

TCMA FEDERAL TRUST OBLIGATION

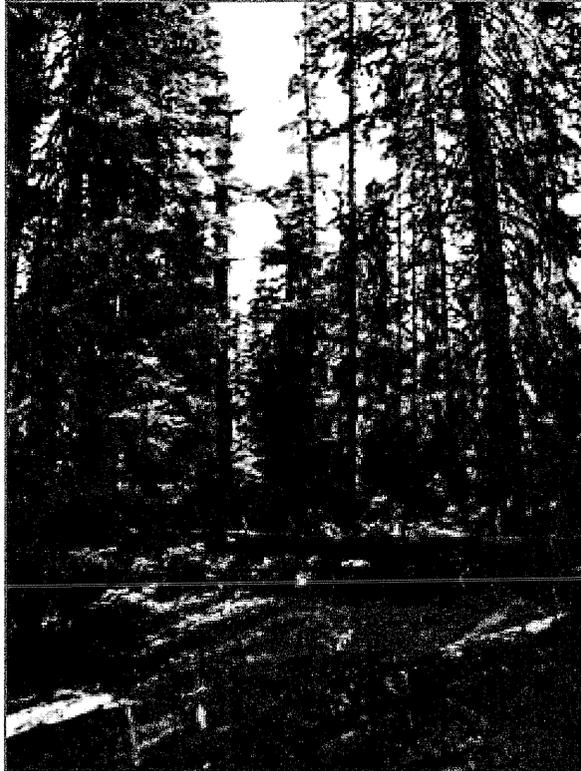
The TCMA is grounded in the unique relationship between the Federal Department of the Interior and the Coquille Indian Tribe. This relationship, often referred to as the Federal Trust or Fiduciary Obligation, is well established in Federal case law and is recognized in nearly every piece of modern Indian legislation. The Trust obligation requires the Department of the Interior, including the Bureau of Land Management, to act in the best interests of the Tribe and to engage with the Tribe on a government-to-government basis.

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AN OVERVIEW OF FOREST MANAGEMENT ON TRIBAL COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT AREAS (TCMA)



Coquille Indian Tribe

Tel: 541-756-0904

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BACKGROUND

Ancestors of the Coquille Indian Tribe were the aboriginal occupants of Coquille River Sub-basin in Southwestern Oregon. Their aboriginal homelands include the area encompassed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Coos Bay District. The Tribe has a unique relationship to this place and has continuously practiced sustainable stewardship of these lands since time immemorial.

The Coquille Forest Act (P.L. 104-208, Division B, Title V), reaffirms Coquille Tribal stewardship over a small portion of its ancestral homelands, and re-establishes many ancestral traditions and customs that were once practiced on these landscapes.

The Coquille Forest Act requires the Coquille Forest to be managed subject to the standards and guidelines of plans for adjacent or nearby federal lands.

The Coquille Forest lands, were formerly Oregon and California Railroad (O&C) lands managed by the BLM.

Therefore, Coquille Forest is managed according to the BLM Coos Bay District Resource Management Plan.

The Coquille Tribe is the only United States tribe forced to manage their lands subject to the management policies of a separate government. This arrangement conflicts with the general Federal policy of Tribal Self Determination and Self Governance.

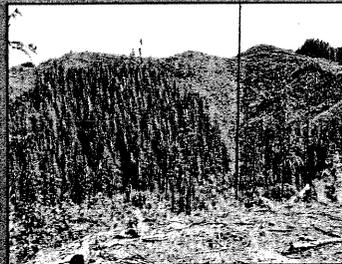
The Tribal Cooperative Management Area (the "TCMA") concept allows the Tribe and the BLM to manage lands in a cooperative management setting using the following goals as guidance.

TCMA GOALS

- Manage the Forest and the TCMA as an ecological unit across jurisdictional boundaries for the purpose of sustaining ecological systems, including a full range of potential biological diversity and ecosystem processes.
- Manage for the protection and enhancement of cultural resource values.
- Manage for sustainable timber production and economics while adhering to the guidelines of the O&C Act of 1937, as amended.
- Cooperatively manage the TCMA with consistent policies and standards for resource management.

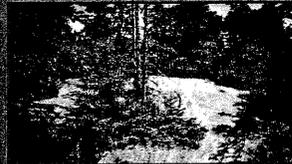
TCMA VISION

The TCMA comprises unique cooperatively administered BLM lands, and emphasizes sustainable ecosystems. The TCMA takes advantage of natural and intergovernmental



opportunities to emphasize wildlife, recreation and cultural values.

Open areas (grasslands) consist of mostly native species that provide abundant wildlife forage.



The forests represent a variety of age classes and canopy configurations with varying densities throughout the landscape. In areas less suitable for timber production, wetlands, open meadows, and mixed hardwood stands are predominate.

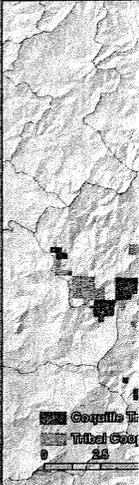
Streams run clear, and riparian areas are productive, diverse, and function to store water and trap sediment. There is a diversity and abundance of fish and wildlife.



In the TCMA, the overall cooperative goals between the parties, including the needs to provide consistent habitats, viewsapes and experiences, are more important than ownership boundaries.

TCMA DESCRIPTION

The area encompassed by the TCMA consists of 14,000 acres of adjacent and nearby BLM lands which represent logical, cultural, ecological and geographical units. The lands are located in the Middle Fork and East Fork Coquille River Watersheds. Within this area, resource management direction will be the same for both Tribal and BLM lands.



TCMA

- Wildlife habitat populations of species vegetative communities providing the necessary significant species
- Culturally significant strong consideration implementation procedures.
- Riparian/Forest site specific design



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opportunities to emphasize wildlife, recreation and cultural uses.

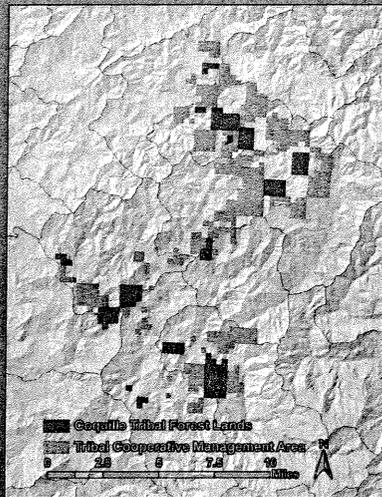
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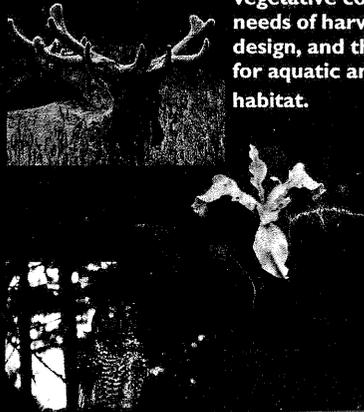
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TCMA consists of 14,000 lands which represent geographical units. The West and East Fork in this area, resource same for both Tribal



TCMA BENEFITS

- Wildlife habitat will be managed to support populations of species associated with endemic vegetative communities, with emphasis on providing the necessary habitat for culturally significant species and special need species.
- Culturally significant resource values are a strong consideration in evaluation and implementation of land use plans and procedures.
- Riparian/Forest management will be based on a site specific design, which will vary depending upon topography, vegetative cover, the needs of harvesting design, and the needs for aquatic and wildlife habitat.



TCMA

TIMBER MANAGEMENT

GOAL:

Apply silvicultural systems that are planned to produce, over time, forests with desired species composition, structural characteristics and distribution of several age classes.

OBJECTIVES:

- Provide habitat for a variety of organisms associated with both late-successional and younger forests.
- Provide for important ecological functions such as dispersal of organisms, carryover of some species from one stand to the next and maintenance of ecologically valuable structural components such as down logs, snags and large trees.
- Produce a sustainable supply of timber and other forest commodities to provide jobs and contribute to community stability.



RETAINS FOREST LEGACY

Green Trees Retained = 0-6 per acre

Downed Wood = 120 linear feet per acre

Harvest Rotation = 60-80 Years

* See back panel for the proposed standards and guidelines for riparian management areas on TCMA lands.



***Standards and Guidelines for Riparian Management Areas (RMAs) in Tribal Cooperative Management Areas**

Fish Bearing Streams

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|--------------------|---|
| 0-25 feet* | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid harvest EXCEPT for restoration purposes x • Full suspension required during cable yarding • Leave any trees damaged or felled during logging activities |
| 25-50 feet* | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage for mature forest conditions ¥, maintain a minimum of 80% effective stream shade • Actively manage where necessary to achieve desired future conditions in a timely manner • Full Suspension logging whenever feasible or one-ended suspension • Limit ground based equipment when possible • Retain all dead and downed material present prior to the operation |

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| 50-100 feet* | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retain 10-45 conifer trees per acre, or 35-157 BA (20-90 Trees /1000'stream) • Retain all snags as safety permits • Retain all dead and downed material present prior to the operation |
|---------------------|--|

Non-Fish Bearing Streams

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|--------------------|---|
| 0-25 feet* | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid harvest EXCEPT for restoration purposes • Full suspension required during cable yarding • Leave any trees damaged or felled during logging activities |
| 25-50 feet* | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage for mature forest conditions ¥, maintain a minimum of 80% effective stream shade • Actively manage where necessary to achieve desired future conditions in a timely manner • Full Suspension logging whenever feasible • Retain all dead and downed material present prior to the operation |

Intermittent Streams

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| 0-25 feet* | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain the integrity of the stream channel • Retain 10-15 conifer trees per acre, or 35-45 BA (20-30 Trees/1000'stream) • Retain all snags as safety permits • Retain all dead and downed material present prior to the operation |
|-------------------|--|

* These are the minimum buffer requirements. Modifications will be made to these requirements on a site-by-site basis in order to meet the objectives for riparian management areas. x Removing dense shrubs and hardwoods, and replacing with conifers where feasible. ¥ Promote mature, multiple canopy, and structurally complex forest stands.