



Cultural Resource Management On Tribal Forest Lands

Management Overview—Working Draft
FY 2010

Land, Resources and Environmental Services
Department



TRIBAL MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

Vision

Tribal Forest Lands will be managed intensively for spiritual, cultural, biological, recreation, aesthetic and economic values. Management direction and practices will ensure sustainable ecosystems which provide these multiple resource values for current Tribal members and generations to come. Assessment, protection and management of cultural resources will be given priority equal to other resource values in the planning and implementation of management activities. Inventory of cultural resources will be completed at a level which will enable achievement of Tribal goals for protection and management of these resources. From this inventory information, significant resources will be identified and protection and/or management measures will be recommended by the Tribal Culture Committee. Based on consideration of these recommendations, the Tribal Council will provide cultural resources protection and management direction to resource managers to be incorporated into proposals for management activities.

Goals

- **Further the Tribe's cultural preservation mission by: the management of ancient and contemporary:**
 - known or high probability occupation sites;
 - known or high probability streamside use sites;
 - known or high probability upland use sites;
 - known or high probability resource use/gathering sites;
 - known or high probability coastal bluff/headland sites;
 - important floral, faunal and aquatic species.
- **The identification and management of invaluable, irreplaceable and endangered resources for future generations.**
- **Locate, evaluate, monitor, protect, and only in specific cases mitigate, significant archaeological and cultural resources.**
- **Promote increased participation in the cultural resource program by tribal members., and Foster cultural resource management activities which compliment the Tribe's RMP for the Coquille Forest.**

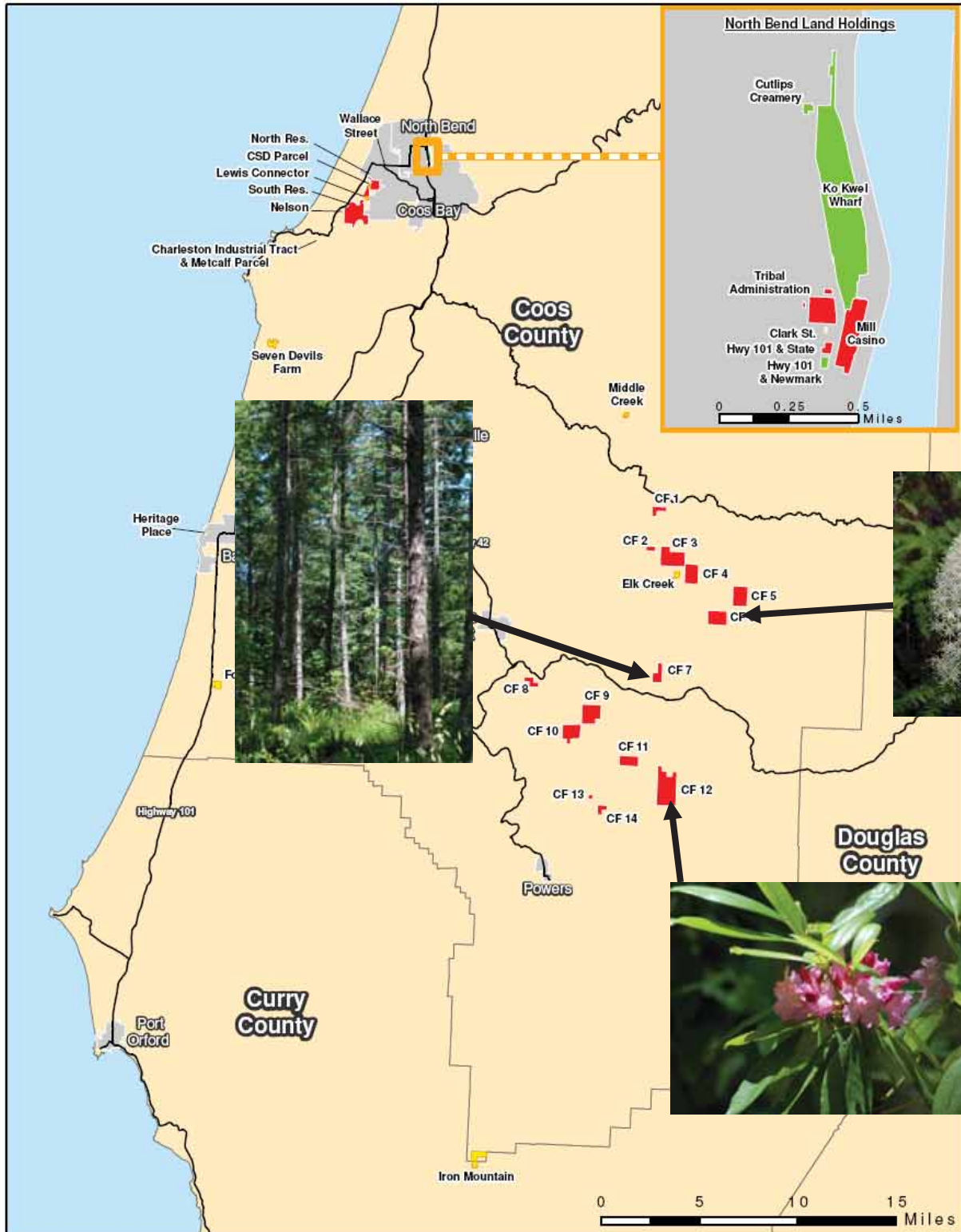


Objectives

- Identify important cultural resources to include but not limited to pre-contact and historic archaeological resources and natural resources such as floral, faunal, and aquatic species.
- Follow the Cultural Resource Operational Plan in the CFRMP which addresses all cultural resources within the defined area of the Coquille Forest.
- Apply mitigating measures (i.e. full or partial protection, data recovery) for the management of the resource, including active monitoring of sites and materials.
- Follow implementation guidelines for sustaining and enhancing significant cultural resources.
- Monitor known and suspected resources sites and materials, in order to provide baseline input into all management activities.
- Complete cultural resource inventories and documentation prior to ground disturbing activities.



Coquille Tribe & CEDCO Land Holdings



Legend

- Major Roads
- City Limit
- County

CIT Ownership

- Fee
- Fee - CEDCO
- Trust

Tribal Trust Parcels

- Charleston Industrial Tract
- Coquille Forest Parcel 1
- Coquille Forest Parcel 2
- Coquille Forest Parcel 3
- Coquille Forest Parcel 4
- Coquille Forest Parcel 5
- Coquille Forest Parcel 6
- Coquille Forest Parcel 7
- Coquille Forest Parcel 8
- Coquille Forest Parcel 9
- Coquille Forest Parcel 10
- Coquille Forest Parcel 11
- Coquille Forest Parcel 12
- Coquille Forest Parcel 13
- Coquille Forest Parcel 14
- Heritage Place
- Hwy 101 and State
- Metcalf
- Mill Casino
- North Reservation
- South Reservation
- Tribal Administration Office

Tribal Fee Parcels

- Clark Street
- CSD Parcel
- Elk Creek
- Four Mile Farm
- Iron Mountain
- Lewis Connector Parcel
- Middle Creek
- Nelson
- Seven Devils Farm
- Wallace Street

CEDCO Fee Parcels

- Cutlips Creamery Site
- Hwy 101 & Newmark
- Ko Kwei Wharf

Map produced by Coquille Indian Tribe's GIS Program, February 2010.
 Projection: Oregon State Plane South MDS9 HARN
 Data: Coquille Indian Tribe, Oregon GEO
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 Users of this information should review or consult the primary data and information sources to ascertain the usability of the information.



Interdisciplinary Review Team Process



The Tribe's Land, resources and Environmental Services Department Uses and Interdisciplinary Team to make decisions about ground disturbing activities.

Members of this advisory team include:

- Cultural resources Staff
- Biological and Environmental Services Staff
- Forestry Staff
- Planning
- Executive Management

The ID Team makes decision about when and where to conduct ground disturbing activities, and conducts a preliminary scoping; identify potential issues with moving forward with the project as proposed. The ID Team also provides recommendations for resolving issues.

Left—(Top) The Rasler Creek IDT conducts a preliminary site visit and scoping of the Rasler Creek Timber Sale. (Bottom—Left) Forestry staff and Cultural Resource staff discuss the Rasler creek project. (Bottom-Right) The IDT discusses issues, and proposes alternatives for the proposed project.



Pre-disturbance Surveys



Prior to conducting ground disturbing activities, LRES staff conduct a series of pre-disturbance surveys. Pre-disturbance surveys allow LRES staff determine the presence or absence of culturally significant plant, fish, or wildlife species; species listed as endangered or threatened, and BLM sensitive and survey and manage species.

(Left) Forestry staff complete an inventory cruises of a timber sale unit and record incidental encounters with culturally significant species. (Right) The Cultural Resources Coordinator Conducts surveys for culturally significant plants, animals, trails, and archeological sites.

Riparian Management

The Following culturally significant species are often associated with the riparian management area: Oregon grape, red alder, myrtle, skunk cabbage, mosses, salal, willows, cattails and berries (red & black huckle, salmon, thimble) nuts (hazel, myrtle, manzanita)

Empire Property

On the Empire Property, Riparian Species are buffered with a 50-ft buffer. In addition, hardwoods and off species (spruce, hemlock, cedar, and cascara) are retained, as appropriate, during thinning operations to assure that the stands are biologically and ecologically diverse.

The desired future condition for these stands is a Coastal Spruce and Hemlock Forest and Port Orford Cedar with a mixed shrub understory dominated by Salmon Berry, Salal, Oregon Grape, and Huckleberry. To accomplish this, we focus thinning and vegetative removal efforts on Douglas fir, and reforest with Spruce, Cedar, and to some extent Redwood.

Coquille Forest

Many Cultural species have been protected through a Riparian reserve network which constitutes 3,401 acres or 62% of the Coquille Forest Lands.

- 440 Feet Riparian Buffer on both sides of Fish Bearing Streams

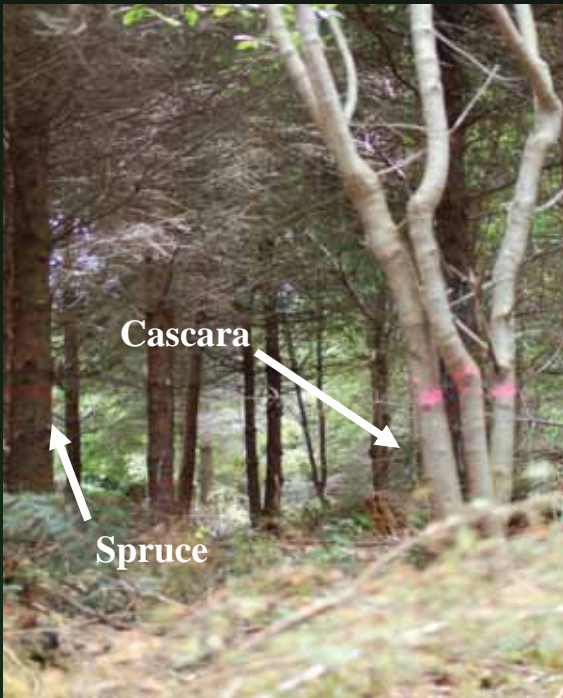


(Above) Typical riparian area found on Coquille Forest Lands, notice the maple, hemlock, ferns, salmon berry, and other culturally significant species. (Left): Hardwoods and off species (hemlock, cedar, and cascara) are retained during riparian thinning operations to assure that the stands are biologically and ecologically diverse.

Upland Management

The Following culturally significant species are often associated with the upland management area: cedar, hemlock, ocean spray, iris, bear grass, hazel, and several species of ferns.

Empire Property



(LEFT) To the greatest extent possible, Cedar, Spruce, Hemlock, and Hardwoods are retained during all precommercial and commercial thinning operations.

Thinning Contract Language for the Empire Reservation

To enhance species diversity, conifer species other than Douglas-fir as well as Hardwood Species may be selected as leave trees if they are healthy, undamaged, vigorous, and well formed and are at least 1/2 the average height of the surrounding Douglas-fir leave trees. Leave trees shall be selected by the following species priority:

1. Port Orford cedar
2. Western Red cedar
3. All other species (Red Alder, Western Hemlock, Oregon Myrtle, Tanoak, Cascara etc.)
4. Douglas-fir

(Right)— A diversity of tree species is used when reforesting upland areas (Western Red Cedar, Port Orford Cedar, Douglas Fir, and Redwood)



(Above)—Western Red Cedar and Port Orford Cedar, are retained in the harvest unit.

Coquille Forest

Western Red Cedar and Port Orford cedar are retained in the harvest unit to the greatest extent possible.

Harvest Units are reforested with a diversity of species including: Port Orford Cedar, Western Red Cedar, and Douglas Fir.

To the greatest extent possible, Cedar, Spruce, Hemlock, and Hardwoods are retained during all precommercial and commercial thinning operations.

During harvest layout and pre-disturbance surveys, cultural resource sites are identified and buffered using wildlife trees (Sandy Creek Bear Grass Sites, Meade Creek Wetland, Hazel Site, and Tan oak/Madrone Site)



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