



K'vn-da' Xwvn-de'

Yesterday & Tomorrow

2040 Comprehensive Land-Use Plan

Coquille Indian Tribe

September 2019



COQUILLE INDIAN TRIBE

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RESOLUTION CY19094

ADOPT THE 2040 COMPREHENSIVE LAND-USE PLAN

- WHEREAS,** the Coquille Indian Tribe ("Tribe") is a federally recognized Indian tribe pursuant to the Coquille Indian Restoration Act of June 28, 1989, 25 U.S.C. § 715, et seq. ("the Act"); AND
- WHEREAS,** the Tribe is governed by the Coquille Tribal Council pursuant to the Tribal Constitution adopted by eligible voters of the Tribe on August 27, 1991, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior on September 9, 1991; and the Tribal Council is empowered to establish Tribal policies, enact Tribal laws and act for the Tribe; AND
- WHEREAS,** the Tribe identified the need to establish a Comprehensive Land Use Plan for all Tribal Properties from the 2015 CIT Comprehensive Planning Analysis Plan; AND
- WHEREAS,** on March 10, 2016 the Tribal Council passed resolution CY1629 to apply for funding through an Administration for Native Americans Social and Economic Development Strategies ("ANA-SEDS") grant application for funds to establish a Tribal comprehensive plan; AND
- WHEREAS,** the Tribe's application was approved for program funding by ANA-SEDS; AND
- WHEREAS,** the Tribe subsequently established an ANA-SEDS Comprehensive Plan Team ("ANA-SEDS CPT") comprised of stakeholders including Tribal members, Tribal Council Representatives, and Tribal departments; AND
- WHEREAS,** the ANA-SEDS CPT worked to develop the 2040 Comprehensive Plan with a series of team meetings, Tribal member outreach events, Tribal Council Workshops, and input from various Tribal committees and boards; AND
- WHEREAS,** the Tribe has provided comments and feedback to the ANA-SEDS CPT on each chapter of the comprehensive plan; AND
- WHEREAS,** the ANA-SEDS grant agreement requires that the Tribe formally adopt the final plan document and associated land-use maps by Tribal Council resolution; AND

WHEREAS, the Tribal Council has reviewed the final draft of the 2040 Comprehensive Plan and now wishes to approve and adopt the document, officially known as the K'vn-da Xwvn-de' Yesterday & Tomorrow 2040 Comprehensive Land-Use Plan, and all associated land-use maps, as outlined in the attached Exhibit A, and to submit documentation of this formal adoption; NOW

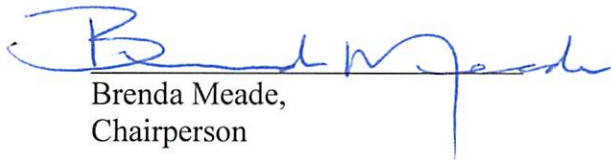
THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Tribal Council hereby approves and adopts the K'vn-da Xwvn-de Yesterday & Tomorrow 2040 Comprehensive Land-Use Plan attached herein as Exhibit A, and authorizes the submission of this resolution to ANA-SEDS; AND

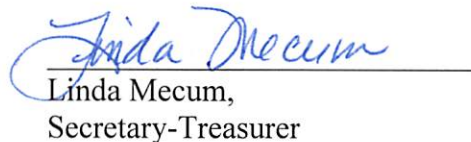
THEREFORE, BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that the Tribal Council authorizes the Tribal Council Chairperson or in her absence or unavailability, the Tribal Council Vice Chairperson, to sign all documents needed to give this resolution full force and effect.

CERTIFICATION

The foregoing Resolution was duly adopted at the Tribal Council Meeting held on the Coquille Indian Tribe Reservation in North Bend, Oregon, on September 12, 2019 with the required quorum present by a vote of

5 For; 0 Against; 1 Absent; 0 Abstaining.


Brenda Meade,
Chairperson


Linda Mecum,
Secretary-Treasurer

Cc: Robin Harkins, GIS Services Director,
Fauna Larkin, Operations Director
Matt Jensen, Land-Use Planner

Acknowledgments

K'vn-da' Xwvn-de' - Yesterday & Tomorrow - 2040 Comprehensive Plan

Completed by the Coquille Indian Tribe - Operations Department

under the direction of Coquille Tribal Council,

ANA-SEDS Comprehensive Plan Steering Committee,

Robin Harkins Director of GIS Services and

Matt Jensen Tribal Land-Use Planner

Funded by:

This Comprehensive Plan was funded using a grant from the Administration for Native Americans - Social Economic Development Strategies (ANA-SEDS) program.

Tribal Council

Brenda Meade (Chairperson)

Kippy Robbins (Vice-Chair)

Donald Ivy (Chief)

Linda Mecum (Secretary-Treasurer)

Toni Ann Brend (Representative #1)

Don Garrett (Representative #2)

Eric Metcalf (Representative #3)

Special thanks for allowing time on your agendas

Tribal Youth Council

Elders Committee

Health Advisory Board

Coquille Indian Housing Authority (CIHA)

Culture Education Committee

Natural Resource Committee

Kilkich Residents Association

ANA-SEDS Steering Committee

Robin Harkins (Grant Manager/Director of GIS Services)

Mark Johnston (Executive Director & Grant Administrator)

Fauna Larkin* (Operations Department Director)

Scott Mickelson (Tribal Attorney)

Toni Ann Brend* (Tribal Council Representative)

Linda Mecum* (Tribal Council Representative)

Bridgett Wheeler* (Culture Education Library Services - Director)

Darin Jarnaghan (Natural Resource Department - Director)

Kassandra Rippee (Tribal Historic Preservation Officer)

Scott Lafevre* (CIT Police Chief)

Kelle Little (Tribal Health Clinic Director)

Anne Cook (Coquille Indian Housing Authority - Director)

Derek Mollier* (Emergency Management Coordinator)

Becky Cantrell* (Community Center Director)

Jon Ivy* (Tribal Membership Services)

Matt Jensen (Tribal Land-Use Planner)

** = Coquille Tribal Member*

A very special thank you:

Denni Hockema (Tribal Elder and Cultural Anthropologist)

Jaeci Hall (Language Consultant)

And thank you - Tribal Members who took time out of their day at:

2018 Winter Gathering (North Bend)

2018 Restoration (Medford)

2018 Family Camp (Sunriver)

2019 Winter Gathering (North Bend)

2019 30th Restoration (North Bend)



K'vn-da' Xwvn-de' - Yesterday & Tomorrow - 2040 Comprehensive Plan

Introduction

How to say **K'vn-da' Xwvn-de'**: K'vn-da' is pronounced "g'oon-da" and Xwvn-de' is pronounced "whone-day".

The Comprehensive Plan is the guiding policy document for the tribe so, what does that mean? A Comprehensive Plan is a document the Coquille Indian Tribe uses to achieve an orderly, harmonious, environmentally and economically stable community... uh, what is the comprehensive plan again?

Simply stated a comprehensive plan is a tool that draws connections from the past to the present day while providing directions or sight lines to an ideal future. Let's start with the plan name K'vn-da' Xwvn-de' is Southwest Oregon Athabaskan and directly translates to "Yesterday" & "Tomorrow". These two words alone, accurately identifies the purpose of the comprehensive plan and the remaining words only act as clarification such as when is tomorrow. Understanding that the Coquille have been here from time immemorial and will be here in the future further solidifies the importance of the name.

K'vn-da' Xwvn-de' becomes a tool that allows Tribal citizens, Tribal staff, and the Tribal Council to understand what needs to be done for the Tribe, based on information from "yesterday" to be successful for "tomorrow". It is a living document intended to change and adapt with the people overtime. It contains a community's vision, goals and objectives and by understanding the plan, everyone can participate and play a part in the success of the Tribe.

As a Sovereign Nation, the K'vn-da' Xwvn-de' 2040 comprehensive plan holds additional significance. The vision, goals, and objectives identified, informs state and local governments, agencies, as well as the United States, as to the Tribe's self-determined outcomes.

A Comprehensive Plan performs a variety of tasks. These include:

- ✦ Establishes goals and objectives.
- ✦ Provides continuity across time.
- ✦ Provides a foundation of important information for decision makers.
- ✦ Promotes orderly and strategic development based on community values and needs.
- ✦ Protects Environmental, Historical and Cultural Resources.
- ✦ Supports Economic Development.
- ✦ Identifies how Tribal membership are included in the shaping their community.

Photo I-01: Mid-winter gathering



In the K'vn-da' Xwvn-de' - Yesterday & Tomorrow - 2040 Comprehensive Plan , text maybe underlined. The coloring of underlines has a meaning. In Appendix "A" is a complete list of acronyms with it's fully spelled out version used within this document. We have also created a glossary of terms as Appendix "B" that can help clarify what is meant.

Next Steps: In order for K'vn-da' Xwvn-de' to become a living document it needs to be updated regularly and all future plans need to be consistent with and compliment the vision, goals, and objectives of the K'vn-da' Xwvn-de'. The plan will have two types of updates:

1. Annual update - the plan is shared with Tribal membership at Winter Gathering with public comments taken at associated Tribal Council Meeting. Public comments are addressed and presented and presented to Tribal Council the following month.
2. Required updates - happen atleast every 5 years with major updates to chapter 2 and as needed chapters 1, 3, 4, and 5.

Creating this plan identified the current ordinance "315: Land-Use and Zoning Ordinance" is not able to support the desired future outcomes and will need to be updated. The Operations Department will work on updating ordinance 315 following the adoption of this plan and come back to Tribal Council with the updates.

Executive Summary

The executive summary provides a brief synopsis or summary of K'vn-da' Xwvn-de'. It does this by summarizing each chapter along with brief critical take-a-ways.

Forward Information

Provides critical information that validates the 2040 Comprehensive Plan as a Tribal Council guiding document. Explains to everyone (Tribal members, CIT staff, outside agencies, and the general public) why the 2040 Comprehensive Plan is the guiding document and how to use it.

Chapter 1: Foundation

Explains why the Coquille Indian Tribe does planning. Looks at the CIT Constitutional Imperatives, Tribal Vision, and Core Values as the foundation.

Chapter 2: Where We Are Today

This chapter looks at the existing conditions of Tribal members (US census data), public transportation, and the current purpose of each Tribal property. As the analysis of existing conditions on Tribal lands began, it became evident that we should not be limiting our analysis by individual parcels but to look at combinations of adjacent or near parcels as "sites." This allowed the analysis to become more logical, and consistent with CIT exercising their sovereign rights over land-use. There are 34 delineated CIT "sites" based from the original 43 parcels. This chapter identifies five Land Use Groups: Service Lands; Economic Lands; Natural Resource Lands; Cultural Lands; and Recreation/Open Space Lands. See "Table 2-07: Coquille Indian Tribal Property - Status, County, & Land-Use Group (Same as Table 5-01)" on page 9.

Chapter 3: Where We Want To Be

This chapter looks at the Goals and Objectives that were identified by the ANA-SEDS team, Tribal Council, Tribal Staff, and Tribal membership that promote a better, stronger, and more resilient Coquille Indian Tribe.

Chapter 3 contains 24 goals and 97 objectives organized into four categories that Build a better tomorrow.

The four categories:

1. Tribal Governance, Sovereignty, and Self-Sufficiency;
9 Goals and 36 Objectives
2. Managing Rural and Urban Development;
5 Goals and 21 Objectives
3. Protecting and Managing Natural and Cultural Resources;
5 Goals and 17 Objectives

4. Reasons for Development: Types of Use (e.g. Services, Programs, and Experiences).
5 Goals and 23 Objectives

Chapter 4: How We Get There

This chapter identifies 14 elements which represent areas where the Coquille Tribal Government has opportunities to support their Goals & Objectives in Chapter 3 while also making a positive impact on both the environment. Chapter 4 becomes a critical link between Chapters 2 & 3 by providing recommendations in each element.

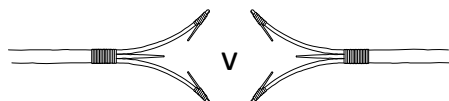
List of Elements:

1. Tribal Sovereignty, Jurisdiction, and Restoration Act;
2. Tribal Economy;
3. Communication/Organizational Excellence;
4. Land-Use/Land Base;
5. Natural Resources;
6. Housing;
7. Infrastructure & Community Facilities;
8. Transportation & Public Transportation;
9. Recreation/Open Space;
10. Physical Health & Wellness;
11. Mental/Emotional/Spiritual Health & Wellness;
12. Education, Employability/Workforce, & Individual Business Development;
13. Heritage & Culture;
14. Public Safety/Emergency Planning;

Chapter 5: Land-Use Plan

This chapter looks at land, the resources both within and upon it, and how we manage it. This management is a source of power that supports Tribal self-sufficiency. A truly sovereign Tribe has control or jurisdiction over its land base and exercises appropriate land-use management over its lands, this is called "Trust" land is. There are limits to the Tribe's self-governance and self-sufficiency whenever land is owned by the Tribe but governed or controlled by someone else, and this is called "Fee" land.

The Tribe is interested in assuring that development occurs in a comprehensive, organized and predictable manner, for the Tribe's benefit and for the benefit of the surrounding area. We are equally interested in assuring that habitat and water quality are protected as areas are developed, so that Tribal rights are fully protected for future generations. There is a recommendation that the Land-Use and Zoning Ordinance be updated in order to best manage and support Tribal needs. This chapter also contains proposed land-use zoning maps for all tribal



properties.

Coquille Tribal History

"The Coquille people have lived so many generations in their homeland environment and traditional hunting-gathering territories, the years have become too many to count.

As is true with other southern Oregon coastal people, the oldest stories of the Coquille (the original name), tell about the creation of the world and its rearrangement to suit the needs of the People who were to come later.

Mythical beings such as Talapus (Old Man Coyote) told how the land was built from blue clay scooped from under the water and how the land was protected from wave action by lining the shores with woven mats and basketry. The old stories relate first-hand accounts of great floods and fires that repeatedly swept over the land from the west, often changing the geography significantly while scattering people and other animals far and wide."

by, George B. Wasson, Jr.

Around a campfire or around a dinner table, we have learned from our ancestors that our People, known today as the Coquille People, lived and thrived in southwestern Oregon. Through forced relocation, diseases and "civilization" programs, we were left with gaps in our knowledge, so have relied on information from the archaeological and ethnographic records to

Photo I-02: Evelyn Moore, Laura Metcalf, Nancy Palmer(?) & Laurabelle Short



tell our story. These sources have shown us that our People lived from south of Bandon to all reaches of the

Coquille River watershed in Coos, Curry, and Douglas County. Along the coastal areas, the People spoke Miluk, a Kusan language. A language from the Athabaskan language family, today known as Nuu-wee-ya, was spoken from approximately Randolph up all forks of the Coquille River.

Yet another language, Chinuk wawa, is responsible for the pronunciation of the Tribe's name, KoKwel. Skakwel or scoquel is the name for lamprey, which is an important fish that used to be abundant in the Coquille River. Scouqel/Coquel became the name of the river and the people who lived there in the early 1800s. Today the name of the city and the river are pronounced kokeel, but the Tribe is Kokwel.

The Oregon Coast was known for its abundance; abundance of forests and plants, abundance of food sources and abundance of mild weather. This environment provided most of the needs of the Coquille People. The forests included many types of trees, which were used to build houses and canoes, produce tools and utensils, to weave basketry, clothing and cordage for fishing nets. The People lived in permanent, semi-subterranean one-family plankhouses, along the coast and rivers.

Photo I-03: Sea Harveting



On the Oregon Coast, a common saying is "When the tide is out, the table is set". The wealth of shellfish and other fish, especially lamprey and salmon supplied needed protein and oil, while roots, berries and nuts provided a plentiful diet. Variety in food was added by seasonal trips up river in the fall to hunt for deer, elk, acorns and in spring for lamprey. Such seasonal trips were attended by Coquilles and other groups, which

renewed old relationships and made new ones. Since the Coquilles did not marry within their village, these seasonal gatherings provided opportunities to find a partner and to build trade relationships with neighbors.

Photo I-04: Canoeing the River.



Seasonal travel also provided an opportunity to gather basketry materials that grow inland and at higher altitudes, such as beargrass and Woodwardia fern. Basketry was an important part of daily, as well as ceremonial life. Willow or hazel stick and conifer root baskets were used for storage, gathering or sturdy burden baskets, and baby cradles. Root on root, usually spruce root, close twined baskets were used as ceremonial and work caps, watertight cooking baskets and mush bowls. The gathering of these materials, as well as hunting, fishing and foraging was always a time to thank the Earth for allowing us to live in such a bountiful world. Before such a trip, the tools and the people were smudged to cleanse their thoughts and intentions. This feeling of reciprocity, between the Land and the Coquille People continues to be practiced today.

Photo I-05: Basketry caps.



Reverence for the Land is shown today by the way the Coquille Forest is managed, by the bi-annual ceremonial Dance and by our welcoming Potlatch spirit. The ceremonies are an opportunity to gather people to celebrate our relationship with the Land and pray for a better future. In Indian Country the Coquilles are known for throwing a good party; every Coquille event is accomplished through the Potlatch spirit by welcoming, feasting and gifting.

Photo I-06: Nasomah Singers



Although the potlatch spirit of reciprocity was customary long ago, the late 1700s brought contagious diseases, which reduced village populations by as much as 90%. The survivors of smallpox, dysentery and influenza were left with little resistance when their homeland was invaded by settlers and then followed by minors, when gold was discovered at Whiskey Run in 1853. Relationships between the indigenous people and the Euro-Americans had been tolerable, until the greediness of the minors caused tension. Many clashes happened during this time period, including the Rogue River Wars. Although the Coquilles were not directly involved, the aggressive nature of the new-comers was felt. In January, 1854, a misunderstanding agitated a group of minors, who planned a pre-dawn attack on the three villages of the Nasomah, near the mouth of the Coquille River. An official report written by Agent Smith described the assault as "A most horrid massacre or rather an out-and-out barbarous mass murder . . . ". Protecting Indians from violence soon became justification for a military policy of removing our ancestors from their homelands. Coquilles were forced to sign treaties in 1851 and 1855, which promised provisions, payments and new homelands. These treaties were never ratified by Congress so no compensation was made. The Coquilles,

K'vn-da' Xwvn-de' - Yesterday & Tomorrow - 2040 Comprehensive Plan

along with other western Oregon Indians were forced to march to distant, unfamiliar lands, where there was little shelter and no supplies. One Coquille woman has passed down stories, describing life on the reservation, "People were dying from malnutrition, exposure and heartbreak from leaving their homelands". This same woman became so discouraged, she ran away from the reservation, even though she was in her sixties and had failing eyesight. She had heard accounts of the troops of soldiers sent out to retrieve the run-aways, so she traveled only at night and sometimes swam in the ocean.

This woman's daughter was married to a white man, so was not forced to the reservation. The existence of the Coquille Tribe is due to these woman and the ones that returned from the reservations, who carried on our traditions and lifeways. Then in 1954, the federal government passed the Western Oregon Termination Act, which ended the government's relationship with 61 Oregon tribes. This was yet another government policy to separate Indian tribes and families and force assimilation into white society. Boarding schools were another attempt to erase the indigenous language and culture. Indian people in Oregon were so determined to retain their heritage, that they secretly practiced their dances, ceremonies and spoke their languages, even when threatened by laws.

Photo I-07: 1989 Testimony before Congress.



In June 1989, through determination of the Coquille people, we became the last of nine tribes in Oregon to be restored to federal recognition. The rebuilding of our nation is still progressing, through regained forestlands, programs renewing our native languages, healthcare benefits, education assistance, housing and Elder care.

"Coquille Tribal History" written by, Denni Hockema, Coquille Tribal Elder and Cultural Anthropologist

Photo I-08: Cedar plank splitting.



Photo I-09: Basket hands



Declaration of Sovereignty

For the Coquille people, sovereignty is an inherent right and responsibility that has been upheld by our Tribal leaders since time began. The Coquille Indian Tribe is, and has always been, a sovereign self-governing power, dedicated to the preservation of Coquille Indian culture and Tribal identity.

It is important to know that the Coquille people never gave up their sovereign rights. Despite unratified treaties, removal from our lands to reservations, vigorous assimilation programs, and the termination policies meant to extinguish Indian identity, the Coquille Indian Tribe never abandoned our sovereignty or our desire to be recognized as the people of this land. We never forgot the importance of sovereignty to the health, wellness, and future of our people.

Sovereignty is understood worldwide as the right and power of a governing body to govern itself, its people, and its lands without outside interference. In political theory, sovereignty means the supreme decision-making authority of a government. Coquille Tribal government begins with the Tribal Council, seven democratically elected representatives of the Tribal membership. Tribal Council sets policy and adopts laws for the Tribe and Tribal government, which is then carried out by the Tribal Administration.

The Coquille Tribe's sovereignty is tied to who we are and who we have always been. It is reflected in how we treat one another and our neighbors in the broader community. It is tied to our culture, our heritage, and the responsibility we feel to address the needs of our people, to ensure the future of our Tribal nation, and the health of these lands and waters.

Since our creation, Tribal leaders have always recognized and prioritized the needs of our people. Those priorities consistently have been to ensure health and safety; to care for our Elders; to teach our young people; and to offer opportunities for Coquille people to stay strong, healthy and proud of their heritage. Sovereignty also means protecting our sacred places and the lands that support our traditional activities and teachings.

We understand that we must uphold our sovereignty and our culture. We must never forget who we are and where we come from. By remembering to "take only what we need and to leave some for the others," we ensure that the Coquille people will always be here as a sovereign nation on this land.

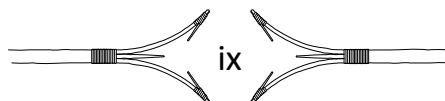


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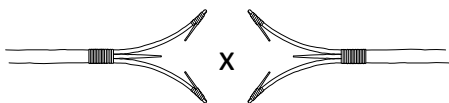


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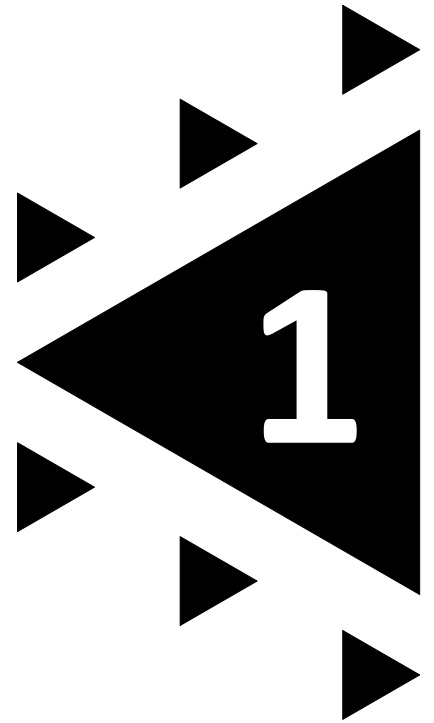
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Chapter 1: Foundation

Why We Do, What We Do

Constitutional Imperatives

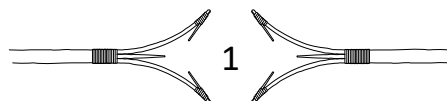
The Coquille Indian Tribe takes its sovereignty and the responsibility to the Tribal members very seriously. The Preamble of the Coquille Indian Tribe's Constitution states "Our ancestors since the beginning of time have lived and died on the Coquille aboriginal lands and waters. The Coquille Indian Tribe is and has always been a sovereign self-governing power..." The Coquille Indian Tribal government has identified 5 imperatives in the CIT constitution that as a sovereign government it is dedicated to:

1. Preservation of the Coquille Indian culture and tribal identity.
2. Promotion of social and economic welfare of the Coquille Indians.
3. Enhancement of our common resources.
4. Maintenance of peace and order.
5. Safeguard individual rights to Tribal Members

The constitutional imperatives creates a foundational structure to give future Tribal Councils' a stable ground/purpose on what they need to do. Using the Constitutional Imperatives as a metaphorical building foundation, Tribal Council in 2017 went through a process to create a "Tribal Vision" and "Core Values". The Tribal vision created a building with a purpose, and the core values created the building style or how it looks.

The "Tribal Vision" and "Core Values" are not set in stone because time does not stop and change always happens. Today's Tribal leaders and elders move on, new leaders emerge, and economies both tribal and regional will need

Photo 1-01: 1988 Salmon Blessing



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to adapt to changes are a few examples. This means building may be remodeled and/or repaired but the foundation is strong and stable and allows changes to happen.

Tribal Vision:

"We are a proud, powerful and resilient people, a sovereign nation, whose binding thread is our Coquille identity. In the footsteps of our ancestors we celebrate."

Core Values:

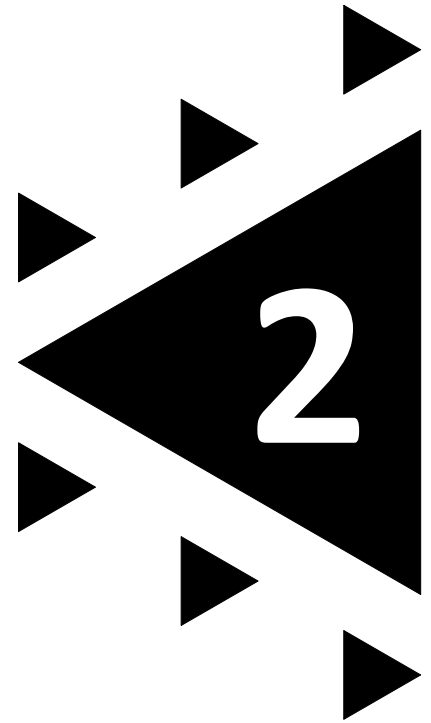
1. Promoting the health and well-being of Tribal members and our community;
2. Providing equitable opportunities, experiences and services to all Tribal members;
3. Taking care of our old people;
4. Educating our children;
5. Practicing the culture and traditions of potlatch;
6. Considering the impacts to our people, land, water, air and all living things; and
7. Practicing responsible stewardship of Tribal resources

How it Works Together

Knowing what guides Tribal Councils' decisions is critical because the Comprehensive Plan is a policy guide for Tribal Council. The comprehensive plan needs to share the same foundation in order to truly act as a policy guide for Tribal Council about the Coquille Indian Tribes future.

Photo 1-02: Tribal Families at 2018 Winter Gathering





Chapter 2: Where We Are Today

This chapter summarizes existing and future demographic and socio-economic conditions for Coquille Indian Tribe (CIT) owned land, U.S. Census block groups, the Cities of Coos Bay and North Bend, Coos County, and the State of Oregon. The information provides a broad contextual understanding of the residents and employees on CIT lands and in the surrounding areas, with comparisons to the County and the State.

Methodology

The source of most of the demographic data shown above is ESRI Business Analyst Online, which extracts data from the US Census Bureau and other public and private sources. Most data pertains to the year of 2016, unless otherwise specified. The smallest geographic area available for demographic data is a census block group. Only population counts and household counts (as of 2010) are available at the census block level. As such, data for these block groups serve as the most specific comparison for the Coquille Indian Tribal lands to larger areas (cities, county, and state).

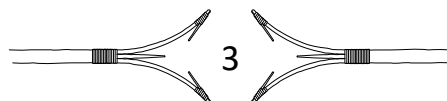
Tribal Member Characteristics

Information within Tribal Member Characteristics that cover housing, resident characteristics, age & employment, and households are the populations within the cities of North Bend and Coos Bay along with the urbanized area of unincorporated Coos County adjacent to North Bend and Coos Bay. Although there are Coquille Tribal members living all over the US and the World, this section focuses on the area around the cities of North Bend and Coos Bay.

Housing

“Table 2-01: CIT Housing Characteristics” on page 4, shows occupied housing unit and building counts on CIT lands by type. Although about three-quarters (71 units) of CIT housing is single-family, more than half (53 percent) is rental housing, per the Resident Services Report dated May, 2017) from the CIHA Board.

There are 227 people who live on Kilkich Reservation. 82 percent (187) of the people are enrolled members of the Coquille Indian Tribe.



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Table 2-01: CIT Housing Characteristics

Unit Type	Units	Buildings
Single Family		
Rental	27	27
Homebuyer	14	14
Non-Residential	4	4
Private Purchase	26	26
Multifamily		
Rental-Duplex	10	5
Rental-Fourplex	12	3
Total	93	79

Source: CIHA Board Report, Resident Services May 2017

Resident Characteristics

The current population located within the CIT block groups is significantly higher than the population living on actual CIT lands. In fact, only about seven percent of the total block-group population of 3,477 lives on CIT lands. More than 90 percent of individuals in these block groups live near, but not on, CIT lands. As such,

the CIT block group data is not necessarily an accurate representation of the tribal population itself. However, these block groups are the smallest demographic dataset available and therefore the most representative of the tribal population and the residents of immediately surrounding areas. These surrounding residents could potentially influence demand for land uses on fee or trust land. (See Appendix C: Census Block Groups & Population by Census Block)

As shown in “Table 2-02: Population, 2000 to 2021” on page 4, Coos County’s growth rate between 2000 and 2016 has been less than half that of the State of Oregon overall (see compound annual growth rates or CAGR). This is notable since population and employment growth are the most fundamental drivers of demand for new land uses.

The growth rates of the Cities of Coos Bay and North Bend have been in keeping with the County, while the block groups on which the CIT lands are situated saw higher population growth than the state from 2000 to 2010, and similar growth from 2010 through 2016. Through 2021, per ESRI estimates, growth rates are

Table 2-02: Population, 2000 to 2021

	CIT Block Groups	City of Coos Bay	City of North Bend	Coos County	State of Oregon
2000 Total Population	2,926	15,425	9,495	62,779	3,421,399
2010 Total Population	3,218	15,967	9,695	63,043	3,831,074
2016 Total Population	3,382	16,265	9,918	64,544	4,029,968
2021 Total Population	3,477	16,448	10,042	65,364	4,218,101
2000-2010 Growth Rate (CAGR)	1.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%
2010-2016 Growth Rate (CAGR)	0.8%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.8%
2016-2021 Growth Rate (CAGR)	0.6%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.9%

Source: ESRI and Leland Consulting Group, CAGR = Compound Annual Growth Rate.

Table 2-03: Household Sizes, 2016

	CIT Block Groups	City of Coos Bay	City of North Bend	Coos County	State of Oregon
Avg. Household Size	2.25	2.29	2.36	2.31	2.48
Avg. Family Size	2.83	2.86	2.91	2.81	3.02
Households by Size					
1 Person Household	34.0%	33.6%	30.8%	29.8%	27.4%
2 Person Household	37.3%	35.3%	35.7%	40.0%	36.1%
3+ Person Household	62.7%	64.7%	64.3%	60.0%	63.9%
2+ Person Household					
Family Households	87.0%	86.4%	87.7%	88.5%	87.3%
Nonfamily Households	13.0%	13.4%	12.3%	11.5%	12.5%

Source: ESRI and Leland Consulting Group.



Chapter 2: Where We Are Today

projected to slow significantly.

“Table 2-03: Household Sizes, 2016” on page 4, shows regional household sizes to be significantly smaller than the state overall. Household sizes on CIT Block Groups are the lowest of all comparison areas, with over one-third of the population living in single-person households.

Further, there is a slightly larger share of nonfamily households in CIT Block Groups than Coos County and the State of Oregon overall. To a certain extent, this is typical of an urbanized area. With that said, of the family households in CIT Block Groups and the Cities of Coos Bay and North Bend, family sizes are slightly larger than those in Coos County overall, but still less than the State of Oregon overall.

“Table 2-04: Income Characteristics, 2016” on page 5, shows selected household characteristics across several comparison areas. Incomes in CIT Block Groups are significantly lower—both for household and per capita income—than any other area.

In part, this may be a reflection of the significantly lower percentage of residents that have a bachelor’s degree, as shown in “Table 2-05: Education & Employment Characteristics, 2016” on page 6, but also a high percentage of residents working in service occupations, which typically have lower salaries than both “white collar” and “blue collar” positions. Further, CIT Block Groups have the highest unemployment rate of any comparison area.

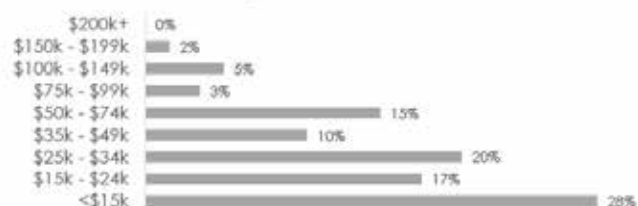
Table 2-04: Income Characteristics, 2016

	CIT Block Groups	City of Coos Bay	City of North Bend	Coos County	State of Oregon
Median Household Income	\$26,631	\$36,583	\$42,142	\$38,746	\$52,196
Per Capita Income	\$16,396	\$22,131	\$23,687	\$22,928	\$28,424

Source: ESRI and Leland Consulting Group.

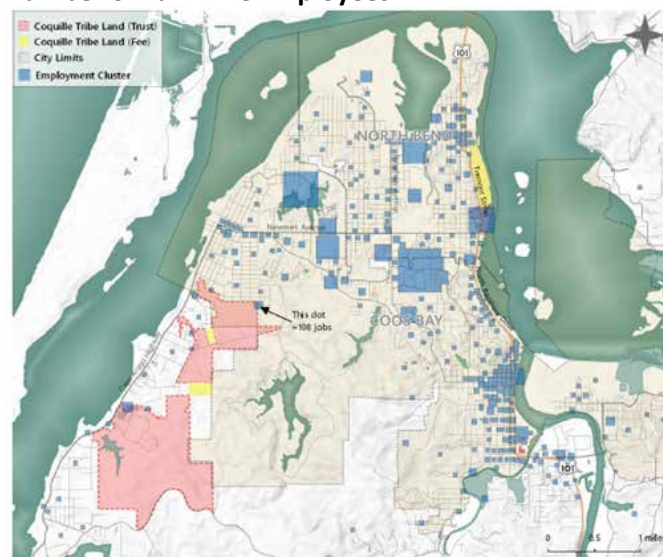
As shown in “Figure 2-01: CIT Block Groups Households by Income, 2016” on page 5, about 28 percent of households in CIT Block Groups have an income of less than \$15,000. This is the highest across any comparison area, with the next highest the City of Coos Bay at 20 percent. The 28 percent is more than twice as much as the State of Oregon overall, which has 13 percent of households earning less than \$15,000.

Figure 2-01: CIT Block Groups Households by Income, 2016



The following “Figure 2-02: Employment Clusters by Location & Number of Full Time Employees” on page 5, shows employment clusters in the coastal region comprising of the City of Coos Bay and the City of North Bend. As shown, most of the jobs on CIT land are located on the eastern land tracts, but there are a few hundred jobs on or near the western land tracts. About 78 percent of the jobs near the eastern land tracts are in the accommodation and food services industry and about 14 percent are in the public administration industry. The employment clusters in the west are a relative mix of jobs in the public administration, manufacturing, and accommodation and food services industries.

Figure 2-02: Employment Clusters by Location & Number of Full Time Employees



Age and Employment

“Table 2-05: Education & Employment Characteristics, 2016” on page 6 shows a number of key takeaways regarding residents of the CIT block groups:

- ✦ Are much less likely to have a bachelor’s degree or other college degree than the other areas;
- ✦ Have a higher median age than the Cities of Coos Bay and North Bend, and the State, but lower than Coos

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County;

- Are significantly more likely to work in service industries than residents of other areas, and less likely to work in white collar or blue-collar jobs.

Table 2-05: Education & Employment Characteristics, 2016

	CIT Block Groups	City of Coos Bay	City of North Bend	Coos County	State of Oregon
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	7.5%	22.3%	24.0%	19.9%	31.3%
Median Age	47.3	43.6	42.2	49	39.4
Population by Occupation					
White Collar	48.7%	53.4%	65.1%	53.3%	59.7%
Services	34.2%	25.0%	21.7%	22.5%	19.3%
Blue Collar	17.1%	21.6%	13.1%	24.2%	21.0%

Source: ESRI and Leland Consulting Group.

“Figure 2-03: Employment by Industry, CIT Block Groups & Coos County, 2014” on page 6, shows employment by industry for Coos County and CIT Block Groups. Workers in Coos County generally work in the health care and social assistance industry, accommodation and food services, and the retail trade.

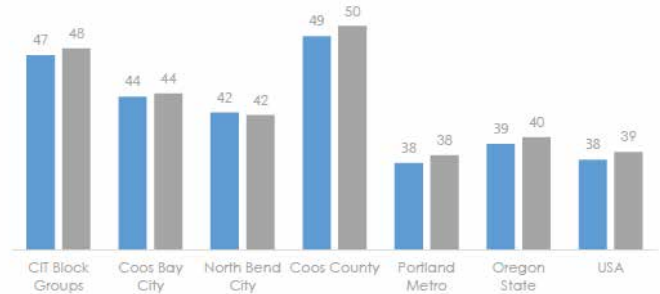
There are notable differences between the two areas. Workers in CIT Block Groups are significantly more likely to work in the accommodation and food services industry, public administration, and manufacturing than workers in Coos County overall.

Figure 2-03: Employment by Industry, CIT Block Groups & Coos County, 2014



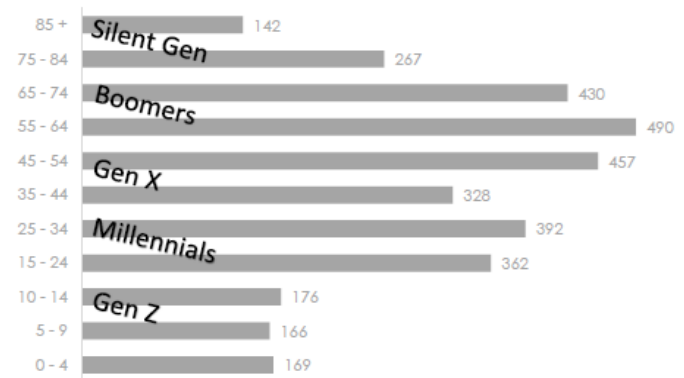
The following “Figure 2-04: Median Age, 2016 & 2021” on page 6, shows median age for all comparison areas for 2016 and 2021. All areas within Coos County, and the County itself, are significantly older, on average, than the state, the nation, and the Portland Metro region.

Figure 2-04: Median Age, 2016 & 2021



The following “Figure 2-05: CIT Block Groups Population by Age, 2016” on page 6, shows the population living within CIT Block Groups by age for 2016. The breakdown is similar to that of Coos County (see Appendix C: Future Residential Population), and can be expected to follow a similar pattern through 2040.

Figure 2-05: CIT Block Groups Population by Age, 2016



Households

As shown in “Table 2-06: Changes in Households by Income, 2016-2021” on page 7, CIT Block Groups can be expected to see relatively little change in income in the next 10 years, but significant increases in median home value as household growth continues faster than the surrounding cities and county and vacancy rates remain low. Also, median age will increase faster than the Cities of Coos Bay and North Bend, but slower than Coos County and the State of Oregon overall.

Table 2-06: Changes in Households by Income, 2016-2021

Households by Income	CIT Block Groups
<\$15K	1.7%
\$15k - \$24k	-0.3%
\$25k - 34k	-6.3%
\$35k - \$49k	1.5%
\$50k - \$74k	0.8%
\$75k - \$99k	0.8%
\$100k - \$149k	1.1%
\$150k - \$199k	0.7%
\$200k +	0.0%

Source: ESRI and Leland Consulting Group.

Socio-economic and Demographic Conclusions

The following takeaways can be made about the Coquille Indian Tribe demographics:

There is relatively slow growth in both households and population in Coos County compared to the State of Oregon. However, the population of the CIT Block Groups has grown quicker than the surrounding areas.

The CIT population on reservation lands itself is small—about 227 people. However, the surrounding population in the CIT Block Groups, cities, and county is much larger. The CIT may be able to develop some of its land for the existing CIT population, and other parts of its land to capture the residential, commercial, and recreational demand generated by these surrounding populations.

There is a lower proportion of young people (particularly those in their 20s) than the state.

Residents in CIT Block Groups have lower median incomes and educational attainment levels than the other comparison areas; and higher ages and unemployment.

About one-third of workers in the CIT Block Groups work in the accommodation and food services industry, most likely due to the presence of the casino on tribal lands. Most of the other jobs are a mix of health care and social assistance, manufacturing, and public administration.

The population is aging more quickly in CIT block groups compared to most other areas, which will potentially affect other socio-economic traits such as labor force participation and income levels, as well as impacting housing needs. (See Appendix C: Tapestry Segments

Public Transportation Facilities

The following describes the range of public transportation facilities operating in Coos and Curry Counties. Transit service is considered to be fair based on the availability of transit with transit shelters located on-site; although the bus frequency is poor.

Coquille Tribal Service Area

Public transportation service is provided through multiple Tribal Departments including the Community Health Center and Learning Center. The formal Coquille Tribal Service Area includes five Oregon Counties: Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, and Lane. Inside Service Area or ISA refers to these counties. The Coquille Indian Tribe provides a basic public transportation system which includes a fleet of two buses and two vans paid for by State Special Transportation Funds (S-STF).

Regional Transportation Service

Public transportation service is provided by Coos County Area Transit (CCAT) which operates two loop services throughout Coos Bay and North Bend – the east and the west loops. Both service loops operate from approximately 8:00am to 4:30pm, Monday through Friday. It should be noted that the CCAT is expecting to receive notification regarding a grant applied for in partnership with the CIT in September 2017. The anticipated grant would allow the CCAT to minimize travel times of the various loops recognized below by reducing headways from approximately 90 minutes to 55 minutes in addition to expanding the operating hours of service. A summary of existing CCAT service is provided below.

CCAT Loop Service:

The East Loop runs along the eastern side of Coos Bay extending to the neighboring unincorporated communities of Bunker Hill and eastside. The information on CCAT is based on information as of September 13, 2017. A single loop makes 36 stops over a duration of two hours. Service is provided four times per day to most areas.

The West Loop runs along the western coast of Coos Bay extending to the neighboring unincorporated communities of Charleston and serving Kilkich Reservation. A single loop makes 35 stops over a duration of two hours. Service is provided four times per day to most areas.

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CCAT Intercity Connector:

Myrtle Point – Coos Bay: CCAT operates an intercity connector route between Myrtle Point, Coquille, and Coos Bay. Two runs are made per day for service Monday through Friday. The CCAT Intercity Connector fleet includes two 12-passenger buses, which are Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) accessible

Morning – Departs Myrtle Point at 7:30a.m., makes three stops in Coquille, and makes several stops in Coos Bay before returning to Myrtle Point at 10:00a.m.

Afternoon – Departs Coquille at 2:15p.m., makes several stops in Coos Bay, returns to Coquille, and makes final stop in Myrtle Point at 4:40p.m.

Lakeside – Hauser & Loop Express Connector: CCAT operates a single fixed-route loop between Lakeside, Hauser, North Bend, and Coos Bay along with an express loop between Coos Bay and North Bend. Service is provided Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. A total of seven runs are made per day, three trips from Lakeside, Hauser, North Bend, and Coos Bay and four trips of the Coos Bay and North Bend express loop.

Departs Lakeside at 8:30 a.m. with multiple stops in Hauser, proceeds to North Bend, makes several stops throughout Coos Bay, and makes final stop in Coos Bay at 9:46 a.m.

Service changes to express loop within Coos Bay and North Bend from 9:56 a.m. to 11:08 a.m. before returning to Lakeside to begin the one-way trip from Lakeside, Hauser, North Bend, and Coos Bay.

CCAT Dial-A-Ride

Public transportation service is provided by CCAT as an origin-to-destination option for wheelchair accessible transportation within Coos Bay, North Bend, Bandon, Coquille, and Myrtle Point. The CCAT Dial-a-ride service vehicle fleet consists of one vehicle for the Coquille area. Riders must request service between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Monday – Friday at least one day in advance.

Coos Bay, North Bend, and Bandon: Monday – Friday 8:15 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Coquille: Monday – Friday 8:15 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. and 1:00 p.m. to 2:00 p.m.

Myrtle Point: Monday – Friday 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Passengers who live three-quarters of a mile or more from a Loop Bus Stop and are over the age of 60, or are a person with a disability are eligible to use this service.

Curry Public Transit Coastal Express

Public transit is provided by the Curry Public Transit Coastal Express which operates a fixed-route between Smith River, CA and Oregon communities including Coos Bay and North Bend. Riders are able to flag buses at a location other than a designated stop but must call the dispatcher at least an hour in advance.

Days and hours of operation include Monday – Friday, hours vary in specific communities.

Land-Use Groups:

Summary

As the land-use analysis began, it became evident that we should not be limiting our analysis by parcel but looking at combinations of adjacent or near parcels as “sites.” This allowed the analysis to become more logical, and consistent with CIT exercising their sovereign rights over land-use. An example of combining parcels to make a “site” are the six parcels in Medford. We treated all six parcels as one “site”, because of their proximity to each other. There are 34 delineated CIT “sites” based from the original 43 parcels. This chapter identifies five Land Use Groups where all 34 sites are allocated to a single land use group, see “Table 2-07: Coquille Indian Tribal Property - Status, County, & Land-Use Group (Same as Table 5-01)” on page 9).

Land Use Groups

1. Service Lands **(Group 1) has 3 sites**
2. Economic Lands **(Group 2) has 6 sites**
3. Natural Resource Lands **(Group 3) has 19 sites**
4. Cultural Lands **(Group 4) has 6 sites.**
5. Recreation/Open Space Lands (Group 5) has zero sites but are incorporated in the other groups.

Service Lands:

Definition of Tribal Service Lands: Sites and parcels with the primary purpose of delivering direct services to Tribal members.

Names of Tribal Service Land Sites: Kilkich Reservation (North & South Empire Parcels), Nelson Tract, and Administration site.

Kilkich Reservation:

This site was the largest CIT land acquisition near the Cities of Coos Bay and North Bend and was acquired in 1993. At the time, the acquisition consisted of two large non-contiguous but closely spaced Parcels: Empire North and Empire South. These lands are sometimes referred to as the “Empire Reservation” and is now called the “Kilkich Reservation”. Most of the land was purchased in fee from a private timber company, then converted to

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Table 2-07: Coquille Indian Tribal Property - Status, County, & Land-Use Group (Same as Table 5-01)

Property #	Site #	Property Name	Includes lots/parcels	Land Status	Acreage	County	Land- Use Group	Existing Land-Use Designation or Jurisdiction	Proposed Land-Use Designation	Chapter 5 Map #
1-3	1	Administration	Areas A, B, & C	Trust	6.4	Coos	1	None	Employment and Area of Cultural Importance (ACI) Overlay	Map 5-01, pg86
4	2	Kilkich Reservation (North)	North Parcel	Trust	1,075	Coos	1	None	Mix of Land-Uses & ACI Overaly, See Map	Map 5-02, pg87
5		Kilkich Reservation (South)	South Parcel	Trust						
6	3	Wallace Road Property	Single	Fee	1.1	Coos	1	City (Coos Bay)	By Jurisdiction	Map 5-02, pg87
7	4	101 Trust Lot	Single	Trust	.9	Coos	2	None	Employment & ACI Overlay	Map 5-03, pg89
8	5	101 Fee Lot	Single	Fee	.7	Coos	2	City (North Bend)	By Jurisdiction & ACI Overlay	
9	6	Kokwel Wharf	Single	Fee	52.1	Coos	2	City (North Bend)	By Jursdiction & ACI Overlay	
10	7	The Mill Casino	Single	Trust	10.67	Coos	2	None	Employment & ACI Overlay	
11	8	Heritage Place	Single	Trust	5.9	Coos	2	None	Employment & ACI Overlay	Map 5-04, pg90
12	9	Medford Properties	Kim’s Restaurant	Fee	12.8	Jackson	2	City (Medford)	By Jurisdiction & Employment Overlay	Map 5-05, pg91
13			Kim’s back lots 1, 2, & 3							
14			Roxy Ann Bowling Alley							
15			Church & Warehouse							
16			Kim’s Parking Lot							
17			Roller Rink							
18	10	Iron Mountain	Single	Fee	207	Coos	3	Coos County	By Jurisdiction & ACI Overlay	Map 5-06, pg92
19	11	Elk Creek	Single	Fee	54	Coos	3	Coos County	By Jurisdiction & ACI Overlay	Map 5-07, pg93
20	12	Coquille Forest Parcel 1	Single	Trust	162	Coos	3	None*	Forest	Map 5-08, pg94
21	13	Coquille Forest Parcel 2	Single	Trust	79	Coos	3	None*	Forest	Map 5-09, pg95
22	14	Coquille Forest Parcel 3	Single	Trust	687	Coos	3	None*	Forest	Map 5-10, pg96
23	15	Coquille Forest Parcel 4	Single	Trust	452	Coos	3	None*	Forest	Map 5-11, pg97
24	16	Coquille Forest Parcel 5	Single	Trust	489	Coos	3	None*	Forest	Map 5-12, pg98
25	17	Coquille Forest Parcel 6	Single	Trust	467	Coos	3	None*	Forest	Map 5-13, pg99
26	18	Coquille Forest Parcel 7	Single	Trust	242	Coos	3	None*	Forest, Open Space & ACI Overlay	Map 5-14, pg100
27	19	Coquille Forest Parcel 8	Single	Trust	167	Coos	3	None*	Forest & ACI Overlay	Map 5-15, pg101
28	20	Coquille Forest Parcel 9	Single	Trust	579	Coos	3	None*	Forest & ACI Overlay	Map 5-16, pg102
29	21	Coquille Forest Parcel 10	Single	Trust	478	Coos	3	None*	Forest	Map 5-17, pg103
30	22	Coquille Forest Parcel 11	Single	Trust	320	Coos	3	None*	Forest	Map 5-18, pg104
31	23	Coquille Forest Parcel 12	Single	Trust	1,112	Coos	3	None*	Forest	Map 5-19, pg105
32	24	Coquille Forest Parcel 13	Single	Trust	40	Coos	3	None*	Forest	Map 5-20, pg106
33	25	Coquille Forest Parcel 14	Single	Trust	124	Coos	3	None*	Forest	Map 5-21, pg107
34	26	Sek-wet-se Tribal Forest	Single	Fee	3,182	Curry	3	Curry County	By Jurisdiction & ACI Overlay	Map 5-22, pg108
35	27	Seven Devils Farm	Single	Fee	88	Coos	3	Coos County	By Jurisdiction	Map 5-23, pg109
36	28	Four Mile Farm	Single	Fee	101	Coos	3	Coos County	By Jurisdiction	Map 5-24, pg110
37-38	29	Port of Bandon Lots	Port of Bandon Lots 1 & 2	Fee	.5	Coos	4	City (Bandon)	By Jurisdiction & ACI Overlay	Map 5-25, pg111
39	30	Charleston Industrial	Single	Trust	.1	Coos	4	None	Open Space	Map 5-26, pg112
40	31	Metcalf	Single	Trust	2.7	Coos	4	None	Open Space	
41	32	Wallace Street	Single	Fee	1	Coos	4	Coos County	By Jurisdiction & Village Overlay	Map 5-27, pg113
42	33	Middle Creek	Single	Fee	35	Coos	4	Coos County	By Jurisdiction & ACI Overlay	Map 5-28, pg114
43	34	Effie’s Acres	Single	Fee	2.8	Coos	4	Coos County	By Jurisdiction & ACI Overlay	Map 5-29, pg115

* = Designated Forest Land by Restoration Act

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trust land.

The Kilkich Reservation is on the west side of the Coos Bay Peninsula. Most of Kilkich Reservation is within unincorporated Coos County, except for around First Creek and Wisconsin Avenue at the north end of the Reservation. This most northerly area is within the City of Coos Bay. The Kilkich Reservation has no direct shoreline or estuary frontage.

The Kilkich Reservation now totals approximately 1,075 acres. Since 1993, the CIT has made three additional small acquisitions of fee land, two of which have been placed in trust.

“Lewis Connector Parcel” which is in trust and joins the North and South Parcels.

“Charleston Sanitary District (CSD) Parcel” which is in trust and was added to the North Parcel.

“Wallace Road” which is a 1 acre fee property located at the west edge of Kilkich Reservation.

These three Parcels are all within unincorporated Coos County, and only Wallace Road is currently subject to County land use regulations until it is converted to trust. Wallace Road is currently zoned/designated Urban Residential in the Coos County Land-Use Map.

Most access to the Empire Reservation is off of Cape Arago Highway via a series of west-east local roadways through rural residential neighborhoods. Most of these roadways lie outside of the Empire Reservation. The CIT’s Empire Reservation land holdings are mostly set well back from Cape Arago Highway. The one exception to the lack of highway frontage is the southern portion of the reservation between Fourth Creek and Tarheel Creek. This also is the location of Miluk Drive the main entry to the CIT’s Kilkich Village community. The entry is marked by a landscaped gateway feature and large wooden sign.

Numerous ideas and plans for the development of the reservation have been put forward over the years (see Chapter 5 for a list), but at present only the Kilkich Village has been developed. This area includes 93 dwelling units and several Tribal service and office buildings that are situated along Mexeye Loop and around an old commercial cranberry growing operation at the loop’s center. Tribal services located in the Loop include the Culture, Education and Learning Services (CELS), Learning Center, Community Health Center, Coquille Indian Housing Authority (CIHA) and Coquille Indian Tribal Police Department. Fire service is provided by Charleston Fire District Station #1, located just north

of the Kilkich community along Cape Arago Highway as well as the Coos Forest Protective Association (CFPA)

To the southeast along Miluk Drive are public works buildings (formerly the site of a residential building panel manufacturing facility), and outdoor materials/equipment storage. A community/cultural area is located nearby along Plankhouse Loop Road, featuring a large ceremonial plank house and canoe carving facility. The Tribal cemetery and columbarium lie further east on the parcel. The balance of Kilkich Reservation is forested.

Administration Site:

The CIT’s tribal administrative offices are located on 6.55 acres directly across from The Mill Casino, Hotel and RV Park on the west side of US 101 and consists of 3 parcels. There are road/utility easements separating the 3 Parcels. The main Parcel is 5.9 acres and holds the CIT administration Building.

Service Lands: Transportation

Summary Statement:

The Coquille Indian Tribe’s transportation system or network consists of roads, trails, sidewalks, and shared rides (i.e. public transportation) are inherently connected with our neighbor’s transportation systems. The service lands also contains all Tribal housing and represents a significant number of the CIT general members and as such have a high usage of our transportation system. With the majority of our system being shared and not directly under CIT’s jurisdiction it is critical that we maintain a good working relationship with the Cities of Coos Bay & North Bend, Coos County and the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) in maintaining the network, and identifying and fixing safety issues by participating in their Transportation System Plans (TSP).

Truck Routes

The City of Coos Bay has designated Cape Arago Highway as a primary truck route and Libby Lane as a secondary truck route. The City of North Bend has designated State Highway 101 as a primary truck route. Primary trucking routes are aimed at addressing through movements of trucks rather than local deliveries. The objective of designating a primary trucking route is to allow these routes to focus on design criterion that accommodate trucks by providing 12 foot travel lanes, longer access spacing, and curb returns and pavement design. Secondary trucking routes are planned to provide access for trucks and are primarily attached to county and city owned roadways.

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Vehicular Facilities

The Coquille Indian Tribe (CIT) Comprehensive Plan first looks at the Empire parcels which are located in unincorporated Coos County south of City of Coos Bay city limits and the North Bend parcels located within the City of North Bend. The area is served by a roadway network with various roadway classifications per the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) 2016 classifications' maps and the cities of Coos Bay and North Bend's Transportation System Plan (TSP). An inventory of roadway characteristics, including posted speeds, directionality, roadway widths, number of travel lanes, on-street parking, and presence of sidewalks and bicycle accommodations is documented in Appendix C: Table 6-01 and Table 5-02.

For in-depth information on CIT's vehicular Facilities please look in the current "2016 Roadway Inventory & Long Range Transportation Plan/Tribal Transportation Program". That plan lists and identifies 370 miles of vehicular facilities that form a network of Tribal, City, County, Private, State, & Federal (BIA, BLM, & USFS) roads.

Rights-of-Way (ROW)

The CIT's land holdings are primarily accessed from two major roadways – US 101 for the North Bend Parcels, and the Cape Arago Highway for the Kilkich Reservation.

The right-of-way (ROW) width for US 101 along the frontage of the CIT's Administration Parcel is 190 feet.

The Cape Arago Highway right-of-way width for the sections of the highway from which access to the Kilkich Reservation is achieved is primarily 80 feet. There is one short section of 100 foot width.

In addition, several west to east residential roadways provide access from the Cape Arago Highway to the edge of the CIT's Empire Parcels. These are Wisconsin Avenue, Dolezal Lane, Spaw Lane, Kellogg Lane, Grinnell Lane, and Tarheel Boulevard/Lane. Wallace Road runs along the west edge of Kilkich Reservation. The width of these local road rights-of-way range between 60 and 70 feet. The Tarheel Boulevard/Lane right-of-way is 30 feet wide.

Finally, Miluk Drive is the direct point of access from Cape Arago Highway to the CIT's Kilkich Village. Mexeye Loop provides internal circulation through residential areas, and Plank House Loop provides vehicular circulation through the nearby cultural area. These roads are on CIT trust lands with BIA ownership/responsibility and use BIA Right-of-way based on BIA road classifications.

Traffic Conditions and Impacts

Existing traffic conditions were evaluated for each of the study intersections shown in Appendix C: Figures 6-06, 6-07, 6-08 and 6-09. State highway classifications were used for freight route designations, and other roadway characteristics along Cape Arago Highway and US 101 that help determine the v/c ratio.

Cape Arago Highway – Cape Arago Highway is classified as a District Highway. All of the study intersections along Cape Arago Highway are located outside the Coos Bay Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) and City limits with posted speeds of 40 miles per hour (mph) with the exception of the Cape Arago Highway/Wisconsin Avenue intersection, which is located within the Coos Bay UGB and city limits and has a posted speed limit of 35 mph.

Existing Traffic Volumes

Traffic counts were conducted at the study intersections in April and June of 2016. Two of the counts were conducted over a 16-hour (6:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.) time period while eight of the counts were conducted over a 4-hour (2:00 to 6:00 p.m.) time period.

PM Peak Hour Development

The traffic counts conducted along US 101 and Cape Arago Highway were reviewed to determine the potential for individual and/or system peak hours for the study areas. Based on the review, a system peak hour was found to occur along US 101 from 2:45 to 3:45 p.m. and another system peak hour was found to occur along Cape Arago Highway from 4:00 to 5:00 p.m. "Table 2-10: Kilkich Reservation Peak Hour Summary" on page 12, summarizes the peak hours at the study intersections.

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Table 2-08: Kilkich Reservation Site Intersection Crash Summary (1/1/2010 to 12/31/2014)

Location	Crash Type						Severity			Total Crashes
	Angle	Turn	Rear-End	Side Swipe	Fixed Object	Ped/Bike	PDO	Injury	Fatal	
Cape Arago Highway/ Wisconsin Ave	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
Cape Arago Highway/ Spaw Lane	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Cape Arago Highway/ Grinnell Lane	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	3	0	4
Cape Arago Highway/ Tarheel Lane	0	0	4	0	0	0	3	1	0	4
Cape Arago Highway/ Miluk Drive	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Cape Arago Highway/ Tarheel Loop	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	3

Table 2-09: Kilkich Reservation Site Intersection Critical Rate Assessment

Intersection	Critical Crash Rate by Intersection	Critical Crash Rate by Volume	Observed Crash Rate at Intersection	90th Percentile Rate	Observed Crash Rate > Critical Crash Rate	Observed Crash Rate > 90th Percentile Rate
Cape Arago Highway/ Wisconsin Avenue	0.79	0.50	0.19	0.475	No	No
Cape Arago Highway/ Spaw Lane	0.81	0.51	0.07	0.475	No	No
Cape Arago Highway/ Grinnell Lane	0.83	0.57	0.30	0.475	No	No
Cape Arago Highway/ Tarheel Lane	N/A	N/A	0.32	0.475	No	No
Cape Arago Highway/ Miluk Drive	0.83	0.57	0.08	0.475	No	No
Cape Arago Highway/ Tarheel Loop	1.62	0.59	0.25	1.08	No	No

Table 2-10: Kilkich Reservation Peak Hour Summary

Map ID	Intersection	System Peak Hour
1	Cape Arago Highway/Wisconsin Avenue	4:00 p.m.
2	Cape Arago Highway/Spaw Lane	4:00 p.m.
3	Cape Arago Highway/Grinnell Lane	4:00 p.m.
4	Cape Arago Highway/Tarheel Lane	4:00 p.m.
5	Cape Arago Highway/Miluk Drive	4:00 p.m.
6	Cape Arago Highway/Tarheel Loop	4:00 p.m.

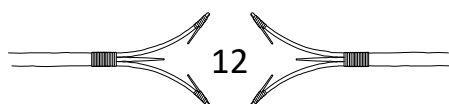
See Figure 6-07 in Appendix C

Existing Conditions

Existing lane configurations and traffic control devices at each of the study intersections are shown in Appendix C: Figures 6-06, 6-07, 6-08 and 6-09. Existing traffic volumes (2017) and corresponding operations are shown in Appendix C: Figures 6-06, 6-07, 6-08 and 6-09. The 2000 Highway Capacity Manual (HCM 2000) methodology was used to analyze traffic operations at the signalized intersections while the HCM 2010 methodology was used to analyze traffic operations at the un-signalized intersections. As shown, all study intersections currently operate acceptably.

Queueing

There are no signalized intersections in Empire so a



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queuing analysis was not conducted.

Crash Analysis

The five most recent years of crash data were reviewed at study intersections along Cape Arago Highway and US 101 in an effort to identify any potential safety issues that could be addressed as part of the CIT Comprehensive Plan. ODOT provided the five most recent years of crash data available for study intersections which included data from January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2014. "Table 2-08: Kilkich Reservation Site Intersection Crash Summary (1/1/2010 to 12/31/2014)" on page 12, summarizes the crash history of the study intersections over the five-year period.

Critical crash rates were calculated for each of the study intersections following the analysis methodology presented in ODOT's SPR 667 Assessment of Statewide Intersection Safety Performance. SPR 667 provided average crash rates at a variety of intersection configurations in Oregon based on a number of approaches and traffic control types. The average crash rate represents the approximate number of crashes that are "expected" at a study intersection. The intersection critical crash rate assessment for the study intersections is summarized in "Table 2-09: Kilkich Reservation Site Intersection Critical Rate Assessment" on page 12.

Safety Priority Index System

The ODOT Statewide Priority Index System (SPIS) identifies sites along state highways where safety issues warrant further investigation. The SPIS is a method developed by ODOT for identifying hazard locations on state highways through consideration of crash frequency, crash rate, and crash severity. Sites identified within the top five percent are investigated by ODOT staff and reported to the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). Per the most recent SPIS list. There are no intersection in Kilkich Reservation that are on the list.

Rail Facilities

The existing rail system within Coos County plays an integral role in the movements of goods. There are no current rail facilities near Kilkich Reservation, and no passenger rail service within Coos County

Pedestrian Facilities:

"Figure 2-06: Coos Bay Pedestrian Facilities" on page 13, shows the pedestrian system along Cape Arago Highway does not provide sidewalk facilities on either side of the corridor. Sidewalks are identified as a planned part of the City of Coos Bay Master Plan. A portion of Cape Arago Highway has a multi-use path along the east

side of the corridor, however the quality and consistency of

Figure 2-06: Coos Bay Pedestrian Facilities



the multi-use path is extremely poor.

Miluk Drive has sidewalks on both sides of the road east of Mexeye Loop and on the north side only west of Mexeye Loop; though it stops approximately 500 feet short of Cape Arago Highway. Mexeye Loop has sidewalks on one side of the road. Libby Lane has no sidewalks. All other roads within the Kilkich Reservation area are unimproved and do not currently have sidewalk facilities.

A pedestrian crossing conflict point has been identified on Mexeye Loop at the CIT Learning Center also referred to as the "triangle area." To reduce the potential of pedestrian and motor vehicle conflicts, it is recommended that the pedestrian crossing be enhanced to provide a more defined and visible space for pedestrian to cross Miluk Drive.

A qualitative multimodal assessment of these facilities is provided in “Table 2-11: Kilkich Reservation Qualitative Multimodal Assessment” on page 14. Cape Arago Highway is considered to be “fair” for pedestrians based on the presence of the multi-use path; but the path itself is in poor condition. Miluk Drive and Mexeye Loop are considered to be “good” for pedestrians; however, the Miluk Drive sidewalk gap to Cape Arago Highway needs to be completed. Libby Lane is considered Poor for pedestrians based on the lack of shoulder or sidewalks.

Table 2-11: Kilkich Reservation Qualitative Multimodal Assessment

	Pedestrian	Bicycle	Transit
Cape Arago Highway	Fair	Poor	Fair
Miluk Drive	Good	Fair	Fair
Mexeye Loop	Good	Fair	Fair
Libby Lane	Poor	Poor	N/A

Future needs include upgrade of the multi-use path along Cape Arago Highway, extension of the sidewalk on Miluk Drive to Cape Arago Highway, pedestrian facilities along all on-site roadways as they are improved, and a mixed-use path or protected shoulder along Libby Lane to connect the baseball field area to Wallace Avenue or Wilshire Lane.

Oregon Recreation Trails

US 101 and adjacent lands are the accepted route options for the Oregon Coast Bike Route (primarily intended for bicyclists). Cape Arago Highway and adjacent lands are accepted route alternatives for the Oregon Coast Trail (intended primarily for pedestrian use, and preferred to be on beaches or adjacent uplands).

Bicycle Facilities

On-street bicycle lanes are not currently provided along Cape Arago Highway within the county. The Empire Boulevard Construction Project constructed sidewalks and bicycle lanes along Cape Arago Highway extending south to the Coos Bay city limit boundary. The Empire Boulevard Construction Project’s extents terminate prior to the northern edge of CIT Empire Reservation. As noted under the Pedestrian Facilities section, a multi-use path is provided along the east side of Cape Arago Highway but the quality and consistency of the multi-use path is poor.

Neither Miluk Drive nor Mexeye Loop have bicycle facilities. The existing roadway traffic volumes and speeds are conducive to bicycles sharing the roadway with vehicles. Libby Lane has no shoulders for bicycles.

All other roads within the Kilkich Reservation are unimproved and do not currently have bicycle facilities.

A qualitative multimodal assessment of these facilities is provided in “Table 2-11: Kilkich Reservation Qualitative Multimodal Assessment” on page 14. Cape Arago Highway is considered to be Poor for bicycles based on the lack of shoulders and the poor condition of the multi-use path. Miluk Drive and Mexeye Loop are “fair” for bicycles as there is no bicycle facility but shared facilities are appropriate under current conditions. Libby Lane is classified as “poor” for bicycles based on the lack of shoulders.

Future needs include upgrade of the multi-use path along Cape Arago Highway, possible sharrows or protected areas for bicycles on Miluk Drive to Cape Arago Highway, bicycle facilities as deemed appropriate along all on-site roadways as they are improved, and a mixed-use path or shoulders along Libby Lane to connect the baseball field area to Wallace Avenue or Wilshire Lane.

Service Lands: Utilities

Summary Statement:

Utilities that serve in service lands are a mixed basket. The sanitary sewer system which is operated by the Charleston Sanitary District (CSD) has capacity to support growth that the Tribe wants to do out on the Kilkich Reservation because of a new treatment plant. The Tribe only has to build enough to connect to the mainline. Water and water quality is supplied by the Coos Bay-North Bend Water Board is sufficient for the current levels of demand, but as the Tribe grows and continues to develop their land water may not be available without the installation of a pump. Surface water is dealt with as storm water management and currently sufficient with the wetland mitigation ponds near the plank house. The electrical system is also sufficient for the current uses and most proposed tribal developments other than a large energy consumption development. Natural gas is new to the Coos Bay and North Bend area and as such that network is not fully developed including service to the Empire Reservation lands.

Sanitary Sewer:

Empire Reservation: Wastewater collection from the Empire Parcels is provided by the Charleston Sanitary District (CSD). The CSD has a 21-inch diameter line in Cape Arago Highway that feeds wastewater to the Coos Bay Wastewater Treatment Plant. There is also an 8-inch diameter sewer line in Miluk Drive that collects

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wastewater from Kilkich Village and surrounding institutional and cultural uses.

Wastewater treatment is currently provided by the City of Coos Bay at a treatment plant located on the Coos Bay waterfront and accessed from Cape Arago Highway. The City of Coos Bay has a new wastewater treatment plant completed south of this old plant on the inland (east) side of Cape Arago Highway. The new plant is off of Wisconsin Avenue, and very close to the north boundary of the Kilkich Reservation. The new plant has a capacity of 8.0 million gallons per day (MGD). This new plant is designed to meet area growth over the next 20 years, including development in the Kilkich Reservation.

Administration: Wastewater collection and treatment for the North Bend Parcels is provided by the City of North Bend. The City's wastewater treatment plant is located near the municipal airport, and has a dry capacity of 2.0 MGD (up to 10.0 MGD wet). The City currently has no announced plans to expand this facility.

Main collection infrastructure for the North Bend Parcels consist of a 12-inch diameter sewer main following US 101. One primary lateral main service (8-inch diameter) enters the CIT log storage site, with a second (6-inch diameter) for the casino/hotel site. Service to other CIT parcels (administrative offices, etc.) located on the west side of US 101 is through smaller local sewer laterals.

Drinking Water Supply

Drinking water is currently supplied to CIT's Kilkich Reservation by the Coos Bay-North Bend Water Board. The Water Board operates a 12.0 MGD water filtration plant at Pony Creek. The Upper Pony Creek Dam and Reservoir is the primary water storage facility with a 6,230 acre-feet capacity. These facilities are immediately east of the CIT Kilkich Reservation.

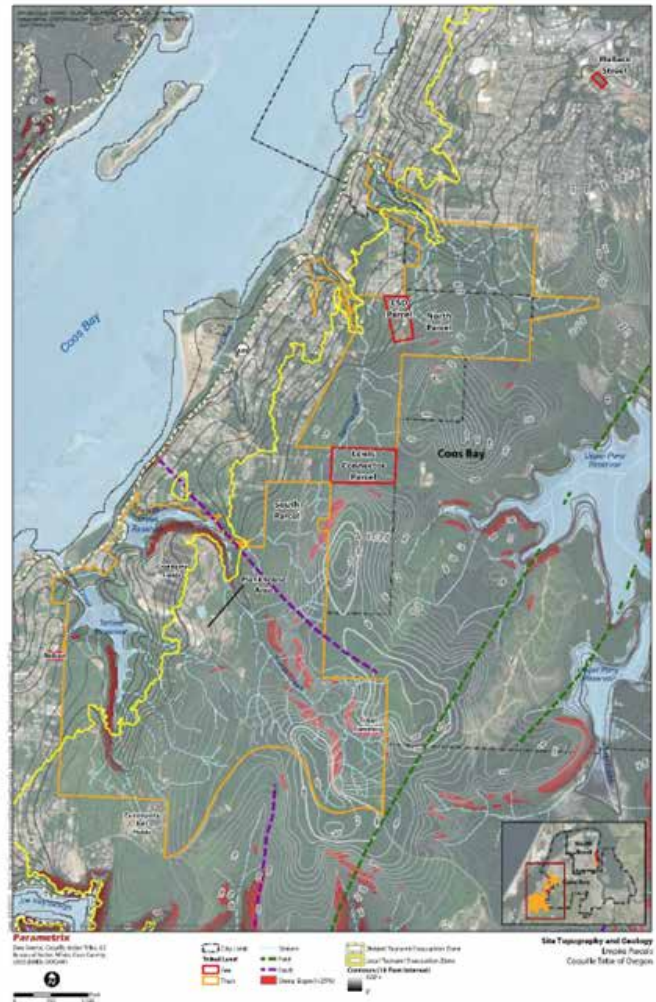
The primary water service to the Kilkich Reservation is through a 12-inch diameter water main (8-inch in some sections) along Cape Arago Highway. This main also provides drinking water to the numerous private homes and businesses along and near to the highway.

Within Kilkich Reservatuon, the primary drinking water (and sewer) customers are the residential dwelling units located in the Kilkich Village development, and surrounding Tribal offices, operations, and community and agricultural facilities. The primary lateral water service is a 12-inch diameter main from Cape Arago Highway along Miluk Drive, then through the Village development, and ending at the Plank House area. An 8-inch diameter main runs along Mexeye Loop serving buildings and houses in the Kilkich Village.

Surface Water

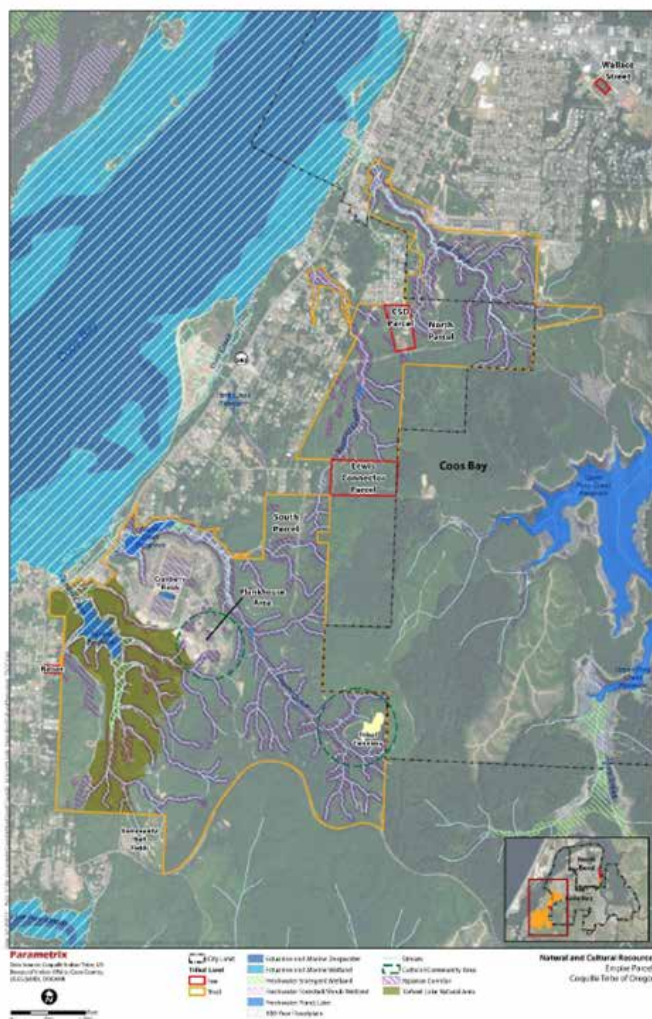
Storm water management within the Kilkich Reservation and along roadways accessing these parcels is provided through sheet flows, open ditch drainage, and cross culverts as is the conventional practice in rural areas. The exception is the Kilkich Village development which uses piped storm water systems. See "Figure 2-07: Kilkich Reservation Topography & Geology" on page 15, for local topography to better understand probable water flows under current conditions.

Figure 2-07: Kilkich Reservation Topography & Geology



See "Figure 2-08: Kilkich Reservation Natural & Cultural Resources" on page 16, for more information on streams, reservoirs, and other water bodies in the Study Area.

Figure 2-08: Kilkich Reservation Natural & Cultural Resources



Electrical Power

Electrical power is provided in the Coos Bay-area by Pacific Power, an investor-owned utility.

There are no documented or developed facility-based energy sources within the Kilkich Reservation or North Bend Parcels. There is a transmission-scale power line that crosses the Kilkich Reservation and ends at a major power substation on the west side of Penny Lane at Spaw Boulevard, and ends at a major power substation located just outside the west boundary of the Kilkich Reservation.

The location and the capacity of this transmission-scale power infrastructure would indicate that electric power transmission upgrades would only be necessary if power intensive industrial uses were developed within Kilkich Reservation, or perhaps with development of similar power intensive uses elsewhere in the Coos Bay area.

Natural Gas

Natural gas is provided in the Coos Bay-area by Northwest Natural, an investor-owned utility.

The Northwest Natural website has a function for determining whether natural gas service is provided in specific areas. Using this system, it was determined the natural gas is NOT currently available on the Kilkich Reservation (Note: two locations were tested – Wisconsin Avenue and Kilkich Village).

Service Lands: Natural Resources:

Summary Statement:

The 1,076 acres of the Kilkich Reservation contain multiple natural resource uses and is guided by the current forest management plan. The plan provides a sustainable level of resources which are important to maintenance of Tribal operations, public services, and community services. It is important to ensure the long-term productivity and health of the forest so future generations can benefit from the forest resources. This will involve setting aside land to preserve and protect non-commercial forest values, protecting key ecological function in the riparian and wetland areas, and implementing various site specific silvicultural prescriptions to enhance the productivity, resiliency, and health of the Empire Forest.

“Figure 2-08: Kilkich Reservation Natural & Cultural Resources” on page 16, shows two areas that have aspects of cultural significance. These are the Plank House site on the southeast edge of Kilkich Village, and the Tribal Cemetery further to the southeast. CIT staff has indicated that the area surrounding the Tribal Cemetery is also an important site for Tribal members to gather plants with cultural and traditional food significance.

Wetlands and Non-Wetland Waters

Wetlands and non-wetland waters are illustrated in “Figure 2-08: Kilkich Reservation Natural & Cultural Resources” on page 16. There are four primary streams draining the Kilkich Reservation into Coos Bay:

First Creek and Second Creek drain the northern end of the Kilkich Reservation. The uppermost reach of Second Creek also drains the Lewis Connector Parcel.

Fourth Creek drains the southern portion of Kilkich Reservation roughly northeast of Miluk Drive. This area includes Kilkich Village, the cranberry bog area, the Plankhouse Loop area, and the Tribal Cemetery. There is a constructed mitigation wetland associated with the Plankhouse site. Fourth Creek is dammed just prior to reaching Cape Arago Highway and flows under the

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highway through a culvert north of the Miluk Drive entry to Kilkich Village. The long and relatively narrow Fourth Creek Reservoir arcs around Kilkich Village (Mexeye Loop). Fourth Creek Reservoir also contains an acclimation site for fall Chinook salmon. The Tribe holds these smolts for several weeks during the spring. During the fall an adult collection site is located just downstream of the reservoir where adults are “trapped” and held for use as spawning broodstock.

Tarheel Creek drains the rest of the southern end of Kilkich Reservation between Tarheel Loop and Miluk Drive, as well as the Bay Area Charleston Area Parks Association ball fields just outside the reservation boundary. Tarheel Creek is dammed, creating Tarheel Reservoir. The reservoir is larger than the Fourth Creek Reservoir. Tarheel Creek also flows under Cape Arago Highway through a culvert. This area is protected by the Tarheel Lake Natural Area (TLNA) Management Plan adopted by the CIT in 1998. The TLNA boundary is shown in “Figure 2-08: Kilkich Reservation Natural & Cultural Resources” on page 16. The Tribe also stocks rainbow trout annually to provide recreational fishing opportunities for Tribal members. A maintained trail systems- Joyce Tanner Memorial Dog Trail, and recreational hiking/fishing trails- are located along the edges of Tarheel Reservoir.

An additional stream – Third Creek – has a very short reach that ends at the west boundary of the Kilkich Reservation near Grinnell Avenue.

Wildlife – Tribally Significant Species, Endangered Species, and State-listed Species

Wildlife habitat values within the Kilkich Reservation have been significantly diminished by prior development and land management activities; including the removal of nearly all timber in advance of the land sale to the CIT in 1993.

According to a US Fish and Wildlife Service database, there are potentially five non-marine federally listed or proposed endangered species or threatened species that may occur in the Coos Bay area. Bird species include Marbled Murrelet, Western Snowy Plover, and Northern Spotted Owl. One plant species - Western Lily - and one mammal - Fisher. This is based on general criteria and historic habitat, not actual documentation. For instance, Marbled Murrelets nest in old growth and mature forests, thus the previous logging of the Kilkich Reservation would have removed any potential habitat for this species.

State of Oregon listed species are not documented in

a form that can be tied specifically to the CIT parcels. The Coos County Comprehensive Plan identifies six bird species of concern and specifically lists probable habitat areas by tax lot information for Bald Eagle, Great Blue Heron, and Band-tailed Pigeon. None of the identified areas are within the CIT lands.

As noted earlier, the Kilkich Reservation has no frontage on the Coos Bay estuary. There are however five creeks that drain into the bay from the Kilkich Reservation and adjacent non-tribal residential neighborhoods. There are two anadromous species that spend a portion of their life cycle in marine waters, Oregon Coast Coho salmon and Pacific Lamprey are both important cultural and traditional foods to the CIT.

CIT Parcels on the eastside of US 101 in North Bend do have bay frontage but this shoreline has been significantly altered by long-standing industrial and commercial uses. The current estuary near-shore habitat is therefore no longer entirely suitable for Coho salmon rearing.

Federal Wild and Scenic Rivers

Coos River is not listed as a Federal Wild and Scenic River

State Scenic Waterways

Coos Bay/Coos River is not listed as a State Scenic Waterway

Groundwater Resources

There are no Critical Groundwater Areas or Limited Groundwater Areas designated or mapped by the Oregon Water Resources Department (OWRD) in the Coos Bay area. A search of OWRD and other allied State of Oregon department websites found no documentation of any designated Large Wellhead Protection Areas within the City of North Bend and Kilkich Reservation.

Floodplains

Floodplains typically are documented by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). See “Figure 2-08: Kilkich Reservation Natural & Cultural Resources” on page 16, for documented 100-year floodplain within Kilkich Reservation as defined in the 2017 FEMA National Floodplain Database. All documented floodplains are associated with First, Fourth, or Tarheel Creeks.

Known Hazardous Material Sites

The CIT’s 1999 Empire Parcel Plan identifies the presence of many approved and informal solid waste dump sites within the Kilkich Reservation. The 1999 plan identified two separate but abutting two-acre sites for solid waste

consolidation near the south boundary of the South Parcel close to McLain-Libby Road and not on Tribal land. No information was found documenting the outcomes, if any, of these recommendations.

Topographic Information, Steep and Unstable Slopes

Topographic information for the Kilkich Reservation is shown on “Figure 2-07: Kilkich Reservation Topography & Geology” on page 15. Slopes of 25% or greater are highlighted. For unstable slopes, the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI) records were consulted. No documentation was found that indicated recent or historic landslides on Kilkich Reservation Oregon DOGAMI records did however indicate a geologic fault line near Fourth Creek. This fault line is illustrated on “Figure 2-07: Kilkich Reservation Topography & Geology” on page 15.

Tsunami Inundation Zones

Tsunami zones are illustrated on “Figure 2-07: Kilkich Reservation Topography & Geology” on page 15, for the Kilkich Reservation and “Figure 2-09: North Bend Parcels Natural & Cultural Resources” on page 18, for the North Bend Parcels. There are two “tsunami evacuation” zones demarcated, one is based on a distant tsunami and the other is based on a local tsunami.

Distant Tsunami: This line closely follows the immediate Coos Bay shoreline and generally applies to tsunamis generated by earthquakes far distant from the Oregon coastal marine waters. This would be similar to the 2011 earthquake in Japan or the 1964 Alaska earthquake.

Local Tsunami: This evacuation line for a local event falls further upland than for the distant event, and would include something similar to a Cascadian Subduction earthquakes, as well as lower magnitude earthquakes in Oregon marine waters. The lower (western) half of Kilkich Village, falls within this local zone.

Service Lands: Cultural Resources

Summary Statement:

The Coquille Indian Tribe’s Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) was established in 2011 under the authority of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 101(b)(3). The THPO enforces tribal, state (as applicable), and federal historic preservation laws on Tribal Lands, identifies and protects cultural resources and historic parcels, and is responsible for performing NHPA Section 106 review on and off Tribal Lands. The THPO works with the other Tribal departments to ensure those resources are accounted for at all levels of planning and development.

Figure 2-09: North Bend Parcels Natural & Cultural Resources



Archaeology

There are reported archaeological sites adjacent to and within the boundaries of the Kilkich Reservation and Administration parcels. The exact boundaries of those sites are unknown at the time of this writing. It is likely that prior development has significantly disturbed those resources and future activities will likely have no adverse effect on them. The Tribal Historic Preservation Office will evaluate proposed activities and issue a determination of effect as appropriate.

Cultural Aspects

A community/cultural area is located along Plankhouse Loop Road, featuring a large ceremonial plank house and canoe facility.

“Figure 2-08: Kilkich Reservation Natural & Cultural Resources” on page 16, shows two areas that have some cultural aspects. These are the Plankhouse site on the southeast edge of Kilkich Village, and the Tribal Cemetery further to the southeast along the eastern edge reservation boundary. The forested area between

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the plankhouse area and the Tribal Cemetery area are an important site for Tribal members to gather plants with cultural resources and traditional foods.

A third area not identified on “Figure 2-08: Killich Reservation Natural & Cultural Resources” on page 16, is located around Tarheel’s dam and extends to the Coquille Bay.

Economic Lands

Definition of Tribal Economic Lands:

Sites and parcels with the primary purpose of growing the Coquille Indian Tribe economy by growing successful businesses that, in turn, create diversified sources of income and varied employment opportunities.

Names of Economic Land Sites:

101 Lots, Kokwel Wharf, Mill Casino, Wallace St., Heritage Place, & Medford Site.

Highway 101 Lots: Description

The two Highway 101 lots are located on the northwest corner of Highway 101 and Newmark St. The corner lot is 0.7 acres and is in fee status while the adjacent lot to the north is 0.89 acres and is in trust status. These are prime lots with high visibility frontage on Highway 101. The lots will have to share a single highway access point since it is so close to the intersection. The lots are mostly flat with steep slopes going uphill on the west side of lots.

Kokwel Wharf: Description

The Recreation Vehicle (RV) Park and log storage yard are on lands held in fee by the CIT, and are subject to City of North Bend zoning designations. However, the Tribe should coordinate future development with the city to ensure that city and Tribe zoning maps are aligned. The RV Park and log storage yard are zoned under the Coos Bay Estuary Management Plan which is adopted by the City of North Bend, which permits commercial uses. This zone permits log storage as an allowed use. North of the log yard is a very narrow Parcel that is the site of a waterfront boardwalk that is open to the public.

Mill Hotel & Casino: Description

The Mill Casino and Hotel sits on a 10.66 acre trust site with direct controlled access to highway 101 via a stoplight. The hotel has 203 rooms, 14,000 sf. of meeting space, 700 slots and 8 table games. It has four dining options, a lounge, gift shop, and seasonal dock.

Heritage Place: Description

Heritage Place is located within the City limits of Bandon, Oregon with vehicular access to this site is off

of Jetty Road. This site is 5.94 acres and is in trust. The Coquille Indian Tribe currently leases this site to Heritage Place Assisted Living & Memory Care which is an assisted +55 senior housing facility. This is also the physical location of Grandmother Rock, an important Coquille cultural site.

Medford Parcels:

There are six Medford properties that make up the Medford site, located on the Oregon Pacific Highway 99, that have a combined total of 8.21 acres. Associated with the six parcels, the Coquille Indian Tribe is leasing the Bear Creek Golf Course and driving range. There are four contiguous small taxlots adjacent to the golf course on the north side that are empty. Just to the north of those parcels and separated by Charlotte Ann Road is another vacant parcel containing five taxlots. The other three parcels are adjacent on the south side of the golf course. These parcels have buildings/businesses that CIT leases to a church, sports gymnasium, bowling alley, and roller skating rink. The Medford site has easy access and high visibility from highway 99. US Interstate 5 abuts the golf course on the east side, although there is no access there is visibility from the freeway.

Wallace Street Parcel:

The Wallace Street parcel is an “urban” parcel, is currently in “fee” status, is 0.74 acres, and has direct public road access from Wallace Street a City of Coos Bay public road. This parcel is located half a block from Ocean Boulevard and across the street from the Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians (CTCLUSI) Three Rivers Casino.

Wallace Street has no structures on it but has full access to all utilities and is located above the tsunami zones.

There are no identified Coquille archeological and cultural resources located at Wallace Street due to the heavy development and resource extraction activities that have most likely altered or eliminated what may have once been present.

Economic Lands: Transportation

Summary Statement:

The economic lands in North Bend are critical in the continued growth of CIT. The installation of a new lighted intersection is important for further growth and development of the economic lands along Oregon Highway 101 in North Bend and should be designed in a way that compliments the Tribes assets. A complete review/study is needed for the transportation network for the economic lands in Medford that covers conditions and safety along with a review of a potential

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new controlled lighted intersection that is integrated into the masterplan.

Vehicular Facilities

The vehicular facilities that serve CIT's Medford site are not included in the 2016 Roadway Inventory & Long Range Transportation Plan/Tribal Transportation Program and will be added in the next update. The main transportation facility that serves the Medford site is Oregon State Highway 99 or South Pacific Highway and local street Charlotte Ann Road. Even though this part of the Highway 99 facility is located within the City limits of Medford, it falls under the Rogue Valley Metropolitan Planning Organization (RVMPO) jurisdiction.

Truck Routes

The City of North Bend has designated US Route 101 as a primary truck route. Primary truck routes are aimed at addressing through movements of trucks rather than local deliveries. The objective of designating a primary trucking route is to allow these routes to focus on design criterion that accommodates trucks by providing 12 foot travel lanes, longer access spacing, and curb returns and pavement design. Secondary trucking routes are planned to provide access for trucks and are primarily attached to county and city owned roadways.

The Rogue Valley Metropolitan Planning Organization (RVMPO) has identified OR-99 as a "Designated Freight Route". In the Medford Transportation System Plan Highway 99 is noted with poor pavement conditions that affect freight mobility. The plan also identifies the intersection of OR-99 and Charlotte Ann Road as a location with Heavy Truck Activity.

Rights-of-Way (ROW)

The CIT's economic sites are primarily accessed from major roadways – US 101 for the North Bend Parcels and OR-99 in Medford. Heritage Place is accessed off of Jetty Road which is a two lane road in Bandon.

The right-of-way (ROW) width for US 101 along the frontage of the CIT's North Bend Parcels ranges from 110 to 190 feet. Wider sections are along the frontage of trust lands (Mill/Casino Hotel) and at the north end where US 101 begins to enter downtown North Bend;

The right-of way (ROW) for OR-99 along the frontage of the Medford site is estimated to be 120 feet with sidewalks on both sides;

The right-of-way (ROW) for Jetty Road along the frontage of Heritage Place in Bandon is estimated to be 24 feet with no sidewalk.

Traffic Conditions and Impacts

Existing traffic conditions were evaluated for each of the intersections shown in Figures 6-06 and 6-08 in Appendix C. The following provides a summary of the state highway classifications, freight route designations, and other roadway characteristics along Cape Arago Highway and US 101 that help determine the v/c ratio.

US 101 – US 101 is part of the state freight route system and classified as a Statewide Highway. All of the study intersections along US 101 are located within the North Bend UGB and city limits with posted speeds of 45 mph.

Oregon State Highway 99 (OR-99) is part of the state freight route system with a posted speed of 45 mph at our site. The City of Medford maintains traffic collection numbers for that segment of OR-99 on even years and has averaged 20,300 ADT (average daily traffic) over the last 10 years.

Existing Traffic Volumes

Traffic counts were conducted at intersections in April and June of 2016 see Appendix C: Figures 6-06, 6-07, 6-08, & 6-09. Two of the counts were conducted over a 16-hour (6:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.) time period while eight of the counts were conducted over a 4-hour (2:00 to 6:00 p.m.) time period.

PM Peak Hour Development

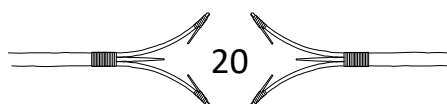
The traffic counts conducted along US 101 and Cape Arago Highway were reviewed to determine the potential for individual and/or system peak hours for the study areas. Based on the review, a system peak hour was found to occur along US 101 from 2:45 to 3:45 p.m. and another system peak hour was found to occur along Cape Arago Highway from 4:00 to 5:00 p.m. "Table 2-12: North Bend Peak Hour Summary" on page 20, summarizes the peak hours at study intersections.

Table 2-12: North Bend Peak Hour Summary

Map ID	Intersection	System Peak Hour
8	US 101/Old Weyerhaeuser Access	2:45 p.m
9	US 101/RV Park Entrance	2:45 p.m
10	US 101/Mill Casino Driveway	2:45 p.m
11	US 101/Newmark	2:45 p.m

See Figure 6-09 in Appendix

The closest intersection data available for the Medford site is OR-99 and Lowry Ln. showing turning movement data from 2015 and a peak hour from 4:00pm to 5:00pm which averages 194 vehicles using the intersection which equals 3 vehicles a minute. Additional research needs to be done to determine the Level-of-service this intersection operates under.



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Table 2-13: Intersection Crash Summary (1/1/2010 to 12/31/2014)

Location	Crash Type						Severity			Total Crashes
	Angle	Turn	Rear-End	Side Swipe	Fixed Object	Ped/Bike	PDO	Injury	Fatal	
US 101/Old Weyerhauser Access	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
US 101/RV Park Entrance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
US 101/Mill Casino Driveway	0	2	1	0	2	0	4	1	0	5
US 101/Newmark Street	0	19	11	0	2	0	15	17	0	32

Table 2-14: North Bend - Intersection Critical Rate Assessment

Intersection	Critical Crash Rate by Intersection	Critical Crash Rate by Volume	Observed Crash Rate at Intersection	90th Percentile Rate	Observed Crash Rate>Critical Crash Rate	Observed Crash Rate>90th Percentile Rate
US 101/Old Weyerhauser Access	0.49	0.37	0.0	0.293	No	No
US 101/RV Park Entrance	0.49	0.37	0.0	0.293	No	No
US 101/Mill Casino Main Driveway	N/A	N/A	0.16	0.86	No	No
US 101/Newmark Street	N/A	N/A	0.77	0.86	No	No

Existing Conditions

Existing lane configurations and traffic control devices at each of the study intersections are shown in Appendix C: Figures 6-06, 6-07, 6-08, & 6-09. Existing traffic volumes (2017) and corresponding operations for each site.

The 2000 Highway Capacity Manual (HCM 2000) methodology was used to analyze traffic operations at the signalized intersections while the HCM 2010 methodology was used to analyze traffic operations at the un-signalized intersections. As shown, all study intersections currently operate acceptably.

Medford information: Traffic counts are based on City of Medford data and taken from their online interactive GIS Traffic Information Map. The newest traffic volumes for OR-99/Pacific Highway is based on a road segment between Charlotte Ann Rd. to Garfield St. in 2016 with 17,600 ADT.

Queueing

A queueing analysis was conducted at the signalized study intersections. "Table 2-15: Weekday PM Peak Hour Queuing" on page 22, summarizes the 95th

percentile queues during the weekday p.m. peak hour under existing traffic conditions. The vehicle queue and storage lengths were rounded to the nearest 25-feet. The storage lengths reflect the striped storage for each movement at the intersections.

As shown in "Table 2-15: Weekday PM Peak Hour Queuing" on page 22, the US 101/Newmark Street study intersection currently has two 95th percentile queues that exceed the striped storage for the movements:

The eastbound left-turn movement exceeds the striped storage for the associated movement by approximately 25-feet.

The northbound left-turn movement exceeds the striped storage for the associated movement by approximately 200-feet. However, there is sufficient storage space located within the two-way left-turn lane to accommodate the queues.

Crash Analysis

The five most recent years of crash data were reviewed at study intersections along Cape Arago Highway

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and US 101 in an effort to identify any potential safety issues that could be addressed as part of the CIT Comprehensive Plan. ODOT provided the five most recent years of crash data available for study intersections which included data from January 1, 2010

Table 2-15: Weekday PM Peak Hour Queuing

		95th Percentile Queue			Adequate
	Movement	Existing 2017	Future 2035	Storage Length	
US 101/Mill Casino Drive	EB-T	25	25	250	Yes
	WB-T	75	75	250	Yes
	WB-R	0	0	250	Yes
	NB-L	25	25	150	Yes
	NB-T	275	325	1075	Yes
	NB-R	25	50	175	Yes
	SB-L	25	50	225	Yes
	SB-T	350	400	N/A	Yes
US 101/Newmark Street	EB-L	#250	#250	225	No
	EB-T	75	75	625	Yes
	WB-T	25	25	150	Yes
	NB-L	#325	#650	125	No
	NB-T	275	325	N/A	Yes
	SB-L	25	25	150	Yes
	SB-T	550	650	1075	Yes
	SB-R	0	25	225	Yes

Where WB = Westbound, SB = Southbound, EB = Eastbound, NB = Northbound, L = Left, R = Right, T = Through.

= 95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer.

N/A = Queue length is unlimited as through movement capacity.

through December 31, 2014. “Table 2-13: Intersection Crash Summary (1/1/2010 to 12/31/2014)” on page 21, summarizes the crash history of the intersections over the five-year period.

Critical crash rates were calculated for each of the study intersections following the analysis methodology presented in ODOT’s SPR 667 Assessment of Statewide Intersection Safety Performance. SPR 667 provided average crash rates at a variety of intersection configurations in Oregon based on a number of approaches and traffic control types. The average crash rate represents the approximate number of crashes that are “expected” at a study intersection. The intersection critical crash rate assessment for the intersections is summarized in “Table 2-14: North Bend - Intersection

Critical Rate Assessment” on page 21.

A review of crash severity of the portion of Oregon State Highway 99 (OR-99) that services the Medford site found zero fatality crashes, 18 non-fatal injury crashes and 16 property damage only crashes from 2011-2016.

Safety Priority Index System

The ODOT Statewide Priority Index System (SPIS) identifies sites along state highways where safety issues warrant further investigation. The SPIS is a method developed by ODOT for identifying hazard locations on state highways through consideration of crash frequency, crash rate, and crash severity. Sites identified within the top five percent are investigated by ODOT staff and reported to the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). According to the most recent SPIS list, the US HWY 101/Newmark Street intersection is identified by ODOT as within the top ten percent of crash sites over the most recent five-year period of available data. OWRD investigated the SPIS site and continues to monitor improvements made to the flashing yellow left turn arrow (FYLTA) operation.

US 101/Newmark Street

As shown in “Table 2-13: Intersection Crash Summary (1/1/2010 to 12/31/2014)” on page 21, a total of 32 crashes occurred at the US 101/Newmark Street intersection over the five year periods. Of the 32, crashes, 20 involved turning movements and 11 involved rear-end crashes.

Of the 20 turning movement crashes, 15 occurred in the southbound direction when a vehicle traveling northbound attempted to make a left-turn onto Newmark Street. The majority of these crashes occurred on a clear, dry day when a motorist did not have the right-of-way and attempted a left-turn in front of an oncoming vehicle. Two crashes occurred when a westbound vehicle attempted to turn right onto US 101 and was struck by an oncoming vehicle northbound on US 101, one occurred when a westbound vehicle attempted to turn left onto US 101 and was struck by an oncoming vehicle southbound on US 101, and one occurred when a northbound vehicle turned right and a southbound vehicle turned left.

Of the 11 rear-end crashes, four occurred in the northbound direction, four in the southbound direction, and three in the eastbound direction. The majority of these crashes occurred on a clear, dry, day when a motorist was following too closely and failed to avoid a slowed or stopped vehicle in the roadway.

The ODOT Statewide Priority Index System (SPIS) does

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not identify any sites close to CIT's Medford Site.

Rail Facilities

The existing rail system within Coos County plays an integral role in the movements of goods. Imported goods are received by shops and unloaded onto trucks and train cars to be distributed domestically. There are no current locations within Coos County served by passenger rail service.

The Coos Bay Branch Line is a 136 mile long rail line running between Eugene and Coquille. Within the North Bend Area, an existing rail line runs parallel on the east side of US 101 within the North Bend area. All four of the westbound approaches to the project area intersections cross the rail line including the two signalized intersections located at US 101/Mill Casino Driveway and US 101/Newmark Street and the two unsignalized intersections located at US 101/Old Weyerhaeuser Access and US 101/RV Park Entrance. Railroad crossings arms are provided at the intersection of US 101/Mill Casino driveway, all additional intersections along US 101 are not equipped with crossing arms.

The Central Oregon & Pacific Railroad line in Medford runs on the West side of OR-99 and has no passenger service stops and does not cross tribal property.

Pedestrian Facilities

The pedestrian system along US Route 101 only provides sidewalk facilities on the west side of the corridor. Sidewalks are planned as part of the City of North Bend Master Plan along the east side of US Route 101. The overall conditions of the pedestrian facilities along US Route 101 are generally good with regards to spalling/cracking, frequency of pedestrian obstructions, and horizontal/vertical faults. The majority of curb-ramps within the study area meet the needs of the American's with Disability Act (ADA) accessible standards providing tactile warning strips and compliant grades.

The main transportation facility that serves the Medford site is OR-99 or South Pacific Highway. Even though this part of the facility is located within the City limits of Medford, it falls under the Rogue Valley Metropolitan Planning Organization (RVMPO) jurisdiction. In their current Regional Transportation Plan RVMPO has identified a \$10,000,000 dollar project on OR-99 from Birch Street to Garfield (1.8 miles long) which proposes sidewalks, bike lanes, and upgrades to the storm drains.

Oregon Recreation Trails

US 101 and adjacent lands are the accepted route options for the Oregon Coast Bike Route (primarily intended for bicyclists).

Bear Creek Greenway in Medford is a 20-mile, paved, multi-use trail that links the cities of Ashland, Talent, Phoenix, Medford and Central Point and crosses over land that CIT currently leases. The Greenway is continuous from the Ashland Dog Park to the Dean Creek Frontage Road near Seven Oaks Interchange on I-5, north of Central Point. The Greenway provides a separated route from cars, with only two at-grade road crossings. The trail parallels I-5, OR-99, and Bear Creek, and provides Rogue Valley residents and visitors to the area a close-in spot for bird watching and wildlife viewing, as well as exercise and general recreation.

Bicycle Facilities

The majority of US Route 101 does not provide bicycle accommodations. On-street bicycle lanes are provided at the following intersection approaches where designated right-turning lanes are present.

- ✦ US Route 101/Newmark Street southbound (approximately 235')
- ✦ US Route 101/Mill Casino Driveway northbound (approximately 170')
- ✦ US Route 101/RV Park Access northbound (approximately 330')

The remaining segments of the corridor do not provide dedicated bicycle facilities. Bicyclists are expected to share the roadway with motorists.

The Rogue Valley Metropolitan Planning Organization (RVMPO) who has jurisdiction over transportation planning and implementation in their Regional Transportation Plan has identified a \$10,000,000 dollar project on OR-99 from Birch Street to Garfield (1.8 miles long) which proposes sidewalks, bike lanes, and upgrades to the storm drains.

Economic Lands: Utilities

Summary Statement:

The utilities that serve the economic lands in both North Bend and Medford need to be studied. Although current uses are adequate, potential growth and future CIT expansion/development may not have the needed infrastructure support. This future growth may increase the demand of utilities and exceed current facilities ability to fully support the growth requirements.

Sanitary Sewer

North Bend economic lands all have access to the city sewer system.

Heritage Place has access to the city sewer system in Bandon.

Medford Site has access to the city sewer system.

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Drinking Water

The North Bend economic lands primary water service is delivered through a 12-inch diameter main along US 101 (named Tremont Street/Oregon Coast Highway on some Water Board maps).

Surface Water

The CIT's North Bend Parcels are highly urbanized, and primarily use conventional piped storm water management systems. The hotel/casino site is paved, as is the log yard and RV Park. Overflow parking to the west of the RV Park is gravel. Overflow storm water flows into the City of North Bend system and some privately-owned storm sewer lines. Storm water is discharged into Coos Bay.

Electrical Power

All economic lands have access to the electrical power grid in their city.

Natural Gas

Natural gas is provided in the Coos Bay/North Bend area by Northwest Natural, an investor-owned utility.

The NW Natural website has a function for determining whether natural gas service is provided in specific areas. Using this website, it was determined that natural gas is available to the North Bend economic lands.

Heritage Place and Medford sites have not been checked for natural gas service.

Economic Lands: Natural Resources

Summary Statement:

CIT's North Bend Parcels are highly altered by well over a century of commercial and industrial use, various land features, habitats, and species ranges have been significantly altered or lost but there is a strong connection to Coos Bay.

Parcels located along the Coos Bay estuary provide direct deep water port access, along with an oyster dock and the North Bend Boardwalk.

Medford information: The site is heavily urbanized and developed.

Riparian Corridors

The largest parcels within the North Bend Parcels front onto the Coos Bay estuary. The quality of bayside riparian area resources have long been significantly diminished or outright eliminated by prior commercial and industrial development and activities. Developed "hardscape" viewing areas and accesses are present on the bayside of the CIT's casino/hotel complex, and at Harbor Avenue on the far north end of the adjacent

industrial land.

Floodplains

Floodplains typically are documented by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). As shown in "Figure 2-09: North Bend Parcels Natural & Cultural Resources" on page 18, some 100-year floodplain is located along the Coos Bay shoreline in the North Bend Parcels at the north end of the CIT's log storage yard.

Known Hazardous Material Sites

The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) documents known hazardous materials sites, and any reports of possible illegal dumping, storage, and other suspect activities. ODEQ records were reviewed and did not include any documentation of such sites within the Kilkich Reservation or North Bend Parcels (note: there are a few sites documented by ODEQ near to the perimeter of the North Bend Parcels).

Topographic Information, including Steep and Unstable Slopes

Topographic information for the North Bend Parcels are on "Figure 2-09: North Bend Parcels Natural & Cultural Resources" on page 18. Slopes of 25% or greater are highlighted. For unstable slopes, the Oregon DOGAMI records were consulted. No documentation was found that indicated recent or historic landslides in the Study Area.

Tsunami Inundation Zones

Tsunami zones are illustrated on "Figure 2-09: North Bend Parcels Natural & Cultural Resources" on page 18 for the North Bend Parcels. There are two "tsunami evacuation" zones are demarcated, one is based on a distant tsunami and the other is based on a local tsunami.

Distant Tsunami: This line closely follows the immediate Coos Bay shoreline and generally applies to tsunamis generated by earthquakes far distant from the Oregon coastal marine waters. This would be similar to the 2011 earthquake in Japan or the 1964 Alaska earthquake.

Local Tsunami: This evacuation line for a local event falls further upland than for the distant event, and would include something similar to a Cascadian Subduction earthquakes, as well as lower magnitude earthquakes in Oregon marine waters. The lower (western) half of Kilkich Village, fall within this local zone.

Heritage Place is within both the distant and local Tsunami zones.

The Medford site will not be affected by any tsunami but may incur damage from a Cascadian Subduction zone

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earthquake.

Economic Lands: Cultural Resources

Summary Statement:

The Coquille Indian Tribe's Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) was established in 2011 under the authority of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 101(b)(3). The THPO enforces tribal, state (as applicable), and federal historic preservation laws on Tribal Lands, identifies and protects cultural resources and historic properties, and is responsible for performing NHPA Section 106 review on and off Tribal Lands. The THPO works with the other Tribal departments to ensure those resources are accounted for at all levels of planning and development.

Archaeology

There are several reported archaeological sites and historic parcels within the North Bend Economic lands. These sites and parcels have been heavily disturbed by development and resource extraction activities. Future development is unlikely to have an adverse effect on these sites and parcels. The Tribal Historic Preservation Office will evaluate proposed activities and issue a determination of effect as appropriate.

Heritage Place is located near the mouth of the Coquille River overlooking the site of the historic Nasomah Village. The village site, though disturbed by the development of Old Town Bandon, is still present under the City and has been determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Medford parcel cultural resources survey has not been reviewed by THPO at the time of this writing. At this time, cultural resources are unknown at this parcel.

Cultural Aspects

The sites and parcels on the North Bend Economic lands have been heavily disturbed by development and resource extraction activities. Future development are unlikely to have an effect on these sites and parcels. There is a canoe launching site directly south of hotel which is used for certain tribal events and activities.

Heritage Place is located on "Grandmother Rock". The site was a towering outcrop of Blueschist on Bandon Beach and was revered and valued by the Coquilles. The Euro-American newcomers renamed it "Tupper Rock" and blasted it apart to build Bandon's jetty. Fragments of Grandmother Rock survive in the jetty, along the beach and shoreline, and in stockpiles at various locations in Bandon and North Bend

Photo 2-01: Grandmother Rock, AKA "TupperRock", before its destruction



Although our ancestors left no maps depicting borders and population centers, we know a great deal about our people's historical territory. Archaeological evidence and oral histories pinpoint many of the places where our ancestors lived, places where they harvested food and materials, and places they held sacred.

Our ancestors commonly constructed their permanent villages along the tidewaters and lower reaches of streams and rivers. Travel tended to be easiest there, and fish and game were abundant year-round. At least seven such villages are known to have stood between Bandon and Myrtle Point on the lower Coquille River. Others sat among the many forks of the upper river. Lower Coos Bay at South Slough was another area dotted with villages.

In addition to the permanent villages, seasonal camps were established in various upland areas during spring, summer and fall. At the times of year when nuts, berries or other plants were ready for collecting, or when fish or game were plentiful, people from multiple villages might meet to harvest, share and trade resources.

These known village sites by no means constitute the full extent of Coquille aboriginal territory. Trade and gathering took place over a large geographic area. Ongoing research is expanding our knowledge of Coquille prehistory, but today no one can precisely define the reach of our ancestral homelands.

Natural Resource Lands

Definition of Tribal Natural Resources Lands:

Sites and/or parcels with the primary purpose of increasing the natural wealth of the Coquille Indian Tribe, including agricultural land, forests, water, land for gathering and harvesting cultural materials, etc.

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Names of Natural Resource Sites:

Coquille Forest Parcels 1-14, Sek-wet-se Tribal Forest, Iron Mountain, Elk Creek, Seven Devils Farm, & Four Mile Farm.

The Coquille Forest was created by enactment of Public Law (P.L. 104-208, Division B, Title V) on September 30, 1996. This Public Law, passed by the U.S. Congress and signed by President Clinton, restored 5,410 acres (5,397 according to GIS) of ancestral homelands to the Coquille Indian Tribe and designated the restored lands as the Coquille Forest. The Coquille Forest Parcels are located in Coos County east of the town of Myrtle Point. There are seven parcels north of Highway 42, from just southwest of Dora in the Yankee Run watershed to the south in the Elk Creek watershed and Big Creek watershed to east of Bridge in the Rock Creek watershed, and seven parcels south of Highway 42, from east of Broadbent in the Indian Creek watershed to northeast of Powers in the Rasler Creek watershed.

The Elk Creek parcel is located near Parcels 3 and 4 of the Coquille Forest. It consists of approximately 54 acres and has a large fish bearing stream transecting the southern portion of the parcel.

The Iron Mountain Parcel, is located at the very southern tip of Coos County and is approximately 207 acres.

The Sek-wet-se Tribal Forest, purchased by the Tribe in 2015, consists of 3,182 acres of forest land in northern Curry County, south of the Sixes River and at the northern edge of the Grassy Knob Wilderness Area.

Both the Seven Devils (88 acres) and Four Mile (101 acres) farms were purchased by the Tribe as commercial cranberry growing operations and also include some timberlands surrounding the bog areas.

Natural Resource Lands: Transportation

Summary Statement:

Coquille Forest roads should be maintained to prevent negative water quality impacts, to provide for safe travel according to the road's intended use, to prevent the spread of noxious weeds, invasive species, and to maintain the Tribe's infrastructure investment.

Road Classifications and Use.

There are no state or federal "designated" trucking routes on the Natural Resource lands. Roads within these lands are designated to provide for forest operations which allow logging truck usage.

Coquille Forest Roads are classified and defined similar to Indian Reservation Roads (IRR) road classifications.

Oregon & California (O&C) Logging Road Right-of-Way

roads

Access to CIT forest parcels are generally covered by O&C road use agreements.

Natural Resource Lands: Utilities

Summary Statement:

Sanitary sewer, drinking water, electrical power, and other utilities are mostly located on Seven Devils and Four Mile Cranberry farms. Distributions power line easements are also located on some forest lands.

Sanitary Sewer

Coquille Forest Parcels 1-14, sek-wet-se Tribal Forest, Iron Mountain, and Elk Creek have no sewer facilities.

Seven Devils and Four Mile farms currently have sewer facilities. Four Mile Farm has a year-round caretaker facility which includes a sanitary sewer connection to public sewer system.

Drinking Water

Coquille Forest Parcels 1-14, Sek-wet-se Tribal Forest, Iron Mountain, and Elk Creek have no access to potable water facilities or connections to a public drinking water system.

Seven Devils and Four Mile farms currently have access to potable/drinking water facilities either through a water district and/or a well. Four Mile Farm has a year-round caretaker facility which includes potable/drinking facility connection to public water system.

Electrical Power

Coquille Forest Parcels 1-14, sek-wet-se Tribal Forest, Iron Mountain, and Elk Creek have no electrical facilities or connections to an electrical utility with the exception of a small solar system to power a weather station on Parcel #7 – Euphoria Ridge.

Seven Devils and Four Mile farms currently have access to electrical utilities that supported a commercial cranberry growing operations. In addition, the Four Mile Farm parcel has a year-round caretaker facility which includes an electrical connection to a public utility.

Surface Water

See "Riparian Management" on page 27.

Four Mile farm has a stream running though the parcel as well.

Water Rights

Coquille Forest Parcels 1-14, Sek-wet-se Tribal Forest, Iron Mountain, and Elk Creek have no specific water rights at this time.

Seven Devils and Four Mile cranberry farms currently

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have storage and water rights for irrigation. Certification of the water rights is currently underway.

Fourth Creek and Tarheel reservoirs located on the Kilkich Reservation both have storage right certificates. Fourth Creek reservoir also has a water use right certificate for irrigation.

Weather Station

A weather station is located on Euphoria Ridge which collects precipitation amounts, wind, air temperature, relative humidity, soil moisture and soil temperature.

Natural Resource Lands: Natural Resources

Summary Statement:

Forest: The dominant tree species on tribally owned forest lands is Douglas-fir, ranging in age from zero to 250 years old. There are natural meadows with high cultural significance in the Parcel 7-Euphoria Ridge area of the Coquille Forest.

Detailed forest inventory information is available for the Coquille Forest and the Sek-Wet-Se Tribal Forest from the Natural Resources Department. Voluntary third party certification guides management practices on the Coquille Forest and the Sek-Wet-Se Tribal Forest.

Conservation Easement: A long-term conservation easement is located along Dry Creek, within the Sek-Wet-Se Tribal Forest.

Wildland Fire: The CIT contracts with Coos Forest Protective Association, a local non-profit corporation, for direct protection from and suppression of forest fires. The Tribe is developing a protection agency for direct protection and suppression. The Tribe is developing fuels management component of overall forest management.

Wildland-Urban Interface - will take advantage of topography around Kilkich and local infrastructure (i.e. Charleston Fire and Rescue, Coos Bay Fire Department, fire hydrants, etc.).

Prescribed Fire: The CIT is currently reintroducing fire to enhance ecosystem resilience, which enhances opportunities for cultural gathering, species diversity, and overall forest health.

Riparian Management

All Coquille Forest parcels have "Riparian Management Zones" that are designed to protect surface water in perennial, intermittent, and ephemeral streams as well as around wetlands, lakes, and other water features.

Riparian management on the Coquille Forest parcels is guided by the Iterim Coquille Forest Resource Management Plan (ICFRMP). The riparian management

on Sek-wet-se Tribal Forest, Elk Creek, and Iron Mountain properties is in accordance with the regulations under the Oregon Forest Practices Act.

The riparian characteristics and aquatic species present on the Coquille Forest are determined by location and orientation of the parcel's. Most parcels are located in the upper reaches of small sub-basin watersheds and along ridgelines separating one sub-basin watershed from another. There are very few low gradient (0-3 percent) streams with high-quality fish habitat. Elk Creek, Salmon Creek, and a small segment of Rock Creek have low gradient streams with surveyed fish populations. Elk Creek has Oregon Coast Coho, winter steelhead, and resident and sea-run cutthroat trout. An unnamed Elk Creek tributary supports the same species. Salmon Creek has resident cutthroat and Oregon Coast Coho. Rock Creek has Oregon Coast Coho, fall chinook, winter steelhead, and sea-run cutthroat. One fish species, Oregon Coast Coho salmon, is listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). A few other streams have no survey records, but morphology and size indicate that fish, including lamprey, may be present.

Riparian Management Zones

Riparian Management Zones (RMZ's), are zones directly adjacent to a stream channel. They will be managed for multiple purposes and will follow best management practices (currently outlined in Appendix E of the Interim Coquille Forest Resource Management Plan (ICFRMP)) to the fullest extent possible.

Gathering of cultural resources within RMZ's is of significant importance to the Tribe. Multiple species of plants vital to the continuing practice of Tribal culture can be found within riparian zones. Selective harvest in proximity to streams allows for a robust riparian zone that can adequately provide for shade, sediment trapping, and vigorous multistory canopy.

Harvest within RMZ's will follow management standards set forth in the current forest management plan for the associated parcel(s). Emphasis will be placed upon gathering of cultural resources, thoughtful placement of yarding corridors and tracked equipment crossings to reduce the introduction of sediment, and avoidance of spreading pathogens and noxious weeds.

Sek-wet-se Tribal Forest, Elk Creek, and Iron Mountain are managed in accordance with the regulations under the Oregon Forest Practices Act.

Seven Devils and Four Mile farms were commercial cranberry growing operations that utilize a man-made

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constructed pond that requires adequate water at varying times for cranberry production.

Wildlife Management

All Coquille Forest Parcels are currently managed under the Interim Coquille Forest Resource Management Plan (ICFRMP 2018). This plan outlines the management goals and priorities for the Coquille Forest. Sek-wet-se Tribal Forest, Elk Creek, and Iron Mountain follow the direction of the Oregon Forest Practices Act..

Tribally Significant Species

The following list is not comprehensive but represents many of CIT's culturally important marine, estuary and upland plants and animals.

Marine and Estuary Flora

- ✦ Eelgrass
- ✦ Giant kelp
- ✦ Bull kelp
- ✦ Sea lettuce
- ✦ Surfgrass

Marine and Estuary Fauna

- ✦ Shellfish (crab, snails, mussels, barnacles, abalone, dentalium)
- ✦ Rockfish (lingcod, sculpin, perch, greenling)
- ✦ Lamprey (all species)
- ✦ Flounder
- ✦ Eulachon
- ✦ Sea urchin
- ✦ Salmon (all species)
- ✦ Sea mammals
- ✦ Halibut
- ✦ Herring
- ✦ Chiton

Endangered Species Act

The Endangered Species Act (ESA) was passed by Congress and signed into law on December 28, 1973, to protect and recover imperiled species and the ecosystems upon which they depend. Congress recognized our rich natural heritage for its esthetic, ecological, educational, recreational and scientific value to our nation and all of its people.

Interagency Cooperation (Section 7 of ESA) states there is an explicit requirement of Federal agencies (BIA) to ensure that any action they authorize, fund, or carry out will not be likely to jeopardize the continued existence of a listed species, or destroy or adversely modify designated critical habitat.

Secretarial Order (SO) 3206 (American Indian Tribal Rights, Federal-Tribal Trust Responsibilities, and the Endangered Species Act) was issued June 5, 1997, by the US Departments of Commerce and Interior. The Order synchronizes federal trust responsibility to Tribes and the statutory missions of the Federal Departments of Commerce and Interior in executing the ESA. It

further states that the US Departments will carry out their responsibilities under the Act in a manner that "...strives to ensure that Indian tribes do not bear a disproportionate burden for the conservation of listed species, so as to avoid or minimize the potential for conflict and confrontation" (SO 3206, 1997). SO 3206 presents five principals that the Federal Departments must adhere to:

- ✦ The Departments shall work directly with Indian Tribes on a government-to-government basis to promote healthy ecosystems;
- ✦ The Departments shall recognize Indian lands are not subject to the same controls as Federal public lands;
- ✦ The Departments shall assist Indian Tribes in developing and expanding Tribal programs so healthy ecosystems are promoted and conservation restrictions are unnecessary;
- ✦ The Departments shall be sensitive to Indian culture, religion and spirituality; and
- ✦ The Departments shall make available to Indian Tribes information related to Tribal trust resources and Indian lands, and, to facilitate the mutual exchange of information, shall strive to protect sensitive Tribal information from disclosure.

In the spirit of SO 3206, the Coquille Indian Tribe (CIT) places significant value in managing the Coquille Forest for multiple resource benefits. The Coquille Forest Ordinance (2017) establishes the dominant purpose of the forest, is to generate sustainable revenue to support Tribal government programs. In addition, a significant purpose in managing the Coquille Forest is to provide the Coquille people with the opportunity to renew their relationship with their ancestor's homelands and to strengthen their cultural and spiritual link to the land and its resources.

Further, there is no designated critical habitat for endangered or threatened species on the Coquille Forest. Further information on tribally sensitive species and ESA compliance measures can be found in the ICFRMP.

Special Management Zones

Special Management Zones (SMZs) are areas of Tribal significance. They may be cultural gathering places, culturally significant places, spiritual and/or historic places or have unique physical attributes.

Water Quality

The Coquille Forest streams meet the designated water uses of aquatic life and salmon, and trout rearing.

On the Kilkich Reservation, the creeks are mostly

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meeting the Tribe's uses and goals for water quality. However, the two reservoirs on Fourth Creek and Tarheel, are showing warm temperatures associated with reservoir heating during the summer months. Improved shading from tree canopy over the edges of the reservoir is not likely to improve conditions at the reservoirs. The streams feeding the reservoirs are sufficiently cool but macroinvertebrate results on the Kilkich Reservation creeks indicate some potential stressors from sedimentation to the creeks.

All four watersheds on the Kilkich Reservation have been impacted from road building and timber yarding associated with past logging activities resulting in loss of riparian vegetation and increased surface erosion and sedimentation. Past logging and urban impacts have significantly reduced and/or impaired the habitat values and hydrological functionality of all the streams on the Tribe's reservation.

Additional problems, such as adjacent suburban development and land clearing, also contribute to impacts on the Tribe's waters. There are urban activities, legacy dumping, and new home construction adjacent to the north of Kilkich Reservation. To the south of Kilkich Reservation there is construction activity on a ball park development in the Tarheel Creek watershed that contributes sediments to Tarheel Creek and the reservoir.

Continuing timber harvest on the Coquille Forest and the possible implications it can have on forest streams for spawning, rearing and migration of salmonids is of concern to the Coquille Indian Tribe. For the most part the water quality criteria are being met under current Tribal forestry practices.

The high summer water temperatures at Tarheel and Fourth Creek sites are of some concern. Sea run Cutthroat trout and lamprey have been known to use both systems for spawning and rearing. The high summer temperatures are of more concern for lamprey that can spend upwards of seven years in the creeks substrate before migrating out. Unfortunately because these three sites are located either in a reservoir or just below a reservoir, the opportunity to help decrease the water temperature by planting trees or other measures is not likely. We can continue to monitor temperatures and improve habitat upstream of these collection sites to allow for better spawning habitat and cool water refuge.

Sedimentation and pollution from adjacent land activities and sedimentation from Tribal roads is

another Tribal concern that will be addressed in future monitoring efforts.

Carbon

The Tribe seeks to develop and identify carbon storage opportunities across Coquille land ownership. In addition, carbon stores and depletion amounts are monitored annually on the Sek-Wet-Se Tribal Forest. This will allow the Tribe to take advantage of carbon markets in the future.

Recreation Trails

There are only two identified recreational trails in the Coquille Forest parcels and both are located on Coquille Forest Parcel #7 – Euphoria Ridge. One is a mountain bike route that crosses Tribal land in Section 23 and 26, Township 29 south, Range 11 west and is known as the Euphoria Ridge Bike Trails. The other is a pedestrian trail that meanders through both young and old growth Douglas-fir forests as well as a white oak meadow complex.

Recreation Fishing

Recreational fishing opportunities are available throughout Tribal parcels. Other recreational opportunities, such as hunting or boating, are also allowed throughout Tribal parcels.

Wilderness Areas

The Sek-wet-se Tribal Forest is bordered to the south by the Grassy Knob Wilderness Area.

Wild and Scenic Rivers

There are no designated National Wild and Scenic River Segments on Tribal forest lands, nor have any been found for designation and inclusion in the national system.

Scenic Views/Sites

There are no officially identified scenic view/sites within Tribal forest lands.

Mineral & Aggregate Resources

For information on these resources please contact the Natural Resources Department.

Elevations, Slopes, and Aspects

Elevations throughout the forest parcels range from just above sea level to around 2,400 feet, with the exception of the Iron Mountain property, which is between 2,500 and 3,500 feet in elevation. The parcels in the lowest elevations are found along the East Fork Coquille River, north of Highway 42. Most of the Coquille Forest parcels have ridges ranging from 1,000 to 1,850 feet above sea level. The highest elevations (up to 2,380 feet above sea level) in the Coquille Forest parcels are found to the

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south of Highway 42 at the headwaters of Rasler Creek. On the Sek-wet-se Tribal forest, the lowest elevations are found along Sixes River with the highest ridge on the property climbing to approximately 1,780 feet in elevation. There are significant changes in elevation, and thus steep slopes, in all of the forest parcels.

Slopes on the forest properties range from gentle to extremely steep with large rock outcrops.

Aspects of the forest properties are varied with wetter north facing slopes and drier, rockier south slopes. Some steep slopes greater than 70% may be unstable.

For individual forest parcel data dealing with elevations, slopes and aspects please refer to the current management plans or contact the Natural Resources Department (NRD).

Soil Types and Suitability

The soils on the forest parcels are highly varied. The Digger-Preacher-Umpcoos association is the most common soil type, covering approximately 26% of the Coquille Forest and Elk Creek parcels. Other common soil associations on the Coquille Forest and Elk Creek parcels are: Preacher-Blachly, Preacher-Bohannon, Diggerr-Umpcoos-Rock, Preacher-Blackly-Digger, Remote-Digger-Preacher, and Blachly silty clay loam.

On the Sek-wet-se Tribal Forest, the Digger-Umpcoos-Dystrochrepts complex is the most common at approximately 35%, followed by the Milbury-Umpcoos-Dystrochrepts complex.

The most common soil types on the Fourmile Farm and Seven Devils Farm properties are Blacklock fine sandy loam and Templeton-Bullards complex along with other sandy and silt loam complexes.

The Iron Mountain property is dominated by the Serpentano very stony loam and Rilea-Stackyards-Rock outcrop complex.

Available soils maps are not at a fine enough scale to show the stand level soil types that affect under-story vegetation, species composition, growth rates of trees and timber harvest practices suitable for each location.

For individual forest property data dealing with soil types, please refer to the current management plans or contact the Natural Resources Department (NRD).

Climate

The climate in the area of the Coquille Forest and adjacent fee parcels are within the upper Coquille River watershed is generally mild and moist. The maximum temperatures rarely exceed the low nineties

(Fahrenheit), and the minimum temperatures rarely fall below freezing. Precipitation is lower than elsewhere in the Coast Range because the area lies in a slight rain shadow behind Panther Ridge and Eden Ridge, along the uppermost reaches of the South Fork Coquille River, where it is protected from the southwesterly winter storms. Most of the precipitation occurs as rain, with amounts varying with elevation. Annual totals range from 55 inches in the lower elevations of the Middle Fork Coquille River to 75 inches in the upper elevations of Big Creek and Rasler Creek. In winter, cool, moist air masses lifting over the Coast Range can produce snow at elevations over 1,500 feet. These are intermittent snow packs, usually lasting for only a few days or weeks, and melting quickly with warm winds and rain. On these occasions, the extra water stored as snow can elevate flood levels. About 90 percent of the total precipitation occurs between October and April, with 50 percent occurring from November through January. Most rainfall occurs as low intensity "light rain" or "drizzle", but heavy rains can occur during winter storms. Damaging storms with a daily rainfall of four inches or higher have a return frequency of five years or more. Precipitation of more than nine inches in a few days is correlated with a higher incidence of torrents and landslides. Approximately 10 percent of the annual average precipitation falls during the summer months (May - September). Dry season precipitation totals only six to nine inches with less to the west. Stream flows are closely related to precipitation, with high flows in the winter and low flows in the summer. The highest flows are in February and the lowest flows are in August. Where soils are thin and coarse-textured, such as the very gravelly sandy loam of the Umpcoos, the very stony loam of the Serpentano, or the rock outcrops, most precipitation results in stream flow, with very little being stored as groundwater.

The Sek-Wet-Se Tribal Forest can be generally classified as having moderately- high summer temperatures (70 Fahrenheit) and high amounts of precipitation (130 inches) at the wettest time of the year.

Hazardous Material Sites

There are no known hazardous material sites within tribally owned forest parcels. If a hazardous material site is discovered, it will be investigated, and arrangements made for the removal of hazardous substances on Coquille Forest land in accordance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). Emergency response will be as specified in the Coquille Forest Hazardous Materials Contingency Plan. The response

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will include cleanup, proper notifications, criminal investigations, risk assessment, and other actions consistent with the Act and the nature of the emergency.

Natural Resource Lands: Cultural Resources

Summary Statement:

The Coquille Indian Tribe's Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) was established in 2011 under the authority of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 101(b)(3). The THPO enforces tribal, state (as applicable), and federal historic preservation laws on Tribal Lands, identifies and protects cultural resources and historic parcels, and is responsible for performing NHPA Section 106 review on and off Tribal Lands. The THPO works with the other Tribal departments to ensure those resources are accounted for at all levels of planning and development.

Archaeology

The Euphoria Ridge parcel is a historic landscape. For the Ancestors of the modern Coquille Tribe, the abundant and diverse plant and animal resources found there made it their grocery store, their hardware store, their pharmacy, and their church. Many Tribal members consider Euphoria Ridge similarly today and represent cultural values and traditions that are both ancestral and contemporary.

The archaeological evidence on Euphoria Ridge documents a place that was utilized by Coquille Ancestors for game hunting and processing; and for food and fiber harvesting and processing. There are ceremonial places and, at the time of this writing, several recorded archaeological sites on the parcel. These places are all oriented to particular topography and vegetation patterns; and the technologies observed on the parcel support the tribal histories of Euphoria Ridge environs as procurement and processing sites. The Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) will evaluate proposed activities and issue a determination of effect as appropriate.

Cultural Aspect

The rich diversity of plant species and ecological niches present on Euphoria Ridge today are vestiges of a landscape that was managed and manipulated by humans for millennia prior to the first Euro-American settlements in the Middle Fork country in the 1860's. That diversity was- and is- literally a year-round pantry of countless essentials for daily life: food, fiber, medicine, tools, and shelter. Besides being the source of myriad food and fiber plants, the meadow-prairie and woodland habitats on Euphoria Ridge also attract bird and game

animals- provisions for the pantry- as well as providing for tools, household, and ceremonial purposes.

Camas and other bulb and root plants are harvested from spring to fall; hazel shoots are collected in the spring for basket making, and in the fall hazel nuts and other nuts and seeds can be gathered for winter food stores. Eleven different berries make for a year-round harvest for foods and dyes, and medicines; and native grasses and sedges are harvested in spring and summer for basket-making. More than a dozen root plants can be harvested, providing a major supply of carbohydrates for the human diet. The botany and ecological richness of Euphoria ridge is a depository for some native plant varieties that are now almost unknown in more populated [and developed] areas, with over 115 species inventoried during one spring season of field work.

Cultural Lands

Definition of Cultural Lands:

Sites and parcels that currently have no designated primary purpose.

Names of Remaining Independent Sites:

Bandon-Fee, Charleston Industrial Tract, Metcalf Parcel, Middle Creek, and Highway 42 property.

Bandon-Fee Parcels

Bandon-Fee parcels is actually two small parcels next to each other and adjacent to the Heritage Place parcel (Economic Lands) with the purpose of honoring Omashi rock. It has a combined total of 0.5 acres and fronts Jetty Road, a public road within Bandon city limits. There are no dedicated pedestrian and bicycle facilities along Jetty Rd. Traffic is limited to Heritage Place (assisted senior living facility) and a couple of dozen single family detached residences, and Bandon South Jetty Park which provides access to the ocean beach.

Bandon-Fee parcels has access to sanitary sewer, drinking water, and electrical utilities. There is no natural gas utilities in Bandon. The site is flat with no structures other than a driveway, and a few large shrubs. It is low enough to not have any views of the Coquille River or the ocean. The site is in both the local and distant tsunami inundation zones.

The site is on the Grandmother Rock, a very important cultural site to the Coquilles. For more information see Heritage place Cultural Aspect section.

Charleston Industrial Tract and Metcalf Parcel

Charleston Industrial Tract is 0.12 acres and Metcalf Parcel is 2.67 acres. Both are located on the west side of

the South Slough near Charleston and are trust parcels. Both sites do not have direct road access. Charleston Industrial Tract is part of an old subdivision that has not been built. Metcalf Parcel is a remnant of an original larger parcel from Metcalf “Ranch”. This parcel was further reduced in size with the portion now underwater in the South Slough.

Both parcels have no structures, no utilities and no access to utilities. They are currently covered with trees and zoned Forest. Although there are no known archaeological sites on either parcel, as the THPO has been unable to access the parcels to conduct surveys. The parcels are in close proximity to known cultural resources, and as a result are high-probability sites.

Middle Creek

Middle Creek is a 34.87 acre site in Coos County that is currently in “fee” status. County zoning has Middle Creek parcel as Exclusive Farm Use (EFU) in order to minimize conflicts between agricultural practices and non-farm uses. As long as the parcel stays in “fee” CIT will have to work with and ultimately abide by County land-use decisions. The existing site is a homestead with a house and associated structures and a flat grass pasture that had been used for cattle grazing.

Access to the Middle Creek parcel is by a combination of public Coos County roads and Federal BLM roads, with a potential of an at grade stream crossing. It also has access to utilities power and sewer but currently does not have potable water. The water is coming from an at grade water pipe that is connected with a potable water source on BLM lands. The property is also located outside of the local and distant tsunami inundation zones.

There are no known archaeological sites located at Middle Creek, however there is a reported contemporary cemetery on the parcel. There is potential for cultural activities to take place at this site.

Middle Creek parcel has a water diversion right certificate.

Recreation/Open Space Lands

Definition of Recreational/Open Space Lands:

Sites and parcels that provide opportunities for active and/or passive recreation activities.

Names of Recreational/Open Space Sites:

There are currently no parcels that are dedicated solely for recreation/open space but these uses are incorporated with other uses on sites such as Kilkich Reservation and Coquille Forest Parcel 7 - Euphoria Ridge.

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Chapter 3: Where We Want To Be

Background Information on Goals and Objectives

This chapter deals with goals and objectives. The goals and objectives that are identified in this plan all support the Coquille Indian Tribe (CIT): Constitutional Imperatives, Tribal Vision, and Core Values as identified in Chapter 1: Foundation. A lot of thought and work went into these goals and objectives. The process started in November, 2017 where the team reviewed six different tribal comprehensive plans and what they had identified for their goals and objectives. From that, review and discussion lead to the next seven months of the team working with goals and objectives writing, refining, and structuring. The Team decided that what the CIT needed were demanding goals that requires a commitment and dedication to the ideas as described in Chapter 1 and Objectives that directly support those goals.

The goal statements in the comprehensive plan reflect the needs, values, and desires of the CIT. The objective statements in this comprehensive plan are a more precise goal, that if put into action helps to accomplish the goal. The goals and objectives together are statements of a policy with recommendations on what needs to be done and how. Understanding Chapter 3 in this light will help to make the Tribes comprehensive plan a success.

Since the comprehensive plan is a policy document for Tribal Council, goals and objectives needed to be consistent with the CIT's foundation. The goals and objectives did not come from a flash of insight; instead, they emerged from much discussion and

Photo 3-01: Sharing the Canoe Load



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self (CIT) reflection on how best to support Tribal membership. In May, 2018, these goals and objectives were shared at a workshop with Tribal Council for further refinement and the finished goals and objectives were shared with Tribal membership at 2018 Restoration and 2018 Family Camp. During the summer of 2018, these goals and objectives were presented to the Culture, Elders, and Natural Resource committees; the Killich Residents Association, Tribal Youth Council, Coquille Indian Housing Authority (CIHA), and the Health Advisory board of the CIT.

Traditionally in tribal communities, all Tribal member had a role to play as each individual had areas of expertise to contribute to the Tribe. There were healers, spiritual leaders, hunters, gatherers, elders, and teachers. With the complexities of modern day living, the goals and objectives that are in this comprehensive plan are as essential to the continued success of the CIT and their community just as the individuals that contributed in the CIT traditional community.

On the following pages, the goals and objectives are organized into 4 areas that are color coded.

The four areas:

- | | |
|----|---|
| 1. | Tribal Governance, Sovereignty, and Self-Sufficiency;
9 Goals and 36 Objectives |
| 2. | Managing Rural and Urban Development;
5 Goals and 21 Objectives |
| 3. | Protecting and Managing Natural and Cultural
Resources;
5 Goals and 17 Objectives |
| 4. | Reasons for Development: Types of Use (e.g.
Services, Programs, and Experiences).
5 Goals and 23 Objectives |

Photo 3-02: Canoe Journey Children Protocol



Chapter 3: Where We Want To Be

1. Tribal Governance, Sovereignty, and Self-Sufficiency	
Goal 1: Our Tribe works together to assure that the Coquille's sovereign rights guaranteed under the Restoration Act are preserved for future generations.	Objective 1. Our Tribe shall exercise our sovereign rights on a continuing and regular basis.
	Objective 2. Our Tribe endeavors to strengthen and grow sovereignty in order to best serve Tribal needs now and in the future.
	Objective 3. Our Tribal legal department and Tribal court support the jurisdiction and sovereignty of the Tribe as guided by the Constitution, Tribal Restoration Act and Tribal Council.
	Objective 4. Our Tribe shall educate staff and Tribal Members about Tribal Sovereignty and the Tribal constitution and ordinances that define Tribal law, including the authorities and process of the Coquille Restoration Act legislation.
	Objective 5. Our Tribe seeks to maintain effective relationships with other tribes, federal, state and local and international agencies and businesses that protect and enhance sovereignty.
Goal 2: Our Tribe endeavors to retrieve, maintain, and preserve the history, heritage, language, cultural, language, and spiritual beliefs of the Coquille Tribe.	Objective 1. Our Tribe provides training and education to Tribal employees, the Tribal Community, and outside entities about the rich history and culture of the Coquille Indian Tribe and the laws and regulations which protect them.
	Objective 2. Our Tribe strives to maintain access, where appropriate, to cultural and heritage resources.
	Objective 3. Our Tribe strives to improve the accuracy of external perceptions of the Tribes' history and culture.
Goal 3: Our Tribe shall protect Tribal member's individual freedoms and respect their personal choices.	Objective 1. Our Tribe seeks to develop and strengthen partnerships with regulating agencies to remove barriers with regard to harvesting first foods and other natural resources.
	Objective 2. Our Tribe actively endeavors to seek the recognition of individual Tribal member's rights to hunt, fish, gather, and practice cultural traditions and ceremonies at their usual and accustom places.
	Objective 3. Our Tribe strives to coordinate educational services to benefit Tribal youth and protect the rights of the Tribal member family.
Goal 4: Our Tribe recognizes the principles of Potlatch as essential for Tribal Community self-sufficiency.	Objective 1. Our tribes promotes inter-dependency and reciprocity within the Tribal Community.
	Objective 2. Our Tribe strives to help the membership believe they are capable, and valued members of our family and community.
	Objective 3. Our Tribe actively endeavors to achieve food sovereignty for the Tribal Community.
	Objective 4. Our tribe focuses on increasing opportunities to reduce social isolation and increase Tribal Community sharing and caring.
Goal 5: Our Tribe strives to expand the Coquille Tribes land base within its Area of Interest.	Objective 1. Our Tribe manages tribally owned lands to assure the highest and best use.
	Objective 2. Our Tribe strives to protect, preserve, and perpetuate culturally significant places and resources for the benefit of current and future generations of Tribal members.
	Objective 3. Our Tribe endeavors to identify and consider Tribal member benefit(s) for all Tribal land development.

1. Tribal Governance, Sovereignty, and Self-Sufficiency is Continued on next page

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Goal 6: Our Tribe strives for organizational excellence by providing effective management and operational support for all government services, programs and enterprises.	Objective 1. Our Tribe strives to demonstrate leadership excellence in all business and administrative affairs of the Tribe.
	Objective 2. Our Tribe strives to foster an environment where employees feel appreciated and empowered with a sense of ownership in their work and supports a positive atmosphere with opportunities for all staff to grow personally and professionally.
	Objective 3. Our Tribe strives for open lines of communication throughout the organization.
	Objective 4. Our Tribe strives to promote effective and efficient use of resources.
	Objective 5. Our Tribe works to assure appropriate communication channels are open with all levels of government including local, state, federal and other Tribal Governments as well as other business partners.
	Objective 6. Our Tribe strives to maintain favorable legal/political government-to-government consultation and relationships.
	Objective 7. Our Tribe seeks to increase its' economic independence from federal, state, and foundation funding.
	Objective 8. Our Tribe encourages organization wide safety.
Goal 7: Our Tribe recognizes its responsibility to safeguard Tribal Members and the community from potential man-made and natural disasters through a robust emergency management program.	Objective 1. Our Tribe strives to develop, implement, and continuously update a comprehensive emergency management program.
	Objective 2. Our Tribe seeks to maintain effective relationships with other tribes, federal, state and local agencies and businesses and endeavors to establish and maintain mutual aid agreements in all areas of emergency management, including hazard mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.
	Objective 3. Our Tribe supports the creation of volunteer teams to engage and empower Tribal members in the event of a disaster emergency.
	Objective 4. Our Tribe supports fire prevention measures in the wildland/urban interface.
Goal 8: Our Tribe strives to build a strong Tribal economy with a diversity of enterprises in order to fund essential governmental services.	Objective 1. Our Tribe endeavors to identify potential development opportunities along major corridors to take advantage of current transportation and utility infrastructure.
	Objective 2. Our Tribe strives to maintain and build a stable investment portfolio to meet the short and long term financial needs of the Tribe.
	Objective 3. Our Tribe supports the identification, maintenance, and improvement of a process that notifies Tribal members of job announcements and job opportunities.
	Objective 4. Our Tribe endeavors to increase the number of successful Tribal member owned businesses.
	Objective 5. Our Tribe strives to create programs and opportunities to support the training and skill development of tribal members.
	Objective 6. Our Tribe pursues opportunities to increase revenue.
Goal 9: Our Tribe actively supports Seven Generation thinking/planning by holding the lives, memories, and hopes of all Seven Generations close to us; each generation has a responsibility to teach, learn, and protect the three generations that had come before them, their own, and the three generations to come, in order to maintain our communities and culture.	
	Objective 1. To be determined at a later time.

Chapter 3: Where We Want To Be

2. Managing Rural and Urban Development	
Goal 1. Our land use planning takes into consideration the site context and community location when designing development options for Tribal lands.	Objective 1. Our Tribe strives to provide a high quality community of homes, open space, roads, sidewalks, and community buildings that are designed and relate to each other as a whole, supporting a strong sense of place.
	Objective 2. Our Tribe continually seeks to provide multi-functional Tribal buildings and community centers.
	Objective 3. Our Tribe considers all available natural hazards information when developing land.
	Objective 4. Our Tribe endeavors to develop a consistent process for identifying and appropriately siting public facilities.
	Objective 5. Our Tribal land is managed and/or developed in a way that balances Tribal member access with other property priorities.
Goal 2: Our Tribe strives to provide infrastructure to each facility which supports essential programmatic needs for potential community and economic growth.	Objective 1. Our Tribe supports building infrastructure, telecommunications and facilities to support economic growth.
	Objective 2. Our Tribe desires to place infrastructure underground and out of sight when feasible.
	Objective 3. Our Tribe strives to identify current and future needs in order to provide sewer, water, and other infrastructure to Tribal Properties.
	Objective 4. Assess current technology infrastructure to satisfy current and future technologic growth.
	Objective 5. Our Tribe understands the need for additional accessible facilities increasing member access to Tribal government services and buildings including offices in each of the five service area counties, while maintaining and removing accessibility barriers at our existing facilities.
Goal 3: Our Tribe shall consider the safety of Tribal members, staff, and the general public in the actions taken by Tribal Council.	Objective 1. Our Tribe strives to coordinate and maintain effective community protection for emergency medical services, fire protection, emergency management and natural hazards through appropriate agreements.
	Objective 2. Our Tribe strives to provide protection from environmental hazards and harmful situations.
	Objective 3. Our Tribe strives to assure the safety and protection of our children, and to promote the development of protective factors, which foster a positive sense of self-worth, self-esteem and self-image.
	Objective 4. Our Tribe Endeavors to regularly review, update, identify, and enforce ordinances and codes as they relate to public safety and emergency management.
	Objective 5. Our Tribe prioritizes public safety and security, by maintaining an effective and visible crime prevention and policing program.
	Objective 6. Our Tribe strives to apply a trauma informed framework when assessing the safety of Tribal members, staff and community.
Goal 4: Our Tribe fosters green infrastructure and works to incorporate natural design elements into all projects.	Objective 1. Our Tribe strives for environmental responsibility on all Tribal developments that may also include the development of renewable energy sources (wind, solar, etc.).
	Objective 2. Our Tribe supports the education of our workforce and community about “reduce, reuse, and recycle”.
	Objective 3. Our Tribe encourages on-site, low-impact storm water management, retention of native vegetation, reduction of impervious surfaces, use of rain water for non-potable applications, green energy, and green roofs/walls as well as low-impact development (LID) of waste water treatment facilities.
Goal 5: Our Tribe encourages energy efficient community buildings with sustainable and efficient energy sources to enhance its independence.	Objective 1. Our Tribe strives to identify and develop strategies to protect the Tribe and its members from rising energy costs using energy conservation measures on Tribal community facilities.
	Objective 2. Our Tribe strives to identify and develop strategies to protect the Tribe and its Tribal members from rising energy costs through conservation and development of reliable and affordable energy supplies.

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3. Protecting and Managing Natural and Cultural Resources	
Goal 1: Our Tribe considers multiple purposes (i.e. church, pharmacy, grocery, hardware store, bank) with regard to utilization, protection, management, and acquisition of natural and cultural resources.	Objective 1. Our Tribe has a reverence for all that is the natural world and recognizes that there are places within it which should be managed with regard to human emotional and psychological values and aesthetics.
	Objective 2. Our Tribe manages places, habitats, and landscapes wherein particular “medicines” are found or can be promoted.
	Objective 3. Our Tribe manages places, habitats, and landscapes that hold within them, or provide access to, “first foods” for all their traditional or contemporary purpose(s).
	Objective 4. Our Tribe manages places, habitats, and landscapes that hold within them plant and/or animal species and/or geologic features which provide raw material(s) suitable for the manufacture of traditional tools and technologies.
	Objective 5. Our Tribe manages places, habitats, and landscapes that hold within them plant and/or animal species and/or geologic features which, by their presence and/or abundance, also provide opportunities for economic and/or trade relations with external parties.
Goal 2: Our Tribe seeks to manage our natural resources for ecological sustainability and environmental responsibility by utilizing traditional, cultural, and ecological knowledge.	Objective 1. Our Tribe strives to be a leader in resilient ecosystem and resource management, including identifying and protecting environmentally sensitive resources.
	Objective 2. Our Tribe strives to manage and restore multiple habitats on our lands and other lands through strategic partnerships, providing sustainable and healthy habitats.
Goal 3 : Our Tribe considers best value, including return on investment, in multiple categories when considering whether and how to acquire, protect, manages, and utilize Tribal natural and cultural resources.	Objective 1. Our Tribe strives to evaluate political opportunities related to natural and cultural resources including standing with/within other governmental jurisdictions/authorities and whether it enables participation/influence in federal/state/local governmental/agency decision-making processes.
	Objective 2. Our Tribe strives to evaluate cultural opportunities related to natural and cultural resources including whether it provides standing/authority to protect/manage important sites/places in accordance with internal values/decision-making processes.
	Objective 3. Our Tribe strives to evaluate social opportunities related to natural and cultural resources including whether it provides opportunity for individual and/or communal/community activities not governed by exclusively external permissions/regulations and/or subsistence opportunities.
	Objective 4. Our Tribe strives to evaluate economic opportunities related to natural and cultural resources including whether it provides organizational or individual opportunity to create ‘monetary value’ via the cultivation/harvest/establishment of natural resources (timber/fisheries/minor forest products) including modern-day agricultural endeavors (crops/livestock/etc.).
Goal 4: Our Tribe strives to protect, preserve, and perpetuate culturally significant resources for Tribal industrial/revenue generating harvests.	Objective 1. Our Tribe endeavors to research ways to diversify the use of all Tribal resources for the benefit of our Tribal members.
	Objective 2. Our Tribe strives to maximize resource value through sustainable harvest practices.
	Objective 3 Our Tribe strives to develop sustainable natural resource harvest opportunities.
Goal 5: Our Tribe strives to protect and preserve culturally significant places, resources, cemeteries and sacred objects.	Objective 1. Our Tribe continues to identify and repatriate items of significance to Coquille history and culture.
	Objective 2. Our Tribe maintains collaborative partnerships with other Tribes, institutions, federal, state, and local jurisdictions to manage and repatriate cultural resources.
	Objective 3. Our Tribe maintains a Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO)to oversee compliance on State and Federal projects that may impact tribal land and resources, and to create a plan to identify and protect those resources.

Chapter 3: Where We Want To Be

4. Reasons for Development: Types of Use, e.g. Services, Programs, and Experiences	
Goal 1: Encourage access to quality opportunities, experiences and service to all Tribal Members.	Objective 1. Our Tribe strives to identify barriers to providing Tribal services in order to remove, minimize, or mitigate them.
	Objective 2. Our Tribe strives to identify and reconnect (contact information) with all Tribal members.
	Objective 3. Our Tribe supports Tribal veterans and endeavors to provide support and advocacy needed for them to access comprehensive veteran's benefits including; employment, healthcare, burial, social services, addiction treatment, housing, education and more.
	Objective 4. Our Tribe is committed to improving programming, which supports and enhances elders' quality of life.
Goal 2: Our Tribe endeavors to shelter Tribal members by providing appropriate housing opportunities.	Objective 1. Our Tribe seeks to understand and meet Tribal member needs and preferences for housing types.
	Objective 2. Our Tribe seeks to expand rental housing opportunities for Tribal members of all income levels.
	Objective 3. Our Tribe seeks to expand home ownership opportunities for Tribal members of all income levels.
	Objective 4. Our Tribe seeks to expand specialized housing opportunities for Tribal members of all income levels.
Goal 3: Our Tribal land planning takes into consideration all transportation networks including roads, bike paths, walking paths, trails, sidewalks, and traditional transportation modes (waterways).	Objective 1. Our tribe endeavors to research, identify, and implement transportation options that support healthy neighborhoods.
	Objective 2. Our Tribe strives to identify transportation issues on and off Tribal lands that impact Tribal members' safe access to their transportation network, and uses inter-agency partnerships whenever possible to resolve issues.
	Objective 3. Our Tribe endeavors to assess current transportation options for elders and individual with disabilities to better serve them.
	Objective 4. Our Tribe seeks to regularly update and implement our Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP) to meet our transportation needs, including addressing safety, access, planning, and development standards, road construction and maintenance, and historical and current waterways.
	Objective 5. Our Tribe supports land development projects for Tribal programs that address the overall health of Tribal communities.
Goal 4: Our Tribe continues to develop a holistic Health and Wellness program, which strives for access to quality services and acknowledges that wellness of mind, body and spirit is a web of interrelated components.	Objective 1. Our Tribe promotes integrating traditional practices and concepts into all health and human department services, activities and programming.
	Objective 2. Our tribe is committed to delivering high quality, trauma informed, patient centered, integrated, and promising or evidence based health, wellness, and family support care.
	Objective 3. Our tribe is committed to pursuing interventions which positively affect "Social Determinants of Health" to include but not limited to quality early childhood education, adult and secondary education, transit programs, housing, and parenting supports.
	Objective 4. Our Tribe strives to provide culturally sensitive and responsive safety net services in a manner which supports the dignity, health, safety, and integrity of the tribal family or individual and assists Tribal families to be safe and live as independently as possible.
	Objective 5. Our Tribe strives to identify and ensure access to safe, high quality, comprehensive, and affordable health care and social services for elders and the families who take care for them.
	Objective 6. Our Tribe strives to safeguard the health, safety, and development of all Tribal children.
Goal 5: Education opportunities in all forms is a priority for our Tribe.	Objective 1. Our Tribe seeks opportunities to learn from and share in the wisdom of our elders.
	Objective 2. Our Tribe endeavors to ensure all Tribal members have a meaningful opportunity to experience their culture and heritage.
	Objective 3. Our Tribe supports, encourages, and advocates for the pursuit of cultural, academic and professional education.
	Objective 4. Our Tribe engages in a "looking forward" philosophy.

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Chapter 4: How We Get There - Elements

The Elements identified in this chapter represent areas where the Coquille Tribal Government has opportunities as a sovereign nation to make a positive impact on both the environment and for Tribal members. Because Chapter 2 deals with existing conditions and Chapter 3 contains the Tribe's Goals & Objectives, Chapter 4 becomes a critical link between Chapters 2 & 3 by providing recommendations. The links which Chapter 4 creates are high level recommendations the Tribe could do that supports many Tribal interests such as the environment and/or Tribal members, while leaving the majority of the recommendations to the appropriate management plans when possible.

List of Elements:

1. Tribal Sovereignty, Jurisdiction, and Restoration Act;
2. Tribal Economy;
3. Communication/Organizational Excellence;
4. Land-Use/Land Base;
5. Natural Resources;
6. Housing;
7. Infrastructure & Community Facilities;
8. Transportation & Public Transportation;
9. Recreation/Open Space;
10. Physical Health & Wellness;
11. Mental/Emotional/Spiritual Health & Wellness;
12. Education, Employability/Workforce, & Individual Business Development;
13. Heritage & Culture;
14. Public Safety/Emergency Planning;

Tables 4-01 through 4-04 on the next 4 pages are a matrix that shows direct relationship of the goals and objectives along the left side with each element listed along the top. A "YES" means that the element supports the goal. The "X" means that the element supports the objective. In order to get a "YES" requires at least 50% of the objectives under the goal are supported by element. Please see Chapter 3 for the complete text of each goal and objective.

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Table 4-01: 1. Tribal Governance, Sovereignty, and Self-Sufficiency

	1: Element	2: Element	3: Element	4: Element	5: Element	6: Element	7: Element	8: Element	9: Element	10: Element	11: Element	12: Element	13: Element	14: Element
Goal 1:	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Objective 1.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Objective 2.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Objective 3.	X	X	X	X	X								X	
Objective 4.	X		X										X	
Objective 5.	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Goal 2:	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Objective 1.	X		X						X	X	X	X	X	
Objective 2.	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Objective 3.	X		X	X	X								X	
Goal 3:	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes					Yes	Yes		Yes	
Objective 1.	X		X	X	X				X	X	X		X	
Objective 2.	X		X	X	X					X	X		X	
Objective 3.	X		X							X	X	X	X	
Goal 4:	Yes		Yes							Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Objective 1.	X									X	X		X	
Objective 2.	X		X							X	X	X	X	
Objective 3.	X				X		X			X	X		X	
Objective 4.	X		X							X	X	X	X	X
Goal 5:	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes						Yes		Yes	Yes
Objective 1.	X	X	X		X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
Objective 2.			X								X			
Objective 3.	X		X											X
Objective 4.	X	X	X	X	X								X	
Objective 5.	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Objective 6.	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X
Objective 7.	X	X	X	X									X	
Objective 8.	X		X											X
Goal 6:	Yes		Yes											Yes
Objective 1.	X		X											X
Objective 2.	X		X											X
Objective 3.	X		X											X
Objective 4.	X				X	X	X	X						X

Chapter 4: How We Get There - Elements

1. Tribal Governance, Sovereignty, and Self-Sufficiency (Cont.)														
	1: Element	2: Element	3: Element	4: Element	5: Element	6: Element	7: Element	8: Element	9: Element	10: Element	11: Element	12: Element	13: Element	14: Element
Goal 7:	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Objective 1.	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Objective 2.	X			X	X						X	X	X	
Objective 3.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Goal 8:	Yes	Yes	Yes							Yes	Yes	Yes		
Objective 1.	X	X	X	X		X	X	X						
Objective 2.	X	X	X							X	X		X	
Objective 3.	X	X	X							X	X	X		
Objective 4.	X	X								X	X	X		
Objective 5.	X	X	X							X	X	X		
Objective 6.	X	X			X									
Goal 9:														
No Objective	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

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Table 4-02: 2. Managing Rural and Urban Development

	1: Element	2: Element	3: Element	4: Element	5: Element	6: Element	7: Element	8: Element	9: Element	10: Element	11: Element	12: Element	13: Element	14: Element
Goal 1:	Yes		Yes	Yes			Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
Objective 1.	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Objective 2.	X		X										X	
Objective 3.	X			X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X
Objective 4.	X			X			X						X	X
Objective 5.	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X		X	X
Goal 2:	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes			Yes		Yes
Objective 1.	X	X	X	X			X	X				X		X
Objective 2.	X			X		X	X		X				X	X
Objective 3.	X	X		X		X	X		X	X		X		X
Objective 4.	X	X	X				X					X		
Objective 5.	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
Goal 3:	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Objective 1.	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Objective 2.	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Objective 3.	X		X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Objective 4.	X		X	X		X								X
Objective 5.	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Objective 6.	X									X	X			X
Goal 4:	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				Yes		
Objective 1.	X	X		X	X	X	X					X		X
Objective 2.	X		X			X		X				X		
Objective 3.	X	X		X	X	X	X	X					X	
Goal 5:	Yes			Yes			Yes							Yes
Objective 1.	X			X			X							X
Objective 2.	X			X			X							X

Table 4-03: 3. Protecting and Managing Natural and Cultural Resources

	1: Element	2: Element	3: Element	4: Element	5: Element	6: Element	7: Element	8: Element	9: Element	10: Element	11: Element	12: Element	13: Element	14: Element
Goal 1:	Yes			Yes	Yes				Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	
Objective 1.	X			X	X				X		X		X	
Objective 2.	X			X	X				X	X	X		X	X
Objective 3.	X			X	X				X	X	X		X	
Objective 4.	X			X	X					X	X	X	X	
Objective 5.	X	X		X	X					X		X	X	
Goal 2:	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				Yes				Yes	Yes
Objective 1.	X	X		X	X				X				X	X
Objective 2.	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X
Goal 3:	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes					Yes		Yes	Yes	
Objective 1.	X		X	X	X								X	
Objective 2.	X			X	X								X	
Objective 3.	X		X	X	X				X	X		X		
Objective 4.	X	X		X	X					X		X		
Goal 4:	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes								Yes	
Objective 1.	X	X	X	X	X					X				
Objective 2.	X	X		X	X								X	
Objective 3.	X	X		X	X								X	
Goal 5:	Yes		Yes								Yes	Yes	Yes	
Objective.	X										X		X	
Objective 2.	X		X								X	X	X	
Objective 3.	X		X	X	X						X	X	X	

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Table 4-04: 4. Reasons for Development: Types of Use, e.g. Services, Programs, and Experiences

	1: Element	2: Element	3: Element	4: Element	5: Element	6: Element	7: Element	8: Element	9: Element	10: Element	11: Element	12: Element	13: Element	14: Element
Goal 1:	Yes		Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Objective 1.	X		X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Objective 2.	X		X											
Objective 3.	X					X		X		X	X	X	X	
Objective 4.	X		X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Goal 2:	Yes			Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Objective 1.	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X		
Objective 2.	X			X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Objective 3.	X			X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Objective 4.	X			X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Goal 3:	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Objective 1.	X		X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Objective 2.	X	X	X				X	X		X	X	X		X
Objective 3.	X						X	X		X	X	X		X
Objective 4.	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Objective 5.	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Goal 4:	Yes		Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Objective 1.	X		X							X	X		X	
Objective 2.	X		X				X		X	X	X	X	X	
Objective 3.	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Objective 4.	X		X			X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Objective 5.	X					X	X	X		X	X		X	
Objective 6.	X		X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Goal 5:	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Objective 1.	X		X				X			X	X	X	X	
Objective 2.	X		X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	
Objective 3.	X				X					X	X	X	X	
Objective 4.	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

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Element 1: Tribal Sovereignty, Jurisdiction, and Restoration Act

Relationship with Goals and Objectives

The following table shows the relationship of the element with the goals and objectives. A “Yes” shows that the element is supporting the goal, where an “X” shows the element is supporting the objective. Please see Chapter 3 for the complete text of each goal and objective.

Table 4-05: Element 1 - Goals and Objectives

1. Tribal Governance, Sovereignty, and Self-Sufficiency		1: Element	2. Managing Rural and Urban Development		1: Element	3. Protecting and Managing Natural and Cultural Resources		1: Element	4. Reasons for Development: Types of Use, e.g. Services, Programs, and Experiences		1: Element
Goal 1:		Yes	Goal 1:		Yes	Goal 1:		Yes	Goal 1:		Yes
Objective 1.		X	Objective 1.		X	Objective 1.		X	Objective 1.		X
Objective 2.		X	Objective 2.		X	Objective 2.		X	Objective 2.		X
Objective 3.		X	Objective 3.		X	Objective 3.		X	Objective 3.		X
Objective 4.		X	Objective 4.		X	Objective 4.+		X	Objective 4.		X
Objective 5.		X	Objective 5.		X	Objective 5.		X			
Goal 2:		Yes	Goal 2:		Yes	Goal 2:		Yes	Goal 2:		Yes
Objective 1.		X	Objective 1.		X	Objective 1.		X	Objective 1.		X
Objective 2.		X	Objective 2.		X	Objective 2.		X	Objective 2.		X
Objective 3.		X	Objective 3.		X				Objective 3.		X
			Objective 4.		X	Goal 3:		Yes	Objective 4.		X
			Objective 5.		X	Objective 1.		X	Goal 3:		Yes
Goal 3:		Yes	Goal 3:		Yes	Objective 2.		X	Objective 1.		X
Objective 1.		X	Objective 1.		X	Objective 3.		X	Objective 2.		X
Objective 2.		X	Objective 2.		X	Objective 4.		X	Objective 3.		X
Objective 3.		X	Objective 3.		X	Goal 4:		Yes	Objective 4.		X
			Objective 4.		X	Objective 1.		X	Objective 5.		X
Goal 4:		Yes	Objective 5.		X	Objective 2.		X	Goal 4:		Yes
Objective 1.		X	Objective 6.		X	Objective 3.		X	Objective 1.		X
Objective 2.		X				Goal 5:		Yes	Objective 2.		X
Objective 3.		X	Goal 4:		Yes	Objective.		X	Objective 3.		X
Objective 4.		X	Objective 1.		X	Objective 2.		X	Objective 4.		X
			Objective 2.		X	Objective 3.		X	Objective 5.		X
Goal 5:		Yes	Objective 3.		X				Objective 6.		X
Objective 1.		X	Goal 5:		Yes				Goal 5:		Yes
Objective 2.			Objective 1.		X				Objective 1.		X
Objective 3.		X	Objective 2.		X				Objective 2.		X
Objective 4.		X	Objective 3.		X				Objective 3.		X
Objective 5.		X	Objective 1.		X				Objective 4.		X
Objective 6.		X	Objective 2.		X						
Objective 7.		X									
Objective 8.		X									

Goal 6:		Yes
Objective 1.		X
Objective 2.		X
Objective 3.		X
Objective 4.		X
Goal 7:		Yes
Objective 1.		X
Objective 2.		X
Objective 3.		X
Goal 8:		Yes
Objective 1.		X
Objective 2.		X
Objective 3.		X
Objective 4.		X
Objective 5.		X
Objective 6.		X
Goal 9:		Yes
No Objective		X

Issues and Challenges

The Coquille Indian Tribe recognizes their sovereignty and jurisdiction as essential inherent qualities/characteristics that are constantly being under-mined and threatened and are actively exercising and defending tribal sovereignty, jurisdiction, and the rights that were restored in 1989.

Recommendations:

- ✦ Continue the pursuit of state and federal recognition of Tribal hunting, fishing, and gathering rights.
- ✦ Continue the conversion of Tribal fee lands into Tribal trust lands when appropriate.

Photo 4-01: Coquille River Bandon



Element 2: Tribal Economy

Relationship with Goals and Objectives

The following table shows the relationship of the element with the goals and objectives. A “Yes” shows that the element is supporting the goal, where an “X” shows the element is supporting the objective. Please see Chapter 3 for the complete text of each goal and objective.

Table 4-06: Element 2 - Goals and Objectives

1. Tribal Governance, Sovereignty, and Self-Sufficiency		2. Managing Rural and Urban Development		3. Protecting and Managing Natural and Cultural Resources		4. Reasons for Development: Types of Use, e.g. Services, Programs, and Experiences	
		2: Element		2: Element		2: Element	
Goal 1:		Yes		Goal 1:		Goal 1:	
Objective 1.		X		Objective 1.		Objective 1.	
Objective 2.		X		Objective 2.		Objective 2.	
Objective 3.		X		Objective 3.		Objective 3.	
Objective 4.				Objective 4.+		Objective 4.	
Objective 5.		X	X	Objective 5.	X		
Goal 2:				Goal 2:		Goal 2:	
Objective 1.				Objective 1.	X	Objective 1.	X
Objective 2.				Objective 2.	X	Objective 2.	
Objective 3.						Objective 3.	
Goal 3:				Goal 3:		Goal 3:	
Objective 1.				Objective 1.		Objective 1.	
Objective 2.				Objective 2.		Objective 2.	X
Objective 3.				Objective 3.		Objective 3.	
Goal 4:				Goal 4:		Goal 4:	
Objective 1.				Objective 1.	X	Objective 1.	
Objective 2.				Objective 2.	X	Objective 2.	
Objective 3.				Objective 3.	X	Objective 3.	
Objective 4.				Objective 4.		Objective 4.	X
Goal 5:		Yes		Goal 5:		Goal 5:	
Objective 1.		X		Objective.		Objective 1.	
Objective 2.				Objective 2.		Objective 2.	
Objective 3.				Objective 3.		Objective 3.	
Objective 4.		X				Objective 4.	
Objective 5.		X				Objective 5.	
Objective 6.		X				Objective 6.	
Objective 7.		X					
Objective 8.							

Goal 6:		
	Objective 1.	
	Objective 2.	
	Objective 3.	
	Objective 4.	
Goal 7:		Yes
	Objective 1.	X
	Objective 2.	
	Objective 3.	X
Goal 8:		Yes
	Objective 1.	X
	Objective 2.	X
	Objective 3.	X
	Objective 4.	X
	Objective 5.	X
	Objective 6.	X
Goal 9:		Yes
	No Objective	X

Issues and Challenges

Tribal economic growth has occurred rapidly since the restoration of the CIT, bringing new wealth into the community. There is now a greater need for financial education than ever before. There is a growing recognition that human capital is the most valuable element in any economy, and that sustained tribal economic growth will require significant investments in and improvements in tribal member education and productivity. Economic diversification is a critical issue facing the CIT.

Recommendations

- ✦ Continue the conversion of Tribal fee lands into Tribal trust lands when appropriate.
- ✦ Continue acquisition of property with fee to trust land conversion within the 5 county service area, with the goal of at least 1 trust property per county
- ✦ Prioritize economic development opportunities and land conversion in Jackson and Lane counties.

Photo 4-02: RV Park Groundbreaking



Photo 4-03: Milluk Event at the Mill Casino



Element 3: Communication/Organizational Excellence

Relationship with Goals and Objectives

The following table shows the relationship of the element with the goals and objectives. A “Yes” shows that the element is supporting the goal, where an “X” shows the element is supporting the objective. Please see Chapter 3 for the complete text of each goal and objective.

Table 4-07: Element 3 - Goals and Objectives

1. Tribal Governance, Sovereignty, and Self-Sufficiency	3: Element	2. Managing Rural and Urban Development	3: Element	3. Protecting and Managing Natural and Cultural Resources	3: Element	4. Reasons for Development: Types of Use, e.g. Services, Programs, and Experiences	3: Element
Goal 1: Yes		Goal 1: Yes		Goal 1:		Goal 1: Yes	
Objective 1.	X	Objective 1.	X	Objective 1.	?	Objective 1.	X
Objective 2.	X	Objective 2.	X	Objective 2.		Objective 2.	X
Objective 3.	X	Objective 3.		Objective 3.		Objective 3.	
Objective 4.	X	Objective 4.		Objective 4.+		Objective 4.	X
Objective 5.	X	Objective 5.	X	Objective 5.			
Goal 2: Yes		Goal 2: Yes		Goal 2: Yes		Goal 2:	
Objective 1.	X	Objective 1.	X	Objective 1.		Objective 1.	X
Objective 2.	X	Objective 2.		Objective 2.	X	Objective 2.	
Objective 3.	X	Objective 3.				Objective 3.	
		Objective 4.	X	Goal 3: Yes		Objective 4.	
Goal 3: Yes		Objective 5.	X	Objective 1.	X	Goal 3: Yes	
Objective 1.	X			Objective 2.		Objective 1.	X
Objective 2.	X	Goal 3: Yes		Objective 3.	X	Objective 2.	X
Objective 3.	X	Objective 1.	X	Objective 4.		Objective 3.	
		Objective 2.	X			Objective 4.	X
Goal 4: Yes		Objective 3.	X	Goal 4:		Objective 5.	X
Objective 1.		Objective 4.	X	Objective 1.	X	Goal 4: Yes	
Objective 2.	X	Objective 5.		Objective 2.		Objective 1.	X
Objective 3.		Objective 6.		Objective 3.		Objective 2.	X
Objective 4.	X					Objective 3.	X
Goal 5: Yes		Goal 4:		Goal 5: Yes		Objective 4.	X
Objective 1.	X	Objective 1.		Objective.		Objective 5.	
Objective 2.		Objective 2.	X	Objective 2.	X	Objective 6.	X
Objective 3.	X	Objective 3.		Objective 3.	X		
Objective 4.	X					Goal 5: Yes	
Objective 5.	X	Goal 5:				Objective 1.	X
Objective 6.	X	Objective 1.				Objective 2.	X
Objective 7.	X	Objective 2.				Objective 3.	
Objective 8.	X					Objective 4.	X

Goal 6:		Yes
Objective 1.		X
Objective 2.		X
Objective 3.		X
Objective 4.		
Goal 7:		Yes
Objective 1.		X
Objective 2.		
Objective 3.		X
Goal 8:		Yes
Objective 1.		X
Objective 2.		X
Objective 3.		X
Objective 4.		
Objective 5.		X
Objective 6.		
Goal 9:		Yes
No Objective		X

Issues and Challenges

One of the most challenging organizational issues in the future will be fostering a new generation of leaders. The process of inspiring, promoting responsibility, educating, training, mentoring and developing new leaders will need to be deliberate and consistent to sustain the stability of the CIT.

As a relatively new and rapidly developing government, the CIT will need to continue to diversify and expand its revenue base to maintain the substantial and growing amount of real property, infrastructure, and programmatic assets.

Intragovernmental communication and cooperation is critical to serving the CIT members effectively and efficiently. Fostering intergovernmental relationships through cooperation and education is critical to maintain and expand the Tribes' sphere of influence.

Recommendations:

- ✦ Develop, adopt, and follow a process for staff level collaboration/coordination between CEDCO/MEDC and Tribal Administration that includes Operations Dept., Natural Resource Dept. (NRD), and Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO).

Photo 4-04: Coquille People



Element 4: Land-Use/Land Base

Relationship with Goals and Objectives

The following table shows the relationship of the element with the goals and objectives. A “Yes” shows that the element is supporting the goal, where an “X” shows the element is supporting the objective. Please see Chapter 3 for the complete text of each goal and objective.

Table 4-08: Element 4 - Goals and Objectives

1. Tribal Governance, Sovereignty, and Self-Sufficiency	4: Element	2. Managing Rural and Urban Development	4: Element	3. Protecting and Managing Natural and Cultural Resources	4: Element	4. Reasons for Development: Types of Use, e.g. Services, Programs, and Experiences	4: Element
Goal 1: Yes		Goal 1: Yes		Goal 1: Yes		Goal 1:	
Objective 1. X		Objective 1. X		Objective 1. X		Objective 1.	
Objective 2. X		Objective 2.		Objective 2. X		Objective 2.	
Objective 3. X		Objective 3. X		Objective 3. X		Objective 3.	
Objective 4.		Objective 4. X		Objective 4.+ X		Objective 4.	
Objective 5.		Objective 5. X		Objective 5. X			
Goal 2: Yes		Goal 2: Yes		Goal 2: Yes		Goal 2: Yes	
Objective 1.		Objective 1. X		Objective 1. X		Objective 1.	
Objective 2. X		Objective 2. X		Objective 2. X		Objective 2. X	
Objective 3. X		Objective 3. X				Objective 3. X	
		Objective 4.		Goal 3: Yes		Objective 4. X	
Goal 3: Yes		Objective 5. X		Objective 1. X		Goal 3: Yes	
Objective 1. X				Objective 2. X		Objective 1. X	
Objective 2. X		Goal 3: Yes		Objective 3. X		Objective 2.	
Objective 3.		Objective 1. X		Objective 4. X		Objective 3.	
		Objective 2. X				Objective 4. X	
Goal 4:		Objective 3.		Goal 4: Yes		Objective 5. X	
Objective 1.		Objective 4. X		Objective 1. X			
Objective 2.		Objective 5.		Objective 2. X		Goal 4:	
Objective 3.		Objective 6.		Objective 3. X		Objective 1.	
Objective 4.						Objective 2.	
Goal 5:		Goal 4: Yes		Goal 5:		Objective 3. X	
Objective 1.		Objective 1. X		Objective.		Objective 4.	
Objective 2.		Objective 2.		Objective 2.		Objective 5.	
Objective 3.		Objective 3. X		Objective 3. X		Objective 6.	
Objective 4. X		Goal 5: Yes				Goal 5: Yes	
Objective 5.		Objective 1. X				Objective 1.	
Objective 6. X		Objective 2. X				Objective 2. X	
Objective 7. X						Objective 3.	
Objective 8. X						Objective 4. X	

Goal 6:		
	Objective 1.	
	Objective 2.	
	Objective 3.	
	Objective 4.	
Goal 7:		Yes
	Objective 1.	X
	Objective 2.	X
	Objective 3.	X
Goal 8:		
	Objective 1.	X
	Objective 2.	
	Objective 3.	
	Objective 4.	
	Objective 5.	
	Objective 6.	
Goal 9:		Yes
	No Objective	X

Issues and Challenges

Managing Tribal lands is critical and essential in providing Tribal Government services to Tribal membership. Understanding what land the Tribe owns and how to effectively and efficiently use it is an ongoing issue and challenge.

Recommendations:

The following list of items are recommended for completion as they relate to land-use within the CIT

- ✦ Adopt comprehensive land-use plan and associated land-use maps into Tribal law
- ✦ Develop and adopt revised zoning ordinance to align with land-use designations on adopted land-use maps
- ✦ Increase Tribal member access to Tribally owned properties
- ✦ Provide programs, activities, and services in areas historically used by the Coquille Tribe with a focus throughout the Coquille Watershed
- ✦ All management and master plans should integrate climate resiliency planning

Photo 4-05: Kids in the Woods @ Elk Creek



Photo 4-06: Canoeing



Element 5: Natural Resources

Relationship with Goals and Objectives

The following table shows the relationship of the element with the goals and objectives. A “Yes” shows that the element is supporting the goal, where an “X” shows the element is supporting the objective. Please see Chapter 3 for the complete text of each goal and objective.

Table 4-09: Element 5 - Goals and Objectives

1. Tribal Governance, Sovereignty, and Self-Sufficiency	5: Element	2. Managing Rural and Urban Development	5: Element	3. Protecting and Managing Natural and Cultural Resources	5: Element	4. Reasons for Development: Types of Use, e.g. Services, Programs, and Experiences	5: Element
Goal 1: Yes		Goal 1:		Goal 1: Yes		Goal 1:	
Objective 1.	X	Objective 1.		Objective 1.	X	Objective 1.	
Objective 2.	X	Objective 2.		Objective 2.	X	Objective 2.	
Objective 3.	X	Objective 3.	X	Objective 3.	X	Objective 3.	
Objective 4.		Objective 4.		Objective 4.+	X	Objective 4.	
Objective 5.		Objective 5.	X	Objective 5.	X		
Goal 2: Yes		Goal 2:		Goal 2: Yes		Goal 2:	
Objective 1.		Objective 1.		Objective 1.	X	Objective 1.	X
Objective 2.	X	Objective 2.		Objective 2.	X	Objective 2.	
Objective 3.	X	Objective 3.				Objective 3.	
		Objective 4.		Goal 3: Yes		Objective 4.	
Goal 3: Yes		Objective 5.		Objective 1.	X	Goal 3: Yes	
Objective 1.	X			Objective 2.	X	Objective 1.	X
Objective 2.	X	Goal 3:		Objective 3.	X	Objective 2.	
Objective 3.		Objective 1.		Objective 4.	X	Objective 3.	
		Objective 2.				Objective 4.	X
Goal 4:		Objective 3.		Goal 4: Yes		Objective 5.	X
Objective 1.		Objective 4.		Objective 1.	X		
Objective 2.		Objective 5.		Objective 2.	X	Goal 4:	
Objective 3.	X	Objective 6.		Objective 3.	X	Objective 1.	
Objective 4.						Objective 2.	
				Goal 5:		Objective 3.	
Goal 5: Yes		Goal 4: Yes		Objective.		Objective 4.	
Objective 1.	X	Objective 1.	X	Objective 2.		Objective 5.	
Objective 2.		Objective 2.		Objective 3.	X	Objective 6.	
Objective 3.		Objective 3.	X				
Objective 4.	X	Goal 5:				Goal 5: Yes	
Objective 5.	X	Objective 1.				Objective 1.	
Objective 6.	X	Objective 2.				Objective 2.	X
Objective 7.						Objective 3.	X
Objective 8.						Objective 4.	X

Goal 6:		
	Objective 1.	
	Objective 2.	
	Objective 3.	
	Objective 4.	X
Goal 7:		Yes
	Objective 1.	
	Objective 2.	X
	Objective 3.	X
Goal 8:		
	Objective 1.	
	Objective 2.	
	Objective 3.	
	Objective 4.	
	Objective 5.	
	Objective 6.	
Goal 9:		Yes
	No Objective	X

Issues and Challenges

Maintaining timber revenue is a priority of the Coquille Indian Tribe (CIT) as it supports Tribal programs and services. The CIT manages natural resources on both trust and fee lands sustainably under a number of different management plans; some forest properties do not fall under a current management plan. As the Tribe expands its management of forest lands, an overarching natural resources plan will help guide these growing needs. One of the challenges in composing an overarching plan for natural resources, is the assurance in providing adequate information and coverage to those topics which are unknown at present but may arise in the future. As we explore converting lands from one use type to another, we need to have common goals and objectives to help guide the management of those lands.

Recommendations:

- ✦ Develop, adopt, and follow a natural resources management plan

Photo 4-07: Camas Meadow



Photo 4-08: Rasler Creek



Element 6: Housing

Relationship with Goals and Objectives

The following table shows the relationship of the element with the goals and objectives. A “Yes” shows that the element is supporting the goal, where an “X” shows the element is supporting the objective. Please see Chapter 3 for the complete text of each goal and objective.

Table 4-10: Element 6 - Goals and Objectives

1. Tribal Governance, Sovereignty, and Self-Sufficiency	7: Element	2. Managing Rural and Urban Development	7: Element	3. Protecting and Managing Natural and Cultural Resources	7: Element	4. Reasons for Development: Types of Use, e.g. Services, Programs, and Experiences	7: Element
Goal 1: Yes		Goal 1:		Goal 1:		Goal 1: Yes	
Objective 1.	X	Objective 1.	X	Objective 1.		Objective 1.	X
Objective 2.	X	Objective 2.		Objective 2.		Objective 2.	
Objective 3.		Objective 3.	X	Objective 3.		Objective 3.	X
Objective 4.		Objective 4.		Objective 4.+		Objective 4.	X
Objective 5.	X	Objective 5.		Objective 5.			
Goal 2:		Goal 2: Yes		Goal 2:		Goal 2: Yes	
Objective 1.		Objective 1.		Objective 1.		Objective 1.	X
Objective 2.		Objective 2.	X	Objective 2.		Objective 2.	X
Objective 3.		Objective 3.	X			Objective 3.	X
		Objective 4.		Goal 3:		Objective 4.	X
Goal 3:		Objective 5.	X	Objective 1.		Goal 3:	
Objective 1.				Objective 2.		Objective 1.	
Objective 2.		Goal 3: Yes		Objective 3.		Objective 2.	
Objective 3.		Objective 1.	X	Objective 4.		Objective 3.	
		Objective 2.	X			Objective 4.	
Goal 4:		Objective 3.	X	Goal 4:		Objective 5.	X
Objective 1.		Objective 4.	X	Objective 1.		Goal 4: Yes	
Objective 2.		Objective 5.	X	Objective 2.		Objective 1.	
Objective 3.		Objective 6.		Objective 3.		Objective 2.	
Objective 4.						Objective 3.	X
Goal 5:		Goal 4: Yes		Goal 5:		Objective 4.	X
Objective 1.	X	Objective 1.	X	Objective.		Objective 5.	X
Objective 2.		Objective 2.	X	Objective 2.		Objective 6.	X
Objective 3.		Objective 3.	X	Objective 3.			
Objective 4.						Goal 5:	
Objective 5.	X	Goal 5:				Objective 1.	
Objective 6.	X	Objective 1.				Objective 2.	
Objective 7.		Objective 2.				Objective 3.	
Objective 8.						Objective 4.	X

Goal 6:		
	Objective 1.	
	Objective 2.	
	Objective 3.	
	Objective 4.	X
Goal 7:		Yes
	Objective 1.	X
	Objective 2.	
	Objective 3.	X
Goal 8:		
	Objective 1.	X
	Objective 2.	
	Objective 3.	
	Objective 4.	
	Objective 5.	
	Objective 6.	
Goal 9:		Yes
	No Objective	X

Issues and Challenges

Land ownership, credit worthiness and available financing are common barriers to tribal member housing on the Coquille Indian Tribe (CIT) Kilkich Reservation. Lands and existing parcels are not available in sizes that are affordable for tribal members to purchase for home sites. A coordinated effort to plan and zone housing for all income levels within the Tribal community is needed.

Recommendations:

- ✦ Develop, adopt, and follow master plans for properties with multiple land-use designations while considering housing needs
- ✦ Conduct a Tribe-wide housing study to assess the future housing needs of all Tribal members

Photo 4-09: Kilkich Reservation Community



Photo 4-10: Playground at Kilkich Reservation.



Element 7: Infrastructure & Community Facilities

Relationship with Goals and Objectives

The following table shows the relationship of the element with the goals and objectives. A “Yes” shows that the element is supporting the goal, where an “X” shows the element is supporting the objective. Please see Chapter 3 for the complete text of each goal and objective.

Table 4-11: Element 7 - Goals and Objectives

1. Tribal Governance, Sovereignty, and Self-Sufficiency	8: Element	2. Managing Rural and Urban Development	8: Element	3. Protecting and Managing Natural and Cultural Resources	8: Element	4. Reasons for Development: Types of Use, e.g. Services, Programs, and Experiences	8: Element
Goal 1:	Yes	Goal 1:	Yes	Goal 1:		Goal 1:	Yes
Objective 1.	X	Objective 1.	X	Objective 1.		Objective 1.	X
Objective 2.	X	Objective 2.		Objective 2.		Objective 2.	
Objective 3.		Objective 3.	X	Objective 3.		Objective 3.	
Objective 4.		Objective 4.	X	Objective 4.+		Objective 4.	X
Objective 5.	X	Objective 5.		Objective 5.			
Goal 2:		Goal 2:	Yes	Goal 2:		Goal 2:	Yes
Objective 1.		Objective 1.	X	Objective 1.		Objective 1.	X
Objective 2.	X	Objective 2.	X	Objective 2.		Objective 2.	X
Objective 3.		Objective 3.	X			Objective 3.	X
		Objective 4.	X	Goal 3:		Objective 4.	X
Goal 3:		Objective 5.	X	Objective 1.		Goal 3:	Yes
Objective 1.				Objective 2.		Objective 1.	X
Objective 2.		Goal 3:	Yes	Objective 3.		Objective 2.	X
Objective 3.		Objective 1.	X	Objective 4.		Objective 3.	X
		Objective 2.	X			Objective 4.	X
Goal 4:		Objective 3.	X	Goal 4:		Objective 5.	X
Objective 1.		Objective 4.		Objective 1.		Goal 4:	Yes
Objective 2.		Objective 5.	X	Objective 2.		Objective 1.	
Objective 3.	X	Objective 6.		Objective 3.		Objective 2.	X
Objective 4.						Objective 3.	X
Goal 5:		Goal 4:	Yes	Goal 5:		Objective 4.	X
Objective 1.		Objective 1.	X	Objective.		Objective 5.	X
Objective 2.		Objective 2.		Objective 2.		Objective 6.	X
Objective 3.		Objective 3.	X	Objective 3.			
Objective 4.		Goal 5:	Yes			Goal 5:	Yes
Objective 5.	X	Objective 1.	X			Objective 1.	X
Objective 6.		Objective 2.	X			Objective 2.	X
Objective 7.						Objective 3.	
Objective 8.						Objective 4.	X

Goal 6:		
Objective 1.		
Objective 2.		
Objective 3.		
Objective 4.	X	
Goal 7:		Yes
Objective 1.	X	
Objective 2.		
Objective 3.	X	
Goal 8:		
Objective 1.	X	
Objective 2.		
Objective 3.		
Objective 4.		
Objective 5.		
Objective 6.		
Goal 9:		Yes
No Objective	X	

Issues and Challenges

Increases in the quantity of Coquille Indian Tribe (CIT) buildings and infrastructure, require the CIT to increase the development of funds for capital reserves and replacement. Although the Tribe does not have a land “Gap” they do have a infrastructure facility “Gap” with the current water and sewer system capacities needing to be expanded to accommodate future development on the Kilkich Reservation.

Recommendations

- ❖ Develop, adopt and follow master plans for properties with multiple land-use designations while considering infrastructure and community facility needs
- ❖ Develop, adopt, and follow a Tribal Capital Improvement Program (T-CIP)
- ❖ Build a Culture, Education, and Learning Services campus
- ❖ Develop, adopt, and follow a stewardship asset resources plan to utilize resources effectively, which includes facilities by allowing them to be used for different purposes by different groups.

Photo 4-11: Community Center



Photo 4-12: Fish Cleaning Station



Element 8: Multi-Modal Transportation & Public Transportation

Relationship with Goals and Objectives

The following table shows the relationship of the element with the goals and objectives. A “Yes” shows that the element is supporting the goal, where an “X” shows the element is supporting the objective. Please see Chapter 3 for the complete text of each goal and objective.

Table 4-12: Element 8 - Goals and Objectives

1. Tribal Governance, Sovereignty, and Self-Sufficiency	9: Element	2. Managing Rural and Urban Development	9: Element	3. Protecting and Managing Natural and Cultural Resources	9: Element	4. Reasons for Development: Types of Use, e.g. Services, Programs, and Experiences	9: Element
Goal 1: Yes		Goal 1:		Goal 1:		Goal 1: Yes	
Objective 1.	X	Objective 1.	X	Objective 1.		Objective 1.	X
Objective 2.	X	Objective 2.		Objective 2.		Objective 2.	
Objective 3.		Objective 3.		Objective 3.		Objective 3.	X
Objective 4.		Objective 4.		Objective 4.+		Objective 4.	X
Objective 5.	X	Objective 5.		Objective 5.			
Goal 2:		Goal 2:		Goal 2:		Goal 2: Yes	
Objective 1.		Objective 1.	X	Objective 1.		Objective 1.	
Objective 2.	X	Objective 2.		Objective 2.		Objective 2.	X
Objective 3.		Objective 3.				Objective 3.	X
		Objective 4.		Goal 3:		Objective 4.	X
Goal 3:		Objective 5.	X	Objective 1.		Goal 3: Yes	
Objective 1.				Objective 2.		Objective 1.	X
Objective 2.		Goal 3: Yes		Objective 3.		Objective 2.	X
Objective 3.		Objective 1.	X	Objective 4.		Objective 3.	X
		Objective 2.	X			Objective 4.	X
Goal 4:		Objective 3.	X	Goal 4:		Objective 5.	X
Objective 1.		Objective 4.		Objective 1.			
Objective 2.		Objective 5.	X	Objective 2.		Goal 4: Yes	
Objective 3.		Objective 6.		Objective 3.		Objective 1.	
Objective 4.						Objective 2.	
Goal 5:		Goal 4: Yes		Goal 5:		Objective 3.	X
Objective 1.		Objective 1.		Objective.		Objective 4.	X
Objective 2.		Objective 2.	X	Objective 2.		Objective 5.	X
Objective 3.		Objective 3.	X	Objective 3.		Objective 6.	X
Objective 4.							
Objective 5.	X	Goal 5:				Goal 5:	
Objective 6.	X	Objective 1.				Objective 1.	
Objective 7.		Objective 2.				Objective 2.	
Objective 8.						Objective 3.	
						Objective 4.	X

Goal 6:		
	Objective 1.	
	Objective 2.	
	Objective 3.	
	Objective 4.	X
Goal 7:		Yes
	Objective 1.	X
	Objective 2.	
	Objective 3.	X
Goal 8:		
	Objective 1.	X
	Objective 2.	
	Objective 3.	
	Objective 4.	
	Objective 5.	
	Objective 6.	
Goal 9:		Yes
	No Objective	X

Issues and Challenges

The Coquille Indian Tribe's (CIT) transportation network supports all modes of transportation (pedestrian, bicycle, auto, & public transit). Supporting this network is challenging due to increasing demands on the transportation network and the balancing of available funding to cover those demands. Coordination with other government agencies to leverage funds for transportation is essential to providing a quality functional transportation network in an era of decreasing revenues and increasing demands by the public. The Indian Reservation Road Inventory (IRR) is the basis upon which the CIT receives funds from the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), Federal Transit Administration (FTA) and is the most critical factor to having and maintaining a transportation network system.

Recommendations:

- ✦ Develop, adopt and follow master plans for properties with multiple land-use designations while considering multi-modal transportation and public transportation needs
- ✦ Acquire unbuilt city/county ROWs adjacent to or through Tribal properties through the vacation process.
- ✦ Improve bicycle/pedestrian facilities with increased access to transit

Photo 4-13: Youth Bicycle Rodeo



Photo 4-14: Elder Transportation



Element 9: Recreation/Open Space

Relationship with Goals and Objectives

The following table shows the relationship of the element with the goals and objectives. A “Yes” shows that the element is supporting the goal, where an “X” shows the element is supporting the objective. Please see Chapter 3 for the complete text of each goal and objective.

Table 4-13: Element 9 - Goals and Objectives

1. Tribal Governance, Sovereignty, and Self-Sufficiency	10: Element	2. Managing Rural and Urban Development	10: Element	3. Protecting and Managing Natural and Cultural Resources	10: Element	4. Reasons for Development: Types of Use, e.g. Services, Programs, and Experiences	10: Element
Goal 1:		Goal 1: Yes		Goal 1: Yes		Goal 1: Yes	
Objective 1.		Objective 1.	X	Objective 1.	X	Objective 1.	X
Objective 2.		Objective 2.		Objective 2.	X	Objective 2.	
Objective 3.		Objective 3.	X	Objective 3.	X	Objective 3.	
Objective 4.		Objective 4.		Objective 4.		Objective 4.	X
Objective 5.	X	Objective 5.	X	Objective 5.			
Goal 2: Yes		Goal 2: Yes		Goal 2: Yes		Goal 2: Yes	
Objective 1.	X	Objective 1.		Objective 1.	X	Objective 1.	X
Objective 2.	X	Objective 2.	X	Objective 2.	X	Objective 2.	X
Objective 3.		Objective 3.	X			Objective 3.	X
		Objective 4.		Goal 3:		Objective 4.	X
Goal 3:		Objective 5.	X	Objective 1.		Goal 3:	
Objective 1.	X			Objective 2.		Objective 1.	
Objective 2.		Goal 3: Yes		Objective 3.	X	Objective 2.	
Objective 3.		Objective 1.	X	Objective 4.		Objective 3.	
		Objective 2.	X	Goal 4:		Objective 4.	X
Goal 4:		Objective 3.	X	Objective 1.		Objective 5.	X
Objective 1.		Objective 4.		Objective 2.		Goal 4: Yes	
Objective 2.		Objective 5.	X	Objective 3.		Objective 1.	
Objective 3.		Objective 6.		Goal 5:		Objective 2.	X
Objective 4.				Objective.		Objective 3.	X
Goal 5:		Goal 4:		Objective 2.		Objective 4.	
Objective 1.	X	Objective 1.		Objective 3.		Objective 5.	
Objective 2.		Objective 2.				Objective 6.	X
Objective 3.		Objective 3.				Goal 5: Yes	
Objective 4.		Goal 5:				Objective 1.	
Objective 5.	X	Objective 1.				Objective 2.	X
Objective 6.		Objective 2.				Objective 3.	
Objective 7.						Objective 4.	X
Objective 8.							

Goal 6:		
	Objective 1.	
	Objective 2.	
	Objective 3.	
	Objective 4.	
Goal 7:		Yes
	Objective 1.	X
	Objective 2.	
	Objective 3.	X
Goal 8:		
	Objective 1.	
	Objective 2.	
	Objective 3.	
	Objective 4.	
	Objective 5.	
	Objective 6.	
Goal 9:		Yes
	No Objective	X

Issues and Challenges

The Coquille Indian Tribe (CIT) provides many services supporting recreation and open space which are distributed among different Tribal departments with limited interactions with each other resulting in a silo'ing effect.

Recommendations:

- ✦ Support better CIT department communications.
- ✦ Develop a program that facilitates Tribal member access to Tribal facilities and properties that includes recreation and open space needs.

Photo 4-15: 2015 Family Camp Fun



Photo 4-16: Winter Gathering 2010 - Surf Fishing



Element 10: Physical Health & Wellness

Relationship with Goals and Objectives

The following table shows the relationship of the element with the goals and objectives. A “Yes” shows that the element is supporting the goal, where an “X” shows the element is supporting the objective. Please see Chapter 3 for the complete text of each goal and objective.

Table 4-14: Element 10 - Goals and Objectives

1. Tribal Governance, Sovereignty, and Self-Sufficiency	11: Element	2. Managing Rural and Urban Development	11: Element	3. Protecting and Managing Natural and Cultural Resources	11: Element	4. Reasons for Development: Types of Use, e.g. Services, Programs, and Experiences	11: Element
Goal 1: Yes		Goal 1: Yes		Goal 1: Yes		Goal 1: Yes	
Objective 1.	X	Objective 1.	X	Objective 1.		Objective 1.	X
Objective 2.	X	Objective 2.		Objective 2.	X	Objective 2.	
Objective 3.		Objective 3.	X	Objective 3.	X	Objective 3.	X
Objective 4.		Objective 4.		Objective 4.+	X	Objective 4.	X
Objective 5.	X	Objective 5.	X	Objective 5.	X		
Goal 2: Yes		Goal 2:		Goal 2:		Goal 2: Yes	
Objective 1.	X	Objective 1.		Objective 1.		Objective 1.	X
Objective 2.	X	Objective 2.		Objective 2.		Objective 2.	X
Objective 3.		Objective 3.	X			Objective 3.	X
Goal 3: Yes		Objective 4.		Goal 3: Yes		Objective 4.	X
Objective 1.	X	Objective 5.	X	Objective 1.		Goal 3: Yes	
Objective 2.	X	Goal 3: Yes		Objective 2.		Objective 1.	X
Objective 3.	X	Objective 1.	X	Objective 3.	X	Objective 2.	X
Goal 4: Yes		Objective 2.	X	Objective 4.	X	Objective 3.	X
Objective 1.	X	Objective 3.	X	Goal 4:		Objective 4.	X
Objective 2.	X	Objective 4.		Objective 1.	X	Objective 5.	X
Objective 3.	X	Objective 5.	X	Objective 2.		Goal 4: Yes	
Objective 4.	X	Objective 6.	X	Objective 3.		Objective 1.	X
Goal 5: Yes		Goal 4:		Goal 5:		Objective 2.	X
Objective 1.	X	Objective 1.		Objective.		Objective 3.	X
Objective 2.		Objective 2.		Objective 2.		Objective 4.	X
Objective 3.		Objective 3.		Objective 3.		Objective 5.	X
Objective 4.		Goal 5:				Objective 6.	X
Objective 5.	X	Objective 1.				Goal 5: Yes	
Objective 6.	X	Objective 2.				Objective 1.	X
Objective 7.						Objective 2.	X
Objective 8.						Objective 3.	X
						Objective 4.	X

Goal 6:		
	Objective 1.	
	Objective 2.	
	Objective 3.	
	Objective 4.	
Goal 7:		Yes
	Objective 1.	X
	Objective 2.	
	Objective 3.	X
Goal 8:		Yes
	Objective 1.	
	Objective 2.	X
	Objective 3.	X
	Objective 4.	X
	Objective 5.	X
	Objective 6.	
Goal 9:		Yes
	No Objective	X

Issues and Challenges

The provision of physical health and wellness services presents many issues and challenges in today's world of modern complexities. The primary challenge is to provide for the increasing needs of the Tribal community with decreasing means. The rising cost of providing health care with shrinking funding streams is a challenge.

The recruitment and retention of qualified staff to provide health care and social services are also emerging issues. These limitations make the promotion of healthy lifestyles by providing training and counseling opportunities for staff, families and children challenging.

Recommendations:

- ✦ Develop, adopt and follow master plans for properties with multiple land-use designations while considering physical health and wellness needs
- ✦ Follow the adopted Coquille Tribal Health Improvement Plan

Photo 4-17: 2016 Summer Youth Golf



Photo 4-18: Kilkich Community Garden



Element 11: Mental/Emotional/Spiritual Health & Wellness

Relationship with Goals and Objectives

The following table shows the relationship of the element with the goals and objectives. A “Yes” shows that the element is supporting the goal, where an “X” shows the element is supporting the objective. Please see Chapter 3 for the complete text of each goal and objective.

Table 4-15: Element 11 - Goals and Objectives

1. Tribal Governance, Sovereignty, and Self-Sufficiency	12: Element	2. Managing Rural and Urban Development	12: Element	3. Protecting and Managing Natural and Cultural Resources	12: Element	4. Reasons for Development: Types of Use, e.g. Services, Programs, and Experiences	12: Element
Goal 1: Yes		Goal 1: Yes		Goal 1: Yes		Goal 1: Yes	
Objective 1. X		Objective 1. X		Objective 1. X		Objective 1. X	
Objective 2. X		Objective 2.		Objective 2. X		Objective 2.	
Objective 3.		Objective 3. X		Objective 3. X		Objective 3. X	
Objective 4.		Objective 4.		Objective 4.+ X		Objective 4. X	
Objective 5. X		Objective 5. X		Objective 5.			
Goal 2: Yes		Goal 2:		Goal 2:		Goal 2: Yes	
Objective 1. X		Objective 1.		Objective 1.		Objective 1. X	
Objective 2. X		Objective 2.		Objective 2.		Objective 2. X	
Objective 3.		Objective 3.				Objective 3. X	
		Objective 4.		Goal 3:		Objective 4. X	
Goal 3: Yes		Objective 5.		Objective 1.		Goal 3: Yes	
Objective 1. X				Objective 2.		Objective 1. X	
Objective 2. X		Goal 3: Yes		Objective 3.		Objective 2. X	
Objective 3. X		Objective 1. X		Objective 4.		Objective 3. X	
Goal 4: Yes		Objective 2. X		Goal 4:		Objective 4. X	
Objective 1. X		Objective 3. X		Objective 1.		Objective 5. X	
Objective 2. X		Objective 4.		Objective 2.		Goal 4: Yes	
Objective 3. X		Objective 5. X		Objective 3.		Objective 1. X	
Objective 4. X		Objective 6. X		Goal 5: Yes		Objective 2. X	
Goal 5: Yes		Goal 4:		Objective. X		Objective 3. X	
Objective 1. X		Objective 1.		Objective 2. X		Objective 4. X	
Objective 2. X		Objective 2.		Objective 3. X		Objective 5. X	
Objective 3.		Objective 3.				Objective 6. X	
Objective 4.		Goal 5:				Goal 5: Yes	
Objective 5. X		Objective 1.				Objective 1. X	
Objective 6. X		Objective 2.				Objective 2. X	
Objective 7.						Objective 3. X	
Objective 8.						Objective 4. X	

Goal 6:		
	Objective 1.	
	Objective 2.	
	Objective 3.	
	Objective 4.	
Goal 7:		Yes
	Objective 1.	X
	Objective 2.	X
	Objective 3.	X
Goal 8:		Yes
	Objective 1.	
	Objective 2.	X
	Objective 3.	X
	Objective 4.	X
	Objective 5.	X
	Objective 6.	
Goal 9:		Yes
	No Objective	X

Issues and Challenges

Recommendations:

- ✦ Develop, adopt and follow master plans for properties with multiple land-use designations while considering mental/emotional/spiritual health and wellness needs
- ✦ Fund a language program
- ✦ Follow the adopted Coquille Tribal Health Improvement Plan

Photo 4-19: 2014 Restoration - First Foods



Photo 4-20: Camp Ta Nae Drummers



Element 12: Education, Employability/Workforce, & Individual Business Development

Relationship with Goals and Objectives

The following table shows the relationship of the element with the goals and objectives. A “Yes” shows that the element is supporting the goal, where an “X” shows the element is supporting the objective. Please see Chapter 3 for the complete text of each goal and objective.

Table 4-16: Element 12 - Goals and Objectives

1. Tribal Governance, Sovereignty, and Self-Sufficiency	13: Element	2. Managing Rural and Urban Development	13: Element	3. Protecting and Managing Natural and Cultural Resources	13: Element	4. Reasons for Development: Types of Use, e.g. Services, Programs, and Experiences	13: Element
Goal 1: Yes		Goal 1:		Goal 1:		Goal 1: Yes	
Objective 1.	X	Objective 1.	X	Objective 1.		Objective 1.	X
Objective 2.	X	Objective 2.		Objective 2.		Objective 2.	
Objective 3.		Objective 3.		Objective 3.		Objective 3.	X
Objective 4.		Objective 4.		Objective 4.+	X	Objective 4.	X
Objective 5.	X	Objective 5.		Objective 5.	X		
Goal 2: Yes		Goal 2: Yes		Goal 2:		Goal 2: Yes	
Objective 1.	X	Objective 1.	X	Objective 1.		Objective 1.	X
Objective 2.	X	Objective 2.		Objective 2.		Objective 2.	X
Objective 3.		Objective 3.	X	Goal 3: Yes		Objective 3.	X
Goal 3:		Objective 4.	X	Objective 1.		Objective 4.	X
Objective 1.		Objective 5.	X	Objective 2.		Goal 3: Yes	
Objective 2.		Goal 3: Yes		Objective 3.	X	Objective 1.	X
Objective 3.	X	Objective 1.	X	Objective 4.	X	Objective 2.	X
Goal 4: Yes		Objective 2.	X	Goal 4:		Objective 3.	X
Objective 1.		Objective 3.	X	Objective 1.		Objective 4.	X
Objective 2.	X	Objective 4.		Objective 2.		Objective 5.	X
Objective 3.		Objective 5.		Objective 3.		Goal 4: Yes	
Objective 4.	X	Objective 6.		Goal 5: Yes		Objective 1.	
Goal 5:		Goal 4: Yes		Objective.		Objective 2.	X
Objective 1.	X	Objective 1.	X	Objective 2.	X	Objective 3.	X
Objective 2.		Objective 2.	X	Objective 3.	X	Objective 4.	X
Objective 3.		Objective 3.				Objective 5.	
Objective 4.		Goal 5:				Objective 6.	X
Objective 5.	X	Objective 1.				Goal 5: Yes	
Objective 6.	X	Objective 2.				Objective 1.	X
Objective 7.						Objective 2.	X
Objective 8.						Objective 3.	X
						Objective 4.	X

Goal 6:		
	Objective 1.	
	Objective 2.	
	Objective 3.	
	Objective 4.	
Goal 7:		Yes
	Objective 1.	X
	Objective 2.	X
	Objective 3.	X
Goal 8:		Yes
	Objective 1.	
	Objective 2.	
	Objective 3.	X
	Objective 4.	X
	Objective 5.	X
	Objective 6.	
Goal 9:		Yes
	No Objective	X

Issues and Challenges

As Federal and State dollars become more competitive, foundations are receiving more and more applicants each year for limited funding opportunities. It is critical for the CIT to cultivate and build new relationships in both the corporate and philanthropic sectors, thus expanding its donor base in order to best support Tribal youth close to the Kilkich, inside and outside the service areas.

With the onset of improving self-reliance and economy comes a need to provide the tools necessary to assist Tribal members in obtaining employable skills. A strong economy and work force are recognized as important assets to meet the modern challenges of living in today's world.

Recommendations:

- ✦ Build a Culture, Education, and Learning Services campus
- ✦ Develop, adopt and follow master plans for properties with multiple land-use designations while considering employability/workforce and individual business development needs

Photo 4-21: Tribal Member Higher Education



Photo 4-22: Kilkich Youth Corp. Training



Element 13: Heritage & Culture

Relationship with Goals and Objectives

The following table shows the relationship of the element with the goals and objectives. A “Yes” shows that the element is supporting the goal, where an “X” shows the element is supporting the objective. Please see Chapter 3 for the complete text of each goal and objective.

Table 4-17: Element 13 - Goals and Objectives

1. Tribal Governance, Sovereignty, and Self-Sufficiency	14: Element	2. Managing Rural and Urban Development	14: Element	3. Protecting and Managing Natural and Cultural Resources	14: Element	4. Reasons for Development: Types of Use, e.g. Services, Programs, and Experiences	14: Element
Goal 1: Yes		Goal 1: Yes		Goal 1: Yes		Goal 1: Yes	
Objective 1.	X	Objective 1.	X	Objective 1.	X	Objective 1.	X
Objective 2.	X	Objective 2.	X	Objective 2.	X	Objective 2.	
Objective 3.	X	Objective 3.	X	Objective 3.	X	Objective 3.	X
Objective 4.	X	Objective 4.	X	Objective 4.+	X	Objective 4.	X
Objective 5.	X	Objective 5.	X	Objective 5.	X		
Goal 2: Yes		Goal 2:		Goal 2: Yes		Goal 2: Yes	
Objective 1.	X	Objective 1.		Objective 1.	X	Objective 1.	
Objective 2.	X	Objective 2.	X	Objective 2.	X	Objective 2.	X
Objective 3.	X	Objective 3.				Objective 3.	X
		Objective 4.		Goal 3: Yes		Objective 4.	X
Goal 3: Yes		Objective 5.	X	Objective 1.	X	Goal 3: Yes	
Objective 1.	X			Objective 2.	X	Objective 1.	X
Objective 2.	X	Goal 3: Yes		Objective 3.		Objective 2.	
Objective 3.	X	Objective 1.	X	Objective 4.		Objective 3.	
		Objective 2.	X	Goal 4: Yes		Objective 4.	X
Goal 4: Yes		Objective 3.	X	Objective 1.		Objective 5.	X
Objective 1.	X	Objective 4.		Objective 2.	X	Goal 4: Yes	
Objective 2.	X	Objective 5.	X	Objective 3.	X	Objective 1.	X
Objective 3.	X	Objective 6.		Goal 5: Yes		Objective 2.	X
Objective 4.	X			Objective.	X	Objective 3.	X
Goal 5: Yes		Goal 4:		Objective 2.	X	Objective 4.	X
Objective 1.	X	Objective 1.		Objective 3.	X	Objective 5.	X
Objective 2.		Objective 2.				Objective 6.	X
Objective 3.		Objective 3.	X			Goal 5: Yes	
Objective 4.	X					Objective 1.	X
Objective 5.	X	Goal 5:				Objective 2.	X
Objective 6.	X	Objective 1.				Objective 3.	X
Objective 7.	X	Objective 2.				Objective 4.	X
Objective 8.							

Goal 6:		
	Objective 1.	
	Objective 2.	
	Objective 3.	
	Objective 4.	
Goal 7:		Yes
	Objective 1.	X
	Objective 2.	X
	Objective 3.	X
Goal 8:		
	Objective 1.	
	Objective 2.	X
	Objective 3.	
	Objective 4.	
	Objective 5.	
	Objective 6.	
Goal 9:		Yes
	No Objective	X

Issues and Challenges

Nationally, there have been no funding increases to meet the needs of the increasing number of Tribal Historic Preservation Offices (THPOs). As more Tribes establish THPOs, the federal funding is further divided, decreasing the amount allocated to each tribe. This funding does not cover the complexity and extent of a Tribe's work.

A significant challenge is balancing economic growth with traditional values. A strong economy and work force are important assets to meeting these challenges. However, individual work schedules and family and community commitments leave diminished time to devote to cultural education unless it is a shared imperative and priority within the family unit and community.

Public education (K-12) curricula development is a worthwhile endeavor; however, education benchmarking has resulted in difficulty implementing already developed Indian education modules.

Recommendations

- ❖ Build a Culture, Education, and Learning Services campus
- ❖ Fund a language program
- ❖ Develop, Adopt, and follow a cultural resource management plan

Photo 4-23: 1988 Salmon Celebration - A New Beginning



Photo 4-24: 2005 Plankhouse Event



Element 14: Public Safety/Emergency Planning

Relationship with Goals and Objectives

The following table shows the relationship of the element with the goals and objectives. A “Yes” shows that the element is supporting the goal, where an “X” shows the element is supporting the objective. Please see Chapter 3 for the complete text of each goal and objective.

Table 4-18: Element 14 - Goals and Objectives

1. Tribal Governance, Sovereignty, and Self-Sufficiency	15: Element	2. Managing Rural and Urban Development	15: Element	3. Protecting and Managing Natural and Cultural Resources	15: Element	4. Reasons for Development: Types of Use, e.g. Services, Programs, and Experiences	15: Element
Goal 1: Yes		Goal 1: Yes		Goal 1:		Goal 1: Yes	
Objective 1.	X	Objective 1.	X	Objective 1.		Objective 1.	X
Objective 2.	X	Objective 2.		Objective 2.	X	Objective 2.	
Objective 3.		Objective 3.	X	Objective 3.		Objective 3.	
Objective 4.		Objective 4.	X	Objective 4.+		Objective 4.	X
Objective 5.	X	Objective 5.	X	Objective 5.			
Goal 2:		Goal 2: Yes		Goal 2: Yes		Goal 2: Yes	
Objective 1.		Objective 1.	X	Objective 1.	X	Objective 1.	
Objective 2.		Objective 2.	X	Objective 2.	X	Objective 2.	X
Objective 3.		Objective 3.	X			Objective 3.	X
		Objective 4.		Goal 3:		Objective 4.	X
Goal 3:		Objective 5.	X	Objective 1.		Goal 3: Yes	
Objective 1.				Objective 2.		Objective 1.	X
Objective 2.		Goal 3: Yes		Objective 3.		Objective 2.	X
Objective 3.		Objective 1.	X	Objective 4.		Objective 3.	X
		Objective 2.	X			Objective 4.	X
Goal 4:		Objective 3.	X	Goal 4:		Objective 5.	X
Objective 1.		Objective 4.	X	Objective 1.			
Objective 2.		Objective 5.	X	Objective 2.		Goal 4: Yes	
Objective 3.		Objective 6.	X	Objective 3.		Objective 1.	
Objective 4.	X					Objective 2.	
Goal 5: Yes		Goal 4:		Goal 5:		Objective 3.	X
Objective 1.	X	Objective 1.	X	Objective.		Objective 4.	
Objective 2.		Objective 2.		Objective 2.		Objective 5.	
Objective 3.	X	Objective 3.		Objective 3.		Objective 6.	X
Objective 4.							
Objective 5.	X	Goal 5: Yes				Goal 5:	
Objective 6.	X	Objective 1.	X			Objective 1.	
Objective 7.		Objective 2.	X			Objective 2.	
Objective 8.	X					Objective 3.	
						Objective 4.	X

Goal 6:		Yes
Objective 1.		X
Objective 2.		X
Objective 3.		X
Objective 4.		X
Goal 7:		
Objective 1.		
Objective 2.		
Objective 3.		X
Goal 8:		
Objective 1.		
Objective 2.		
Objective 3.		
Objective 4.		
Objective 5.		
Objective 6.		
Goal 9:		Yes
No Objective		X

Sub-Section: Issues and Challenges

The Coquille Indian Tribe (CIT) is an actively growing community. This increased growth brings with it increased responsibilities ranging from protecting Tribal members to educating members on disaster preparedness.

CIT has a new Emergency Management Plan and an Emergency Management Coordinator who is dedicated to the CIT and Tribal members.

Sub-Section: Recommendations

- ✦ Develop, adopt and follow master plans for properties with multiple land-use designations that incorporate public safety and emergency planning
- ✦ Develop, adopt, and follow a Tribe-wide land acquisition process that considers natural hazard risks and issues
- ✦ Develop, adopt, and follow a Tribe-wide permitting process that considers natural hazard risks and issues

Photo 4-25: CIT Police and K9



Photo 4-26: Coquille Tribal Police Building at Killich Reservation



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Chapter 5: Coquille Tribal Land Plan

The Coquille Indian Tribe (CIT) flourished in Oregon’s southwestern corner for thousands of years, cherishing the bountiful forests, rivers and beaches of a homeland encompassing more than 750,000 acres. But the 19th century’s onslaught of European diseases, gold mining and westward expansionism nearly erased our people. Treaties ceded our homeland to the U.S. government, in exchange for promises that would go unfulfilled. Our ancestral culture nearly went extinct.

Land, the resources within it, and how we manage it is a source of power that supports Tribal self-sufficiency. A truly sovereign Tribe has control or jurisdiction over its land base and exercises appropriate land-use management over its lands, this is what “Trust” land is. There are limits to the Tribe’s self-governance and self-sufficiency whenever land is owned by the Tribe but governed or controlled by someone else when this happens it is called “Fee” land.

For the CIT, land is not only an economic resource, but a cultural resource as well. Coquille culture and traditions are closely tied to land and water, and being able to exercise sovereign control of traditional lands, as well as the acquisition of new lands, will further support the CIT to govern themselves.

The Tribe owns 1,075 acres of trust land that is located in Coos County and the City of Coos Bay, where it has started to create a Coquille community that is not under the jurisdiction of City, County, or State but under the Coquille Indian Tribe. This community holds tribal housing, tribal health services, community services and culture services. The Tribe owns 71 acres of land within the City of North Bend that is a mix of trust and fee lands. These trust lands hold the Tribe’s main government facilities and main economic generator, The Mill Casino, Hotel, and RV Park. The Tribe works with the City of North Bend on the land uses on the fee lands.

The Coquille Indian Tribe as a Federally recognized Tribe is not required to plan under the State of Oregon’s Statewide Planning Goals, but respects the states perspective and voluntarily addresses as tribally appropriate the 19 goals it has identified. In regard to fee lands, the Tribe respects and upholds the appropriate jurisdiction’s role and will work within their land use development codes.

The Tribe is interested in assuring that development occurs in a comprehensive, organized and predictable manner, for its benefit and for the benefit of the surrounding area. We are equally interested in assuring that habitat and water

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quality are protected as areas are developed, so that Tribal rights are fully protected for future generations.

Restoration Act and Reservation land.

The Western Oregon Indian Termination Act or Public Law 588, was passed in August 1954 by U.S. Congress and declared the Coquille Tribe “terminated.”

But we endured and on June 28, 1989 Public Law 101-42 restored the Tribe’s recognition and is known as the Coquille Tribe Restoration Act. This act authorized the Federal Government to place 1,000 acres of land into trust for the tribe. On September 30, 1996 Public Law 104-208, Title V known as The Coquille Tribal Forest Act transferred 5,410 acres of federal lands to the Coquille Indian Tribe. This initial trust land became the Coquille Forest, and critical for rebuilding the Coquille Nation.

The restoration act also defined an important land-use term in Indian Country relevant to the CIT, “Reservation.” Reservation means those lands subsequently acquired and held in trust by the Secretary (of the Interior) for the benefit of the Tribe. What this definition ultimately does for Tribal land-use is that it creates the extents of the Coquille Tribe’s jurisdiction.

This is the chapter where we introduce the preferred land-use map and in a typical city or county comprehensive plan this is the “one” plan/map that shows the future version of the community. Since Coquille Tribal jurisdiction is only over Tribal properties that are in trust and the Tribe has more than one property we therefore have more than one map, but only one map for each property.

Methodology

How did we develop the preferred land-use plan? We incorporated all the Comprehensive Plan Team (Tribal Council members, Tribal professional staff, Council appointed tribal members, and organized by the newly formed Planning department) ideas. The team also reached out to others as needed such as, CIT Committees, Commissions, & Boards, and out reach to tribal membership on key points of the plan. The following list gives a brief overview of the process.

1. Review of existing conditions on all Tribal lands;
2. Outreach to Tribal members about strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, & threats to the Tribe;
3. Review of Tribal departments and programs existing and future needs;
4. Review of existing CIT Tribal zoning ordinance;
5. Review of old “unofficial” land-use maps;
6. Develop goals and objectives;
7. Outreach to Tribal members about goals and

objectives;

8. Identify recommendations to improve conditions;
9. Outreach to Tribal members about preferred land-use maps.

Existing Land-Use Development/Zoning

Land-Use planning on Coquille Tribal lands started with The Restoration Act of 1989 and the initial lands brought into trust for the Coquille people. In 1996 forrest lands were brought into trust. In 2017 the Tribe passed the Coquille Forest Ordinance designating the dominant purpose of the Coquille Forest (parcels 1-14) is to generate sustainable revenues. Since restoration the Tribe has looked at land-use as a way to support the Tribal membership:

- ✦ 1993 Self-Sufficiency Plan
- ✦ 1998 Tribal Lands Masterplan,
- ✦ 1998 Housing Study,
- ✦ 1998 Coquille Forest Resource Management Plan,
- ✦ 1999 Tribal Headquarter Plan,
- ✦ 2000 Resource Protection Plan,
- ✦ 2002 Transportation Plan,
- ✦ 2003 Fire Management Plan,
- ✦ 2004 Land-Use/Zoning Map (not approved)
- ✦ 2005 Wisconsin Masterplan
- ✦ 2006 Strategic Plan,
- ✦ 2007 Hazard Mitigation Plan,
- ✦ 2012 Zoning Ordinance (no approved map)
- ✦ 2013 Tribal Needs Survey/Report
- ✦ 2013 Comprehensive Plan for Empire Reservation,
- ✦ 2014 Long Range Transportation Plan,
- ✦ 2014 Strategic Plan,
- ✦ 2015 Comprehensive Plan Analysis for Empire,
- ✦ 2016 Emergency Action Plans for Dams
- ✦ 2016 Long Range Transportation Plan & Update,

The Tribe did a lot of important work dealing with land-use in order to provided Tribal members with critical needs and over due of services. What the Tribe had not done was to look at all Tribal Lands comprehensively. This is why this Comprehensive Plan is unique, it looks at all Tribal lands and involves all Tribal departments.

The Tribe adopted a land-use zoning ordinance in 2012 but did not adopt the associated land-use/zoning map which means that all trust lands are by default technically not zoned. “Table 5-01: Coquille Indian Tribal Property - Status, County, & Land-Use Group (Same table as 2-07)” on page 81 shows a list of all Tribal lands, what land-use group it is associated with, existing zoning, and land status.

Proposed Land-Use Development/Zoning Recommendations

The comprehensive plan looks at the 43 Tribal properties (10,223 acres).

The Comprehensive Planning Committee has recommendations for land-use/zoning based on the review of the existing zoning ordinance in order to facilitate and reach the goals and objectives identified in Chapter 3. They recommend changing the land-use designations in the existing zoning ordinance by replacing them with the land use designations in “Table 5-02: Proposed Zoning Land-Use Designations” on page 83 and “Table 5-03: Proposed Overlay Zoning Land-Use Designations” on page 84.

Single-Use Zone Trust Lands

CIT jurisdiction only extends to trust property boundaries the majority of tribal land can be easily delineated based on land-use and zoning because a property contains only one land-use/zone. There are 24 properties that are in trust status, out of which 21 properties contains single land-use zones within the property boundary. Some of the 21 parcels also include “Areas of Cultural Importance” Overlay. See “Table 5-02: Proposed Zoning Land-Use Designations” on page 83 for list of Single-use Zone Trust lands.

Multi-Use Zone Trust Lands

There are only three properties that are in trust status and contains two or more land-use zones within the property boundary. These properties took the majority of the comprehensive plan team time working. Properties 2 & 3 are called the “Reservation” or the “Rez” because it provides many of the Tribal member services such as housing, healthcare, culture, education, and recreation. Please see “Map 5-02: Killich Reservation and Wallace Road Property” on page 87 for the designated land-uses. Coquille Forest Parcel 7 is the other property with multiple land-uses designated within its boundary because it fulfills critical uses for Forest, and open-space, while containing “Areas of Cultural Importance”. Please see “Map 5-14: Coquille Forest Parcel 7” on page 100 for the designated land-uses within that property.

Single-Use Zone Fee Lands

There are 18 properties that are in fee status, and fee status properties fall under the jurisdiction of the city or county where they are located. Current jurisdictions where the CIT has fee lands are in the Cities of Bandon, Coos Bay, Medford, & North Bend and Coos & Curry Counties. The CIT understands that we have to work

with the appropriate jurisdiction on these properties. On the land-use maps we identify the current land-use designation by jurisdiction and identify with a CIT overlay our preferred land-use designation based on our land-uses only for reference, knowing that we will work with neighboring jurisdictions to either change the zoning to our preferred zone, or obtain proper permits for our preferred use. See, “Table 5-03: Proposed Overlay Zoning Land-Use Designations” on page 84 for list of Single-Use Zone Fee lands.

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Table 5-01: Coquille Indian Tribal Property - Status, County, & Land-Use Group (Same table as 2-07)

Property #	Site #	Property Name	Includes lots/parcels	Land Status	Acreage	County	Land- Use Group	Existing Land-Use Designation or Jurisdiction	Proposed Land-Use Designation	Chapter 5 Map #
1-3	1	Administration	Areas A, B, & C	Trust	6.4	Coos	1	None	Employment and Area of Cultural Importance (ACI) Overlay	Map 5-01, pg86
4	2	Killich Reservation (North)	North Parcel	Trust	1,075	Coos	1	None	Mix of Land-Uses & ACI Overaly, See Map	Map 5-02, pg87
5		Killich Reservation (South)	South Parcel	Trust						
6	3	Wallace Road Property	Single	Fee	1.1	Coos	1	City (Coos Bay)	By Jurisdiction	Map 5-02, pg87
7	4	101 Trust Lot	Single	Trust	.9	Coos	2	None	Employment & ACI Overlay	Map 5-03, pg89
8	5	101 Fee Lot	Single	Fee	.7	Coos	2	City (North Bend)	By Jurisdiction & ACI Overlay	
9	6	Kokwel Wharf	Single	Fee	52.1	Coos	2	City (North Bend)	By Jursdiction & ACI Overlay	
10	7	The Mill Casino	Single	Trust	10.67	Coos	2	None	Employment & ACI Overlay	
11	8	Heritage Place	Single	Trust	5.9	Coos	2	None	Employment & ACI Overlay	Map 5-04, pg90
12	9	Medford Properties	Kim’s Restaurant	Fee	12.8	Jackson	2	City (Medford)	By Jurisdiction & Employment Overlay	Map 5-05, pg91
13			Kim’s back lots 1, 2, & 3							
14			Roxy Ann Bowling Alley							
15			Church & Warehouse							
16			Kim’s Parking Lot							
17			Roller Rink							
18	10	Iron Mountain	Single	Fee	207	Coos	3	Coos County	By Jurisdiction & ACI Overlay	Map 5-06, pg92
19	11	Elk Creek	Single	Fee	54	Coos	3	Coos County	By Jurisdiction & ACI Overlay	Map 5-07, pg93
20	12	Coquille Forest Parcel 1	Single	Trust	162	Coos	3	None*	Forest	Map 5-08, pg94
21	13	Coquille Forest Parcel 2	Single	Trust	79	Coos	3	None*	Forest	Map 5-09, pg95
22	14	Coquille Forest Parcel 3	Single	Trust	687	Coos	3	None*	Forest	Map 5-10, pg96
23	15	Coquille Forest Parcel 4	Single	Trust	452	Coos	3	None*	Forest	Map 5-11, pg97
24	16	Coquille Forest Parcel 5	Single	Trust	489	Coos	3	None*	Forest	Map 5-12, pg98
25	17	Coquille Forest Parcel 6	Single	Trust	467	Coos	3	None*	Forest	Map 5-13, pg99
26	18	Coquille Forest Parcel 7	Single	Trust	242	Coos	3	None*	Forest, Open Space & ACI Overlay	Map 5-14, pg100
27	19	Coquille Forest Parcel 8	Single	Trust	167	Coos	3	None*	Forest & ACI Overlay	Map 5-15, pg101
28	20	Coquille Forest Parcel 9	Single	Trust	579	Coos	3	None*	Forest & ACI Overlay	Map 5-16, pg102
29	21	Coquille Forest Parcel 10	Single	Trust	478	Coos	3	None*	Forest	Map 5-17, pg103
30	22	Coquille Forest Parcel 11	Single	Trust	320	Coos	3	None*	Forest	Map 5-18, pg104
31	23	Coquille Forest Parcel 12	Single	Trust	1,112	Coos	3	None*	Forest	Map 5-19, pg105
32	24	Coquille Forest Parcel 13	Single	Trust	40	Coos	3	None*	Forest	Map 5-20, pg106
33	25	Coquille Forest Parcel 14	Single	Trust	124	Coos	3	None*	Forest	Map 5-21, pg107
34	26	Sek-wet-se Tribal Forest	Single	Fee	3,182	Curry	3	Curry County	By Jurisdiction & ACI Overlay	Map 5-22, pg108
35	27	Seven Devils Farm	Single	Fee	88	Coos	3	Coos County	By Jurisdiction	Map 5-23, pg109
36	28	Four Mile Farm	Single	Fee	101	Coos	3	Coos County	By Jurisdiction	Map 5-24, pg110
37-38	29	Port of Bandon Lots	Port of Bandon Lots 1 & 2	Fee	.5	Coos	4	City (Bandon)	By Jurisdiction & ACI Overlay	Map 5-25, pg111
39	30	Charleston Industrial	Single	Trust	.1	Coos	4	None	Open Space	Map 5-26, pg112
40	31	Metcalf	Single	Trust	2.7	Coos	4	None	Open Space	
41	32	Wallace Street	Single	Fee	1	Coos	4	Coos County	By Jurisdiction & Village Overlay	Map 5-27, pg113
42	33	Middle Creek	Single	Fee	35	Coos	4	Coos County	By Jurisdiction & ACI Overlay	Map 5-28, pg114
43	34	Effie’s Acres	Single	Fee	2.8	Coos	4	Coos County	By Jurisdiction & ACI Overlay	Map 5-29, pg115

* = Designated Forest Land by Restoration Act

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Table 5-02: Proposed Zoning Land-Use Designations

Zone	Land-Use Designation	Sample Uses Permitted Outright*	Sample Uses allowed with Conditions*
V	Village	Allows for organic growth: Single family unit, duplex family unit, multi-family unit (3 or more units in one building), manufactured home park, row-houses, accessory dwelling units, assisted living options, parks & open space.	Church, governmental facilities, playgrounds, recreation building, fire station, library, museum, education facilities (nursery, day-care, primary, elementary, junior high, or high school), utility facility, arts/entertainment, retail sales, business & professional offices, health services Tribal or other law enforcement facilities, cottage businesses.
E	Employment	Allows creation of jobs: Government facilities, business/professional offices, retail sales, service or repair, places of public or private assembly or amusement, wholesale supply, utility operations & facilities, warehousing, commercial fishing, compounding, packaging, processing, repairing, fabricating, marshaling, shipping, light manufacturing, the servicing of materials, equipment, & supplies.	Residential dwelling RV parks or travel parks, pre-existing non-conforming uses, manufacturing, fabricating or processing materials or substances for retail sale, utility facility, and other activities with similar impacts on traffic with surrounding/adjoining properties heavy industry.
M-U	Mixed-Use	Allows combinations of development: integrates two (2) or more principal land uses, such as village, employment, and agriculture/aquaculture with a strong pedestrian orientation. The mix of uses may be combined in a vertical mixed use building(s) or combined in separate buildings located on one property.	
F	Forest	Primary emphasis is on forest management for extraction of economic resources, please refer to the current Resource Management Plans. Other compatible uses which may include conservation of soil, air, water quality, fish and wildlife resources, agriculture & recreational opportunities, communication towers, mineral & aggregate resources.	Hunting, fishing, camping (primitive and developed sites for tent, travel trailer, yurt, camper cabins, recreational vehicles?), hiking, picnicing, special events, and utility easements. Potential Prohibited uses: Sub-divisions, single family, multi-family dwelling units, and Planned Developments.
OS	Open-Space	Establish uses for land that are regarded as unbuildable, tidelands, recreation, conservation, hunting, fishing, camping, picnicking, hiking, recreational trail system, traditional & contemporary cultural uses.	Cemeteries.
A	Agriculture/ Aquaculture	Small farm operations, grazing of livestock, orchards, grains & grasses, decorative trees, and specialty crops, fish and shellfish operations.	Potential Prohibited uses: sub-divisions.

* = "Uses" will be determined when CIT Zoning Ordinance is updated after Tribal member outreach.

Table 5-03: Proposed Overlay Zoning Land-Use Designations

Overlay Zone	Land-Use Designation	Sample Uses allowed with Conditions*
O-ACI	Overlay - Area of Cultural Importance	Overlay zone works as a mechanism to protect tribal cultural interests.
O-E	Overlay - Employment	Same as Employment Zone (Requires converting property to trust status first or working with current jurisdiction zoning ordinance)
O-F	Overlay - Forest	Same as Forest Zone (Requires converting property to trust status first or working with current jurisdiction zoning ordinance)
O-A	Overlay - Agriculture	Same as Agriculture Zone (Requires converting property to trust status first or working with current jurisdiction zoning ordinance)
O-OS	Overlay - Open Space	Same as Open Space Zone (Requires converting property to trust status first or working with current jurisdiction zoning ordinance)
O-V	Overlay - Village	Same as Open Village Zone (Requires converting property to trust status first or working with current jurisdiction zoning ordinance)
O-RR	Overlay - Rural Residential (1-5 acre lots)	Allows for organic rural growth: Single-Family Dwelling Unit, allow for more than one dwelling unit per lot, assisted living options, raising of flowers, fruits, & vegetables (no retail on site), parks & open space. Raising of livestock, church, governmental structures, playgrounds, recreation building, fire station, library, museum, multi-family DU, school (nursery, day-care, primary, elementary, junior high, or high school), or utility substation, may require converting property to trust status first or working with current jurisdiction zoning ordinance.

* = "Uses" will be determined when CIT Zoning Ordinance is updated after Tribal member outreach.

Proposed Land-Use Development/Zoning Maps

The rest of this chapter holds the land-use maps that visually show CIT's intent on land-use designations that support the goals and objectives. The Appendix includes some alternative land-uses we looked at.

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Map 5-29: Effie's Acres	115

Map 5-01: Administration Parcels

Parcel Data

Location: 3050 Tremont Avenue, North Bend, OR., 97459

Parcel(s) Size: **6.4 acres**

Land Status: **Trust**

Land-Use Zoning

Proposed CIT Tribal Land-Use Zones: **Employment**

Proposed CIT Tribal Overlays: **Areas of Cultural Importance**

Current Jurisdictional Land Use Zones: **None**

Current Jurisdictional Overlays: **None**



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Aerial Photography source: Oregon Statewide Imagery Program, 2018

The map displays the BACAPA area with various land use zones and geographical features. The zones are color-coded and labeled: AG (Agriculture, brown), OS (Open Space, green), F (Forest, dark green), V (Village, light green), E (Employment, purple), and A (Agriculture, pink). The map also shows roads (Morrison St, Cammann Rd, Spaw Ln, Kellogg Ln, Grinnell Ln, Cape Arago Hwy, Wallace Rd, Flipby Ln) and geographical features (Second Creek, Fourth Creek, Tarheel Reservoir, Plankhouse, Tribal Cemetery & Columbarium). The map includes a legend for Road Type, Areas of Cultural Importance Overlay, C/T Ownership Status, Proposed Land Use Zones, and Rural Residential Overlay. A scale bar indicates distances up to 2,000 feet.

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Map 5-03: North Bend Highway 101 Parcels

Parcel(s) Data:
Parcel(s) Size: 65 acres
Land Status: **Parcels in Red (Trust); Parcel in Green (Fee)**
Land-Use Zoning:
Proposed Tribal Land Use Zones: **Employment**
Proposed Tribal Overlays: **Areas of Cultural Importance, Employment**
Current Jurisdictional Land Use Zones: **General Commercial (C-G); Heavy Industrial (M-H); Light Industrial (M-L); Residential Zone (R-M)**
Current Jurisdictional Overlays: **Coos Bay Estuary Management Plan (44-UNW, & 44-UW)**



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Aerial Photography source: Oregon Statewide Imagery Program, 2018

Map 5-04: Heritage Place

Parcel Data

Location: **1000 6th Street SW, Bandon, OR 97411**

Parcel(s) Size: **5.9**

Land Status: **Trust (Red)**

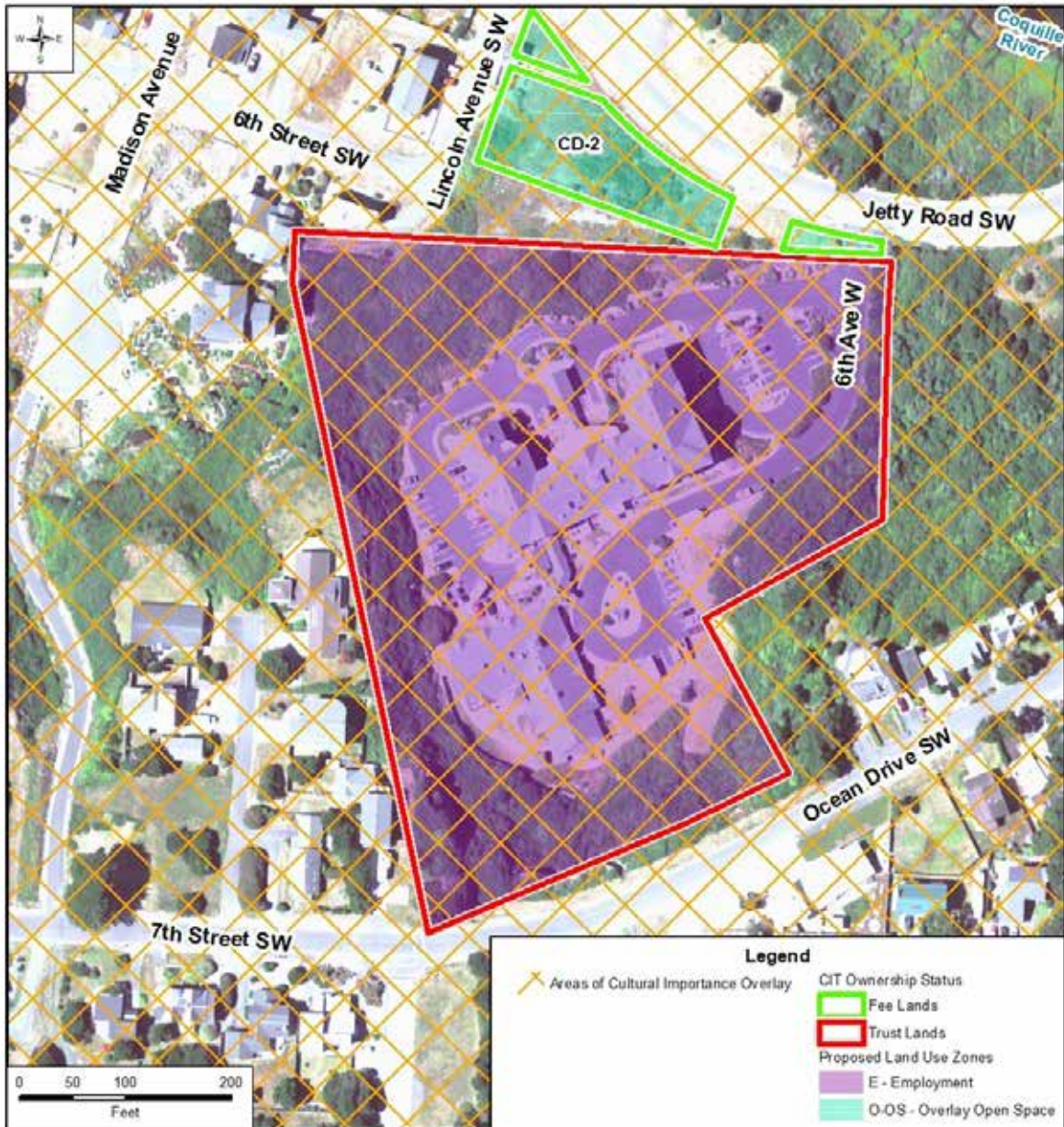
Land-Use Zoning

Proposed Tribal Land Use Zones: **Employment**

Proposed Tribal Overlays: **Open Space, Areas of Cultural Importance**

Current Jurisdictional Land Use Zones: **None**

Current Jurisdictional Overlays: **None**



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Aerial Photography source: Oregon Statewide Imagery Program, 2018

Map 5-05: Medford Parcels

Parcel Data

Parcel(s) Size: **12.8 acres**

Land Status: **Fee**

Land-Use Zoning

Proposed CIT Tribal Land-Use Zones: **None**

Proposed CIT Tribal Overlays: **Employment**

Current Jurisdictional Land Use Zones: **Commercial-Heavy/Planned Development (CH/PD), Commercial-Regional(C-R), General Commercial (G-C)**

Current Jurisdictional Overlays: **None**



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Aerial Photography source: Oregon Statewide Imagery Program, 2018

Map 5-06: Iron Mountain

Parcel(s) Data:

Location: **T33S R12W Sec. 33-34, T34S R12W Sec. 4, WM, Coos County**

Parcel(s) Size: **207 acres**

Land Status: **Fee**

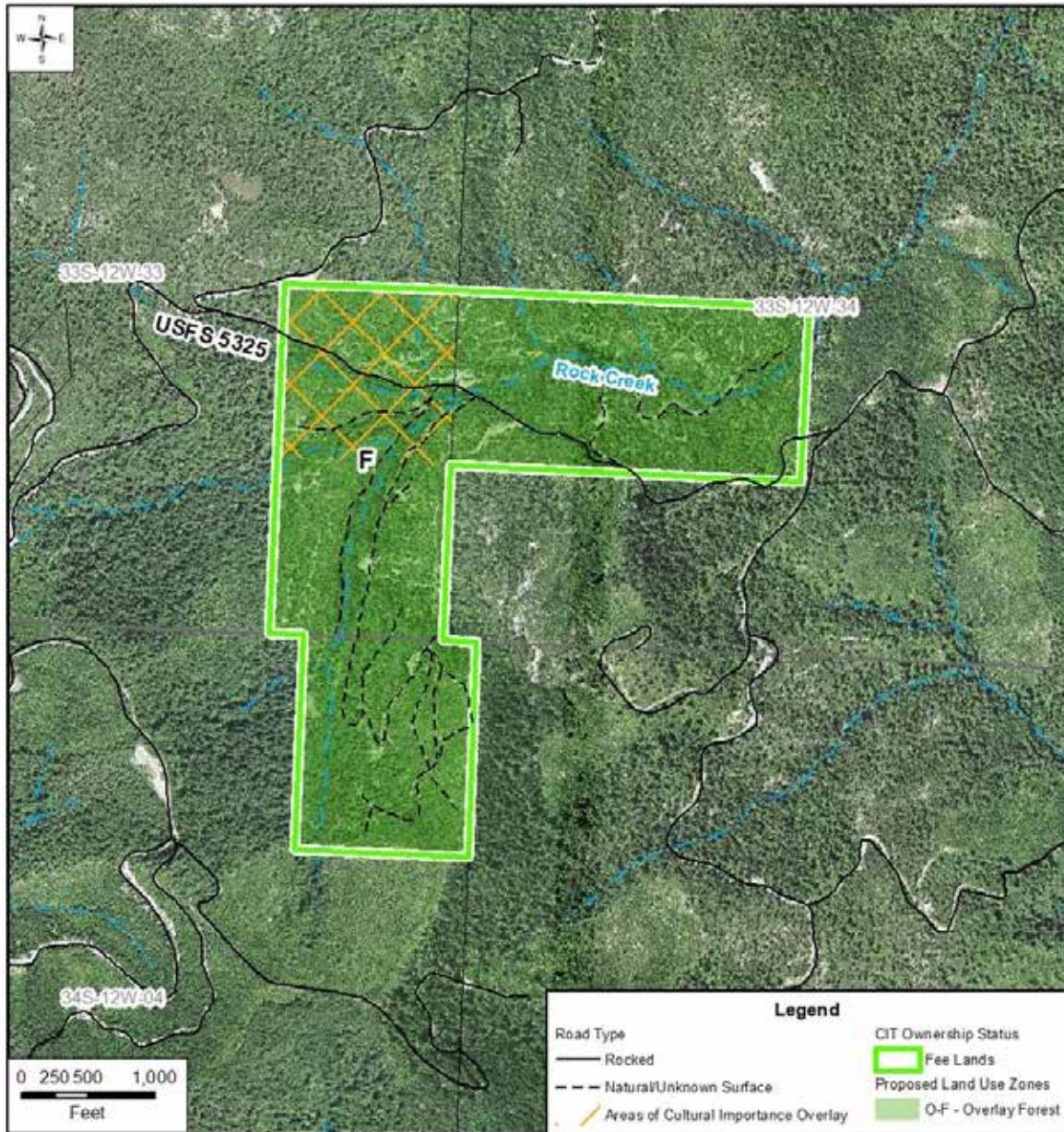
Land-Use Zoning:

Proposed Tribal Land Use Zones: **None**

Proposed Tribal Overlays: **Forest, Areas of Cultural Importance**

Current Jurisdictional Land Use Zones: **Forest (F)**

Current Jurisdictional Overlays: **None**



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Aerial Photography source: Oregon Statewide Imagery Program, 2018

Map 5-07: Elk Creek

Parcel Data:

Location: **T28S R11W Sec. 36, WM, Coos County**

Parcel(s) Size: **54 acres**

Land Status: **Fee**

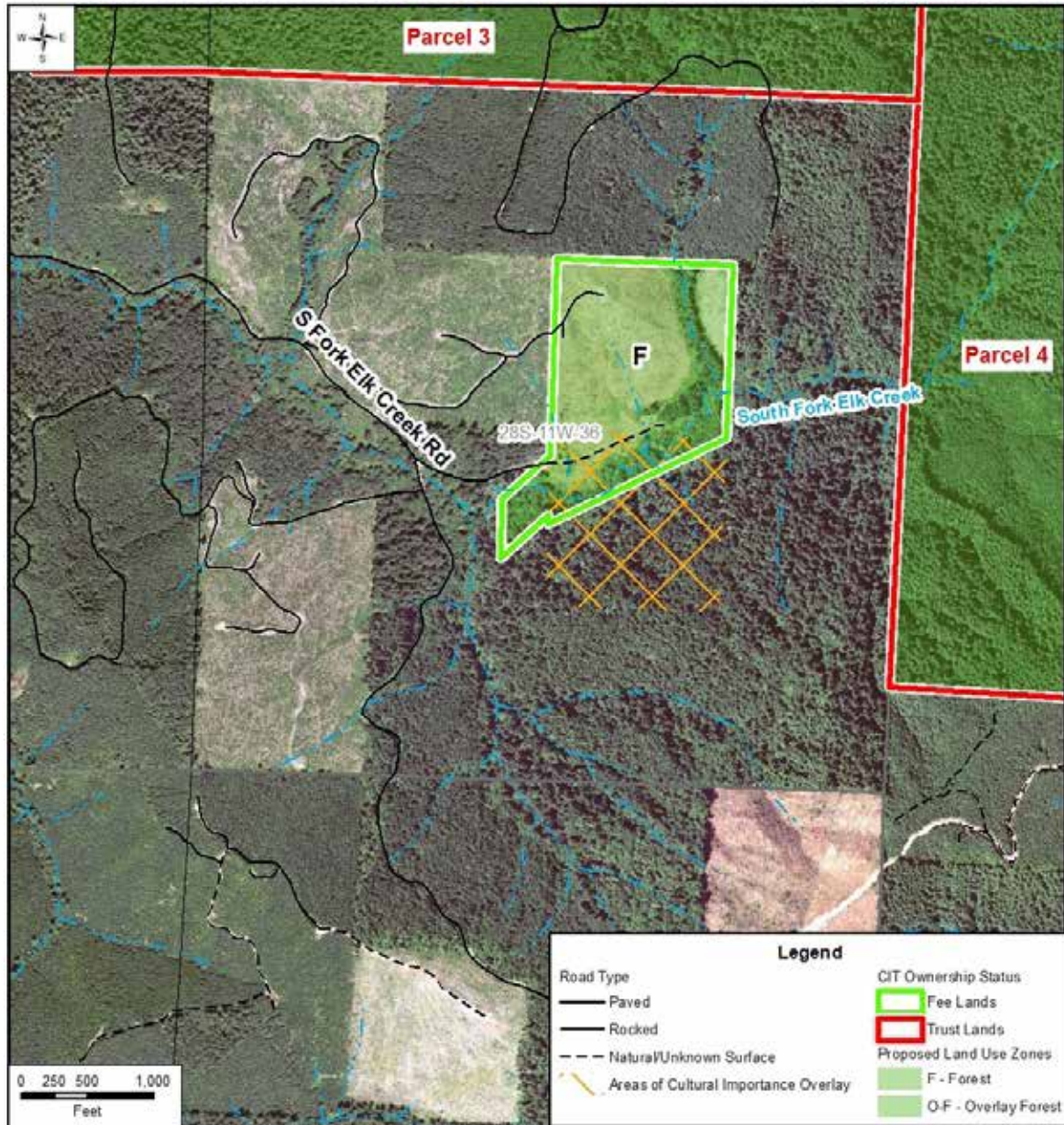
Land-Use Zoning:

Proposed Tribal Land Use Zones: **None**

Proposed Tribal Overlays: **Forest, Areas of Cultural Importance**

Current Jurisdictional Land Use Zones: **Forest (F)**

Current Jurisdictional Overlays: **None**



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Aerial Photography source: Oregon Statewide Imagery Program, 2018

Map 5-08: Coquille Forest Parcel 1

Parcel Data:

Location: **T28S R11W Sec. 14, WM, Coos County**

Parcel(s) Size: **162 acres**

Land Status: **Trust (dominant purposes: generate sustainable revenues & cultural restoration)**

Land-Use Zoning:

Proposed Tribal Land Use Zones: **Forest**

Proposed Tribal Overlays: **None**

Current Jurisdictional Land Use Zones: **None**

Current Jurisdictional Overlays: **None**



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Aerial Photography source: Oregon Statewide Imagery Program, 2018

Map 5-09: Coquille Forest Parcel 2

Parcel Data:

Location: **T28S R11W Sec. 26, WM, Coos County**

Parcel(s) Size: **79 acres**

Land Status: **Trust (dominant purposes: generate sustainable revenues & cultural restoration)**

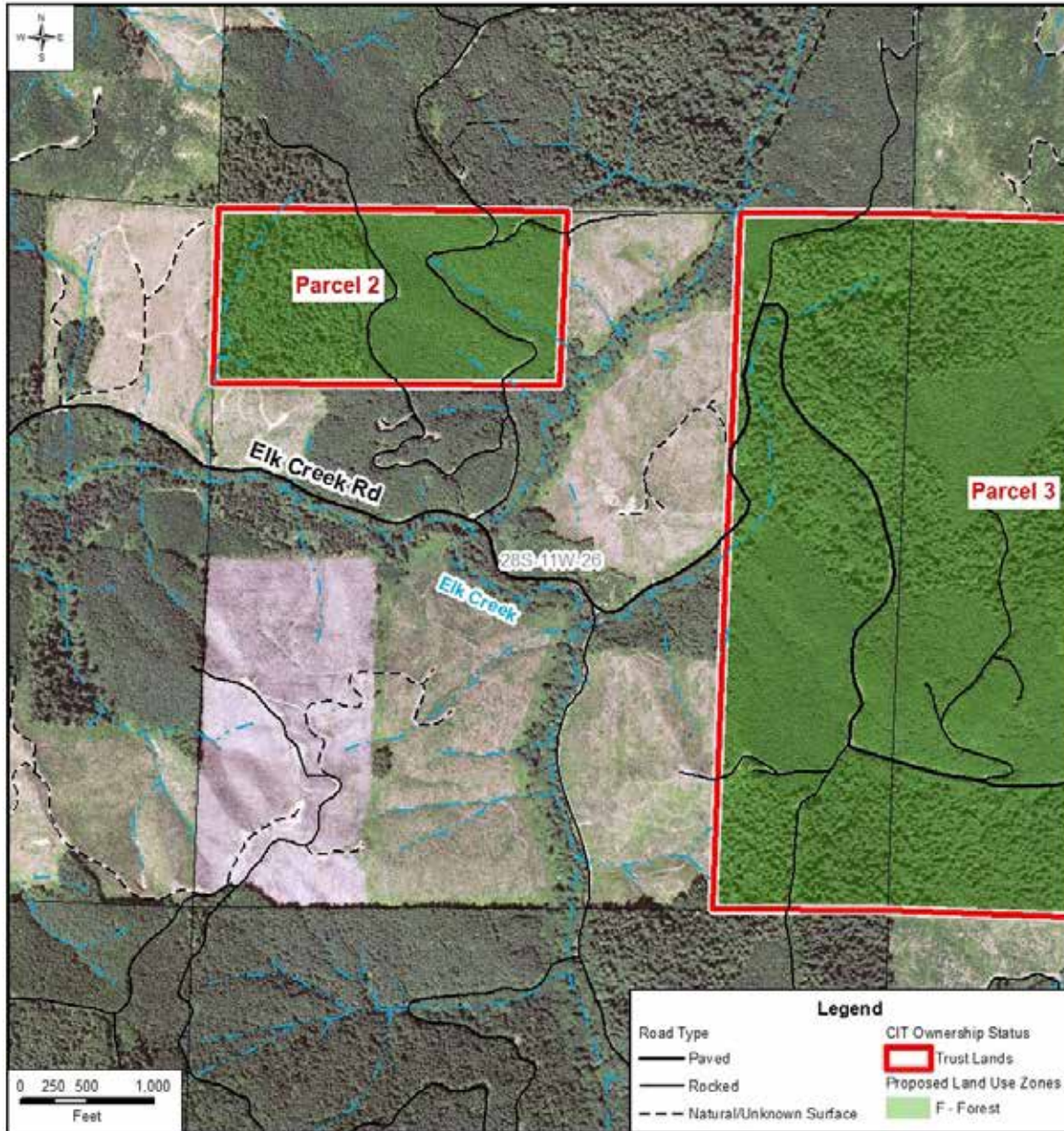
Land-Use Zoning:

Proposed Tribal Land Use Zones: **Forest**

Proposed Tribal Overlays: **None**

Current Jurisdictional Land Use Zones: **None**

Current Jurisdictional Overlays: **None**



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Aerial Photography source: Oregon Statewide Imagery Program, 2018

Map 5-10: Coquille Forest Parcel 3

Parcel Data:

Location: **T28S R11W Sec. 25-26, WM, Coos County**

Parcel(s) Size: **687 acres**

Land Status: **Trust (dominant purposes: generate sustainable revenues & cultural restoration)**

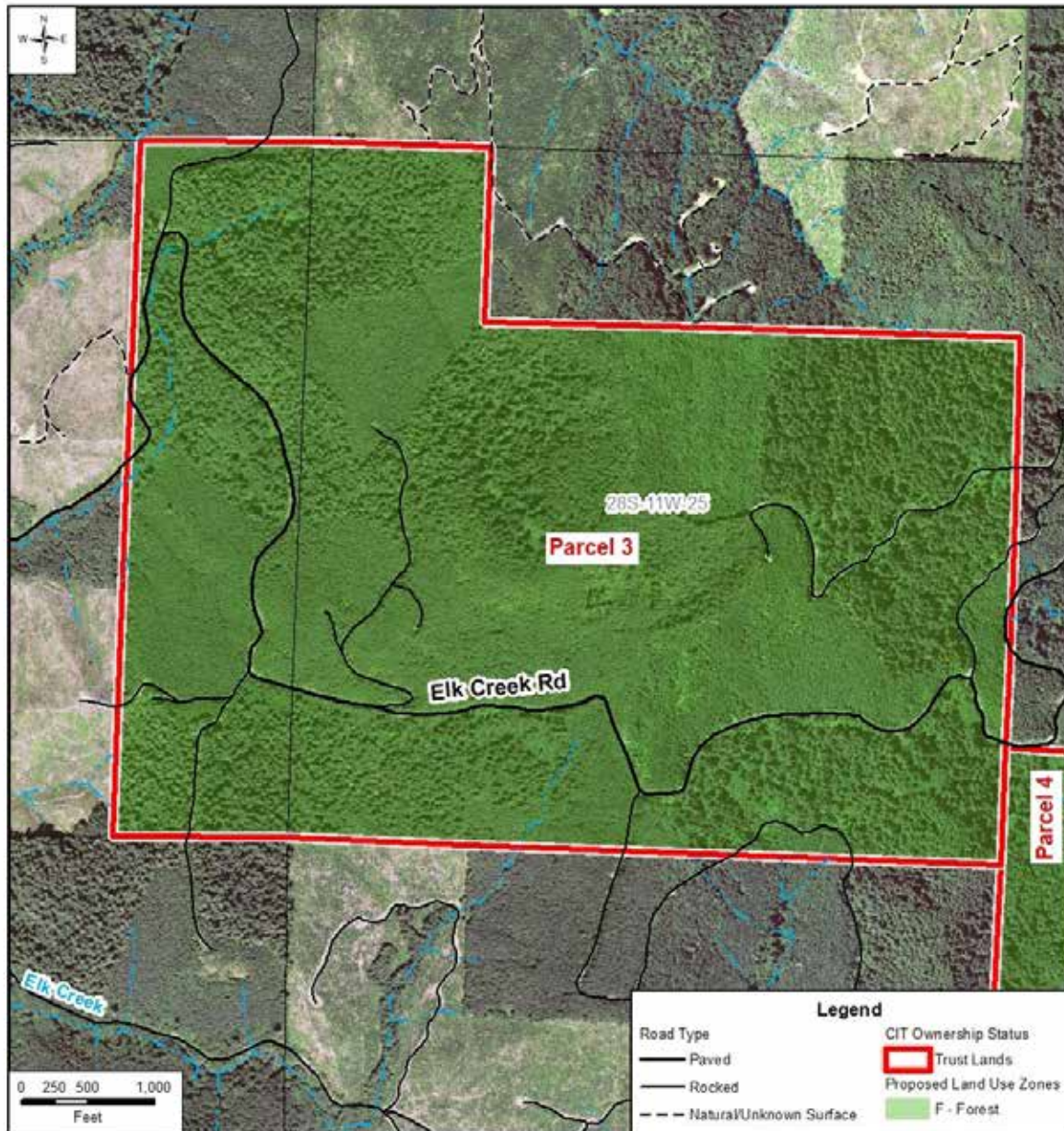
Land-Use Zoning:

Proposed Tribal Land Use Zones: **Forest**

Proposed Tribal Overlays: **None**

Current Jurisdictional Land Use Zones: **None**

Current Jurisdictional Overlays: **None**



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Aerial Photography source: Oregon Statewide Imagery Program, 2018

Map 5-11: Coquille Forest Parcel 4

Parcel Data:

Location: **T28S R10W Sec. 30, WM, Coos County**

Parcel(s) Size: **452 acres**

Land Status: **Trust (dominant purposes: generate sustainable revenues & cultural restoration)**

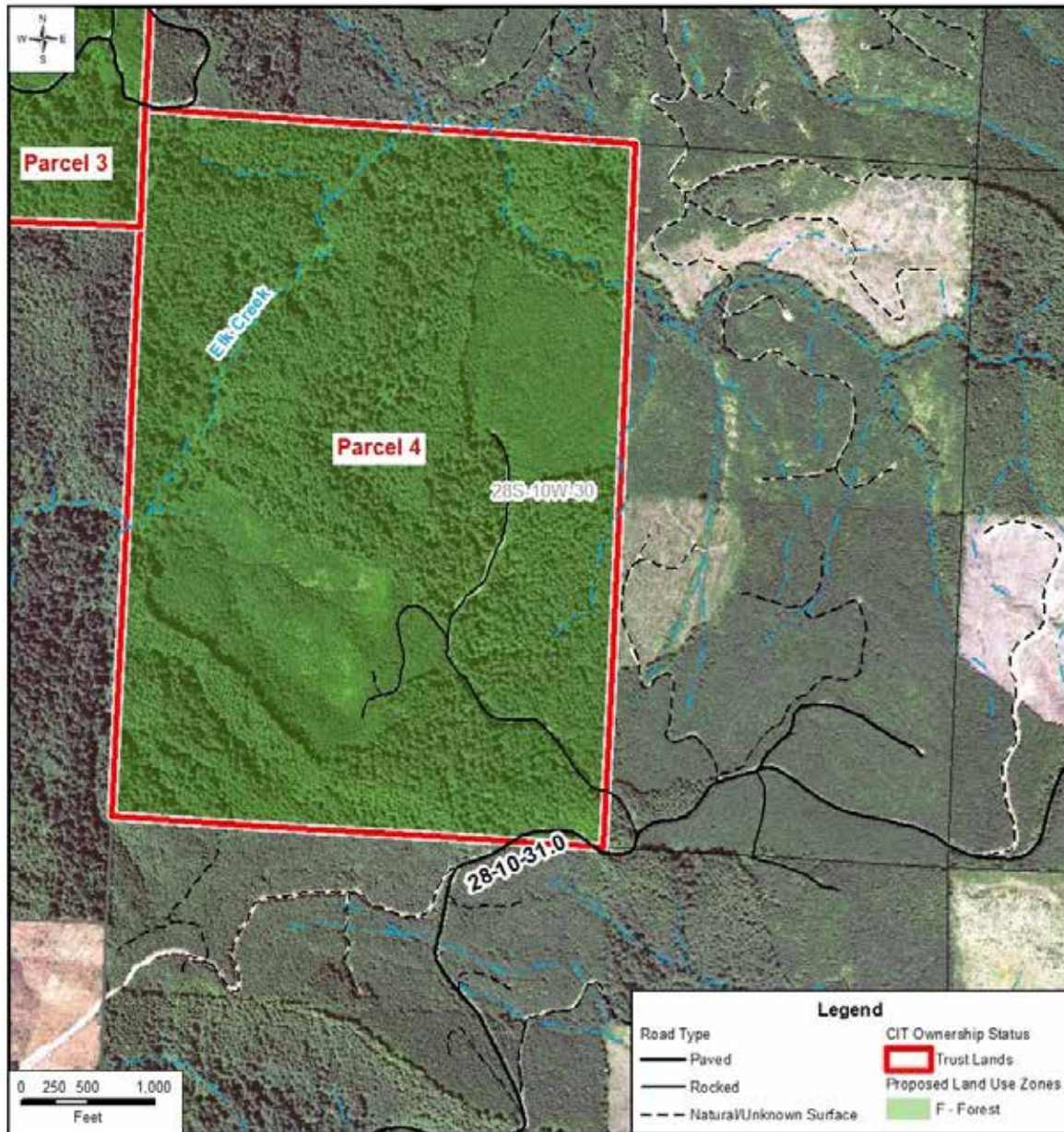
Land-Use Zoning:

Proposed Tribal Land Use Zones: **Forest**

Proposed Tribal Overlays: **None**

Current Jurisdictional Land Use Zones: **None**

Current Jurisdictional Overlays: **None**



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Aerial Photography source: Oregon Statewide Imagery Program, 2018

Map 5-12: Coquille Forest Parcel 5

Parcel Data:

Location: **T28S R10W Sec. 33, WM, Coos County**

Parcel(s) Size: **489 acres**

Land Status: **Trust (dominant purposes: generate sustainable revenues & cultural restoration)**

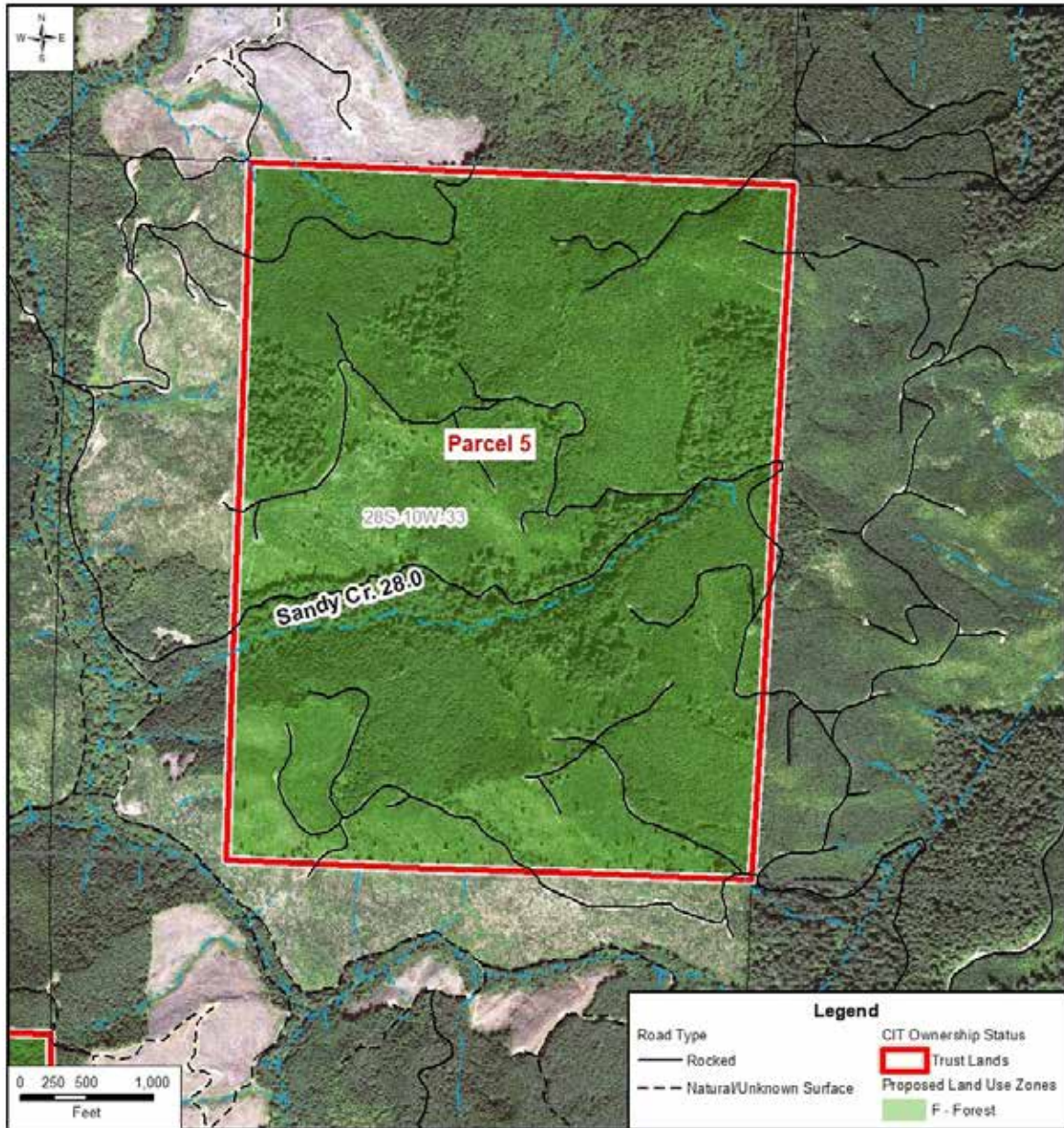
Land-Use Zoning:

Proposed Tribal Land Use Zones: **Forest**

Proposed Tribal Overlays: **None**

Current Jurisdictional Land Use Zones: **None**

Current Jurisdictional Overlays: **None**



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Aerial Photography source: Oregon Statewide Imagery Program, 2018

Map 5-13: Coquille Forest Parcel 6

Parcel Data:

Location: **T29S R10W Sec. 5, WM, Coos County**

Parcel(s) Size: **467 acres**

Land Status: **Trust (dominant purposes: generate sustainable revenues & cultural restoration)**

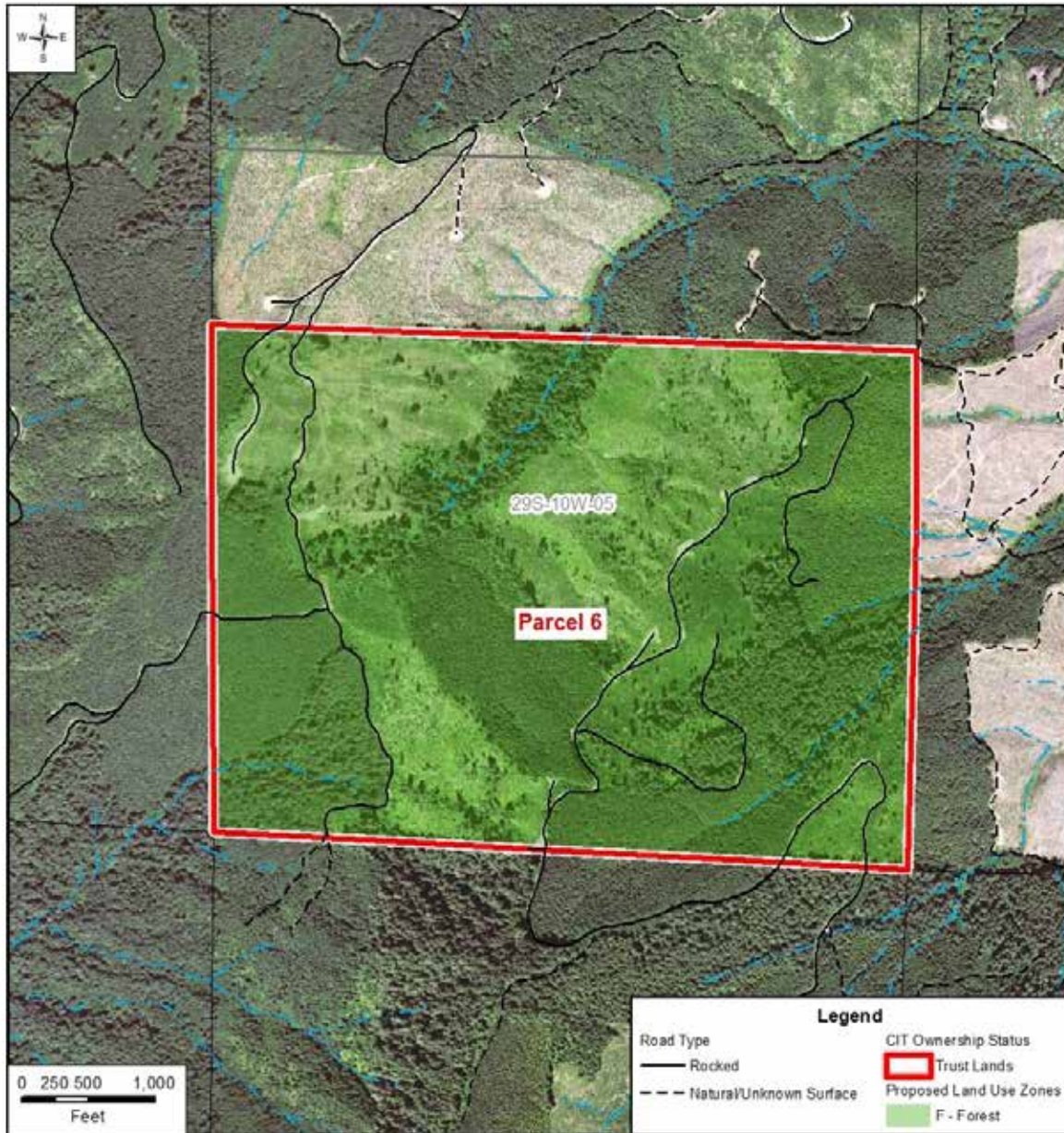
Land-Use Zoning:

Proposed Tribal Land Use Zones: **Forest**

Proposed Tribal Overlays: **None**

Current Jurisdictional Land Use Zones: **None**

Current Jurisdictional Overlays: **None**



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Aerial Photography source: Oregon Statewide Imagery Program, 2018

Map 5-14: Coquille Forest Parcel 7

Parcel Data:

Location: **T29S R11W Sec. 23, 26, WM, Coos County**

Parcel(s) Size: **242 acres**

Land Status: **Trust (dominant purposes: generate sustainable revenues & cultural restoration)**

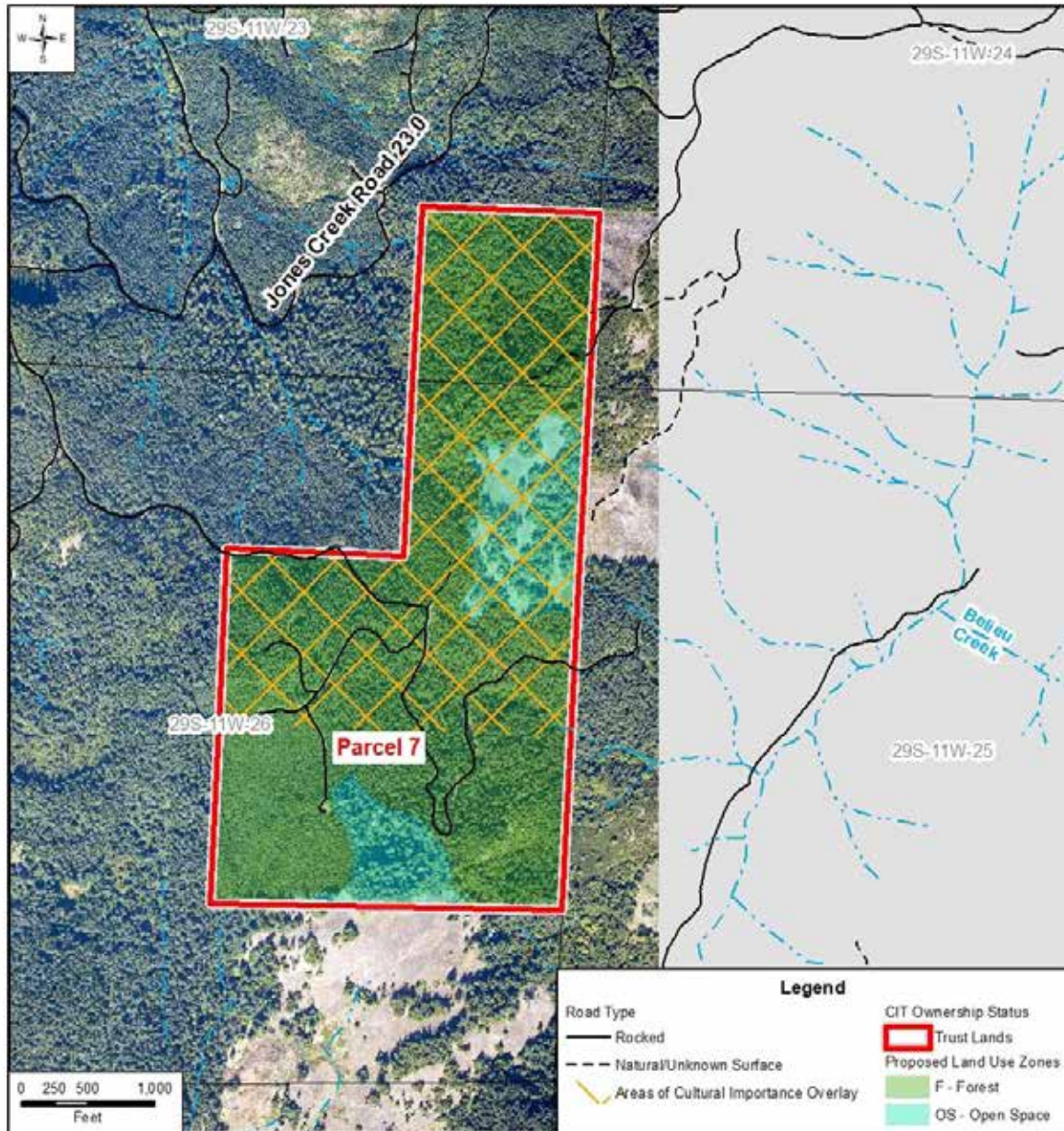
Land-Use Zoning:

Proposed Tribal Land Use Zones: **Forest, Open Space**

Proposed Tribal Overlays: **Areas of Cultural Importance**

Current Jurisdictional Land Use Zones: **None**

Current Jurisdictional Overlays: **None**



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Aerial Photography source: Oregon Statewide Imagery Program, 2018

Map 5-15: Coquille Forest Parcel 8

Parcel Data:

Location: T29S R12W Sec. 26, 35, WM, Coos County

Parcel(s) Size: **167 acres**

Land Status: **Trust (dominant purposes: generate sustainable revenues & cultural restoration)**

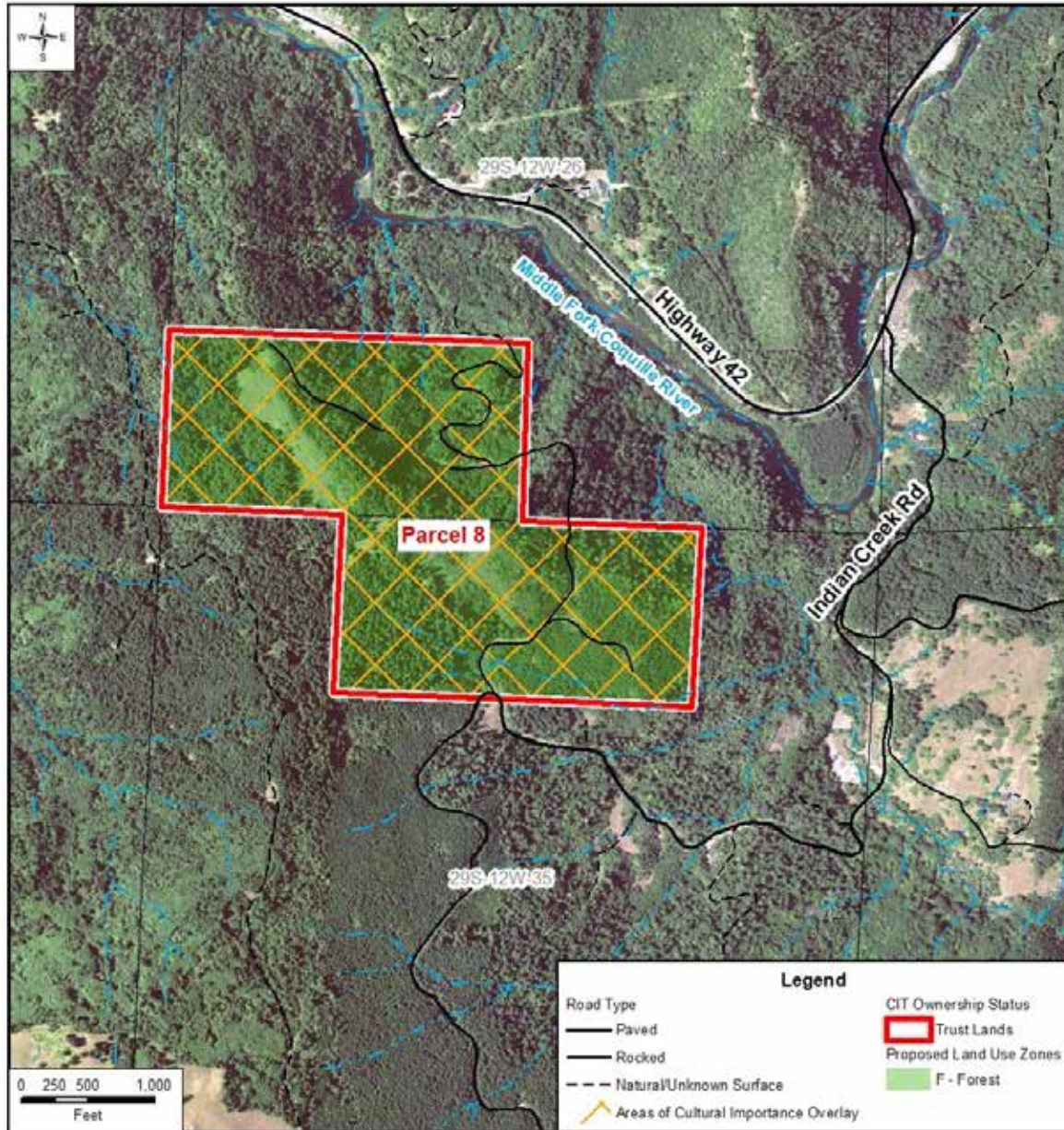
Land-Use Zoning:

Proposed Tribal Land Use Zones: **Forest**

Proposed Tribal Overlays: **Areas of Cultural Importance**

Current Jurisdictional Land Use Zones: **None**

Current Jurisdictional Overlays: **None**



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Aerial Photography source: Oregon Statewide Imagery Program, Coquille Forest Parcel 8

Map 5-16: Coquille Forest Parcel 9

Parcel Data:

Location: **T30S R11W Sec. 5, WM, Coos County**

Parcel(s) Size: **579 acres**

Land Status: **Trust (dominant purposes: generate sustainable revenues & cultural restoration)**

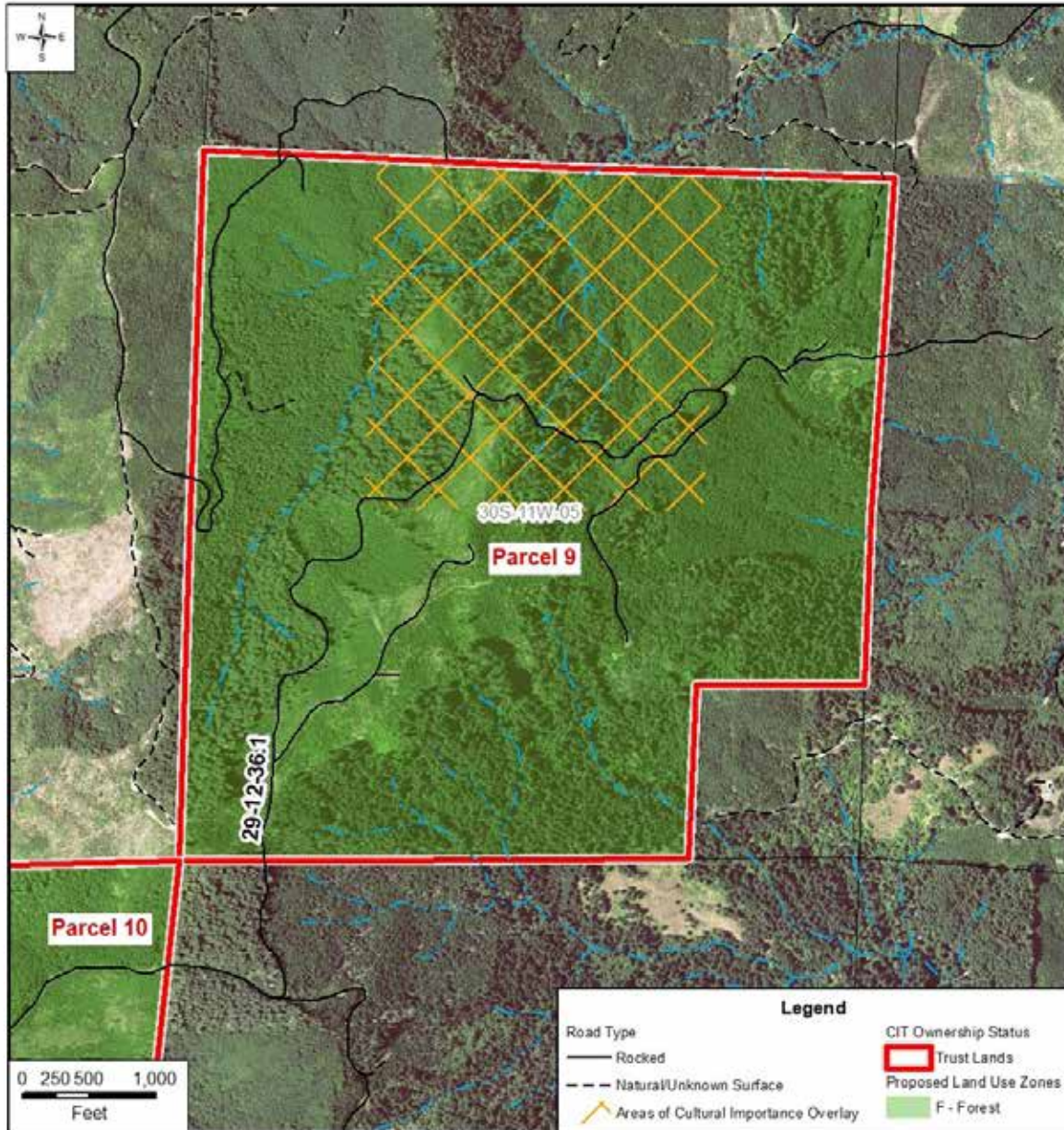
Land-Use Zoning:

Proposed Tribal Land Use Zones: **Forest**

Proposed Tribal Overlays: **Areas of Cultural Importance**

Current Jurisdictional Land Use Zones: **None**

Current Jurisdictional Overlays: **None**



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Aerial Photography source: Oregon Statewide Imagery Program, 2018

Map 5-17: Coquille Forest Parcel 10

Parcel Data:

Location: **T30S R11W Sec. 7, WM, Coos County**

Parcel(s) Size: **478 acres**

Land Status: **Trust (dominant purposes: generate sustainable revenues & cultural restoration)**

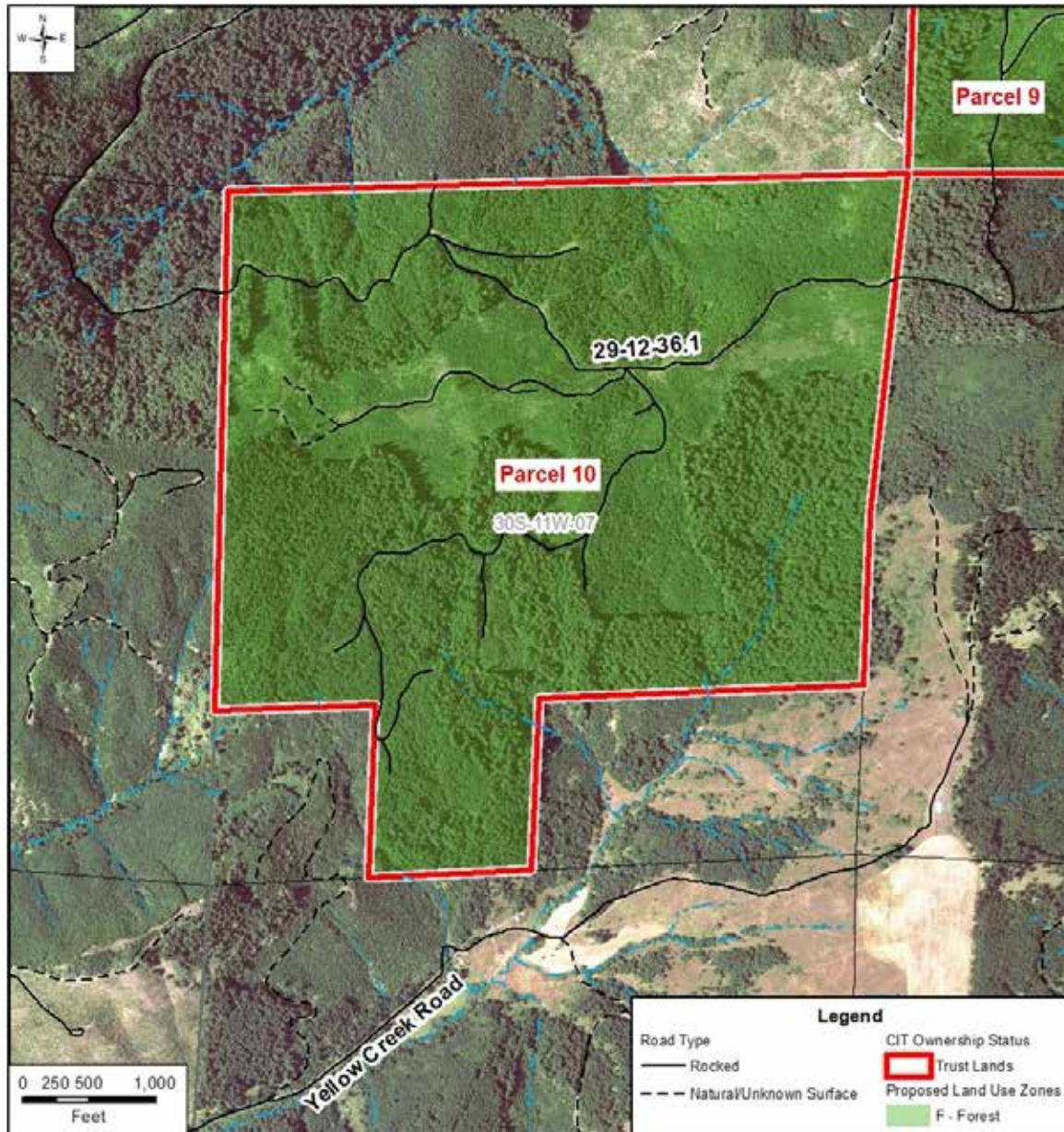
Land-Use Zoning:

Proposed Tribal Land Use Zones: **Forest**

Proposed Tribal Overlays: **Areas of Cultural Importance**

Current Jurisdictional Land Use Zones: **None**

Current Jurisdictional Overlays: **None**



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Aerial Photography source: Oregon Statewide Imagery Program, 2018

Map 5-18: Coquille Forest Parcel 11

Parcel Data:

Location: **T30S R11W Sec. 15, WM, Coos County**

Parcel(s) Size: **320 acres**

Land Status: **Trust (dominant purposes: generate sustainable revenues & cultural restoration)**

Land-Use Zoning:

Proposed Tribal Land Use Zones: **Forest**

Proposed Tribal Overlays: **Areas of Cultural Importance**

Current Jurisdictional Land Use Zones: **None**

Current Jurisdictional Overlays: **None**



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Aerial Photography source: Oregon Statewide Imagery Program, 2018

Map 5-19: Coquille Forest Parcel 12

Parcel Data:

Location: **T30S R11W Sec. 24, 25, WM, Coos County**

Parcel(s) Size: **1,112 acres**

Land Status: **Trust (dominant purposes: generate sustainable revenues & cultural restoration)**

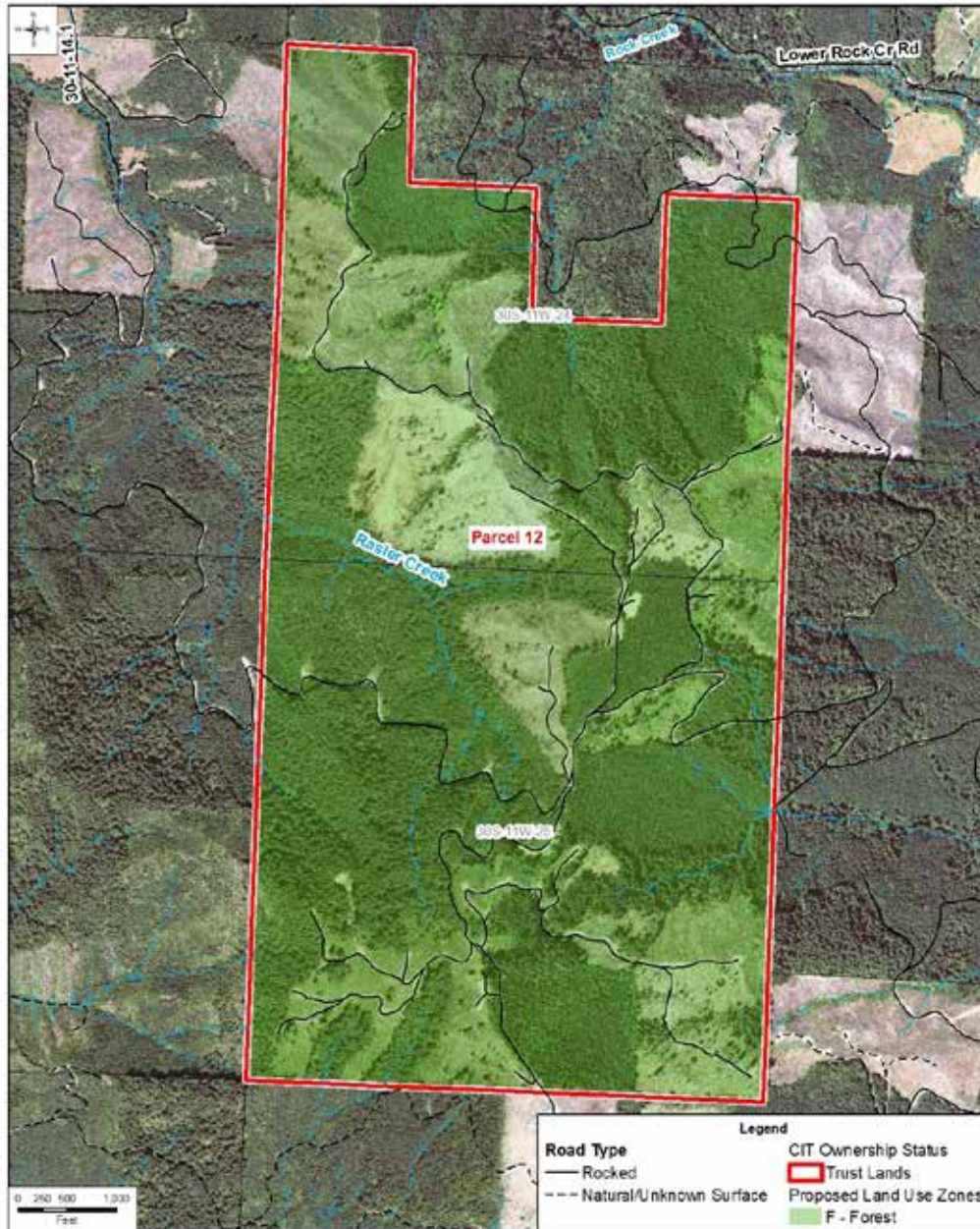
Land-Use Zoning:

Proposed Tribal Land Use Zones: **Forest**

Proposed Tribal Overlays: **Areas of Cultural Importance**

Current Jurisdictional Land Use Zones: **None**

Current Jurisdictional Overlays: **None**



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Aerial Photography source: Oregon Statewide Imagery Program, 2018

Map 5-20: Coquille Forest Parcel 13

Parcel Data:

Location: **T30S R11W Sec. 29, WM, Coos County**

Parcel(s) Size: **40 acres**

Land Status: **Trust (dominant purposes: generate sustainable revenues & cultural restoration)**

Land-Use Zoning:

Proposed Tribal Land Use Zones: **Forest**

Proposed Tribal Overlays: **Areas of Cultural Importance**

Current Jurisdictional Land Use Zones: **None**

Current Jurisdictional Overlays: **None**



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Aerial Photography source: Oregon Statewide Imagery Program, 2018

Map 5-21: Coquille Forest Parcel 14

Parcel Data:

Location: **T30S R11W Sec. 33, WM, Coos County**

Parcel(s) Size: **124 acres**

Land Status: **Trust (dominant purposes: generate sustainable revenues & cultural restoration)**

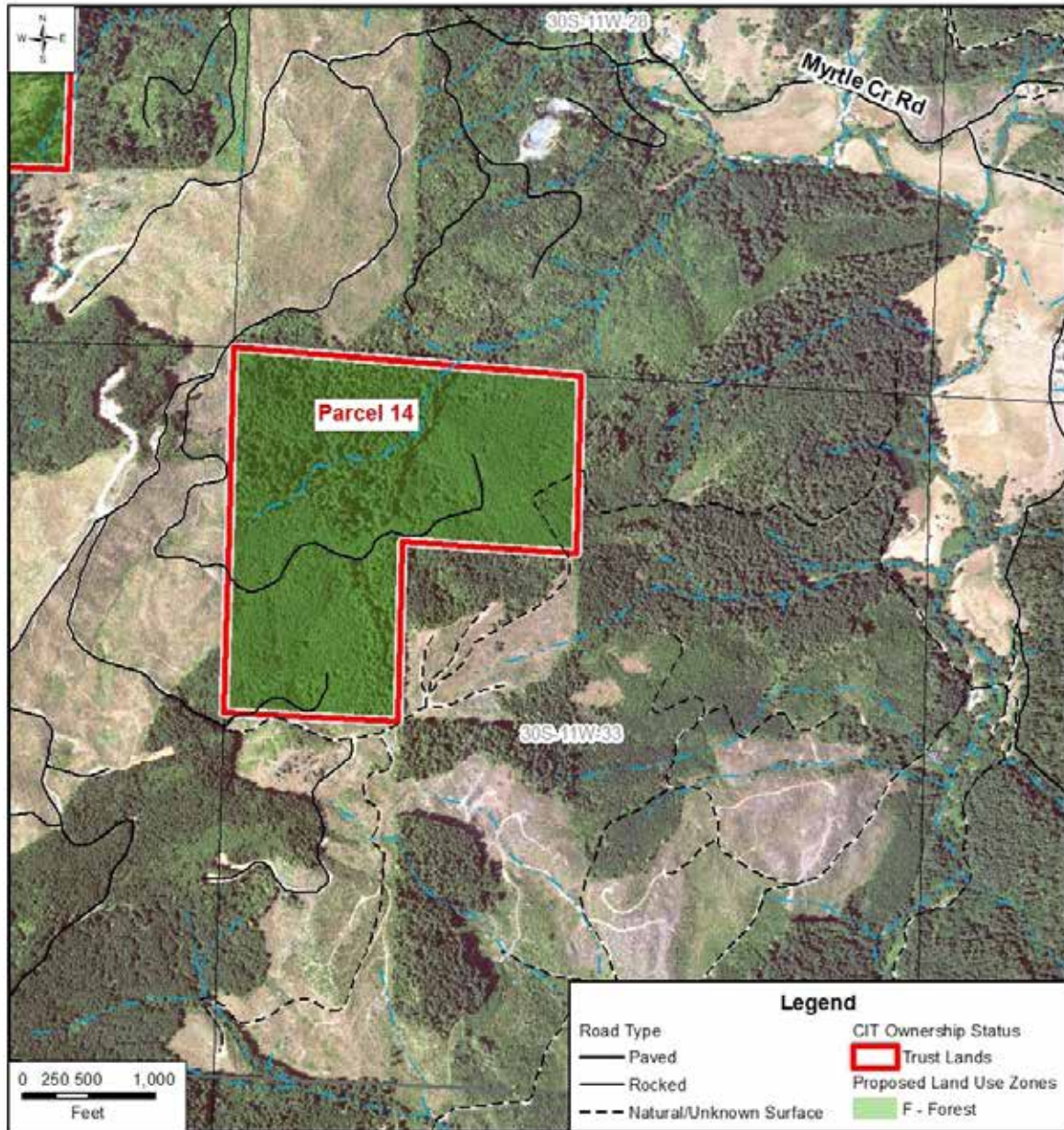
Land-Use Zoning:

Proposed Tribal Land Use Zones: **Forest**

Proposed Tribal Overlays: **Areas of Cultural Importance**

Current Jurisdictional Land Use Zones: **None**

Current Jurisdictional Overlays: **None**



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Aerial Photography source: Oregon Statewide Imagery Program, 2018

Map 5-22: Sek-wet-se Tribal Forest

Parcel Data:

Location: **T32S R14W Sec. 4, 7-9, 15-18, and T32S R15W Sec. 13, 24, WM, Curry County**

Parcel(s) Size: **3,182 acres**

Land Status: **Fee**

Land-Use Zoning:

Proposed Tribal Land Use Zones: **Forest**

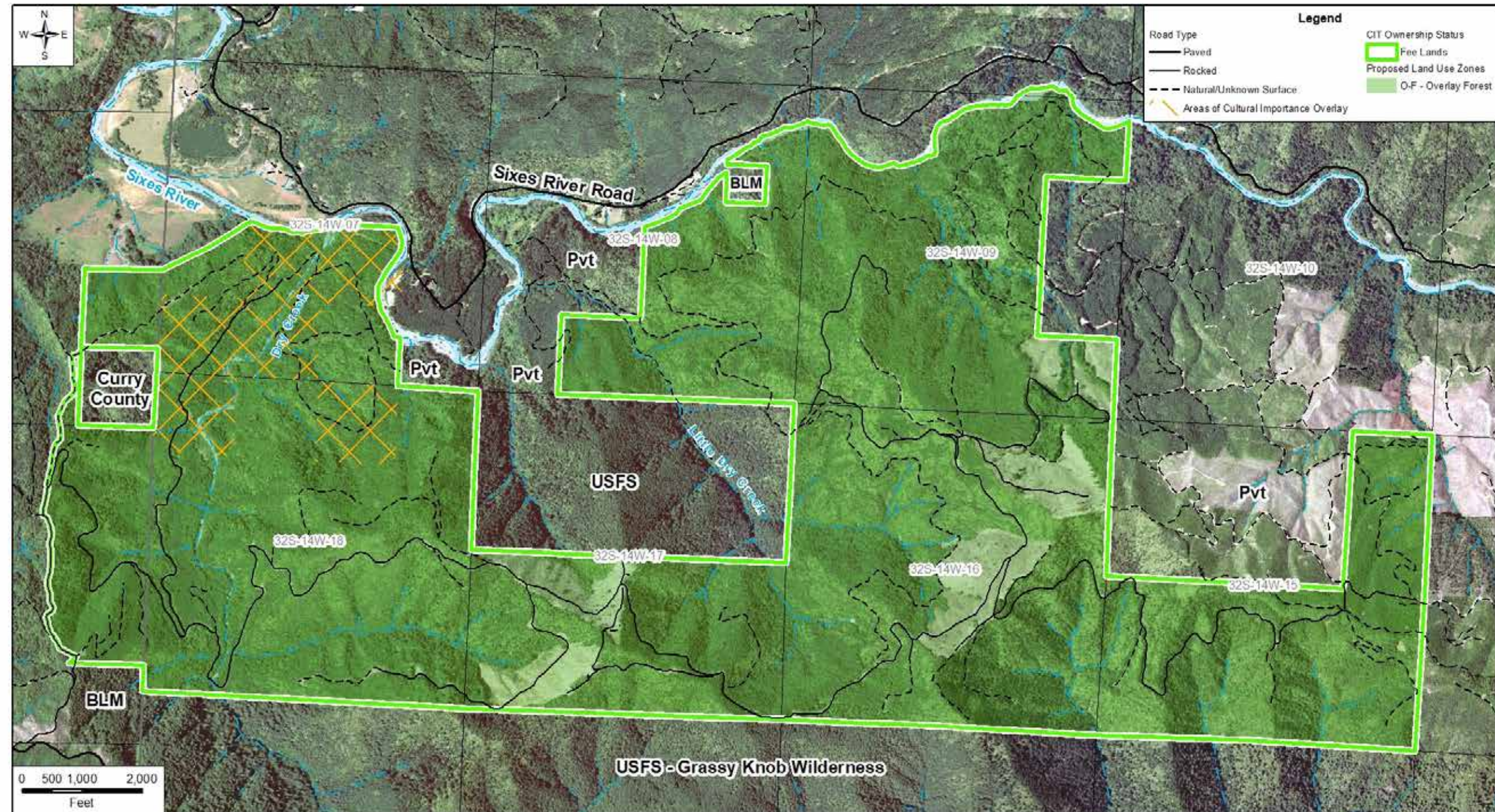
Proposed Tribal Overlays: **Areas of Cultural Importance**

Current Jurisdictional Land Use Zones: **Forest, & Forest Grazing**

Current Jurisdictional Overlays: **None**

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Aerial Photography source: Oregon Statewide Imagery Program, 2018



Map 5-23: Seven Devils Farm

Parcel Data:

Location: **60745 Seven Devils Road; Bandon, OR., 97411**

Parcel(s) Size: **88 acres**

Land Status: **Fee**

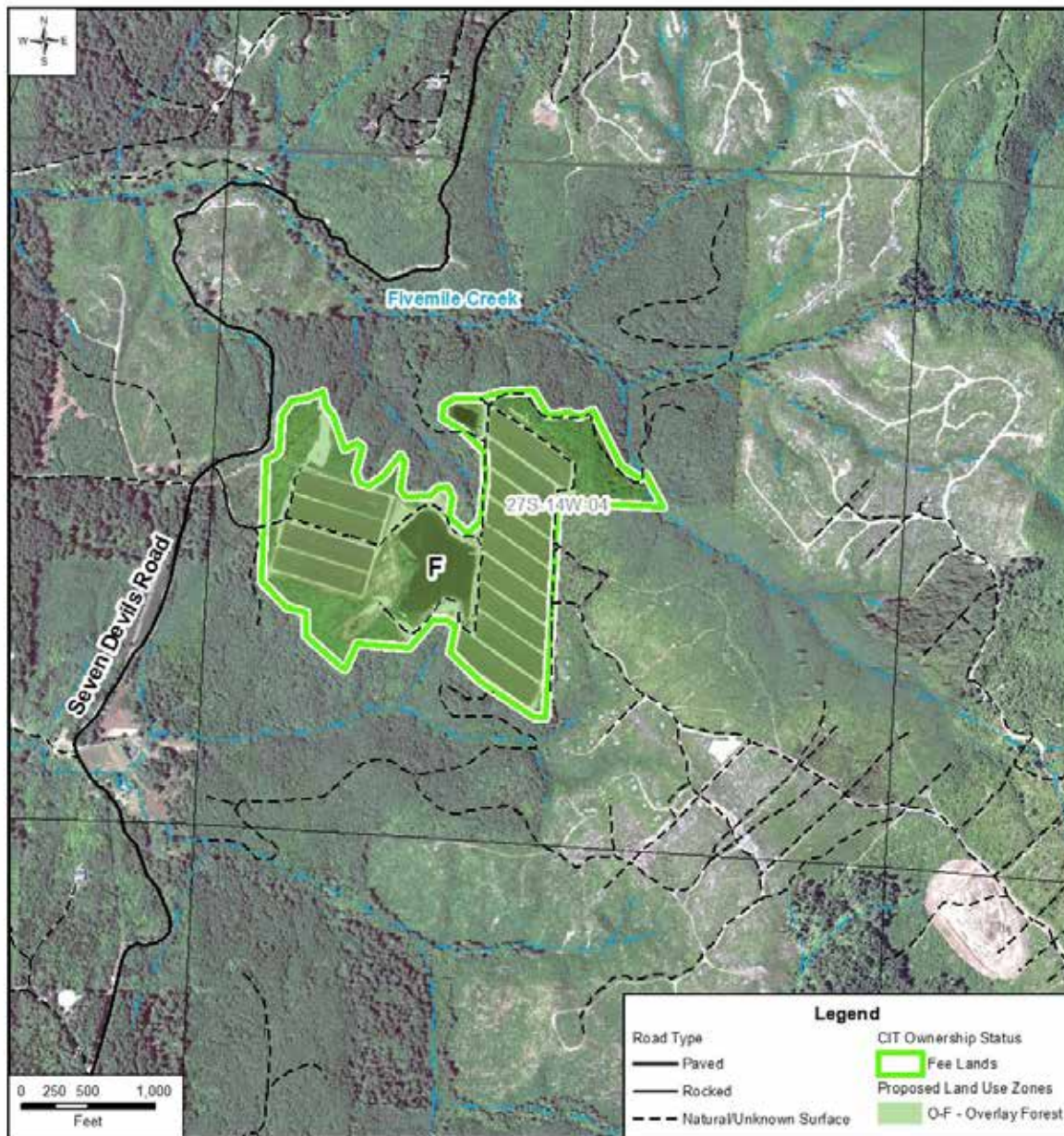
Land-Use Zoning:

Proposed Tribal Land Use Zones: **None**

Proposed Tribal Overlays: **Forest**

Current Jurisdictional Land Use Zones: **Forest (F)**

Current Jurisdictional Overlays: **None**



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Aerial Photography source: Oregon Statewide Imagery Program, 2018

Map 5-24: Fourmile Farm

Parcel Data:

Location: **87631 Beaverhead Mountain Lane; Bandon, OR., 97411**

Parcel(s) Size: **101 acres**

Land Status: **Fee**

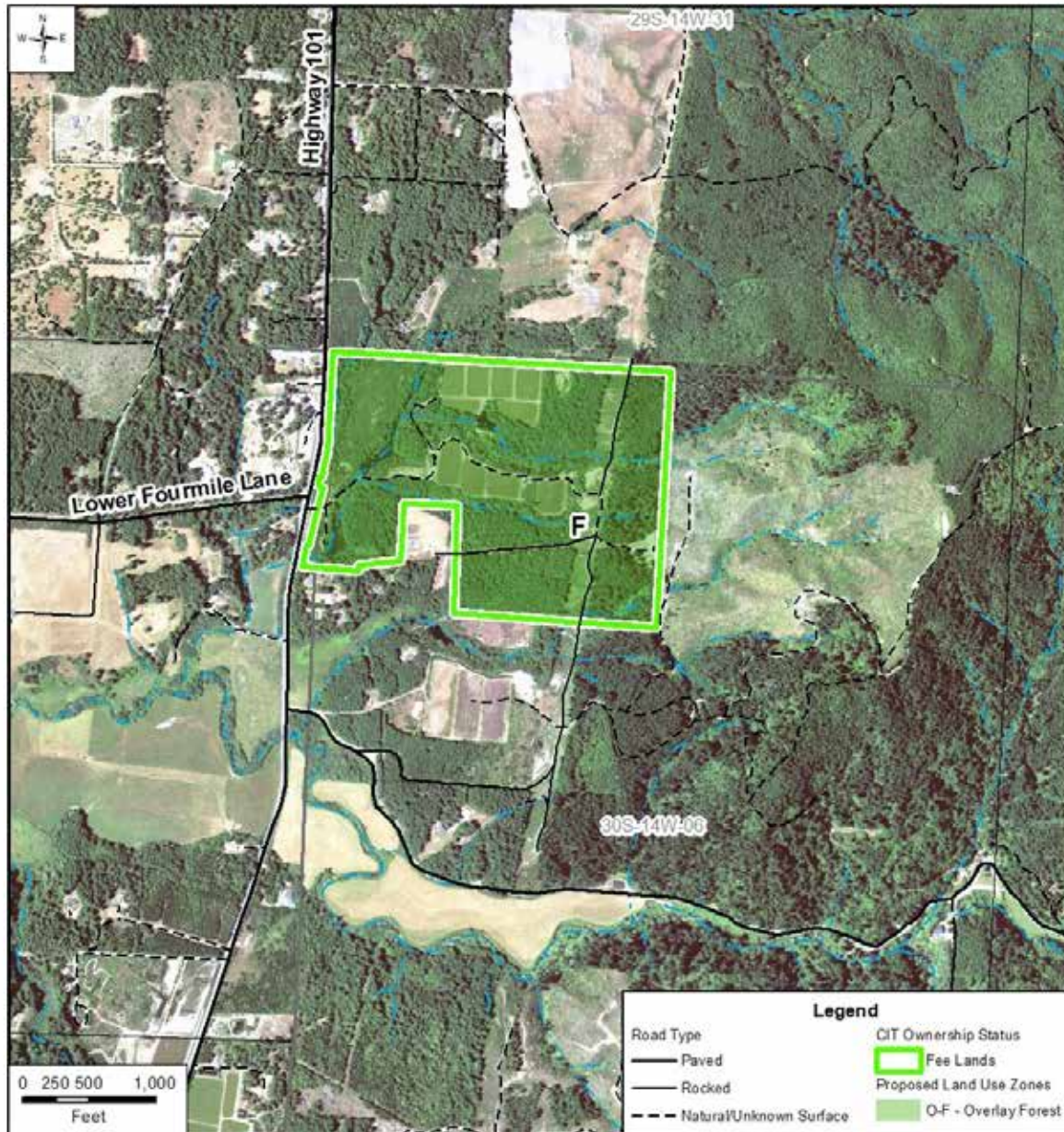
Land-Use Zoning:

Proposed Tribal Land Use Zones: **None**

Proposed Tribal Overlays: **Forest**

Current Jurisdictional Land Use Zones: **Forest (F)**

Current Jurisdictional Overlays: **None**



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Aerial Photography source: Oregon Statewide Imagery Program, 2018

Map 5-25: Port of Bandon

Parcel Data:

Location: **Jetty Road SW; Bandon, OR., 97411**

Parcel(s) Size: **0.5 acres**

Land Status: **Fee (Green)**

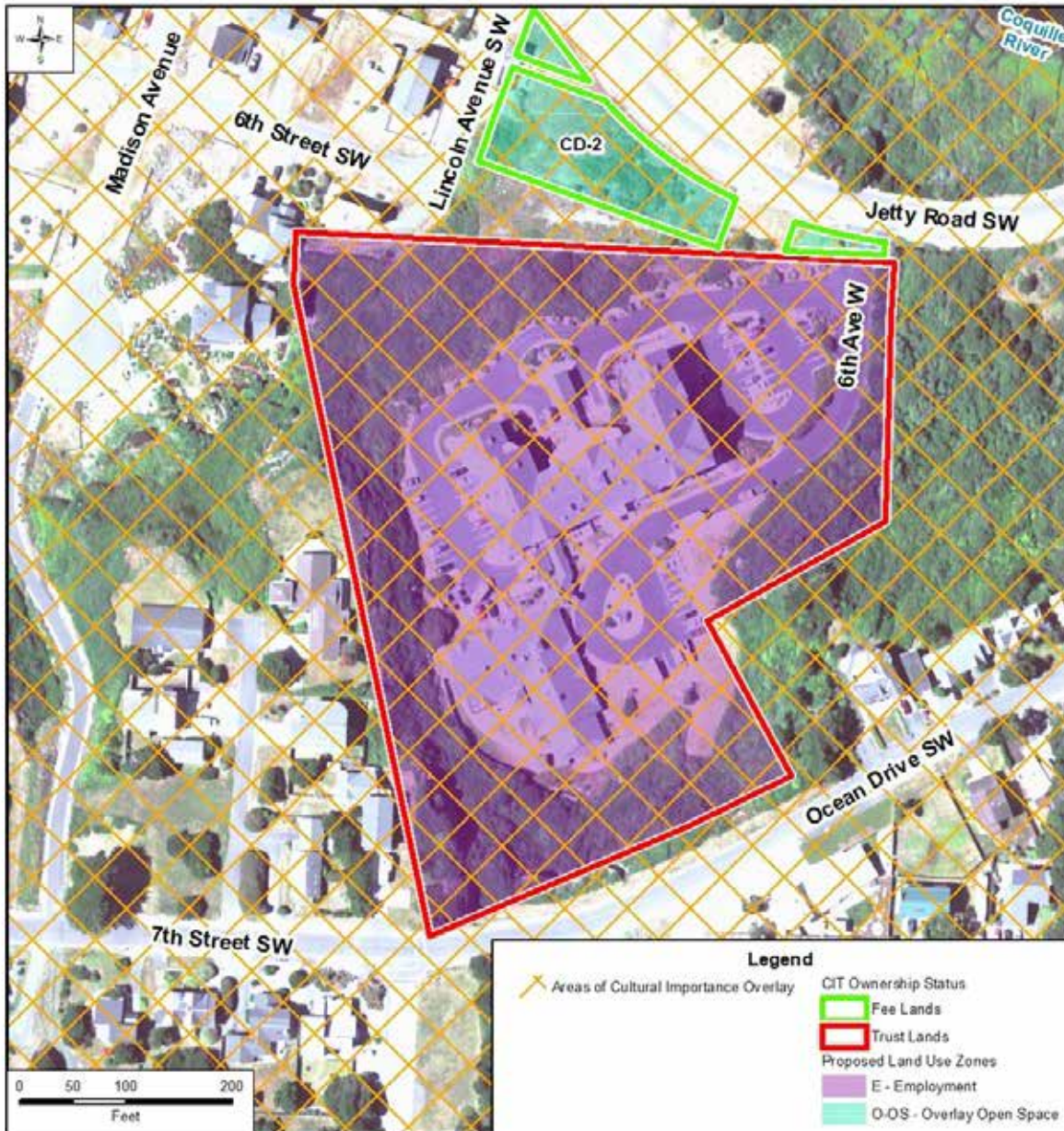
Land-Use Zoning:

Proposed Tribal Land Use Zones: **None**

Proposed Tribal Overlays: **Areas of Cultural Importance**

Current Jurisdictional Land Use Zones: **Controlled Development - 2 (CD-2)**

Current Jurisdictional Overlays: **None**



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Aerial Photography source: Oregon Statewide Imagery Program, 2018

Map 5-26: Metcalf Parcel & Charleston Industrial Tract

Parcel Data:

Parcel(s) Size: **2.7 (Metcalf Parcel) and 0.1(Charleston Industrial Tract) acres**

Land Status: **Trust**

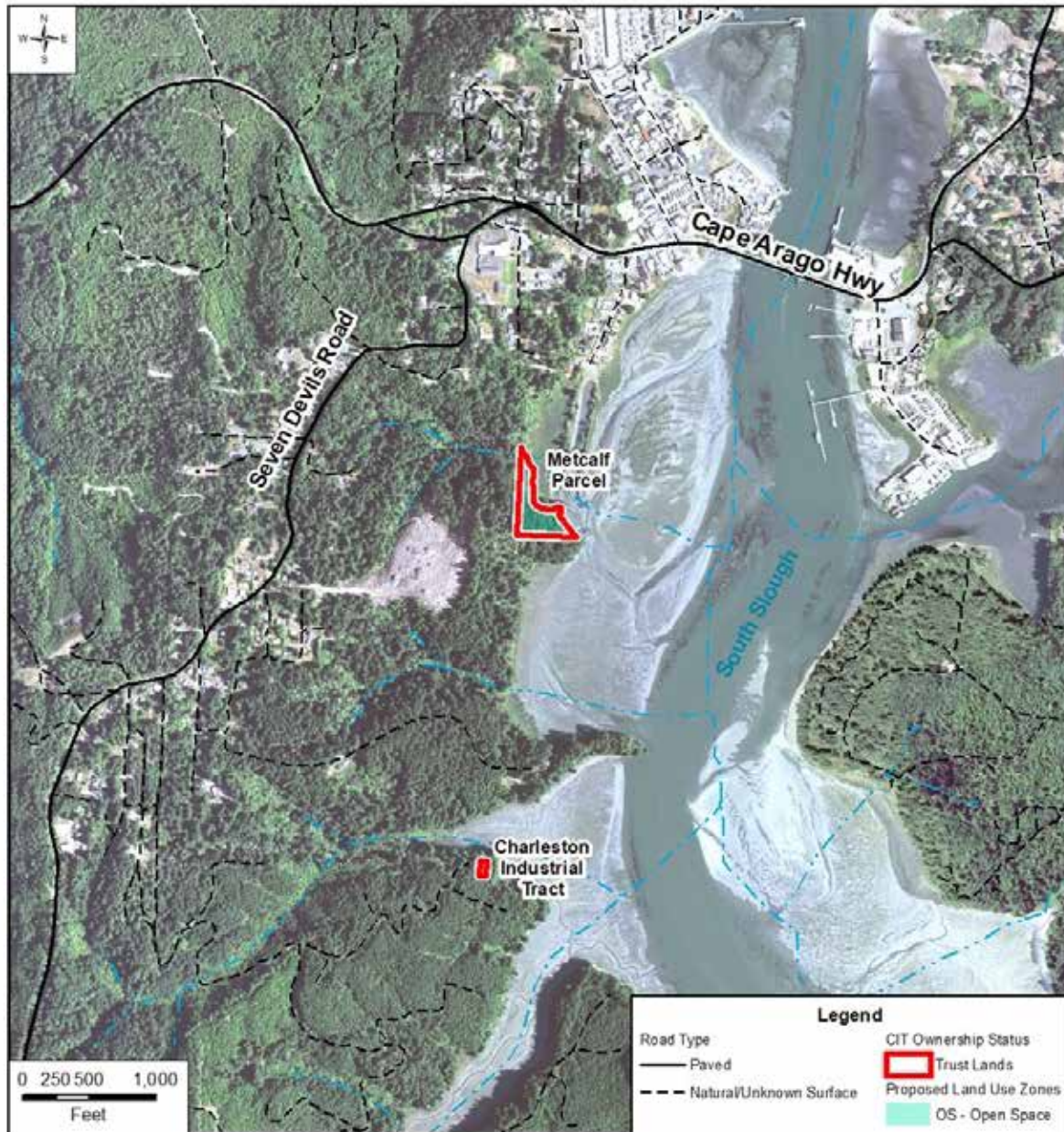
Land-Use Zoning:

Proposed Tribal Land Use Zones: **Open Space**

Proposed Tribal Overlays: **None**

Current Jurisdictional Land Use Zones: **None**

Current Jurisdictional Overlays: **None**



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Aerial Photography source: Oregon Statewide Imagery Program, 2018

Map 5-27: Wallace Street

Parcel Data:

Location: **City of Coos Bay, OR.**

Parcel(s) Size: **1 acres**

Land Status: **Fee**

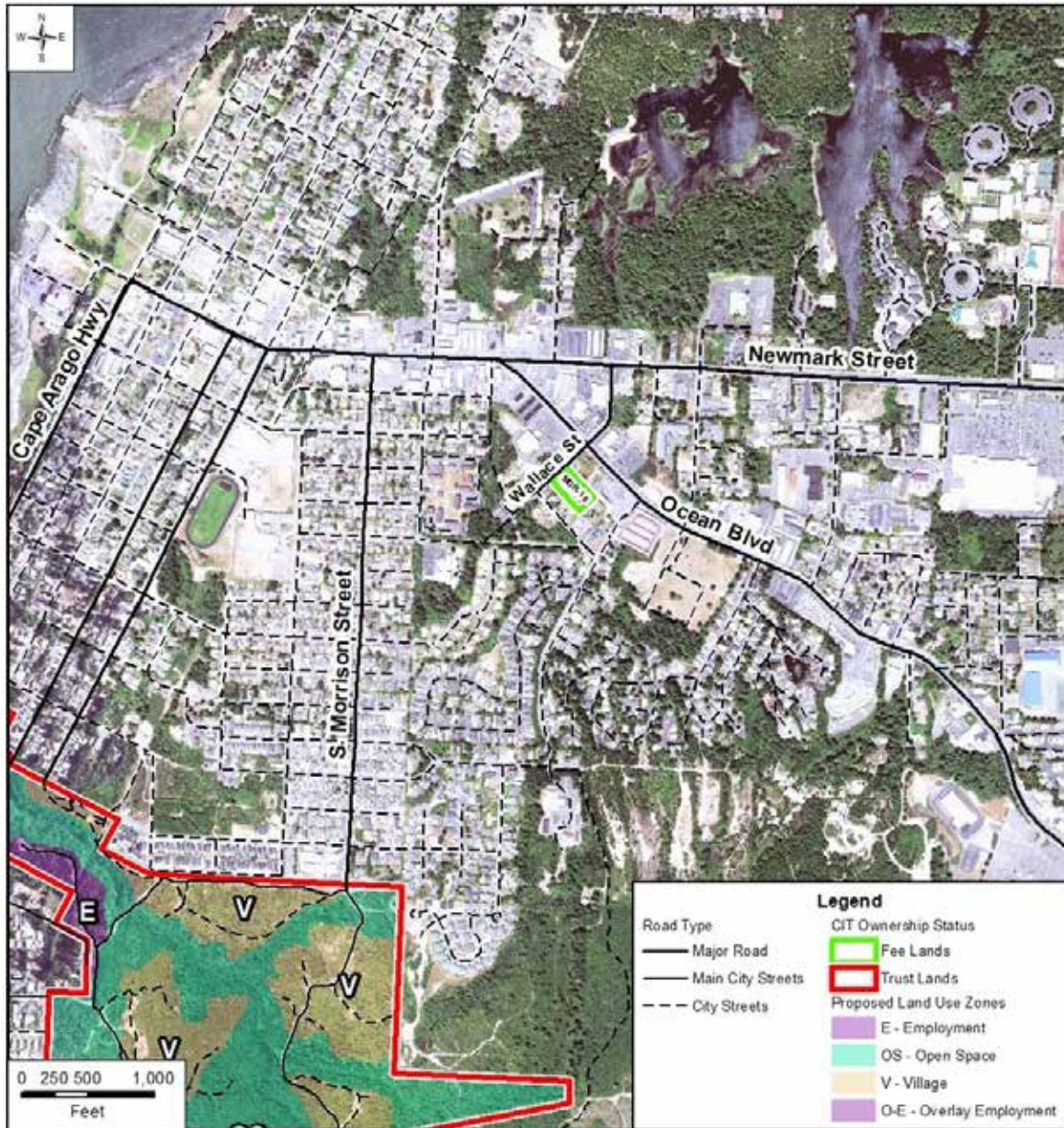
Land-Use Zoning:

Proposed Tribal Land Use Zones: **None**

Proposed Tribal Overlays: **Employment**

Current Jurisdictional Land Use Zones: **Medium Density Residential (MDR-16)**

Current Jurisdictional Overlays: **None**



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Aerial Photography source: Oregon Statewide Imagery Program, 2018

Map 5-28: Middle Creek

Parcel Data:

Location: **99248 Middle Creek Road; Myrtle Point, OR., 97458**

Parcel(s) Size: **35 acres**

Land Status: **Fee**

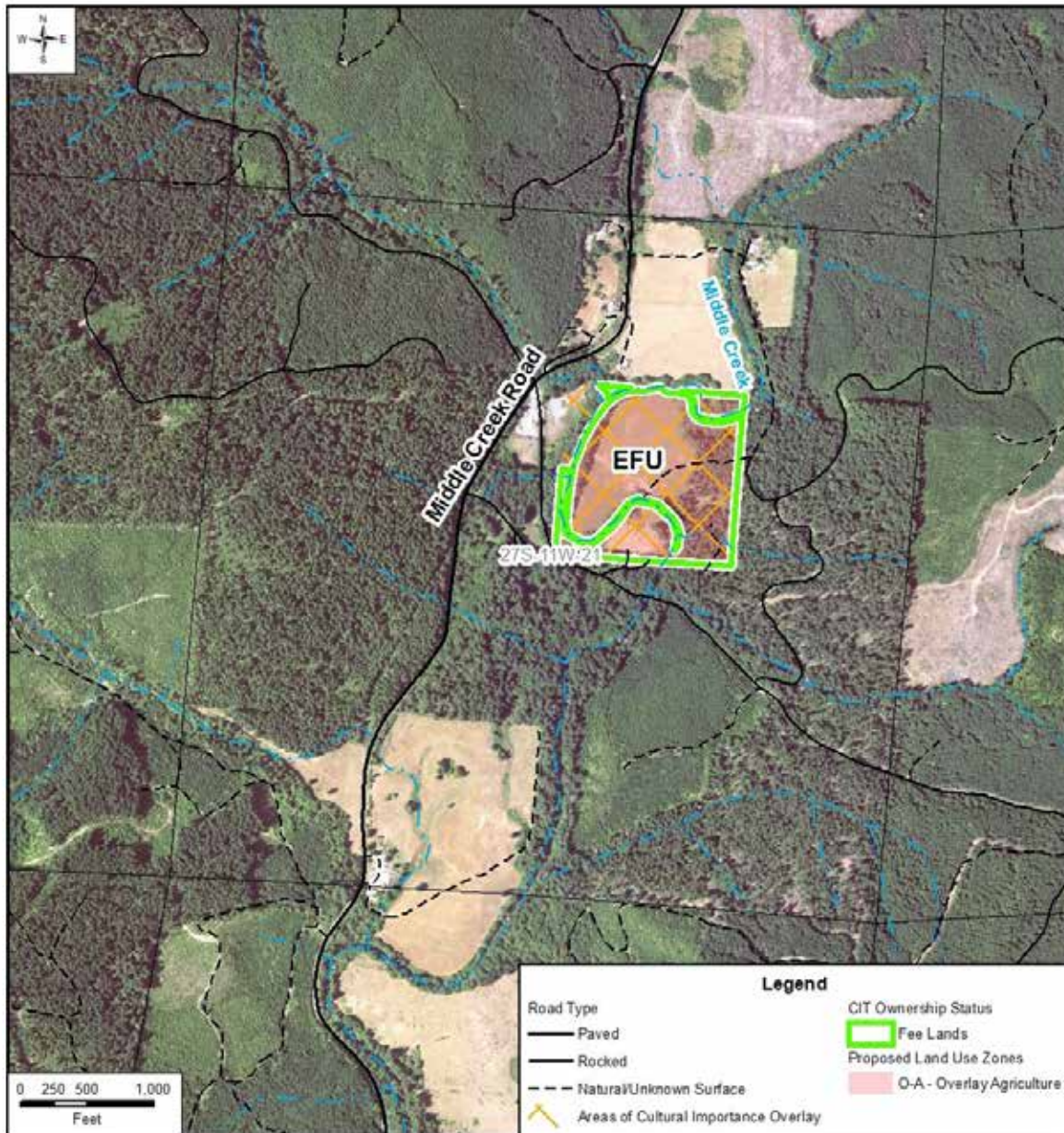
Land-Use Zoning:

Proposed Tribal Land Use Zones: **None**

Proposed Tribal Overlays: **Agriculture, Areas of Cultural Importance**

Current Jurisdictional Land Use Zones: **Exclusive Farm Use (EFU)**

Current Jurisdictional Overlays: **None**



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Aerial Photography source: Oregon Statewide Imagery Program, 2018

Map 5-29: Effie's Acres

Parcel Data:

Location: **Highway 42, Coos County**

Parcel(s) Size: **2.8 acres**

Land Status: **Fee**

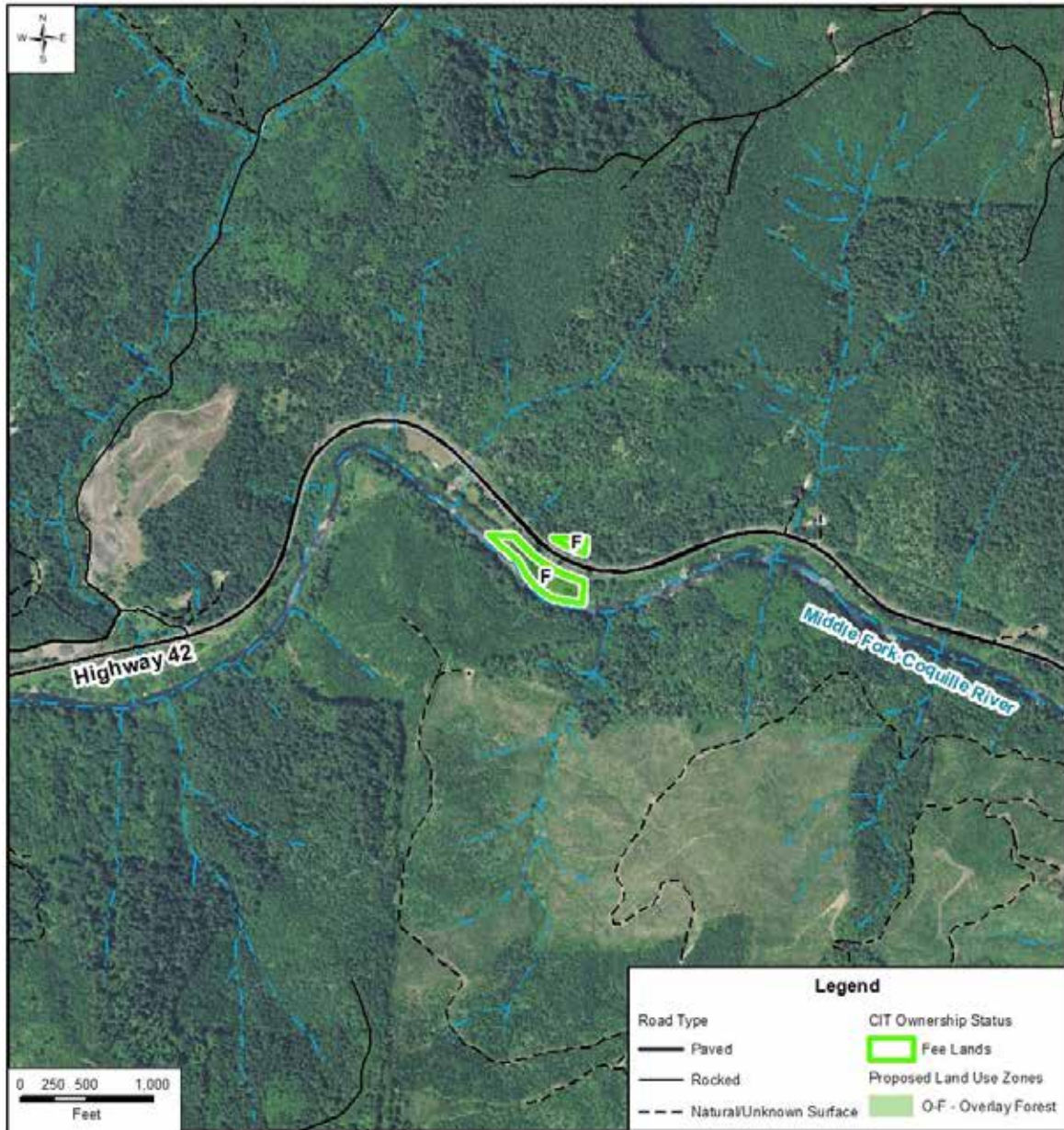
Land-Use Zoning:

Proposed Tribal Land Use Zones: **None**

Proposed Tribal Overlays: **Open Space**

Current Jurisdictional Land Use Zones: **Forest (F)**

Current Jurisdictional Overlays: **None**



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Aerial Photography source: Oregon Statewide Imagery Program, 2018

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Appendix

Appendix A - Acronyms

Acronym	Explanation		Umpqua, Suislaw Indians
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act	DOGAMI	Department of Geology and Mineral Industries
ADT	Average Daily Traffic		
ANA-SEDS	Administration for Native Americans - Social Economical Development Strategies	EFU	Exclusive Farm Use
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs	ESA	Endangered Species Act
BLM	Bureau of Land Management	ESRI	Environmental Systems Research Institute
CAGR	Compound Annual Growth Rate	FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
CCAT	Coos County Area Transit	FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
CEDCO	Coquille Economic Development Corporation	FTA	Federal Transit Administration
CELS	Culture, Education, Learning, Services	FYLTA	Flashing Yellow Left Turn Arrow
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act	GIS	Geographic Information System
CFPA	Coos Forest Protective Association	HCM	Highway Capacity Manual
CIHA	Coquille Indian Housing Authority	ICFRMP	Interim Coquille Forest Resource Plan
CIT	Coquille Indian Tribe	IRR	Indian Reservation Roads
CSD	Charleston Sanitation District	ISA	Inside Service Area
CTCLUSI	Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower	K-12	Kindergarten through 12th Grade
		LID	Low-Impact Development
		L RTP	Long Range Transportation Plan
		MEDC	M Economic Development Corporation

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MGD	Million Gallons per Day	RVMPO	Roque Valley Metropolitan Planning Organization
MPH	Miles Per Hour	SMZ	Special Management Zone
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act	SO	Secretarial Order
NRD	Natural Resource Department	SPIS	Safety Priority Index System
O&C	Oregon & California	SPR 667	Safety Performance Report 667
ODEQ	Oregon Department of Environmental Quality	S-STF	State Special Transportation Funds
ODF	Oregon Department of Forestry	T-CIP	Tribal Capital Improvement Program
ODOT	Oregon Department of Transportation	THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Office
OSA	Outside Service Area	TLNA	Tarheel Natural Area
OWRD	Oregon Water Resource Department	TSP	Transportation System Plan
RMZ	Riparian Management Zone	UGB	Urban Growth Boundary
ROW	Right-of-Way	USFS	United States Forest Service

Appendix B - Glossary

Americans with Disabilities Act: Became law in 1990. The ADA is a civil rights law that prohibits discrimination against individuals with disabilities in all areas of public life, including jobs, schools, transportation, and all public and private places that are open to the general public.

Aspect: Is the compass direction of a slope (face of the earth).

Census Block Group: Is the smallest geographical unit for which the bureau publishes sample data.

Conservation Easement: A legal agreement that permanently limits uses of the land in order to protect identified conservation values.

Crash Frequency: The total number of crashes over a given period of time by location.

Crash Rate: The number of crashes in a given period of time by location and compared with the overall traffic volume.

Crash Severity: Is a way to categorize crash types ie. rollover, single car accident, rear-end, property damage only, fatality, etc.

Critical Crash Rate: Is an average of crash rates based on similar populations and traffic volumes for intersections or road segments as calculated by ODOT.

Demarcated: Estimated line/boundary on a map.

Demographic: Are characteristics of a given population.

Dwelling Unit: Can be a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters.

Easements: A legal agreement that limits uses of the land in order to protect anything identified in the agreement.

Employment Cluster: Areas with concentrations of businesses and institutions that provide a diversity of employment opportunities.

Endangered Species: Are those species that are in danger of extinction throughout all or significant portion of their range.

Fauna: Is all of the animal life present in a particular region or time.

Federal Public Lands: Are lands in the United States owned by the federal government and held for the American people.

Fee: Land ownership status in which the owner holds title to and control of the property is not over seen by the Tribe.

Fee-to-Trust: The act of giving the U.S. Federal Government to the title of a property to manage for the tribes benefit.

First Foods: Are both natural and cultural foods,

critical to tribal history and today's life, culture and traditions which include teaching and learning, harvest, preparation, consumption, tribal celebrations, sharing, and economics.

Fixed-Route: Buses, vans, light rail, and other vehicles which operate on a predetermined route according to a predetermined schedule with designated stops where riders are picked up and dropped off.

Flora: Is the plant life occurring in a particular region or time.

Goal: Is an idea of the desired future that the Coquille Indian Tribe envisions, plans, and strives to achieve.

Government-to-Government: A legal relationship between US Federal Government and Native American Tribal Governments requiring agencies to consult, to the greatest extent practicable to the extent permitted by law prior to taking actions that affect Native American Tribal rights or trust resources.

Green Infrastructure: Using natural processes to provide services for communities, protecting them against flooding, excessive heat, or helping to improve air and water quality.

Headway: Is the amount of time between transit vehicle arrivals at a given location.

Household Size: Includes all the persons who occupy a dwelling unit as their usual place of residence.

Imperatives: When something absolutely has to be done.

Indian Land: Land over which an Indian tribe exercises governmental power and held in trust by the United States for the benefit of CIT.

Jurisdiction: Official power/authority to make legal decisions and judgments.

Median: The midpoint between two values.

Objective: Is a specific step the Coquille Indian Tribe can take that supports achieving a desired goal.

Organizational Excellence: The ongoing efforts to establish and improve an internal framework of standards and processes to deliver products and services that fulfill customer requirements.

Parcel: Is a tract, plot, or property of land.

Peak Hours: Is the part of the day during which roads/intersections are used most heavily.

Per Capita: Per unit of a given population.

Population Pyramid: A graphical illustration that shows the distribution of various age groups in a population, which forms the shape of a pyramid when the population is growing.

Potable Water: Water fit or suitable for drinking.

Prescribed Fire: Is a planned fire; it is also sometimes called a "controlled burn" or "prescribed burn," and is used to meet management objectives.

Public Transportation: a system of transport for passengers by group travel systems available for use by the general public.

Repatriate: The act or process of restoring or returning someone or something to the country of origin or citizenship.

Resiliency: The capacity to recover quickly from difficulties.

Right-of-Way: Is a type of easement granted over the land for transportation purposes, such as a highway, public footpath, rail transport, as well as electrical transmission lines, oil and gas pipelines.

Sharrows: A travel lane marking on a paved road's surface indicating that bicyclists and autos share the lane and may use any portion of the full width of the lane.

Silviculture: Is the science of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health, and quality of forests and woodlands to meet the needs and values of the landowners.

Slough: Are often identified by the quiet, backwater parts of bays and are part of the estuary, where freshwater flows from creeks and runoff from land mix with salty ocean water transported by the tides.

Socio-Economic: The interaction between the social and economic habits of a group of people.

Sovereignty: Is the full right and power of a governing body over itself, without any interference from outside sources or bodies.

Storage Length: Is the space needed for cars to stack while waiting to complete their turn.

Threatened Species: All species that are likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of their range.

Tribal Community: a group or community with similar ancestors, customs and traditions.

Trust Land: Land ownership status in which the U.S. Federal Government holds the title of a property on

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behalf of a Tribe with the responsibility to benefit the Tribe, and grants the Tribe authority to over see the management of the land.

Urban: Belonging to, or relating to, a town, city, or densely built-up community.

Urban Growth Boundary (UGB): Is a regional boundary intended to control urban sprawl, in its simplest form, mandating that the area inside the boundary be used for urban development and the area

outside be preserved in its natural state or used for agriculture.

Urban Cluster: Areas that have populations of less than 50,000 but more than 2,500 (US Census).

Wildland Fire: Is an uncontrolled fire in an area of combustible vegetation occurring in rural areas.

Wildland-Urban Interface: Is the transition space between wildland (unoccupied land) and urban (human development).

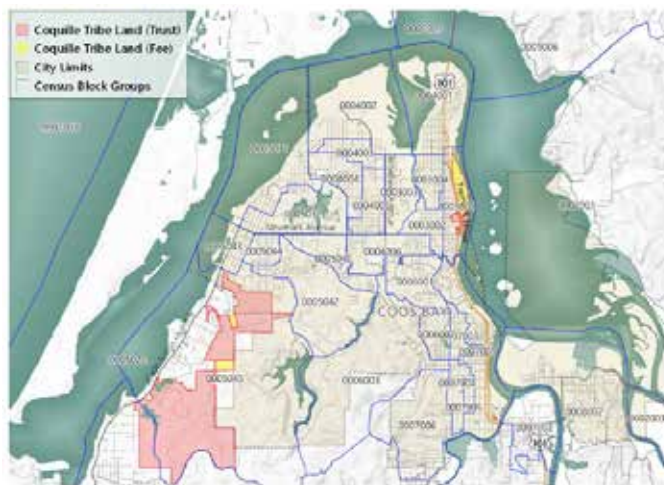
Appendix C - Supplemental Information

Supplemental Information covers only Tribal properties within the Cities of North Bend and Coos Bay, Oregon, and Kilkich Reservation adjacent to the City of Coos Bay as delineated in Figure 6-01 below.

Census Block Groups

Figure 1 provides a contextual overview of the location of CIT lands, in relation to the boundaries of census block group1 boundaries and the surrounding cities. Two census block groups approximately contain CIT lands (IDs: 410110003001 for the east, and 410110005045 for the west). The data provided for “CIT Block Groups” in this report refers to the combination of these two block groups. A third block group to the west includes some CIT land, but there are currently no reported residents or workers in this area.

Figure 6-01: Census Blocks and Tribal Lands as Reference



economic and demographic composition. The tapestry segments that are most prevalent within the CIT block group area and Coos County are summarized below.

CIT Block Group Top Tapestry Segment

Small Town Simplicity includes young families and senior householders that are bound by community ties. The prevailing lifestyle is down-to-earth and semirural, with television for entertainment and news, and emphasis on convenience for both young parents and senior citizens. Residents enjoy pursuits including online computer games, scrapbooking and rural activities like hunting and fishing. Since almost 1 in 4 households is below poverty level, residents also keep their finances simple—paying bills in person and avoiding debt.

Generally residing in small towns and mostly outside metropolitan areas, it is an older market, with about half of the householders aged 55 years or older, and predominately single-person households. Unemployment is higher and labor force participation is lower—which could result from lack of jobs or retirements. They are price-conscious consumers that shop accordingly, with coupons at discount centers. Small Town Simplicity features a semirural lifestyle, complete with trucks, ATVs, and vegetable gardens. Hunting, fishing, and target shooting are favorite pastimes.

Coos County Block Group Top Tapestry Segment

The top Tapestry Segment for Coos County is significantly different from the Tapestry for the CIT Block Groups. Midlife Constants residents are seniors, at or approaching retirement, with below average labor force participation and above average net worth. Although located in predominantly metropolitan areas, they live outside central cities in small communities. Their lifestyle is more country than urban. They are generous, but not spendthrifts.

Generally, the neighborhood consists of older homes, primarily married couples (with a growing share of singles), settled neighborhoods with slow rates of change, and predominantly single-family homes.

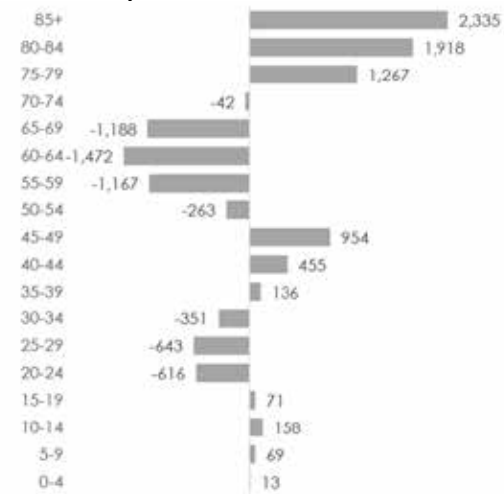
Midlife Constants generally prefer practical vehicles like SUVs and trucks. They are sociable, church-going residents and contribute to arts/cultural, educational, political, and social services organizations.

Future Residential Population

Figure 6 shows the projected change in population per age bracket through 2040 for Coos County, per the State of Oregon's Office of Economic Analysis data. Most

population growth will occur in the very elderly age groups (those aged 75+ years old). This is largely due to the substantial baby boomer population (53 to 71 years old) currently in Coos County—see Figures A-3 and A-4 in the Appendix for the 2015 and 2040 Coos County Population Pyramids. This increase will likely result in increased demand for senior housing, health care and social assistance, and walkable and accessible amenities. There will be a significant decrease in those aged 50 to 69 years old, which may reduce the total number of working aged people in the county. Below 50-years-old, Coos County is expected to see moderate reductions in 20-somethings and moderate increases in 35- to 49-year-olds.

Figure 6-03: Population Change by Age, Coos County (2015-2040)

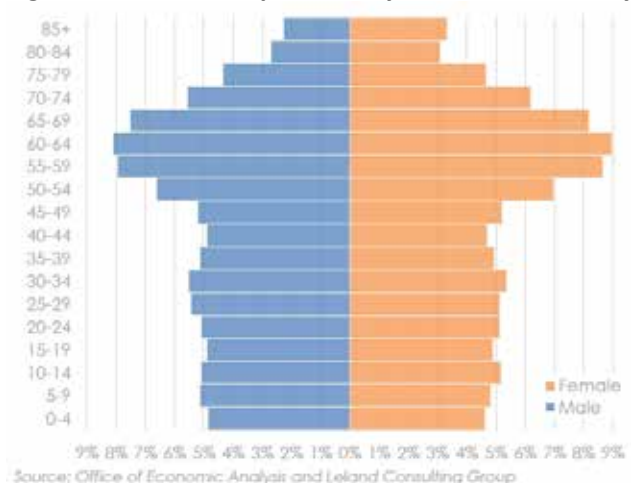


Source: Office of Economic Analysis and Leland Consulting Group

Population Pyramids: 2015 & 2040

The following two figures shows population pyramids for Coos County for the years of 2015 and 2040.

Figure 6-04: 2015 Population Pyramid, Coos County



Source: Office of Economic Analysis and Leland Consulting Group

K'vn-da' Xwvn-de' - Yesterday & Tomorrow - 2040 Comprehensive Plan

Figure 6-05: 2040 Population Pyramid, Coos County

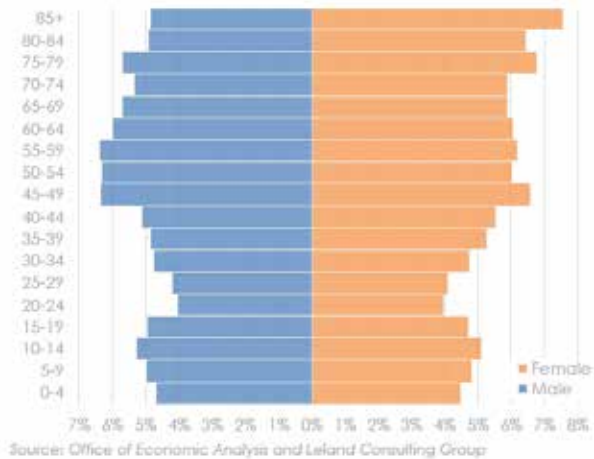


Table 6-01: Roadway Characteristics and Functional Classifications (Kilkich Reservation)

Roadway	Posted Speed (MPH)	Directional/ Surface Type	Width (Feet)	Lanes	On-Street Parking?	Bicycle Lanes/ Shoulder?	Side Walk	ODOT: Function Classification	City/County: Function Classification
Cape Arago Highway	40	Two-Way	25-35'	2	No	No	No	Minor Arterial	Arterial
Wisconsin Avenue	15	Two-Way	28-32'	2	No	No	No	Local Road	Local Road
Spaw Lane	15	Two-Way	22-26'	2	No	No	No	Local Road	Local Road
Grinnell Lane	15	Two-Way	22-30'	2	No	No	No	Local Road	Local Road
Tarheel Lane	15	Two-Way	18-28'	2	No	No	No	Local Road	Local Road
Miluk Drive	15	Two-Way	25-35'	2	No	No	Yes	Local Road	Local Road
Pigeon Point Loop	15	Two-Way	24'	2	No	No	No	Local Road	Local Road
Libby Lane	30	Two-Way	24-30'	2	No	No	No	Major Collector	Major Collector

Table 6-02: 7b. Roadway Characteristics and Functional Classifications (North Bend)

Roadway	Posted Speed (MPH)	Directional/ Surface Type	Width (Feet)	Lanes	On-Street Parking?	Bicycle Lanes/ Shoulder?	Side Walk	ODOT: Function Classification	City/County: Function Classification
US Route 101	45	Two-Way	65-85'	4-6	No	No	Yes	Principal Arterial	Principal Arterial
Weyerhauser Access	15	Two-Way	24'	2	No	No	No	N/A	N/A
RV Park Entrance	15	Two-Way	24'	2	No	No	No	N/A	N/A
Mill Casino Driveway	15	Two-Way	24-36'	3	No	No	Yes	N/A	N/A
Newmark Street	25	Two-Way	28-56'	2-4	No	No	No	Minor Arterial	Arterial

Appendix

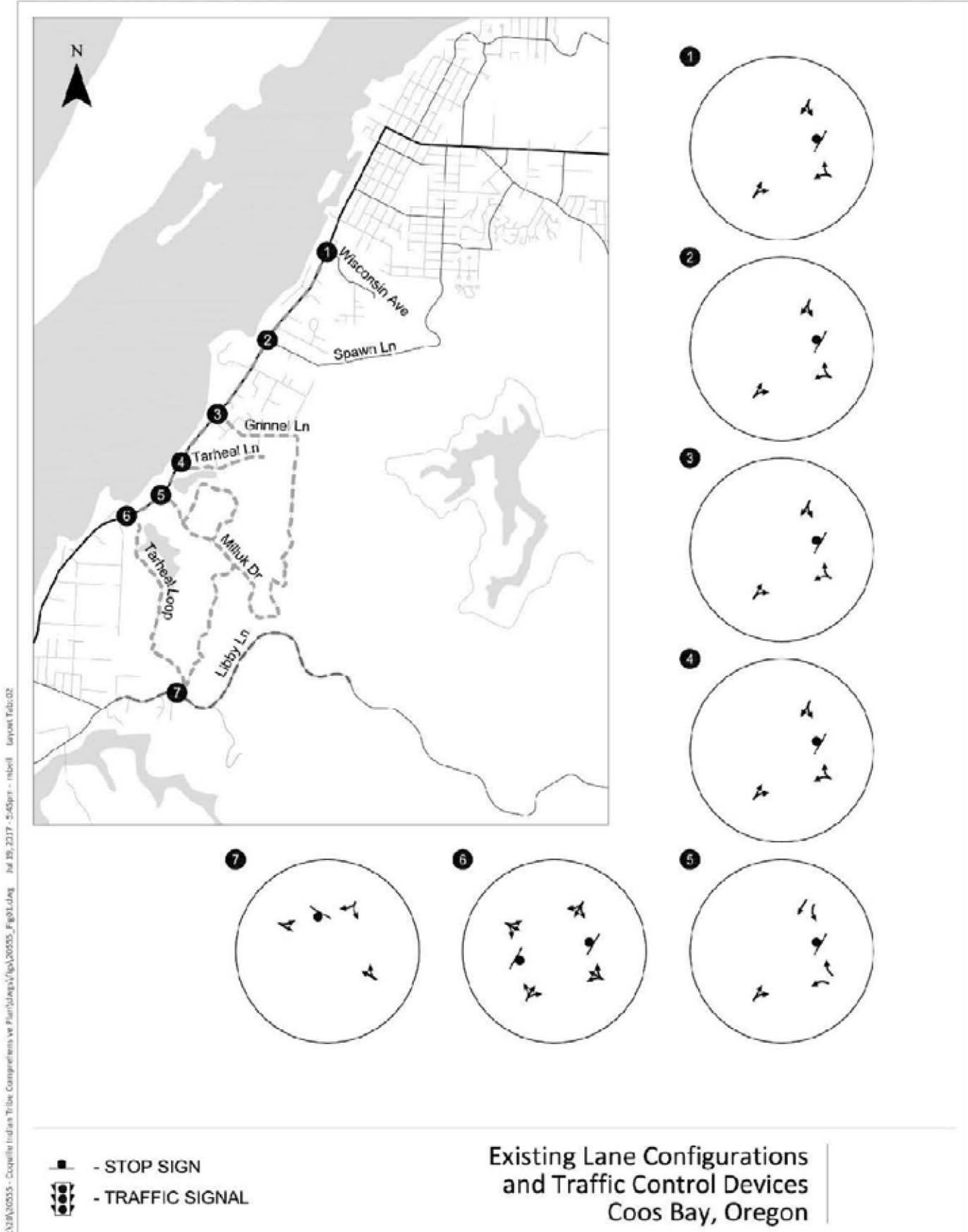
Table 6-03: Traffic Count Summary (Kilkich Reservation)

Map ID	Intersection	Count Date	Count Type	System Peak Hour
1	Cape Arago Highway/Wisconsin Avenue	04/21/16	4-Hour	4:00 pm
2	Cape Arago Highway/ Spaw Lane	04/21/16	4-Hour	4:00 pm
3	Cape Arago Highway/Grinnell Lane	04/21/16	4-Hour	4:00 pm
4	Cape Arago Highway/Tarheel Lane	04/26/16	4-Hour	4:00 pm
5	Cape Arago Highway Miluk Drive	06/27/16	16-Hour	4:00 pm
6	Cape Arago Highway/Tarheel Loop	04/26/16	4-Hour	4:00 pm

Table 6-04: Traffic Count Summary (North Bend)

Map ID	Intersection	Count Date	Count Type	System Peak Hour
1	US 101/Old Weyerhauser Access	04/22/16	4-Hour	2:45 pm
2	US 101/RV Park Entrance	04/22/16	4-Hour	2:45 pm
3	US 101/Mill Casino Driveway	04/22/16	16-Hour	2:45 pm
4	US 101/Newmark	04/22/16	4-Hour	2:45 pm

Figure 6-06: Existing Lane Configurations and Traffic Control Devices (Kilkich Reservation)



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Figure 6-07: Existing PM Peak Hour Traffic Volumes (Kilkich Reservation)

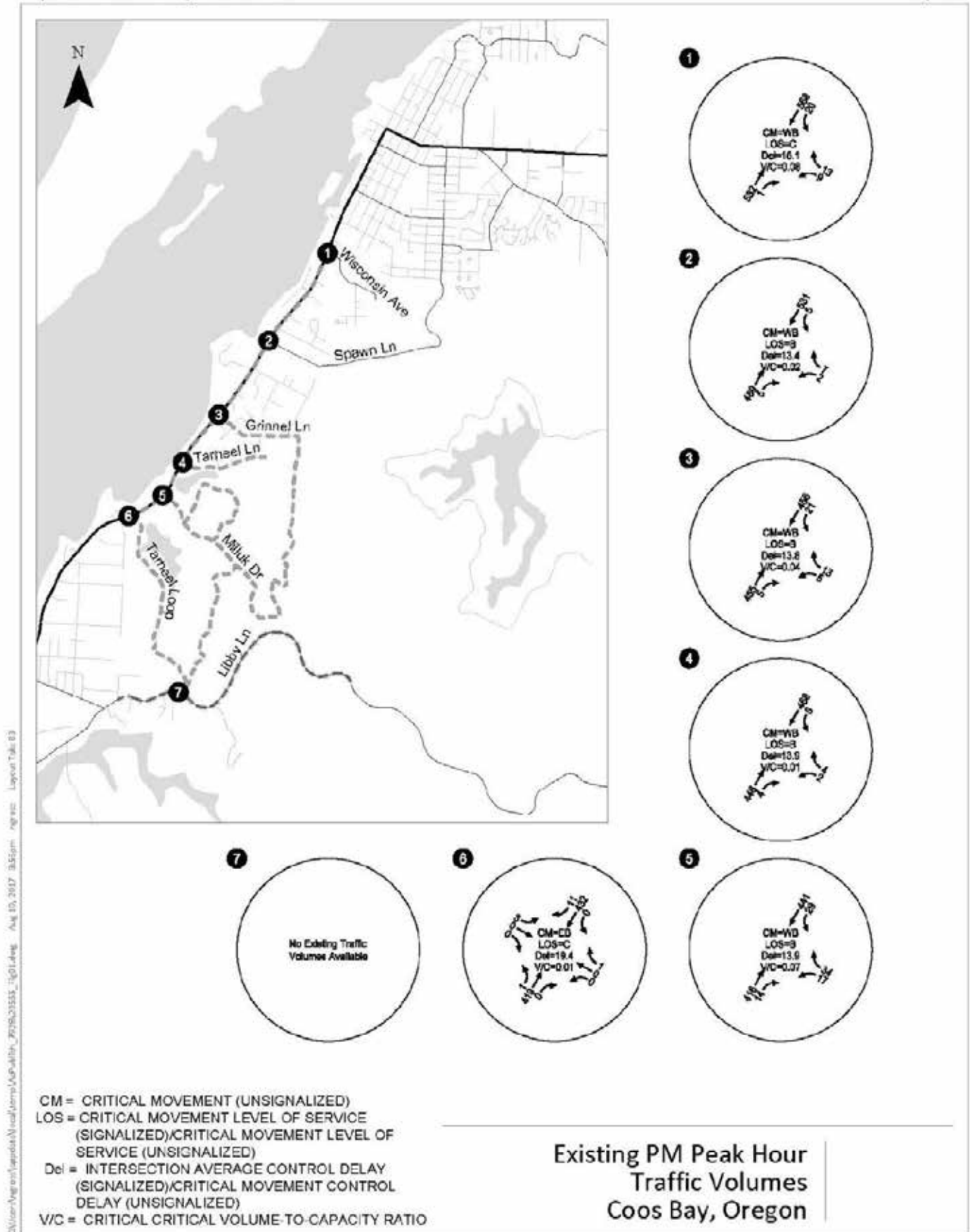


Figure 6-08: Existing Lane Configurations and Traffic Control Devices (North Bend)

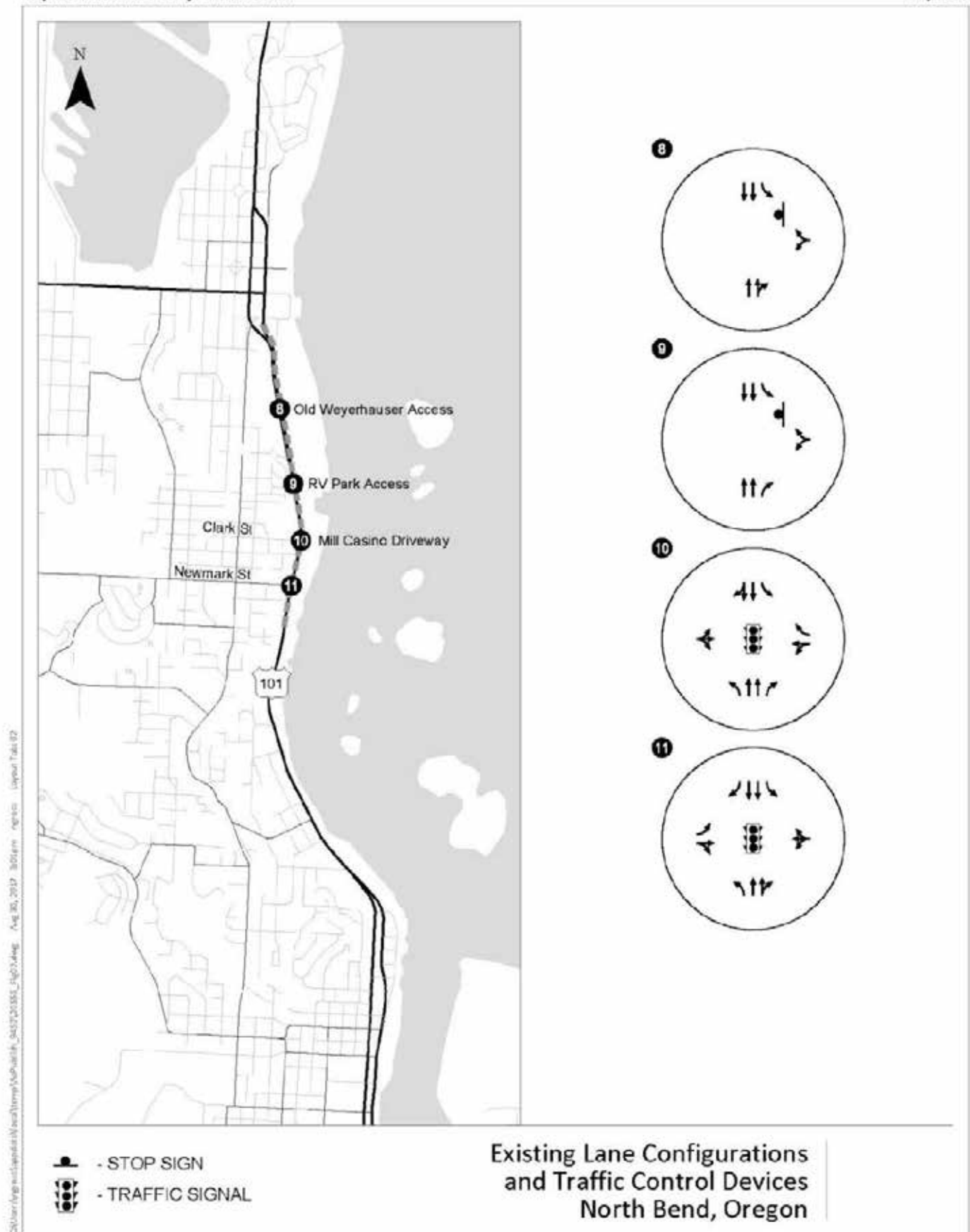
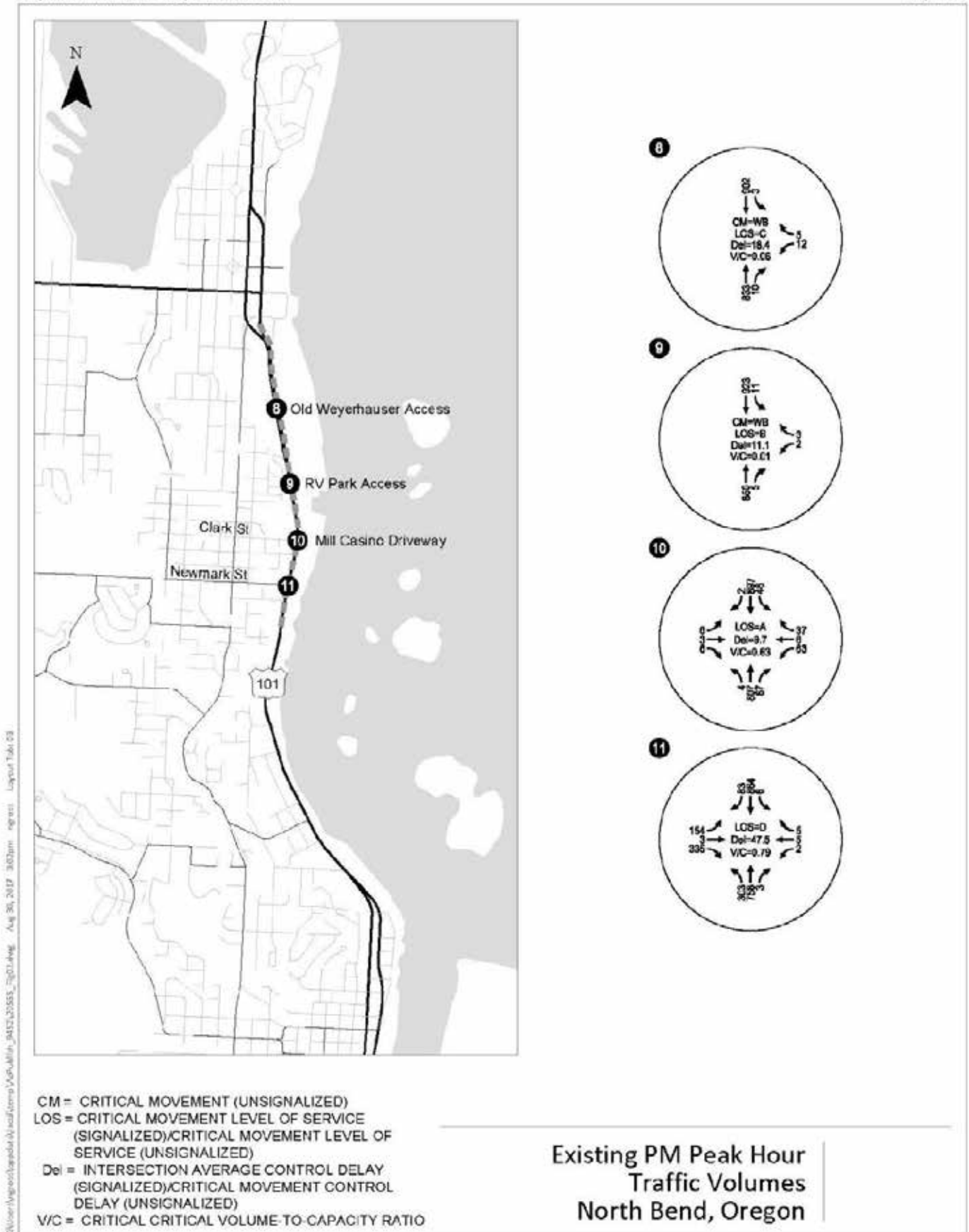


Figure 6-09: Existing PM Peak Hour Traffic Volumes (North Bend)



K'vn-da' Xwvn-de' - Yesterday & Tomorrow - 2040 Comprehensive Plan

Table 6-05: Intersection Crash Summary (January1, 2010 to December 31, 2014 Kilkich Reservation)

Location	Angle	Turn	Crash Type				Severity			
			Rear-End	Side Swipe	Fixed Object	Ped/Bike	PDO	Injury	Fatal	Total
Cape Arago Highway/Wisconsin Ave	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
Cape Arago Highway/Spaw Lane	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Cape Arago Highway/Grinnell Lane	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	3	0	4
Cape Arago Highway/Tarheel Lane	0	0	4	0	0	0	3	1	0	4
Cape Arago Highway/Miluk Drive	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Cape Arago Highway/Tarheel Loop	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	3

Table 6-06: Intersection Crash Summary (January1, 2010 to December 31, 2014 North Bend)

Location	Angle	Turn	Crash Type				Severity			
			Rear-End	Side Swipe	Fixed Object	Ped/Bike	PDO	Injury	Fatal	Total
US 101/Old Weyerhouser Access	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
US 101/RV Park Entrance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
US 101/Mill Casino Driveway	0	2	1	0	2	0	4	1	0	5
US 101/Newmark Street	0	19	11	0	2	0	15	17	0	32

Table 6-07: Intersection Critical Rate Assessment (Kilkich Reservation)

Intersection	Critical Crash Rate by Intersection	Critical Crash Rate by Volume	Observed Crash Rate of Intersection	90th Percentile Rate	Observed Crash Rate > Critical Crash Rate	Observed Crash Rate > 90th Percentile Rate
Cape Arago Highway/ Wisconsin Avenue	0.79	0.50	0.19	0.475	No	No
Cape Arago Highway/ Spaw Lane	0.81	0.51	0.07	0.475	No	No
Cape Arago Highway/ Grinnell Lane	0.83	0.57	0.30	0.475	No	No
Cape Arago Highway/ Tarheel Lane	N/A	N/A	0.32	0.475	No	No
Cape Arago Highway/ Miluk Drive	0.83	0.57	0.08	0.475	No	No
Cape Arago Highway/ Tarheel Loop	1.62	0.59	0.25	1.08	No	No

Appendix

Table 6-08: Intersection Critical Rate Assessment (North Bend)

Intersection	Critical Crash Rate by Intersection	Critical Crash Rate by Volume	Observed Crash Rate of Intersection	90th Percentile Rate	Observed Crash Rate ? Critical Crash Rate?	Observed Crash Rate > 90th Percentile Rate
US 101/Old Weyerhauser Access	0.49	0.37	0.0	0.293	No	No
US 101/RV Park Entrance	0.49	0.37	0.0	0.293	No	No
US 101/Mill Casion Main Driveway	N/A	N/A	0.16	0.86	No	No
US 101/Newmark Street	N/A	N/A	0.77	0.86	No	No

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