

Appendix A

Historic Summary

Suquamish is an eclectic, shoreside community on the Port Madison Indian Reservation. The reservation was established pursuant to the 1855 Treaty of Point Elliot. The reservation is situated on a large peninsula and connected to Bainbridge Island by the Agate Pass Bridge, a short ferry ride from Seattle. The northeastern part of the reservation is anchored by the rural waterfront village of Indianola; and the heart of the southwestern area is Suquamish, a historic waterfront village. The original inhabitants of the reservation were primarily of the Suquamish Tribe and a few from other tribes represented in the Point Elliot Treaty of 1855 (enlarged by Executive Order in 1864). Under the articles of the Treaty, the Reservation was reserved by the Suquamish Tribe for its use and occupation as a permanent homeland as a sovereign nation.

Although the federal government holds some reservation land in trust, all land within the exterior Reservation boundaries established by treaty is Reservation land. The Reservation consists of over 7,486 acres that contain tribal trust lands, individually and collectively owned trust lands, historic allotments held in trust, and fee lands owned by Indians and non-Indians. The Tribe has taken a proactive position in strengthening its land base by purchasing land as it becomes available. Whenever practical, the Tribe puts its repatriated land in federal trust. Sometimes it chooses to leave the land in fee-status for economic purposes.

The character of the Suquamish Village is shaped by its rich history. Suquamish is the home of Chief Sealth, for whom Seattle is named. Houses on small lots date back to the early twentieth century when Suquamish was subdivided as a vacation village.

Suquamish is nestled on the eastern side of a forested hillside that reaches approximately 300 feet above Puget Sound, creating a greenbelt, which separates Suquamish from nearby communities. Suquamish with its gently rolling hills covered with second- and third-growth timber provide many locations with unsurpassed views of the Olympic Mountains to the west, the Cascades to the east, and Puget Sound, its bays and inlets. The deep green of Douglas Fir, Western Hemlock, and Western Red Cedar provide a grand backdrop for the seasonally changing Red Alder, Broadleaf Maple, and Vine Maple as well as the colorful rhododendrons, and Dogwood. Salmonberries, huckleberries and blackberries are abundant. Bear, deer, and many smaller wildlife may be found at the reservation. The experience of entering a distinct community is accentuated by passing through this greenbelt, along forested roadway corridors. These forests create a dramatic sense of arrival to the small, residential community with

its sweeping views of Agate Pass, Miller Bay and Puget Sound. There is currently tremendous pressure from developers to urbanize near Suquamish Rural Village. Urban growth boundaries for both Poulsbo and Kingston crowd in on the Suquamish Rural Village. Major housing and commercial developments are planned in formerly rural areas recently rezoned to accommodate proposed bedroom and business developments.

Historic Zoning

Prior to the enactment of the Growth Management Act in July 1990, seven types of zoning existed within the Suquamish area: Rural 2.5 acres, Rural 1 acre, Residential 2 units/acre Mobile Home, Residential 5 units/acre Mobile Home, Residential 12 at 6 units/acre, Business General (BG) and Business Convenience (BC). The table below illustrates the appropriate densities and minimum lot size requirements for each designation.

Zoning Designations, Density, Minimum Lot Size

ZONE	DENSITY (DU = Dwelling Units)	MINIMUM LOT (square feet)
RU 2.5	1 DU/ 2.5 acres	100,000
RU 1	1 DU/ 1 acre	35,000
R2 MH	2 DU/ 1 acre	20,000
R5 MH	5 DU/ 1 acre	7,000
R12	6 DU/ 1 acre	5,800
BG	N/A	N/A
BC	N/A	N/A