statement is an aspirational goal that the Plan aims to help bring to fruition through the goals, objectives, and policies of each element. The Plan’s Vision for Snohomish County in 2044 is:</u></p> <p><u>We’re all in this together: In 2044 Snohomish County is a resilient, vibrant, and inclusive place to live with a high-quality of life where all residents can thrive.</u></p> <p><u>The Tribal Coordination Element and the policies within were created and reviewed through the lens of the Vision Statement for the 2024 update to the Plan. Part of the rationale for this new element is to ensure that tribal partners have a voice in moving the county toward the shared vision for the future. The Tribal Coordination Element supports the Vision Statement through policies focused on recognizing and supporting tribal cultures (Goal 1) and working collaboratively with Tribes in Snohomish County to protect cultural resources (Goal 2). By incorporating regular and meaningful consultation into policy decisions (Goal 3) and working towards the creation of a framework for cooperative discussion (Goal 4), the Tribal Coordination Element helps promote open lines of communication, information sharing, and collaborative decision making. The Tribe-specific policies within Goals 6, 7, and 8 aim to recognize the individual contexts of the Tulalip, Stillaguamish, and Sauk-Suiattle Tribes. The Tribal Coordination Element also values the natural environment with policies aimed at recognizing the importance of working cooperatively to develop strategies to manage the impacts of climate change on sovereign and treaty resources (Goal 5) while also protecting archaeological and cultural resources (Objective TC 5.A).</u></p>	<p>The Vision Statement is newly proposed within the Introduction of the 2024 Update to the Comprehensive Plan (Plan), and this section is proposed to be added to the Tribal Coordination (TC) Element narrative to describe how the goals, objectives, and policies of the Element help move the Plan towards the Vision of the County in 2044.</p>
<p><u>Consistency with State and Local Requirements</u></p> <p><u>Policy framework for the Tribal Coordination Element comes from the Growth Management Act, chapter 36.70A RCW (GMA), the Puget Sound Regional Council’s (PSRC’s) VISION 2050, the Countywide Planning Policies (CPPs), and the Comprehensive Plan’s Vision Statement.</u></p> <p><u>A Tribal Coordination Element is not a required element under GMA (RCW 36.70A.070). The Tribal Coordination Element establishes a policy framework to build on existing collaborative planning efforts, increase recognition and support of tribal cultures, and specifically address coordination with the three tribes who own trust lands in Snohomish County; the Tulalip, Stillaguamish, and Sauk-</u></p>	<p>Proposed new section in the TC Element that clarifies the GMA basis for the inclusion of this element. The proposed section is necessary to clarify how the TC Element is consistent with the state and local requirements such as the GMA and VISION 2050.</p>

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<p><u>Suiattle Tribes. The policies further GMA planning goals 11, 13, and new planning goal 14. The Multicounty Planning Policies (MPPs) of VISION 2050 and the CPPs are reflected and implemented in the goals, objectives, and policies of the Tribal Coordination Element.</u></p>	
<p>Relationship to other Comprehensive Plan Elements</p> <p><u>The Tribal Coordination Element is related topically to other elements of the Comprehensive Plan including Climate Change, Land Use, and Interjurisdictional Coordination. The substance of the Tribal Coordination policies, however, are all written with a focus on Snohomish County’s interaction with the Tulalip, Stillaguamish, and Sauk-Suiattle Tribes, and although topics may be similar to others in the Plan, policies are not duplicated across elements. For instance, Objective TC 5.A directs the County to coordinate efforts to build resiliency to climate change, but it is in the context of cultural resources. Policy direction for building resiliency to the effects of climate change outside of this context is located in the Climate Change Element.</u></p>	<p>Proposed new section in the TC Element to help the reader understand how the TC Element fits in with the rest of the Plan. There is overlap and coordination between the TC Element and several other elements.</p>
<p><u>Three federally recognized Indian Tribes have trust land in present-day Snohomish County: the Tulalip, Stillaguamish, and Sauk-Suiattle Tribes. These Tribes and their ancestors are land and water-based peoples and are part of a larger group of aboriginal tribes and First Nations known as the Coast Salish peoples. The name Coast Salish comes from the language family spoken in this region. The Coast Salish live around the Salish Sea in what is now Washington State and the Canadian Province of British Columbia. Coast Salish peoples have lived here since time immemorial, enjoying a landscape rich in natural resources and lifeways are tied to the natural environment of the Pacific Northwest, especially the Salish Sea.</u></p> <p><u>Today, the Tulalip, Stillaguamish, and Sauk-Suiattle Tribes are sovereign nations recognized by the United States government. Each Tribe has its own government with its own governing charter or constitution and set of general laws. These Tribes reserved lands in what is now Snohomish County as Indian reservation homelands. Each Tribe has important historic and cultural sites both on and off their reservations. They continue to exercise off-reservation rights reserved under treaty with the United States, including the right to fish in usual and accustomed fishing grounds and the right to hunt and gather on open and unclaimed lands. While other tribes do exercise these rights in Snohomish County, only the Sauk-Suiattle, Stillaguamish, and Tulalip have trust land in the county. Snohomish County acknowledges the historic and present-day connection between tribal people and the land base and recognizes each Tribe’s inherent sovereignty. Snohomish County is committed to</u></p>	<p>The proposed new section introduces and establishes context for the new general tribal coordination policies of the TC Element.</p>

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<p><u>partnering with the Tribes to protect and preserve Tribal cultural, sovereign, and treaty resources, the natural environment, and sacred cultural areas.</u></p> <p><u>The relationship between these Tribes and Snohomish County is especially important when activities of county government, particularly land use regulation, have implications for one or more Tribes. This element is an important foundation to ensure an enduring relationship between the county and the Tribes based on mutual respect, open communication, and transparency to build collaborative regionalism.</u></p> <p><u>Snohomish County recognizes that a strong government-to-government relationship with the Tribes is essential to address issues of mutual concern and to move forward in an atmosphere of mutual respect and cooperation to meet the challenges of the 21st century. Snohomish County is committed to supporting tribal efforts to build ever more resilient and connected communities through regional cooperation and intergovernmental dialogue.</u></p>	
<p>Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians INTRODUCTION</p> <p><u>The Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians has significant land holdings near the City of Arlington. In 2014, the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs proclaimed a reservation as the permanent homeland for the Stillaguamish Tribe. The Stillaguamish Indian Reservation is comprised entirely of trust land and is located off 236th Street Northeast in Arlington. Additionally, the Stillaguamish Tribe owns trust land outside the boundaries of the Reservation.</u></p> <p><u>The Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians comprises descendants of the Stoluck-wa-mish River Tribe. In 1855, the indigenous population resided on the main branch of the Stillaguamish River, as well as the north and south forks, near present day Arlington and Stanwood, Washington. The name Stoluck-wa-mish or Stillaguamish, has been used since 1850 to refer to the people who lived along the Stillaguamish River and camped along its tributaries. The ancestors of the Stillaguamish were a party to the Treaty of Point Elliott of 1855, under the spelling Stoluck-wa-mish. However, no separate reservation was established for the Stoluck-wa-mish River Tribe. Some moved to the Tulalip Reservation, but the majority remained in the aboriginal area along the Stillaguamish River.</u></p> <p><u>In 1974, the Tribe petitioned the United States Secretary of the Interior for acknowledgement and recognition as an Indian Tribe. On October 27, 1976, the Tribe achieved federal recognition and treaty rights, and were made eligible for federal services. In 2014, the Tribe was granted a 64-acre</u></p>	<p>The proposed new section introduces and establishes context for the new Stillaguamish Tribe-specific policies of the TC Element.</p>

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<p><u>reservation by the federal government. The Tribe has several tribal facilities and businesses located on the reservation, near the Stillaguamish River, in Snohomish County, Washington. The Tribal headquarters are located in Arlington, Washington.</u></p>	
<p><u>Tulalip Tribes</u></p> <p><u>The Tulalip Tribes are the successors in interest to the Snohomish, Snoqualmie, Skykomish, and other tribes and bands, and were party to the 1855 Treaty of Point Elliott. The Tulalip Indian Reservation is approximately 22,500 acres (about 36 square miles) and lies on Port Susan, Port Gardner, and Possession Sound in western Snohomish County. It shares its eastern border with the City of Marysville.</u></p> <p><u>The Tulalip Indian Reservation boundaries were established by the 1855 Treaty of Point Elliot and by an 1873 Executive Order of President U.S. Grant. The Reservation was created to provide a permanent homeland for the Tulalip Tribes. Under the Treaty, signatory tribes ceded millions of acres of land in western Washington, reserving certain fundamental rights and four areas of reservation land in exchange for promises of governmental protection, goods, and services. Tribal leaders who attended the Mukilteo gathering to sign the treaty asked the government to locate one of the reservations established by the Treaty on land near the Snohomish River to include Tulalip Bay, where freshwater streams converged and where fish were plentiful. The Treaty also reserved to the Tulalip Tribes fishing rights in all their “usual and accustomed” areas and hunting and gathering rights on all “open and unclaimed” lands. Reserving these treaty rights was an essential component of the treaty, and Tribes have worked diligently to ensure that these reserved treaty rights continue to be honored and enforced.</u></p> <p><u>In the late nineteenth century, Congress enacted a series of laws known as the Allotment Acts. In accordance with these laws, Reservation lands on the Tulalip Indian Reservation were divided and allotted among Tulalip Tribes families, and after a period of time could be sold to non-tribal members. As a result, many parcels gradually passed from Tribal to non-Tribal ownership. The Tulalip became a “checkerboard” reservation, meaning that lands owned by non-tribal members (referred to as fee simple lands or fee lands) were interspersed with lands owned by the Tulalip Tribes and Tulalip Tribes members (referred to as trust lands or restricted fee lands). This pattern of ownership continues today. Despite changes in ownership of individual parcels, the Tulalip Reservation boundaries have not been changed or diminished. To maintain a permanent homeland for the Tulalip</u></p>	<p>The proposed new section introduces and establishes context for the new Tulalip Tribes-specific policies of the TC Element.</p>

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<p><u>people, the Tulalip Tribes is working to reacquire land on the Reservation lost because of policies created during the Allotment Era. However, the impact of the Allotment Era continues to affect life and jurisdiction over property on the Tulalip Reservation and, therefore, affects land use and permitting on the Reservation today.</u></p> <p><u>The Tulalip Tribes are organized under a constitution and government possessing both criminal and civil jurisdiction over the Reservation. Under the Tulalip Constitution, legislative powers lie with the Tulalip Board of Directors, an elected body who make business and other important decisions on behalf of the Tulalip Tribes. The Tulalip Tribes have a full range of governmental departments that provide public services to the Reservation community including a police force, a tribal court system, a housing program, health care facilities, social services and child welfare programs, a natural and cultural resources department, environmental regulation, a community development department, and other services. In 1998, the Tulalip Tribes enacted Tulalip Ordinance No. 111 (now Tulalip Tribal Code 15.05), under which Tulalip established a tribal municipal corporation known as the Consolidated Borough of Quil Ceda Village (QCV) located on the eastern boundary of the Reservation. Land use permitting on the Tulalip Reservation is challenging because the Tulalip Tribes and the County do not agree on jurisdictional issues. The Tulalip Tribes assert land use regulatory jurisdiction over all lands within the exterior boundaries of the Tulalip Indian Reservation, regardless of ownership type. Snohomish County recognizes that within the Tulalip Indian Reservation, trust lands and lands owned by Tulalip Tribes members are subject to tribal land use plans, permit processes, and procedures administered by tribal officials. However, Snohomish County asserts land use regulatory jurisdiction over fee simple lands within the exterior boundaries of the Tulalip Indian Reservation that are not owned by Tulalip Tribes members and regulates these lands according to both State and County requirements.</u></p> <p><u>Recognizing the benefit of coordinated planning efforts, the Tulalip Tribes and Snohomish County passed Joint Resolution No. 10-010 in 2010, authorizing staff from both planning departments to develop a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) aimed at improving coordination and cooperative problem-solving. In 2013, the Tulalip Tribes and Snohomish County adopted an MOU establishing a process for coordinated comprehensive long-range planning and for information and resource sharing.</u></p> <p><u>The southeast portion of the Tulalip Reservation at the Marine Drive NE and I-5 interchange has traditionally been the main entry onto the reservation to access businesses, residential areas, and tribal government offices. This area of the reservation contains a commercial community with a pattern of urban development served by urban infrastructure, including sanitary sewer, and is outside</u></p>	

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<p><u>of an urban growth area. This unique commercial community is a jurisdictional patchwork of lands held in trust by the federal government for tribal members and the Tribe, fee-simple lands under tribal member ownership and not subject to county jurisdiction, and fee-simple lands under non-tribal ownership that are subject to county jurisdiction. Neither a UGA designation nor a designation as a Limited Area of More Intense Rural Development (LAMIRD) is appropriate for this area. A UGA designation implies annexation to a city. The subject lands within this area are integrally associated with Tribal lands and not city areas. Because the area is urban in nature and served by urban services, it is not appropriate for a LAMIRD designation. The Future Land Use Map applies a designation of Reservation Commercial because it fits the character of the existing land uses and is compatible with adjoining parcels that are held in trust by the United States government for the benefit of the Tulalip Tribes.</u></p>	
<p>Sauk-Suiattle Indian tribe</p> <p><u>The Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe has trust land in both Skagit and Snohomish Counties. The Sauk-Suiattle Indian Reservation is located primarily in Skagit County, although a section of the reservation is in Snohomish County. The Tribe has significant landholdings near the City of Darrington in northeastern Snohomish County.</u></p>	<p>The proposed new section introduces and establishes context for the new Sauk-Suiattle Tribe-specific policies of the TC Element.</p>