How long has the Tribe been working on the Traditional Cultural Property ("TCP") application for Coos Bay?

The Tribe began preparing the application to list Coos Bay on the National Registry of Historic Places back in 2015. However, that decision was an outgrowth of prior Tribal Council resolutions enacted in 2006 and 2015, which designated the Jordan Cove area as a Traditional Cultural Property under the laws of the Tribe.

2. How would a TCP Listing for Coos Bay affect local governments, businesses and private landowners?

A TCP designation would require federal agencies to consider potential impacts to the Tribe’s Cultural Resources before engaging in federal activities or issuing federal permits within Coos Bay. Since 1986, Coos County, through Coos Bay Estuary Management Plan Policy 18, has required consideration of such impacts prior to issuing County permits within the Coos Bay Estuary Management Area (there is significant overlap between the Coos Bay Estuary Management Area boundary and the proposed TCP boundary). For many years, we have worked with the County and private land owners to implement Policy 18. We are proud to be a part of a community that requires consideration of impacts to cultural and historic resources prior to engaging in activities that might impact those resources. For the most part, a TCP designation would simply require federal agencies to consider these same impacts.

A National Registry listing would require assessment of impacts to critical gathering and harvest areas within Coos Bay on the cultural resources side of the ledger. It is important to point out that there are a limited number of such areas within the TCP, and most of them are located on state and federally owned lands. Also, impacts to those resources are already considered under the natural resources side of the ledger, so the net outcome of impact determinations and mitigation requirements should not be any different.

For those portions of the TCP located within the Cities of North Bend and Coos Bay, the Tribe has proposed to enter into agreements with the Cities to assist in prompt review of permit applications to identify any potential impacts to the Tribe’s Cultural Resources – similar to the process we follow with Coos County under Policy 18. This tried and true process will afford every property owner seeking a permit the opportunity to receive a prompt determination of any potential Cultural Resources impacts. As the County and its landowners are aware, this process actually saves time and money, as it is much better to identify and avoid or mitigate Cultural Resource impacts up front than it is to address them midway through a project. As in the case of County permits, the Tribe would offer these services free of charge.

Thus, while a TCP designation for Coos Bay is extremely important for our Tribe, it would not trigger any significant changes for local property owners and local governments.

3. Are the Tribe’s efforts a response to the Jordan Cove LNG proposal?

Jordan Cove is mentioned in the title of our application because it is a landmark, the central feature of our TCP. Jordan is a Tribal family name tied to our history here during settlement, coinciding with a time of loss and survival. That said, the TCP application is not a response to the Jordan Cove LNG Project. The Tribe has a Cultural Resources Protection Agreement with the Jordan Cove LNG Project Applicant – Pembina - and we are optimistic that compliance with this agreement will protect our Cultural Resources within Coos Bay. Instead, the Tribe’s efforts are a response to the Tribal Constitution, which states that the Tribal Government is established to perpetuate our unique tribal identity and to promote and protect that identity. In light of our Constitutional obligations, we must think about all federally permitted projects within Coos Bay – not just the Jordan Cove LNG Project - which is why this listing effort is so important to us.