EXHIBIT SCHEDULE

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<tr>
<th>EXHIBIT</th>
<th>NATURE OF EXHIBIT</th>
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<tr>
<td>_____1</td>
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<td>_____3</td>
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<td>_____4</td>
<td>Thirteen (13) Page Dissemination Record with TIDT comments</td>
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STAFF REPORT
CONFERRED TRIBES OF THE UMATILLA INDIAN RESERVATION
TRIBAL PLANNING OFFICE

File No.: CU-20-002
To: Land Protection Planning Commission
Public Hearing: July 14, 2020

SUBJECT: Conditional Use – Timber Harvest

APPLICANT: CTUIR Department of Natural Resources- Range, Agriculture and Forestry Program, 46411 Timíne Way, Pendleton OR 97801.

NATURE OF THE REQUEST:
The applicant seeks approval to conduct a timber harvest on approximately 2,6345 acres of land on the Umatilla Indian Reservation. The proposed harvest would be a commercial thinning within the North Fork McKay Creek area on lands owned and managed by the CTUIR Department of Natural Resources Forestry Program. Conventional and cable logging is proposed to be used with primary objectives to improve the forest health and maintain suitable habitat for Rocky Mountain elk and mule deer.

The CTUIR Land Development Code (LDC) Section 3.290 lists Timber Harvest as a conditional use in the G-1 zone subject to the approval criteria of LDC Section 6.015 and 4.025.

BASIC FACTS:
Ownership: According to Umatilla County Assessor and CTUIR Economic and Community Development, Realty Program/Bureau of Indian Affairs property records, the 35 subject properties are a combination of CTUIR fee land and allotted trust land held by the U.S. Department of Interior Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) for the benefit of individual Indians and the CTUIR. The CTUIR Department of Natural Resources Range, Agriculture and Forestry Program signed the Conditional Use Application approving this application to be submitted for CTUIR Trust lands. The BIA Umatilla Agency Superintendent has completed the National Environmental Policy Act Finding of No Significant Impact signifying approval for the submission of the Conditional Use Application.

Legal Description: The subject properties are identified as CTUIR-owned fee Tax Lots 104, 700, 1100, 2800, 3000, 3100, 3500 and 3600 on Umatilla County Tax Map 1N34 in Sections 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 11 and 12 along with CTUIR trust lots T773, T561-A, T2124, T2113 and allotted trust lots 610-B, 561-B, 1159, 1087, 1029, 988, 958, 775, 772, 719, 632, 631, 620, 589, 587, 563, 539, 534, 533, 530, 528, 527 and 525 all within the external boundaries of the Umatilla Indian Reservation. The location of these properties is generally south of Interstate 84 west of the Deadman’s Pass Rest Area.

Zoning: The subject properties are all zoned G-1, Big Game Grazing Forest. LDC Section 3.270 states: “The purpose of this zone is to preserve and maintain habitat for big game and other wildlife. Lands within this zone are largely undeveloped and located at the higher elevations of the Reservation. Generally, these lands are utilized and managed for outdoor recreation, range and timber with very limited development.”
**Access**: Various existing private roads, easements and trails crisscross the area and connect with public roads under state or county jurisdiction. The application includes a description of access roads to be used for hauling as well as the location of existing and proposed skid roads, temporary new roads and landing areas (see Figures 3 and 4 below). Information provided by the applicant indicates up to 4.4 miles of native surface roads will need to be built to facilitate equipment access to the timber stands. East Poverty Flats (County road) on the west end of the proposed sale area and Kash Kash Roads on the east end, appear to be primary access and haul roads for the sale area.
**Figure: 2** - Summary of proposed treatment activities by Parcel (A-Allotment, T-Tribal Trust, TF-Tribal Fee, MT-Mechanical thin; HT-Hand Thin)

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**Surrounding Land Uses:** Two buried pipeline corridors (gas and petroleum) and Bonneville Power Administration high voltage transmission line cross the eastern portion of the project area near the Deadman’s Pass Rest Area. Umatilla Electric Cooperative distribution and service lines also cross through the area. There are a few scattered homesites in the area and one permanent residence is located on T2124. This residence is owned by CTUIR and under long-term lease through its Housing Department.

**Current Land Uses:** The subject properties are undeveloped forest and range land. Other than the utility corridors identified above there are no permanent residences on the subject properties.

**Current Stand Condition:** Generally over-stocked and/or experiencing disease, contains a high proportion of trees with physical defect, and stands have inappropriate species stocking as outlined in the CTUIR Forest Management Plan.

CU-20-002 Staff Report

EXHIBIT #1
Figure: 3- Logging Plan East
Planned Forest Practices (summarized from Applicant’s Supplemental Packet, Exhibit 3): Information provided with the application states proposed activities include commercial thinning, pre-commercial thinning (mechanical and/or hand), prescribed burning (both pile burning and broadcast) and planting. All forested stands on the subject properties that are feasible for treatment given access and logging system constraints outside of protected stream management zones will be treated. Areas requiring extensive road building on slopes or helicopter removal were excluded.

The applicant’s logging plan identified the number of acres involved in the various logging techniques; ground-based harvest, Yoder, thong thrower, Tether Logging, etc. All commercially thinned units would receive follow-up Timber Stand Improvement (TSI) treatment; removal of small diameter (<8”) to promote growth of disease-free conifers of desired species. Prescribed fire would be applied following thinning activities to remove concentrations of down fuels and logging residue. Applicant estimates the commercial thinning activities to begin this summer (September) and continue into next year followed by burning and planting to complete this work. Hauling activities would be limited to dry or frozen conditions.
**Previous Permitting Activity:** According to Planning Office records, several of the subject lots have had timber harvest conditional use approvals or Forest Practices Permits. The most recent being in 2016 for a salvage harvest after the Weigh Station fire. These forest practices were approved on some of the properties included in this application for additional improvements to the stand.

**Environmental Review:** A copy of the draft Forest Officer’s Report currently under review and a copy of the signed NEPA Finding of No Significant Impact for approval by the BIA Umatilla Agency Superintendent have been provided with this application.

**APPLICABLE STATUTES, POLICIES and APPROVAL CRITERIA:**

   A. Chapter 5; Plan Elements: Goals & Objectives
      5.3 Land Base Restoration
         Objective 3: Regulate lands to achieve long-term tribal land use goals consistent with Tribal member needs.
      5.6 Natural Resources
         Objective 1: To ensure that ground and surface waters are available to satisfy CTUIR treaty rights, the needs of CTUIR members, and the citizens of the Umatilla Indian Reservation.
         Objective 4: To provide sustainable harvest opportunities for big game species of the First Food order by protecting, conserving, and restoring game populations and their habitats.
         Objective 6: To protect, preserve, and perpetuate the CTUIR’s culturally significant places and resources for the benefit of current and future generations.
      5.7 Cultural Heritage
         Objective 1: Protect and preserve culturally significant places and resources including the graves and sacred items of the CTUIR members and ancestors, on the Umatilla Indian Reservation and within the CTUIR’s ceded lands and traditional use areas.

II. Land Development Code; adopted by CTUIR Board of Trustees Resolution #83-74 on August 24, 1983 and as amended through Resolution #19-070, November 18, 2019.
   A. Chapter 1, Section 1.020 – Purpose;
   B. Chapter 2, Section 2.020 – Definitions; (36) – Conditional Uses;
   C. Chapter 3, Sub-chapter L; G-1, Big Game Grazing Forest;
   D. Chapter 4, Section 4.025 – Forest Practices;
   E. Chapter 6, Conditional Uses;
   F. Chapter 10, Site Plan Review;
   G. Chapter 13, Hearings;

III. CTUIR Forest Management Plan (FMP); adopted by CTUIR Board of Trustees Resolution #10-022 on March 22, 2010; applying to all Reservation lands as referenced in Land Development Code Section 4.025.
IV. CTUIR Historic Preservation Code; (January 25, 2016)

STAFF FINDINGS:

1. **Timber Inter-Disciplinary Team (TIDT):** A remote video conferencing meeting was held on May 13, 2020 to review this application for compliance with all Tribal statutes, plans and policies. The TIDT membership consists of CTUIR staff from the following departments and programs: Planning, Economic and Community Development, Cultural Resources Protection Program, Fisheries, Wildlife, Public Works, Finance, Office of Legal Counsel and Water Resources.

Due to the Corvid-19 pandemic and closure of the Nixyáawii Governance Center, comments from TIDT were gathered via email in lieu of an in-person meeting and discussed by video conferencing. The following comments/recommendations are summarized with copies included in Exhibit 4:

**Water Resources:** No comments were received. The application identifies stream zone buffer areas for avoidance.

**Cultural Resources:** The application included a copy of the Tribal Historic Preservation Office Results of Cultural Resource Investigation date January 8, 2020 for the subject properties. The investigation report findings indicate cultural resource site/s and isolated find/s with a recommendation that “the project may proceed as the requirements below are followed.” A copy of this report is included in Exhibit 2 and compliance with the conditions contained in the report shall be required pursuant to the CTUIR Historic Preservation Code if this conditional use is approved.

**CTUIR Land Management:** Comments/questions were received and addressed (Exhibit 4).

**Tribal Planning Office:** A Forest Practices Permit pursuant to the CTUIR LDC shall be required if conditional use approval is obtained from the Land Protection Planning Commission.

2. **Review of Approval Criteria:**

LDC Section 6.015 lists four Circumstances for Granting a Conditional Use. The applicant has provided statements to demonstrate how the proposed use meets these criteria (italicized).

1. *That the locations, size, design, and operations characteristics of the proposed use are such that it will have minimal adverse impact on the property value, livability, and permissible development of the surrounding area. Consideration shall be given to compatibility in terms of scale, coverage, and density, to the alteration of traffic patterns and the capacity of surrounding streets and roads, and to any other relevant impact of the proposed use.*

**Summary of application statement:** The application states that the proposed timber harvest has been carefully planned to have the least possible adverse impact to the property value, livability and permissible development of the surrounding area. The haul network makes use of Umatilla County roads; East Poverty Flat and Kash Kash as well as some non-Indian landowners or allotment roadways. Information provided with the application identified owners of the non-Indian properties and the status of approvals to cross their properties. The application states written agreements with all non-Indian land owners will be completed before logging operations occur and all haul routes will be maintained throughout the harvesting activities and will be left in equal or better condition after the harvest.
There is one permanent residence n T2124 that is under CTUIR Housing Authority management as a long-term rental. There are few residences located near the haul network which may be impacted during active hauling.

There are three significant utility corridors which run across the subject properties, two underground pipelines and a high voltage above ground Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) transmission line.

Finding: The subject properties and surrounding lands are similarly zoned and used as range and forest land, mostly undeveloped with adjacent Interstate 84 and Deadman’s Pass Rest Area (managed by Oregon Parks and Recreation Department). There is a proposed alteration of traffic patterns with the creation of temporary haul roads and large truck traffic in an area that only sees traffic when timber harvests occur. The Logging Plan maps (Figures 3 and 4) show multiple existing haul roads to be used with development of an additional 4.4 miles of new primitive roads. Proposed internal access/haul roads use and cross the Williams Northwest Pipeline and Marathon/Tesoro Pipeline corridors and the BPA line. Umatilla Electric Cooperative Association has distribution and service lines in the area. Information provided with the application indicates documentation of access approval over non-Indian lands will be obtained. Documentation of approvals should be required prior to issuance of a Forest Practices Permit.

This criterion could be satisfied if the silvicultural prescription and proposed reforestation is carried out in the manner in which it is proposed and all conditions of approval satisfied. The proposed use would appear to have positive impacts to property values in the area.

2. That the site planning of the proposed use will, as far as reasonably possible, provide an aesthetically pleasing and functional environment to the highest degree consistent with the nature of the use and the given setting.

The application addressed this criteria stating; “the result of the forest treatments in dry forest stands will be a more open park-like arrangement of retained old trees intermixed with a diversity of tree ages in the understory.” Stands managed in this way are generally considered very aesthetically pleasing and representative of historical forest conditions prior to fire-suppression policies.

Some stands will be cut very heavily where there has been widespread mortality due to bark beetles or where beetles are actively infecting trees. These stands will be monitored and replanted where natural regeneration is not adequate.

Within the timber sale area there a number of waterways with a few crossings of streams that are Strahler1 or larger. These crossings will be limited to existing roads except for a crossing on Allotment 528. The CTUIR Water Resources Program has determined a Stream Zone Alteration Permit is required for this crossing and an application has been submitted. The applicant states restrictions on operating equipment within protected Inner Riparian Management Zones and Floodplains as outlined in the CTUIR Forest Management Plan will be enforced to protect water quality.

Finding: The proposed use would provide a higher degree of aesthetically appealing and functional environment as compared to the alternative of leaving the timber stands unmanaged. The timber harvest appears to have identified the most functional access options to minimize environmental impacts. This criterion would be satisfied if the applicant provides documentation of the approved SZA Permit.

3. If the use is permitted outright in another zone, that there is substantial reason for locating the use in an area where it is only conditionally allowed, as opposed to an area where it is permitted outright.
Information provided with the application states: “Forest management activities are a conditional use in the G-1 Zone and F-2 Zone. These zones are the only zones on the reservation which contain commercially harvestable timber.”

**Finding:** Timber harvest is a use that is only allowed with conditional use approval on certain lands within the boundaries of the Umatilla Indian Reservation. Timber harvest is not a use permitted outright in any zone.

4. That the proposed use will be consistent with the purposes of this Code, the Comprehensive Plan, and any other statutes, codes or policies that may be applicable, and will support rather than interfere with the uses permitted outright in the zone in which it is located.

The application addresses this criterion with: “This proposed action completely complies with the CTUIR Forest Management Plan (FMP)… A cultural resource survey has been conducted and sites of cultural or archaeological significance have been identified and excluded from harvest as directed by the CTUIR CRPP Program. A NEPA environmental impact statement has been prepared and reviewed by the BIA Northwest Regional Office and a Finding of No Significant Impact has been authorized by the Superintendent of the Umatilla Agency.

A final cut-volume timber cruise has been applied following timber marking and prior to advertisement of the timber sale. The estimate of cut-volume is between approx. 8MMBF to 10MMBF. According to the CTUIR Forestry Program, the volume proposed to be removed is consistent with the AAC standard in the FMP without jeopardizing sustained yield objectives.

**Finding:** This application was reviewed by the Timber Inter-Disciplinary Team whose purpose is to review conditional uses applications to ensure the proposed use is consistent with Tribal statutes, plans and policies. This criterion is satisfied with the applicant’s completion of the conditions of approval as recommended below.

Applicable Comprehensive Plan Elements and Objectives (*italicized*) were identified and reviewed below:

5.3 Land Base Restoration

**Objective 3:** Regulate lands to achieve long-term tribal land use goals consistent with Tribal member needs.

5.6 Natural Resources

**Objective 1:** To ensure that ground and surface waters are available to satisfy CTUIR treaty rights, the needs of CTUIR members, and the citizens of the Umatilla Indian Reservation.

**Objective 4:** To provide sustainable harvest opportunities for big game species of the First Food order by protecting, conserving, and restoring game populations and their habitats.

**Objective 6:** To protect, preserve, and perpetuate the CTUIR’s culturally significant places and resources for the benefit of current and future generations.

5.7 Cultural Heritage

**Objective 1:** Protect and preserve culturally significant places and resources including the graves and sacred items of the CTUIR members and ancestors, on the Umatilla Indian Reservation and within the CTUIR’s ceded lands and traditional use areas.

**Staff Review:** The applicant has demonstrated that the proposed use could be consistent with applicable Comprehensive Plan objectives if the logging activity maintains compliance with conditions of approval resulting from the CTUIR Tribal Historic Preservation Office Cultural Resource Investigation and CTUIR Water Resources SZA Permit requirement for stream crossing.
LDC Section 4.025, Forest Practices: “All Forest Practices, including but not limited to timber harvests and forest practices subject to a permit exemption under Section 16.050 of this Code, shall be planned and executed within the external boundaries of the Umatilla Indian Reservation consistently with the current CTUIR Forest Management Plan, as approved by the Board of Trustees, and any other applicable Tribal statutes and policies.

Forest Practices proposed to occur on multiple lots under the same ownership and/or control may be considered a single action for the purpose of determining the volume of timber involved and whether a Forest Practices Permit or Conditional Use approval is required.”

Staff Review:

The applicant has demonstrated with supporting documents how the proposed action is in compliance with the FMP overall management intent and goals and objectives identified in the Chapter 3 Forest Management Direction.

There may be an income return to the landowners if there is a positive net return when the costs of the sale are deducted from the timber value.

CONCLUSIONS:

1. The location, size, design, and operation characteristics of the proposed action would have minimal adverse impact on the property value, livability, and permissible development of the surrounding area because the project will improve the overall forest health of the property by removing overstocked trees and undesirable species thereby reducing long term risk of insect and disease epidemics and may provide return income to the landowners. Due to proposed use and crossing of buried pipeline and high voltage utility corridors, the applicant must provide documentation of crossing permits or other verification of approval from Williams Northwest Pipeline, Marathon/Tesoro Logistics, Inc., Bonneville Power Administration and non-Indian land owners for use of access roads.

2. The site planning of the proposed use will, as far as reasonably possible, provide an aesthetically pleasing and functional environment to the highest degree consistent with the nature of the use. The proposed timber harvest involves conventional and cable logging methods with approximately 4.4 miles of new road using various existing haul roads in a remote and undeveloped area. Areas where significant tree removal is required to address infestation are to be planted with desired species (for the stand type) at stocking levels advised by the CTUIR FMP. The proposed use would provide the higher degree of aesthetically appealing and functional environment in the long-term as compared to leaving the forest unmanaged if the applicant provides documentation of an approved Stream Zone Alteration Permit.

3. The proposed use and silvicultural methods, as described, would be consistent with the purpose of the CTUIR Land Development Code, all Tribal Statutes and Comprehensive Plan if the logging activity maintains compliance with conditions of approval and the results of the CTUIR Tribal Historic Preservation Office Cultural Resource Investigation.

4. The proposed use could be in compliance with the FMP if logging operations, haul routes, new roads and stocking levels are completed as proposed.
DECISION OPTIONS:
In acting on this request, the Land Protection Planning Commission must choose one of the following decision options:

1. Approve the Conditional Use request **without conditions**;
2. Approve the Conditional Use request **with conditions**;
3. Deny the Conditional Use request;
4. **Recess the hearing** until a specified time, date, and place; pending further testimony or information;
5. **Table** the decision until a subsequent Land Protection Planning Commission meeting.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:
Based on the preceding facts, findings and conclusions, staff recommends the Land Protection Planning Commission **APPROVE** the request with the following conditions:

1. A Forest Practices Permit shall be obtained from the Tribal Planning Office prior to the commencement of timber harvest activities. The Tribal Planning Office may place conditions on the Forest Practices Permit to the extent necessary to protect the natural resources impacted by the harvest operation. The following conditions must be satisfied prior to the issuance of this Permit:
   a. Applicant shall provide documentation to the Tribal Planning Office that road use and/or improvement agreements are in place for access roads crossing non-Indian (private) owned lands.
   b. Applicant shall provide documentation of approval from Williams Northwest Pipeline, Marathon/Tesoro Logistics, Inc. and Bonneville Power Administration to the Tribal Planning Office to use and cross pipeline and transmission line corridors for logging activities.
2. Applicant shall ensure the contractor performing the logging operation respects marked culturally significant areas and has appropriate contacts and procedures in place if artifacts or inadvertent discoveries of human remains are found.
3. Applicant and contractor performing the logging operation shall maintain compliance with the requirements as listed in the Tribal Historic Preservation Office Results of Cultural Resource Investigation dated January 8, 2020.
CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF THE UMATILLA INDIAN RESERVATION
Tribal Planning Office
46411 Timine Way, Pendleton, Oregon, 97801

CONDITIONAL USE APPLICATION

Fee: $100.00

Applicant’s Name: CTUIR DNR, Forestry, ATTN: Andrew Addessi
Address: 46411 Timine Way, Pendleton, OR 97801 Phone: 541-429-7245

Lot Owner’s Name: CTUIR & BIA
Address: 46411 Timine Way, Pendleton, OR 97801 Phone: __________________

Property Description: See Attached
Section _______ Township _______ Range _______
Tax Lot ( ) Allotment ( ): _______ Present Zone: _______ Total Acreage: _______

Legal Access: See Attached Maps for Haul Routes. E Poverty Flat and Kash Kash Roads, and connecting forest roads

Present Use of Property (Description, including any existing structures and the current use): Big Game Habitat/Forest

Proposed Use: (Explain in detail on a separate sheet)

Decision Criteria: (Explain in detail on a separate sheet)
- A response shall be submitted with this application explaining how this request relates to the applicable decision criteria (see Attached).
- Also submit a statement explaining any other evidence you plan to present and a detailed site plan of the proposed use.

I understand that any false statements made on this application may cause subsequent approval by the Natural Resources Commission to be null and void.

I hereby certify that I understand that by signing this permit application, I am giving the CTUIR Tribal Planning Office the authorization to conduct any site inspections necessary in reviewing this application.

INCOMPLETE APPLICATIONS WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED!

Date: 5/15/2020

Applicant: CTUIR Range, Ag and Forestry
Agent: Andrew Addessi, Supervisory Forester

I am the (Circle One): Owner/owner’s authorized representative (If authorized representative, attach letter signed by owner)

TRIBAL PLANNING OFFICE USE ONLY

File #: 4U20-027
Exhibit #: 2
Page 1 of 16
ATTACHMENT: Conditional Use Decision Criteria (Land Development Code Section 6.015)

A Conditional use may be granted if, on the basis of the application, investigation and evidence submitted findings are made based on the criteria below. A Conditional Use may be granted unqualifiedly or may be granted subject to prescribed conditions.

1. That the locations, size, design, and operations characteristics of the proposed use are such that it will have minimal adverse impact on the property value, livability, and permissible development of the surrounding area. Consideration shall be given to compatibility in terms of scale, coverage, and density, to the alteration of traffic patterns and the capacity of surrounding streets and roads, and to any other relevant impact of the proposed use.

2. That the site planning of the proposed use will, as far as reasonably possible, provide an aesthetically pleasing and functional environment to the highest degree consistent with the nature of the use and the given setting.

3. If the use is permitted outright in another zone, that there is substantial reason for locating the use in an area where it is only conditionally allowed, as opposed to an area where it is permitted outright.

4. That the proposed use will be consistent with the purposes of this Code, the Comprehensive Plan, and any other statutes, ordinances or policies that may be applicable, and will support rather than interfere with the uses permitted outright in the zone in which it is located.

Variance Decision Criteria (Land Development Code Section 8.015)

A Variance may be granted if, on the basis of the application, investigation and evidence submitted findings are made based on the criteria below. A variance may be granted unqualifiedly or may be granted subject to the prescribed conditions. A variance may be granted only in the event that all of the following circumstances exist:

1. Exceptional or extraordinary circumstances apply to the property which do not apply generally to other properties in the same zone or vicinity and result from lot size or shape, topography or other circumstances over which the owners of property since enactment of this Code have had no control.

2. The variance is necessary for the preservation of a property right of the applicant substantially the same as possessed by the owners of other property in the same zone or vicinity.

3. The variance would not be materially detrimental to the purposes of this Code or to property in the same zone or vicinity in which the property is located or otherwise conflict with the objectives of any Reservation Plan or Policy.

4. The variance requested is the minimum variance which would alleviate the hardship.
North Fork McKay Timber Sale Conditional Use Supplemental Packet

Proposed Use:

The proposed conditional use is for a commercial timber sale and associated forest health and fuels treatment activities on units within the North Fork McKay (NFM) Timber Compartment. The NFM Timber Compartment includes all timbered parcels under CTUIR Management/Ownership that are South of I-84, North of the Reservation Boundary, and within Township 1 North, Range 34 East (Willamette Meridian).

The purpose of the proposed project activities are to achieve the forest management goals and objectives in adherence to the standards and guidelines specified in the 2010 CTUIR Forest Management Plan (FMP), which was approved via Tribal resolution 10-022, on the 22nd day of March 2010. The FMP contains the direction to enable the CTUIR to manage the forest communities for a variety of cultural and economic uses. Under the Forest Composition/Timber Production Component, the FMP provides specific direction to follow preparing forest harvest plans to achieve multi-resource management objectives. Timber harvest via timber sales is the primary tool used to manipulate forest vegetation and move the forest toward the desired future condition. The BIA and CTUIR manage stand density to maintain high stand vigor and reduce vulnerability to wildland fire, insects, diseases, parasites, and other harmful agents. The BIA and CTUIR use guidelines established for forest stands in northeastern Oregon to determine appropriate thinning strategies. Powell (1999) is the primary reference used to help develop target stocking levels for each stand, according to the stand’s plant association.

The North Fork McKay planning compartment has been prioritized for treatment due to a growing forest health emergency. Large patches of beetle activity are evident throughout the planning compartment. Western pine beetle and pine engraver are the main insect agents, preying on both large and small diameter ponderosa pine, causing widescale mortality in over-dense stands. Due to the scale of the mortality in pine stands due to bark beetles, timely forest management in this planning compartment is necessary to proactively protect the health of adjacent stands and to mitigate lost timber value for Indian landowners whose timbered stands are affected. Other disease issues include evidence of root rot centers in moist mixed conifer sites on north slopes and at the bottom of drainages. Severe mistletoe is prevalent on many of the Douglas-fir in these mixed conifer stands, as well. Finally, a few observed instances of pine mistletoe was observed in an isolated pocket along the ridgeline above Lost Pin Creek. Pine mistletoe has generally not been a major disease factor on the Umatilla Indian Reservation, and spread of this disease can be mitigated with timely removal of infected trees.

The proposed activities include commercial thinning, precommercial thinning (mechanical and/or hand), prescribed burning (both pile burning and broadcast burning) and planting (Table 1). These activities are designed to meet annual cut objectives and to promote forest health, mainly through tree stocking control, removal of dead and diseased trees, and species preference of disease resistant and fire adapted early seral species. The proposed conditional use will include all forested stands within this compartment that are feasible for treatment given access and logging system constraints. Units that would require extensive road building on side slopes, across private lands, within protected stream management zones, or otherwise would require helicopter removal were excluded from consideration for treatment.

CU-20-002

Exhibit # 2

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The activity summary is listed by parcel in Table 1, below. Within the compartment, 904 total acres of commercial thinning are planned. Of these acres, approximately 487 acres are suitable for low-complexity (ground-base) harvest. An additional 108 acres are on short steep pitches that will require more complex techniques, such as using a yodader, tong-thrower, or tractor with winch. 309 acres occur on steep hillsides and will require skyline equipment with medium (1000ft) or long-span (up to 2000-ft) capabilities. Alternatively, Tether Logging Systems would be permissible for treatment of steep slopes. In this Tether Logging scenario, up to 120 acres of the steep acres planned for thinning would likely be excluded from commercial harvest due to access limitations and restrictions on heavy equipment in Inner Riparian Management Zones (See Attached Maps).

All of the commercially thinned units will receive a follow-up Timber stand improvement (TSI) treatment that involves precommercial thinning of small diameter (less than 8") trees. This TSI work is necessary to remove thick patches of shade tolerant conifer regeneration, to promote growth of disease-free and defect-free early successional conifers, and to generally reduce the likelihood of a stand-replacing wildfire event by removing ladder fuels and creating gaps between tree canopies. Some stands in the planning compartment with insufficient merchantable volume to include in the commercial thin will, however, also receive TSI work. We estimate approximately 76 such acres will receive only precommercial thinning.

Prescribed fire will be applied to accessible stands following all thinning activities to remove concentrations of down fuels and logging residue. Many of the stands are planned for broadcast burning, which can remove decadent shrub communities and reinvigorate grazing forage, create favorable sites for both natural and artificial tree regeneration, and to re-establish a more natural low-intensity fire regime within these fire-adapted dry forests. Activity fuels that are concentrated in large slash piles at landings will be burned within one year of their creation on a suitable burn day.

CTUIR Forestry staff anticipate some artificial regeneration needs following the commercial harvest operations. The forestry program will work with the CTUIR GIS program to use drone technology to identify patch cuts larger than 2 acres due to insect and disease centers. These patches will be planted with ponderosa pine, Western larch, and/or Douglas-fir and will be monitored for 5 years for full stocking. Site preparation for reforestation efforts will depend on regeneration method and plant association, but could include prescribed fire, and/or chemical herbicides.

Up to 4.4 miles of native surface roads will need to be built to facilitate equipment access to all of these stands. Roads will be located to avoid cultural resource sites and to minimize impact to culturally important plants (e.g. Cousins). Consultation with CRPP program and the CTUIR staff ecologist as roads are being built will help to ensure these requirements are met.

Reference:
Table 1: Summary of Treatment Activities by Parcel. (A- Allottment; T- Tribal Trust; TF- Tribal Fee; MT- Mechanical Thin; HT- Hand Thin)

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<th>Forest Acres</th>
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<th>Commercial Thin (Complex, GB/Winch)</th>
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**Total**   **2634.5** | **1142.3** | **487.1** | **107.8** | **309.1** | **904.0** | **76.3** | **980.3**
Conditional Use of Property (Decision Criteria):

1.) The location, size, design, and operations characteristics of the proposed timber harvest will have minimal adverse impacts on the property value, livability, and permissible development of the surrounding area.

The proposed timber sale has been carefully planned to have the least possible adverse impact to the property value, livability, and permissible development of the surrounding area. The haul network for the timber sale makes heavy use of a county-managed gravel road (E Poverty Flat) and otherwise utilizes primarily reservation roads (see attached transportation map), with Kash Kash road being the primary access way for the East portion of the planning area.

Access issues have been discussed with private fee owners who have inholdings in the planning area, and their concerns about road access have been taken into account in the logging plan. Aside from concerns about road conflict, nearly every land owner in the area sees the need for forest management and is supportive of CTUIR’s plan to perform commercial and precommercial thinning on tribal forestland.

The final transportation plan requires three sections of access/haul route to cross private landowners. The first crossing is on a fee parcel (Taxlot 1N34000000118) owned by Ashley Winn just south of Deadman Pass Rest Area. Ms. Winn has agreed to access for timber harvest in connection with the ESP and Weigh Station Timber Sales and has also given written agreement via email for the use of her roadway in connection with the NFMcKay Sale.

Another private fee crossing falls on two separate private landowners who own contiguous sliver parcels with seasonal cabins. Road use has been discussed with one of the landowners (Brian and Jodi Wineland) but contact with Gary and Anita Cooper has not yet been made.

A final set of fee crossings requires access across a set of owned by Kenneth Mitchell on the West edge of the sale. Mr. Mitchell has given full support for the thinning project and we have discussed using his pre-existing forest trails for access.

For these crossings of private fee land, a formal hauling agreement will be drafted and signed by CTUIR and the landowner before access across his land is granted to logging operators.

All haul routes will be required to be maintained throughout the timbersale by the purchaser and will be left in equal or better condition following the operation.

There is one permanent residence on T2124 that is under CTUIR Housing Authority management as a long-term rental.

There are three utility corridors that briefly cross the NE corner of the timber sale area, near Deadman Pass Rest Area (see transportation map, below). A BPA high transmission powerline, a liquefied natural gas corridor owned and operated by Williams Corp. (NW Natural Gas), and a petroleum pipeline owned and operated by Andeavor Corp. (formerly Tesoro.) Each utility company are in the process of being notified of the timber sale plan and will determine if permitting documents are required. In the past, the pipeline companies have simply sent technicians to ensure that fill over a crossing point is adequate for log truck/equipment traffic.
or to suggest additional fill. A BPA permit has been submitted to notify them of harvest of a very small section of right-of-way adjacent to the BPA (~200 ft). A more extensive BPA permit was previously submitted and approved for parcels within the ongoing ESP timber Sale.

2.) That the site planning of the proposed use will, as far as reasonably possible, provide an aesthetically pleasing and functional environment to the highest degree consistent with the nature of the use and the given setting.

Timber sales and associated activities will result in a mixed-aged forest that retains fully stocked residual stands of locally adapted conifer species capable of resisting endemic levels of bark beetle attacks and will reduce susceptibility to stand replacing wildfire. In general, the result of the forest treatments in these dry forest stands will be a more open park-like arrangement of retained old trees intermixed with a diversity of tree ages in the understory. Stands managed in this way are generally considered very aesthetically pleasing and are considered more representative of historical forest conditions prior to the fire-suppression policies of 20th century forest management, which has promoted overly dense stands composed of an unnaturally high proportion of intermediate sized and shade tolerant tree species. A more open forest canopy generally supports productive ground forage that is essential for many first foods species, particularly big game.

Some stands will be cut very heavily where there has been widescale mortality due to bark beetles or where beetles are actively infecting trees. These stands will be monitored following harvest and will be supplemented with planted trees where residual stocking and/or natural regeneration is not adequate.

Within the timber sale area, a number of waterways are present, including North Fork McKay, Creek, Lost Pin Creek, and their tributaries. In general, there will be few crossings of streams that are Strahler 1 or larger. All of these crossings will be limited to existing system roads. There is one exception, an old logging road will need to be reconstructed on Allotment 528 which crosses a Strahler 1 stream. This crossing has been inspected by David Haire, Program Manager for the CTUIR Water Resources program, who advised that a dry ford in summer months would be adequate. A Stream Zone Alteration permit is in process for this crossing.

Otherwise, restrictions on operating equipment within protected Inner Riparian Management Zones and Floodplains as outlined in the CTUIR Forest Management Plan will be enforced to protect water quality.
3.) If the use is permitted outright in another zone, that there is substantial reason for locating the use in an area where it is only conditionally allowed, as opposed to an area where it is permitted outright.

Forest management activities are a conditional use in the G-1 zone. G-1 zones and F-2 zones are the only zones on the reservation which contain commercially harvestable timber.

4.) That the proposed use will be consistent with the purposes of this Code, the Comprehensive Plan, and any other statutes, ordinances or policies that may be applicable, and will support rather than interfere with the uses permitted outright in the zone in which is it located.

This proposed action completely complies with the CTUIR Forest Management Plan (FMP), which was approved via Tribal resolution 10-022, on the 22nd day of March 2010. The proposed actions are also in compliance with the management direction set forth in the National Indian Forest Management Act of 1990.

A cultural resource survey has been conducted and sites of cultural or archaeological significance have been identified and excluded from harvest as directed by the CTUIR CRPP Program.

A NEPA environmental impact statement has been prepared and reviewed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs Northwest Regional Office and a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) has been authorized by the Superintendent of the Umatilla Agency.

A final cut-volume timber cruise has been applied following timber marking and prior to advertisement of the NFM timber sale. This estimate of cut-volume, based on stand-level cruise data in all stands marked for commercial harvest, is between ~8MMBF - ~10MMBF (Tether logging would result in a harvest toward the low end of this range, and skyline would allow harvest closer to the high range.) This estimate accounts for between around 43% - 54% of the decadal allowable cut total for the decade of 2020-2029 (18.5 MMBF).

CTUIR has been behind in meeting the annual allowable cut in the past decade. Over the period of 2010-2019, CTUIR cut only ~7MMBF of the 15.4MMBF projected under the 2010 FMP. Another ~4 MMBF will be cut in 2020 and 2021 under the Emigrant Springs (ESP) Timber Sale Contract. Including this remaining volume with the 2010-2019 period, there will still be a 4-5MMBF shortfall between actual harvest and the volume proposed under the CTUIR FMP for the 2010-2019 period.

In summary, the volume removed in the proposed NFM timber sale is consistent with the AAC standard in the CTUIR Forest Management Plan, and should also still allow for one or two additional commercial thinning projects of similar size during the 2020-2029 period without jeopardizing sustained yield objectives.
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
Results of Cultural Resource Investigation

Cost Center: ☐ No  ✓ Yes (336-019)

Applicant: Addessi  Andrew
Last  First

Contact Person:  same
Last  First

Department/Program:  RAF  Telephone:  412-327-0922 (cell)

Project Location: Within Sections 1-4 and 7-12 of Township 1 North, Range 34 East, and Section 7 of Township 1 North, Range 35 East, Willamette Meridian

Project Description: RAF proposes to conduct forest health improvements, including mechanical and hand thinning, skyline yarding in steep areas, road maintenance activities, building new roads, broadcast burning, and replanting in the North Fork McKay Forest Compartment.

Project Area: 1,630 acres

Surveyed Area: 609 acres

Report Reference:
Tiede, Kristen
2019 Pedestrian Survey for North Fork McKay Forest Compartment Health Improvements on the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Umatilla County, Oregon. Prepared for the CTUIR Range, Agriculture and Forestry Program. CTUIR Cultural Resources Protection Program, Mission, Oregon.

Findings: ✓ cultural resource site/s
✓ isolated find/s
☐ no new cultural materials

Recommendations:  ☐ the project may proceed with no further work
✓ the project may proceed as the requirements below are followed.
☐ further discussion with the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer is necessary before this project may proceed

Comments: The North Fork McKay Forest Compartment consists of approximately 1,630 acres. As 1,021 acres had been recently surveyed, the CRPP proposed to survey the remaining 609 acres. CRPP staff surveyed the 609 acres between June 11 and August 26, 2019. Ground visibility varied widely, ranging from 0-50%, depending on the diverse vegetation present in the survey area, including heavily forested areas to open grassy expanses.
Twenty-two sites were previously recorded within the project area. One site (the BPA RoundUp-LaGrande Transmission Line [2N.33E.00/02]) was not revisited as it is inspected annually by BPA staff. Four of the sites could not be relocated. The remaining seventeen previously recorded sites were relocated and the site forms updated. These include 14 Indian Allotment Markers, one precontact site and two multi-component sites. Tiede (2019:37) states that “At site 1N.34E.10/11, a cattle watering trough has been installed at the juncture of the two fences. The trough is immediately adjacent to the marker, putting the marker at risk to damage from the cattle coming to the trough.” The survey also resulted in the identification of four new sites which includes two historic sites and two precontact isolated finds.

Requirements:
Tiede (2019:45) states:
- The 17 Indian allotment markers and survey markers need to be avoided with 5-meter buffers.
- The lithic scatters, lithic isolated finds, and multi-component sites need to be avoided with 30-meter buffers. Hand thinning may occur within the buffers, but no limbs may be dropped on features. Heavy equipment could be used to “reach in” the buffer, as long as trees or limbs do not touch the ground and the heavy equipment stays outside the 30-meter buffers.
- For the construction of new roads associated with the project, the CRPP recommends having a cultural resources monitor present for the ground disturbing work.
- The CRPP also recommends having the cattle watering trough moved away from the Indian allotment marker 1N.34E.10/11 to prevent further impacts.
- Two historic properties of religious and cultural significance, Tíímeniín and Ištís máls, are located within one mile of the project area. As the purpose of the proposed project involves improving the overall health of the forest compartment and will not impact the viewsheds of the historic properties, the CRPP recommends that the forest health projects will have no adverse effect on the properties Tíímeniín and Ištís máls.
- CRPP will coordinate with RAF so that site and isolate locations can be avoided. If these recommendations are followed, the CRPP recommends the forest health improvement activities will have no adverse effect.

If the above requirements are met, the THPO concurs that the undertaking will have a no adverse effect on historic properties. Please coordinate with the Tribal Historic Preservation Office or CRPP regarding the location of the resources so that they can be flagged for avoidance, as necessary.

- If archaeological resources cannot be avoided, additional cultural resource work will be necessary.
- If archaeological or above-ground historic resources are identified during project activities, work will need to cease in the area until the find can be evaluated in consultation with the THPO.
- If ancestral remains are inadvertently discovered, work in the area must cease, the area must be secured, and the CRPP, BIA, and law enforcement officials must be contacted immediately as the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act must be followed.

Carey L. Miller, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
(541)429-7234

January 8, 2020

Exhibit # 2

Page 11 of
**Finding of No Significant Impact**

North Fork McKay Timber Sale  
Umatilla Indian Reservation, Umatilla County, Oregon

Based on the attached final Environmental Assessment (EA) Alternative A for the North Fork McKay Timber Sale for a proposal to conduct a commercial timber sale and associated forest health and fuels treatment activities on approximately 980 acres within the North Fork McKay (NFM) Timber Compartment on the Umatilla Reservation in Umatilla County, Oregon, I have determined that by implementation of the agency proposed action with associated activities, and environmental mitigation measures as specified in the EA, the proposed North Fork McKay Timber Sale will have no significant impact on the quality of the human environment. In accordance with section 102(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended, and Environmental Impact Statement will not be required.

This determination is supported by the following findings:

1. Agency and Tribal Interdisciplinary Team involvement was conducted and environmental issues related to development of the North Fork McKay Timber Sale were identified. Alternative course of action and mitigation measures were developed in response to environmental concerns and issues. Tribal community outreach was conducted (Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation Forest Management Plan and Associated EA, 2010; Resolution No. 10-022).

2. The EA discloses the environmental consequences of the “proposed action” and “no action” alternatives.

3. Protective measures will be levied to protect air (Clean Air Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.), noise, and water quality (Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), as outlined in the mitigation measures (EA section 4.2, 4.3 and 5.0).

4. The proposed action will not jeopardize threatened or endangered species (Endangered Species Act, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) (EA section 3.4.2).

5. There are no adverse effects on historic properties for the purpose of 36 CFR 800.9(b) by preserving archeological value through conduct of appropriate research in accordance with applicable standards and guideline (National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 470). Should undiscovered archeological remains be encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work will stop in the area of discovery and the stipulations of 36 CFR 800.11 will be followed (EA section 3.5 and 4.5, Appendix B).

6. Impacts to public health and safety are mitigated through implementation of safety measures (EA section 5).

7. The proposed action will not cause a significant effect to energy resources (Energy Policy Act of 2005), water resources, wetlands (E.O. 11990), or flood plains (E.O. 11988). The North Fork McKay Timber Sale will not result in discharge of pollutants into waters of the U.S. or in surface water quality issues (Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.) (EA section 4.2, 4.3 and 5.0).
8. The cumulative effects of the environment are mitigated to avoid or minimize effects of implementation of the proposed project.

9. The proposed action would improve the economic and social conditions of the affected Indian community.

10. The North Fork McKay Timber Sale will not have significant impacts on: natural and unique geographic features such as historic or cultural resources; park, recreation, or refuge lands; wilderness areas; wild and scenic rivers; national natural landmarks; sole or prime drinking water aquifers; prime and unique farmlands, wetlands, floodplains; national monuments; eagles and migratory birds, and other ecologically significant areas.

11. The proposed action will not produce highly controversial effects on the quality of the human environment, and will not have unresolved conflicts concerning alternate uses of available resources.

12. The proposed action will not have highly uncertain effects on the human environment or involve unique or unknown risks.

13. The proposed action will not establish a precedent for future actions with significant effects or represent a decision in principle about a consideration.

14. The North Fork McKay Timber Sale is not related to other actions with individual insignificant but cumulatively significant environmental effects.

15. There will be no disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority or low-income communities (Environmental Justice E.O. 12898; Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964).

16. The proposed action will not affect American Indian Religious Freedom (42 U.S.C. 1996). The action will not limit access to, and ceremonial use of, Indian sacred sites on federal lands, by Indian religious practitioners, and/or adversely affect the physical integrity of such sites (Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 32).

17. The action will not contribute to the introduction, continued existence, or spread of noxious weeds or non-native invasive species known to occur in the area, or may promote the introduction, growth, or expansion of the range of such species.

18. The proposed action will not contribute to the disposal of solid or hazardous waste (Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976; 43 U.S.C. 6901, et seq.).

19. The proposed action will not threaten a violation of federal, state, local, or tribal law or requirements imposed for the protection of the environment.

_______________________________________                            __________________
Agency Superintendent       Date
Umatilla Agency
Bureau of Indian Affairs
U.S. Department of the Interior
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Final Environmental Assessment for the proposed North Fork McKay Timber Sale
Umatilla Indian Reservation, Umatilla County, Oregon

AGENCY: Bureau of Indian Affairs

ACTION: Notice of Availability

SUMMARY: This notice is to advise interested parties that the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) as lead federal agency, with the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian (CTUIR), has prepared a final Environmental Assessment (EA) and Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for the proposed North Fork McKay Timber Sale on the Umatilla Reservation, Umatilla County, Oregon. This notice also announces the EA and FONSI are now available at the address below.

ADDRESSES: You may request a copy of the EA and FONSI by emailing Michael Jackson, BIA Umatilla Agency Superintendent, michael.jackson@bia.gov, P.O. Box 520, Pendleton, Oregon 97801 or Scott Peckham, scottpeckham@ctuir.org, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, 46411 Timine Way, Pendleton, Oregon 97801.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michael Jackson, BIA Umatilla Agency Superintendent, at (541)278-3786, and Scott Peckham, CTUIR Big Game Ecologist, at (541) 429-7241.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION: CTUIR, through contractual obligations to the BIA, has proposed the North Fork McKay Timber Sale. The activities under the agency proposed action include conducting a commercial timber sale and associated forest health and fuels treatment activities on approximately 980 acres within the North Fork McKay Timber Compartment that are timbered parcels under CTUIR management/ownership South of I-84 within Township 1 North, Range 34 East (Willamette Meridian). The activities will occur under guidelines in the CTUIR Forest Management Plan and Associated EA, 2010; Resolution No. 10-022.

AUTHORITY: This notice is published pursuant to 43 CFR 46.305 of the Department of Interior Regulations (43 CFR 46 et seq.), the procedural requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4371 et seq.), and in accordance with the exercise of authority delegated to the Assistant Secretary – Indian Affairs by 209 DM 8.

_______________________________________                            __________________
Agency Superintendent      Date
Umatilla Agency
Bureau of Indian Affairs
U.S. Department of the Interior
Environmental Assessment
North Fork McKay Timber Sale
Umatilla Indian Reservation

April 2020

Lead Agency:
USDI Bureau of Indian Affairs
Umatilla Agency
P.O. Box 520
Pendleton, OR 97801

Cooperating Agency:
Confederated Tribes of the
Umatilla Indian Reservation
46411 Timíne Way
Pendleton, OR 97801

Responsible Official:
Michael Jackson, Superintendent
Umatilla Agency
Pendleton, OR 97801
(541) 278-3786

For Further Information Contact:
Confederated Tribes of the
Umatilla Indian Reservation
Department of Natural Resources
Andrew Addessi, Supervisory Forester
Agriculture, Forest, and Range Program
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Prepared by:
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Appendix A- CTUIR Forest Management Plan Standards
Appendix B- CTUIR THPO Concurrence Letter
1. Purpose and Need

The federal action (40 CFR 1508.18) is the BIA approval of the North Fork McKay Timber Sale on the Umatilla Indian Reservation, which triggers BIA compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA; 42 USC § 4321-4375) and associated regulations (40 CFR 1500-1508, 43 CFR 46). This Environmental Assessment is prepared to meet the BIA’s NEPA responsibilities. The purpose of the action is to be able to implement the tribal activities under the federal action to meet the primary needs of forest health and revenue for the Tribe and its members.

The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR), in cooperation with the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), is proposing to conduct a commercial timber sale and associated forest health and fuels treatment activities on units within the North Fork McKay (NFM) Timber Compartment. The NFM Timber Compartment includes all timbered parcels under CTUIR management/ownership that are South of I-84 within Township 1 North, Range 34 East (Willamette Meridian). The proposed activities include all forested stands within this compartment that are feasible for treatment given access and logging system constraints. Units that would require extensive road building on side slopes, across private lands, within protected stream management zones, or otherwise would require helicopter removal were excluded from consideration for treatment.

The purpose of the proposed project activities are to achieve the forest management goals and objectives in adherence to the standards and guidelines specified in the CTUIR Forest Management Plan (FMP). The FMP was developed by a CTUIR and BIA Interdisciplinary Team and approved by CTUIR’s Board of Trustees (Resolution No. 10-022) in 2010. Also in 2010, the BIA prepared an Environmental Assessment for the FMP and issued a Finding of No Significant Impact. Therefore, this EA is directly tiered to the FMP Environmental Assessment.

The proposed activities include commercial thinning, precommercial thinning (mechanical and/or hand), prescribed fire, and planting (Table 1). These activities are designed to meet annual cut objectives and to promote forest health, mainly through tree stocking control, removal of diseased trees, and species preference of disease resistant and fire adapted early seral species.

Large patches of beetle activity are evident throughout the planning compartment. Western pine beetle and pine engraver are the main insect agents, preying on both large and small diameter ponderosa pine, causing wide scale mortality of ponderosa pine in over-dense stands. Due to the scale of the mortality in pine stands due to bark beetles, timely forest management in this planning compartment is necessary to proactively protect the health of adjacent stands and to mitigate lost timber value for Indian landowners whose timbered stands are affected. Other disease issues include evidence of root rot centers in moist mixed conifer sites on north slopes and at the bottom of drainages. Severe mistletoe is prevalent on many of the Douglas-fir in these mixed conifer stands, as well. Finally, a few observed instances of pine mistletoe was observed in an isolated pocket along the ridgeline above Lost Pin Creek. Pine mistletoe has generally not been a major disease factor on the Umatilla Indian Reservation, and spread of this disease can be mitigated with timely removal of infected trees.
There is a patchwork of mixed ownership within this compartment. Of the 36 parcels that are included in this timber sale, 28 are Allotted Trust, 4 are Tribal Trust, and 8 are Tribal Fee. There are also a number of Deeded (Fee) property inholdings within the compartment. The last major harvest on the Trust properties was the McKay Timber Sale of 1952-1956, which included most of the allotments in this sale area. The Tribal Fee properties were generally all acquired from a single previous landowner in the early 2000’s, with varying intensities and timelines of past timber management evident.

The activity summary is listed by parcel in Table 1, below. Within the compartment, 904 total acres of commercial thinning are planned. Of these acres, approximately 487 acres are suitable for low-complexity (ground-base) harvest. An additional 108 acres are on short steep pitches that will require more complex techniques, such as using a yoader, tong thrower, tether system, or tractor with winch. 309 acres occur on steep hillsides and will require skyline equipment with medium (1000ft) or long-span (up to 2000-ft) capabilities.

All of the commercially thinned units will receive a follow-up Timber stand improvement (TSI) treatment that involves precommercial thinning of small diameter (less than 8”) trees. This TSI work is necessary to remove thick patches of shade tolerant conifer regeneration, to promote growth of disease-free and defect-free early successional conifers, and to generally reduce the likelihood of a stand-replacing wildfire event by removing ladder fuels and creating gaps between tree canopies. Some stands in the planning compartment with insufficient merchantable volume to include in the commercial thin will, however, also receive TSI work. We estimate approximately 76 such acres will receive only precommercial thinning. Prescribed fire will be applied to accessible stands following all thinning activities to remove concentrations of down fuels and logging residue. Many of the stands are planned for broadcast burning, which can remove decadent shrub communities and reinvigorate grazing forage, create favorable sites for both natural and artificial tree regeneration, and to re-establish a low-intensity fire regime within these fire-adapted dry forests.

CTUIR Forestry staff anticipate some artificial regeneration needs following the commercial harvest operations. The forestry program will work with the CTUIR GIS program to use drone technology or other aerial imagery to identify patch cuts larger than 2 acres due to insect and disease centers or large-scale removal of grand fir. These patches will be planted with ponderosa pine, Western larch, and/or Douglas-fir and will be monitored for 5 years for full stocking. Site preparation for reforestation efforts will depend on regeneration method and plant association, but could include prescribed fire, and /or chemical herbicides.
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<th>Forest Acres</th>
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<th>Commercial Thin (Complex GB/Winch)</th>
<th>Commercial Thin (Skyline)</th>
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### 2. Alternatives

#### 2.1 Alternative A – Full Implementation of Forest Management Plan

A variable retention ground- and cable/tether-based harvest method will be used to retain stand structure and achieve FMP goals and objectives. Stand density will be managed to maintain high stand vigor and uneven-aged structure. Trees in all age classes will be harvested with the objective of reducing the stand density index to within the values established for the upper and lower limits of the management zone as defined in the FMP. Current and predicted post-harvest outcomes are shown in Table 2 and stands proposed for harvest are detailed in Figure 2. The total treatment area is approximately 980 acres.

A mosaic of structural and successional stands will be maintained over the landscape which will result in the appearance of an uneven-aged forest. In order to promote disease and fire-resistant stands, early seral tree species such as ponderosa pine, western larch, and Douglas-fir are favored for retention. Late seral species,
notably grand fir, are favored for harvest. Grand fir is a more disease-prone species and can contribute a dense understory of regenerating trees that makes a high-intensity canopy fire more likely during a fire event.

The FMP suggests deferring the harvest of trees greater than 21 inches diameter. However, the retention of greater quantities of trees with diameters over 21 inches may result in a more even or dual cohort structure. Some large trees, particularly grand fir, will be removed in order to accomplish the primary objective of creating and maintaining healthy conditions and resistance to mortality and to limit the regeneration of grand fir in treated stands. Large diameter ponderosa pine will generally be retained to promote fire resilience and to bring stand structure closer to the historical range of variability for mature dry forest sites.
Table 2. Current and post treatment basal area (ft$^2$ BA/ac) stocking estimates for the proposed project.

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<td>12</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Treatment Acres**: 980.7

Some dead and or dying trees will be retained to achieve snag and downed large woody debris levels within the historic range of variability where stand composition and structure allow. Where possible, snags will be grouped in clumps. Up to 50 percent of the desired number of snags may be located within the riparian management buffers. Down woody debris will increase in both density and frequency.

**Current Condition of Stands in the North Fork McKay**

Stocking levels vary between stands. Many stands are overstocked due to a lack of native disturbance and past management. Some of the stands are understocked because of recent or ongoing insect and disease outbreaks.

Many stands in this compartment are experiencing late stage disease such as dwarf mistletoe, bark beetles, and/or root disease (mainly armillaria root disease.) Bark Beetle attacks in these stands are causing large patches (up to 20 acres) of nearly complete mortality in overstocked mature Ponderosa Pine stands.

In addition, current stocking levels and stand structure are such that a large stand-replacing wildfire is likely to carry throughout much of the compartment if an ignition occurred during dry summer months. In fact, a recent fire did spread within this planning area, the 2016 Weigh Station Fire. Fortunately, the fire was
contained on old logging roads after burning over 688 acres. 92 acres of forestland, largely within the within northeastern-most corner of the planning area, were badly burned. This area was subsequently harvested and replanted in the Weight Station Salvage Sale and these stands are generally excluded from this proposal.

Goals and Objectives of this Restoration Activity

**Goal 1- Sustain and promote First Foods:** Create a vegetation structure which will protect water resources, provide quality habitat for elk, deer, and other wildlife species, and improve environmental conditions for huckleberry, Indian carrot, and other medicinal plants which respond positively to some removal of overstory canopy.

**Objectives for Goal 1:**
A. Water quality will be protected by not harvesting any commercial trees from within floodplains of any creeks in the proposed project area. A minimum of 80 ft² of basal area will also be retained in all riparian zones in the project area.
B. The vegetation structure following this operation will provide adequate cover for elk and deer, and will provide intermediate canopy cover which enhances late summer forage.

**Goal 2- Improve general forest health:** Most of the forested stands in the ESP project area highly susceptible to and already experiencing insect and disease outbreaks (mainly bark beetle, dwarf mistletoe, and armillaria root disease).

**Objectives for Goal 2:**
A. Stand density indices will be reduced to lower management levels (~30% of SDI_{max}) of each stand according to individual average stand diameter of early seral species for uneven aged stands by plant association.
B. The vegetation structure following this operation will provide appropriate cover for elk and deer, and will provide intermediate canopy cover which will provide a greater amount of late summer forage.
C. Areas with current armillaria root disease centers will be cleared of the most susceptible conifer species (grand fir and Douglas-fir) and will be planted with more tolerant species (western larch and ponderosa pine).

**Goal 3- Reduce wildfire danger:** Create a vegetation structure which lessens the probability of stand replacing wildfire and provides conditions for handcrews to safely carry out wildfire suppression activities.

**Objectives for Goal 3:**
A. Shift species composition to a majority of fire resistant species (ponderosa pine, western larch, and Douglas-fir)
B. Create a vegetation structure which is less likely to support torching and crown fires.

**Goal 4- Provide income to beneficial owners and support the local timber economy:** Market commercial sized timber that will be cut in this operation to log buyers in the PNW region.

**Objectives for Goal 4:**
A. Provide beneficial landowners with the highest price for timber sold.
B. Market all merchantable timber for sale on the open market.
C. Market commercial material produced in this operation to log buyers in the PNW.
Silvicultural Method

Single tree selection (emphasizing removal of undesirable trees in groups) will be used as the silvicultural method for promoting early seral species of multiple size class trees. An emphasis will be made to leave large diameter (>21” DBH) early seral species. Individual trees will be marked for retention (“leave tree mark”) based on the following criteria:

Marking Criteria:

When deciding on whether a particular tree should be retained, the surrounding trees should be considered in order to leave the most desirable species with the best health.

The following are traits of trees that should NOT be marked to retain.

1) Diseased (Least indication to retain)
   a. dwarf mistletoe
   b. root disease
   c. bark beetles
   d. heart rot / stem canker
2) less than 40% live crown
3) forked top
4) other physical defect, such as bent or deformed bole (Low Indication to retain)

Species preference- Of the healthiest trees in the vicinity, retain trees in the following order of species preference until the desired basal area of the stand is achieved*:

1) Western larch (Most Preferred species to retain)
2) ponderosa pine
3) Douglas-fir
4) Engelmann spruce
5) grand fir (Least Preferred species to retain)

*Stocking levels within an area may be lower than desired post-thin basal area if disease centers (dwarf mistletoe, root disease, etc.) are present and all infected trees need to be marked for removal.

Large diameter trees (>24.0” DBH) or trees that show old growth characteristics should generally be retained unless there is a high indication to remove, very low species preference, or a stand is over represented by this age/size class.

Ignore any trees smaller than 8” DBH or snags in this marking prescription.

This criteria has been applied to all merchantable trees (defined as trees with a minimum DBH of 8”) to identify trees to mark for retention (leave tree marking).

As a result of this marking criteria, the healthiest available trees of good form, particularly early successional species such as western larch, and ponderosa pine, will preferentially be retained until the target stocking level is reached for the stand. Powell (1999) is the primary reference used to help develop target stocking levels for each stand, according to the stand’s plant association group.
A final cut-volume timber cruise has been applied following timber marking and prior to advertisement of the NFM timber sale. This estimate of cut-volume, based on stand-level cruise data in all stands marked for commercial harvest, is ~8MMBF. This accounts for approximately 43% of the decadal allowable cut total for the decade of 2020-2029 (18.5 MMBF).

However, a long time window should be used when comparing the cut-volume proposed in the NFM sale to the annual or decadal allowable cut. CTUIR has been behind in meeting the annual allowable cut in the past decade. Over the period of 2010-2019, CTUIR cut only ~7MMBF of the 15.4MMBF projected under the 2010 CTUIR FMP. Another ~4 MMBF will be cut in 2020 in the final year of the Emigrant Springs (ESP) Timber Sale Contract. Including this remaining volume with the 2010-2019 period, there will still be a 4-5MMBF shortfall between actual harvest and the volume proposed under the FMP for the 2010-2019 period.

In summary, the volume removed in the proposed NFM timber sale is consistent with the AAC standard in the CTUIR FMP, and should also still allow for one or two additional commercial thinning projects of similar size during the 2020-2029 period without jeopardizing sustained yield objectives.

**Slash and fuel treatments**
Cut trees shall either be whole tree yarded or limbed and processed at the point of origin (at the stump). For ips beetle mitigation, all pine slash greater than 3” in diameter that is generated between January and June shall be piled in the unit or at landings by the purchaser for burning by the CTUIR/BIA as part of the cleanup/rehab operations. Machine piling will only be allowed on landings and other compact locations approved by a CTUIR forester. Grapple equipment (loader, excavator, etc. with a bucket and thumb) will be used for piling compact piles, keeping all burnable material separate from non-burnable material. No piles shall be constructed using a bulldozer. Alternatively, pine slash may be masticated to promote drying of inner bark so that material no longer becomes appropriate brooding material for beetles.

Cull sections and other large segments of (non-pine) slash shall be placed in yarding corridors and skid trails to prevent further unauthorized access. All non-burnable material shall be smoothed to the original land contours. Slash treatments will be accomplished concurrently with other phases of the logging operation and must be approved prior to moving equipment to the next cutting block.

**Timber stand improvement (TSI) and reforestation**
Follow-up TSI will be conducted in all commercially harvested cutting blocks to guide the succession of the stands toward desired future conditions. TSI work will include thinning of damaged trees and the removal of non-commercial late-successional species. CTUIR Forestry staff anticipate some artificial regeneration following the commercial harvest operations. The forestry program will work with the CTUIR GIS program to use drone and other aerial imagery to identify patch cuts larger than 2 acres due to insect and disease centers or large-scale removal of grand fir. These patches will be planted with western larch and ponderosa pine and will be monitored for 5 years to ensure full stocking. Site preparation for reforestation efforts will depend on regeneration method and plant association, but will include prescribed fire, mechanical, and spot spraying of chemical herbicides.
Harvest operations

All harvest operations and the hauling of logs will be limited to dry or frozen soils. No hauling activities will be allowed during spring break-up or when moisture conditions are such that excessive damage occurs to roadbeds or soil profiles. No skidding operations will be allowed when soil moisture conditions are such that excessive rutting (12” deep or greater) will occur. Units within the sale area less than 40% slope are to be harvested with ground-based skidding/forwarding machinery. Steeper ground is planned to be harvested with skyline cable harvesting systems. Yarding corridors and skid trails will be authorized by the officer-in-charge prior to yarding trees/logs. Soil disturbance in the cable logging portions of the sale are expected to be lower due to limited machinery use. Logs will be decked next to the yarding tower and/or forwarded to landings. Cable logging systems will protect soils by limiting machine use on steep slopes. Trees will be hand-felled so the primary disturbance to the soil comes from trees being dragged across the ground surface by the cable system. Soil compaction in cable-logged areas is typically less than in tractor and harvester-forwarder logged areas, with the primary soil disturbance located along the cable corridor, just downslope of the yarding tower. The topography of the area and yarding settings for this project will allow yarding across the floodplain, RMZ, and lower canyons to be achieved with full suspension.

No timber harvest will occur within any floodplain. Riparian Management Zones equal to 75 feet horizontal width times the stream order (modified Strahler) plus the floodplain will be established on each side of all streams, where equipment restrictions apply. See Figures 3 and 4 for modified Strahler stream order distribution and riparian buffers in the sale area. The streams included within the project area include approximately 19.0 miles of unnamed zero order channels, 7.0 miles of Strahler first order streams, 1.9 miles of Strahler second order streams, and 2.6 miles of Strahler third order channels. These lower order streams converge on the fourth order streams, Lost Pin Creek and North Fork McKay just downstream of the sale area.

Cull log stream crossings will be built across modified Strahler 0 drainages if water is present, and removed following completion of the timber sale (Figure 5-6). If Strahler 0 drainages are dry, such as during summer months, equipment crossings will be allowed without special provisions. A few known equipment crossings across Strahler 1 or Strahler 2 streams may need to occur to utilize preexisting skid trails and minimize need to build new road. Crossing at these places will be subject to Stream Zone Alteration Permit requirements and a consultation with the CTUIR Water Resources Program will occur to determine whether removable cull log (Corduroy) log crossings will be permitted, or if permanent crossing structures (such as culverts) will be required. One preexisting road will need to be realigned and rebuilt on Allotment 528 and will likely require a permanent culvert at a Strahler 1 creek crossing.

Due to the possibility of elk using the sale area for calving, mechanized operations planned between May 15th and June 20th may not commence without written permission from CTUIR Wildlife Program. The Wildlife Program will conduct a site visit and survey stands that are targeted for harvest during this period at the request of the sale administrator. Forest stands within 0.25 mile of I84 are exempt from this requirement.

There is a possibility that skyline cable operators will not be available for this project. Several operators in the region have discontinued their skyline cable operations in recent years. Skyline cable logging operations have become more expensive to insure and difficult to staff in recent years, and purchasers/operators view
commercial thinning projects in dry forests as increasingly uneconomical for skyline cable logging. However, several regional logging operators are reinvesting in tether-assist equipment for harvesting steep ground. Tether-assist logging is similar to CTL (Forwarder) logging on flat ground, except that the cutting and forwarding machines are anchored to mechanical equipment or trees at the top of the slope, which secures them as they work down steep slopes.

Should Tether-assist logging equipment be the only practically available logging system, road and landing layouts would be similar as with skyline cable logging, although there is a significant amount of acreage (~115 acres) within RMZs and on the opposite side of draws that would be left untreated due to the restrictions on equipment working within and across RMZs. This would result in a reduction in harvest volume of ~ 1MMBF.

2.2 Alternative B – Limited Steep Unit Harvesting

This alternative shares the same goals, objectives, silvicultural methods, slash and fuel treatment, and TSI as Alternative A. The harvest operations would also be nearly the same, except Alternative B would limit the amount of commercial harvest on steep slopes requiring cable based or tether logging systems. This would reduce the amount of new roads needed, and also result in reduced acres treated and reduced harvest volume.

2.3 No Action Alternative

No timber harvest would take place. Natural processes would be allowed to continue and no management actions would be taken. Current successional and disturbance processes would be maintained through insect and disease perturbations and natural or unplanned human caused fire ignitions.

3. Affected Environment

This section profiles the environmental resources on the North Fork McKay Timber Sale. The resources include the relevant physical, biological, social and economic conditions that would change under the implementation of an alternative or that might aid in understanding the alternatives.

3.1 Land resources

The terrain is highly variable, with slopes ranging from 0 to 130%. Elevation ranges from 2,900 to 3,900 feet. The area includes all aspects. Soils are predominately Tolo-Klicker associations (31%), and Albee-Bocker-Anaton complex (20%), Gwin-Rock outcrop complex (22%) with the other 27% made up of several other soil types (Table 3, Figure 7). Soil type descriptions for the three most prevalent types are provided below are summarized from the Umatilla County Soil Survey (Johnson and Makinson 1988).

**Tolo-Klicker associations** occur on 15 to 35 percent slopes at elevations of 2,800-5400’ in the Blue Mountains. It consists of 40 percent Tolo silt loam and 30 percent Klicker silt loam. Included are small areas of Albee,
Anatone, and Bocker soils, as well as small areas of soils that are similar to the Klicker soil but that have an ash layer 5 to 20 inches thick on the surface and small areas of Tolo and Klicker soils that have slopes of 15 to 35 percent.

**Albee-Bocker-Anatone association (2 to 15 percent slopes)** soils occur on broad ridges. This unit is 40 percent Albee silt loam, 30 percent Bocker very cobbly silt loam, and 20 percent Anatone very cobbly silt loam. The soils occur as patterned land, locally known as biscuit-scabland that formed in residuum mixed with loess. They range from shallow to deep but are well drained. Permeability is moderate, runoff is medium, and hazard of water erosion is moderate. Depth to the basalt layer ranges from 4 to 40 inches.

**Gwin-Rock outcrop complex** are found on convex slopes and generally are south- or west-facing. Elevation is 1,500 to 4,800 feet. The average annual precipitation is 16 to 28 inches, the average annual air temperature is 45 to 49 degrees F, and the average frost-free period is 100 to 150 days. This unit is 55 percent Gwin extremely stony silt loam and 10 percent Rock outcrop. The Gwin soil is shallow and well-drained. The surface layer is dark grayish brown very cobbly silt loam about 7 inches thick. The subsoil is brown very cobbly silty clay loam about 6 inches thick. Basalt is at a depth of 13 inches. Depth to basalt ranges from 10 to 20 inches. Permeability is moderately slow. Runoff is rapid, and the hazard of water erosion is high. Rock outcrop consists of areas of exposed basalt. Potential plant communities in the rock outcrop are native bunchgrass species.

All soils in the area are moderately suited to heavy equipment operation (except the Gwin-rock outcrop), severely susceptible to rutting and road and trail erosion, and moderate to poorly suited to natural surface roads. The soils in the area that are poorly suited to natural surface roads are rated such due to slope and low strength. For both soil types, the main limitations for timber management are the hazards of compaction and erosion, steepness of slope, the high content of rock fragments in the Klicker soil, and plant competition. Using standard wheeled and tracked equipment when the soil is moist causes rutting and compaction. Puddling can occur when the soil is wet. Displacement of the surface layer can occur on the Tolo soil when it is dry. Using low-pressure ground equipment damages the soil less and helps to maintain productivity. Proper design of road drainage systems and care in the placement of culverts help to control erosion. Seeding road cuts and fills to a permanent plant cover reduces erosion. Steep yarding paths, skid trails, and firebreaks are subject to rilling and gullying unless they are provided with adequate water bars or are protected by plant cover, or both. Logging roads require suitable Surfacing for year-round use. Construction and maintenance of roads built on this unit are difficult because of the 20- to 40-inch-thick ash layer in the Tolo soil. This material makes poor subgrade for roads because it does not compact easily when dry, has high potential for frost action, and has high available water capacity. When wet or moist, unsurfaced roads and skid trails are soft and slippery. They may be impassable during rainy periods.
Table 3. Soil survey data for the North Fork McKay timber sale area. The map unit symbol column is the common identifier used to type soils in the USDA soil survey map shown in Figure 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Map Unit Symbol</th>
<th>Map Unit Name</th>
<th>Acres in AOI</th>
<th>Percent of AOI</th>
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<td>Albee-Boeker-Anatone complex, 2 to 15 percent slopes</td>
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<td>22C</td>
<td>Cowley silts loam, 2 to 12 percent slopes</td>
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<td>1.0%</td>
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<td>35F</td>
<td>Gwin-Rock outers complex, 40 to 70 percent slopes</td>
<td>561.3</td>
<td>22.3%</td>
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<td>Klicker-Anatone-Boeker complex, 2 to 15 percent slopes</td>
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<td>Tolo-Klicker association, 3 to 15 percent slopes</td>
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<td>Umatilla-Klicker-Gwin association, 35 to 70 percent slopes</td>
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<td>Waha silty clay loam, 1 to 12 percent slopes</td>
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<td><strong>2,601.3</strong></td>
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</table>

3.2 Water resources

The project area occurs almost entirely within the Upper North Fork McKay Creek subwatershed of the McKay Creek watershed (Table 4). One stand in the sale is within the Patawa Creek subwatershed of the Umatilla River watershed. Tributaries of North Fork McKay Creek are present throughout much of the sale area (Figure 3), with the major tributary of Lost Pin Creek draining the western portion of the project area before merging with North Fork McKay just downstream of the project units. North Fork McKay Creek flows into McKay Creek which fills McKay reservoir before meeting the Umatilla River near Pendleton, OR. In total there are approximately 19.0 miles of unnamed zero order channels, 7.0 miles of Strahler first order streams, 1.9 miles of Strahler second order streams, and 2.6 miles of Strahler third order channels (Figure 2).

Table 4. Water resources associated with the Emigrant Springs Timber Sale.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sale</th>
<th>Watershed</th>
<th>Subwatershed</th>
<th>Tributaries present</th>
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<tr>
<td>North Fork McKay</td>
<td>McKay Creek</td>
<td>Upper North Fork McKay Creek</td>
<td>Unnamed tributaries of North Fork McKay Creek. Lost Pin Creek</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Fork McKay</td>
<td>Umatilla River</td>
<td>Patawa Creek</td>
<td>None</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality lists North Fork McKay Creek as water quality limited under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act of 1973 (33 Statute 1251), due to increased rates of sedimentation, temperature, and modifications to stream habitat.
3.3 Air

The UIR is in a Class II Area in attainment with the National Air Ambient Quality Standards. There are no major point sources of air emissions regulated under Title III, Title IV, or Title V of the Clean Air Act. Area air emission sources include fugitive dust, stationary sources too small or numerous to account for individually, residential wood burning, and forest and agricultural prescribed fires.

3.4 Living resources

3.4.1 Vegetation

Both dry and wet mixed conifer forest types are present in the project area, but are primarily in the warm/dry potential vegetation group. Plant associations vary considerably across aspects and soil types, but those found in the project area are: ponderosa pine/idaho fescue, ponderosa pine/bluebunch-wheatgrass, ponderosa pine/common snowberry, ponderosa pine/Douglas-fir/common snowberry, Douglas-fir/mallow ninebark, Douglas-fir/Creambrush Oceanspray, grand fir/Rocky Mountain maple, and grand fir/birchleaf spiraea. General productivity and ecosystem classification of the proposed timber sale area is described in Table 5. Full descriptions of these plant association can be found in the Plant Associations of the Blue and Ochoco Mountains (Johnson and Clausnitzer 1992).

Table 5. Dominant plant associations of stands within NFM Treatment Area. Summarized by acreage and proportion of treated acres. The site index (height at 100 years) for ponderosa pine (PP) and Douglas fir (DF) is also included as a descriptor of site productivity for the target early-seral species. Values of NA mean that species is not present in the given plant association. List is

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stand</th>
<th>Dominant Plant Association</th>
<th>Acres within NFM Treatment Area</th>
<th>Percentage of total acreage within NFM Treatment Area</th>
<th>PP/DF 100-yr. site index*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PIPO/AGSP</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>59/NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIPO/FEID</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>62/NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIPO/SYAL</td>
<td>316.1</td>
<td>32.2%</td>
<td>94/NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSME/SYAL</td>
<td>110.4</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
<td>83/89</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSME/PHMA</td>
<td>272.2</td>
<td>27.8%</td>
<td>88/88</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSME/HODI</td>
<td>157.1</td>
<td>16.0%</td>
<td>107/117</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABGR/SPBE</td>
<td>85.5</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
<td>85/116</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>980.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

First Food Plants
A traditional food and medicinal resource survey has not occurred in the project area but the project area likely contains such resources. Culturally important plants observed within the project area include Indian carrot (*Perideridia gairdneri*) and Coush (*Lomatium cous*). These culturally important plants are located within
project areas and could be impacted by landings. Indian carrot grows in dry or wet meadows, open woodlands and along fringes of forest stands. Coush tends to grow on scab flats at the edge of forested stands.

Forest Health
The most concerning forest health threat in this compartment is bark beetles which are causing ponderosa pine mortality in large pockets throughout the North Fork McKay Compartment. These pockets have been apparent by aerial detection, stand exam, and are conspicuous from I-84 and have been steadily growing for 5+ years. Today there are a minimum of four large patches (between 5-20 acres) of stands nearly completely dead from bark beetles. There is evidence of western pine beetle (*Dendroctonus brevicomis*), mountain pine beetle (*Dendroctonus ponderosae*), pine engraver (*Ips pini*), and red turpentine beetle (*Dendroctonus valens*) in trees throughout the area, sometimes with multiple beetles in the same tree. However, western pine beetle and pine engraver seem to be the primary insect agents causing widespread mortality. It is believed that several consecutive drier and hotter than average summers together with overstocked pine stands has contributed to the bark beetle outbreaks in this area.

In mixed conifer stands, particularly in the more moist east and north facing slopes, favorable habitat for root rot fungal pathogens is found in this area, affecting primarily Douglas-fir and grand fir. Douglas-fir dwarf mistletoe (*Arceuthobium douglasii*) plagues Douglas-fir trees throughout the project units, particularly in the steep slopes on the eastern portion of the sale area. In many pockets, nearly every mature Douglas-fir tree is moderately to severely infected with mistletoe. Western larch trees are also heavily impacted by Larch dwarf mistletoe (*Arceuthobium laricis*) throughout the project area.

There have been a few noted instances of Western dwarf mistletoe (*Arceuthobium campylodum*) in pine stands within this treatment area along the north rim of Lost Pin Creek and North Fork McKay Creek. Mistletoe occurrence in ponderosa pine has been largely absent within the Diminished Reservation Boundary, although several private landowners just south of the reservation boundary have had major pine mistletoe infestations in recent decades. It appears this disease has spread to some of the southernmost stands within this treatment area.

Noxious weeds
Sulfur cinquefoil (*Potentilla recta*) occurs extensively throughout the eastern half of the project area, mainly on the scabby rangeland adjacent to the forested stands and along the gas pipeline corridor on the ridge tops. It has also been observed by CTUIR staff along North Fork McKay Creek but in proximity to the gas line corridor.

Bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*), scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*), Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), common mullein (*Verbascum thapsus*) and common hound’s tongue (*Cynoglossum officinale*) are noxious weeds that have been noted along or in the vicinity of Kash Kash road, the main native surface/gravel roadway that courses through the eastern half of the project area.

Common St.Johnswort (*Hypericum perforatum*) has been noted in Deadman pass canyon (a significant tributary to North Fork McKay that creek that drains the eastern half of the treatment area. Garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*) and gypsyflower (*Cynoglossum officina*) have also been noted in small headwaters drainages in the westernmost portion of the treatment area.
3.4.2 Wildlife and Fish

The sale area is summer and winter range for mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), and Rocky Mountain elk (*Cervus canadensis*) (Figure 8). However, based on discussions with staff from Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife and the CTUIR Wildlife Program, the project area is more accurately characterized as transition range. Areas with relatively gentle topography are potentially deer fawning and elk calving areas because of cover, abundant spring forage and water availability. Actual numbers of animals using the project area are unknown. Summer visual surveys indicated low summer use by elk, with some deer activity in the riparian and ridgetop areas. Cattle are grazed on much of the sale area during summer, which may displace the elk (Coe *et al.* 2001).

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) of 1973 as amended, and its implementing regulations found at 50 CFR 402, require federal agencies to insure that any action authorized, funded, or carried out by such agency is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any endangered species or threatened species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of habitat. No threatened or endangered wildlife species occur in the project area. Wildlife species of concern dependent on forest habitat types that may inhabit the UIR include the northern goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*), northern pygmy owl (*Glaucidium gnoma*), flammulated owl (*Otus flammulatus*), great gray owl (*Strix nebulosa*), olive-sided flycatcher (*Contopus borealis*), pileated woodpecker (*Dryocopus pileatus*), American three-toed woodpecker (*Picoides dorsalis*), and black-backed woodpecker (*Picoides arcticus*). The white-headed woodpecker (*Picoides albolarvatus*), Lewis’ woodpecker (*Melanerpes lewis*), and MacGillivray’s warbler (*Oporornis tolmiei*) depend on a variety of forest types and structures and may occur on the UIR. The extent to which these species use the project area is unknown.

No anadromous fish-bearing streams or critical habitat for Mid-Columbia steelhead or bull trout occur in the project area. Potential impacts to federally listed fish species will be addressed in a separate Biological Assessment for the project (if required).

3.5 Cultural resources

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) as amended, and its implementing regulations found at 36 CFR Part 800, require federal agencies to identify cultural resources for a federal action. The significance of the resources must be evaluated using established criteria outlined at 36 CFR 60.4. If a resource is determined to be a historic property, Section 106 of the NHPA requires that effects of the undertaking on the resource be determined. A historic property is: “...any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, including artifacts, records, and material remains related to such a property...” (NHPA, 16 USC 470w, Sec. 301[5]). The CTUIR’s Cultural Resources Protection Program (CRPP) conducted two surveys to cover the proposed project area (Tiede, 2019). A previous survey covered 1,021 acres of the project area. The 2019 archaeological survey of approximately 609 acres using a 20-meter or less transect interval or a 50-meter transect interval for areas with a slope greater than 40%. Ground visibility varied widely, ranging from 0-50%, across the project area. Twenty-two sites were previously recorded within the project area. Four new sites were documented: two historic sites and two precontact isolated finds. Tiede (2019) recommended that the Indian allotment markers be avoided during
harvest activities with 5-meter buffers. Additionally, all other sites need to be avoided with heavy machinery in a 30-meter area around each site. Hand falling of small timber is acceptable provided trees or limbs do not fall on features. Heavy equipment from outside the buffer may “reach in”, but trees or limbs may not touch the ground. If large patches of huckleberry are discovered during harvest, disturbance of these patches should be avoided as much as is practicable (avoid driving over them with vehicles).

3.6 Socioeconomic conditions

The CTUIR no longer rely on natural resources for their main source of income. However, forest products still represent significant economic value to the CTUIR and especially individual Indian landowners. The loss of revenue caused by recent bark beetle mortality is extensive for several Allottees within this compartment. Ponderosa pine particularly loses value soon after it dies due to the blue-stain fungus carried by bark beetles and other insects. Blue-stained sawlogs sell for a fraction of the value of non-stained sawlogs. After several more years, the quality of wood fiber in dead trees further deteriorates and can no longer be milled for dimensional lumber. At that point it can only be sold as pulp at nearly no value to the landowner. Therefore, continued loss of timber value for Indian landowners would be a consequence of non-action.

After a lumber market peak in the summer of 2018, there was a precipitous crash in timber prices in the second half of 2018 and prices have remained depressed through 2019. At the writing of this Environmental Analysis, the 2020 Coronavirus Pandemic is roiling global economies. The impact of this on lumber markets is still unclear, but is presumably negative in the short-term and could potentially leave markets volatile or depressed for several years. A quarterly-adjusted stumpage value that is tied to wood prices listed in a regionally recognized timber index will help to ensure that fair market value is obtained for commercial timber over the life of this timber sale.

The market for UIR timber is defined as Baker, Grant, Morrow, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa and Wheeler counties in northeastern Oregon and Asotin, Columbia, Garfield and Walla Walla counties in southeastern Washington. At market peak, buyers from as far as western Oregon showed interest in CTUIR timber sales. However, with the depressed market the list of potential buyers has shrunk to the local region.

In 2018, Boise Cascade sold three of their local mills (Pilot Rock, La Grande, and Island City) to Woodgrain Co., an international finished wood products company headquartered in Idaho that specializes in pine products. The Elgin mill was retained by Boise Cascade and specializes in Douglas-fir and larch, mainly for veneer. Boise Cascade remains a potential log buyer for future timber sales. It is not clear if Woodgrain is actively purchasing timber sales. Idaho Forest Group and Bennet Lumber are also positioned to be potential buyers even in down market years.

3.7 Resource use patterns

The CTUIR exercise their treaty rights through the gathering and use of First Foods and other natural materials. Tribal members utilize cultural plants for food, ceremonies, fiber, fuel, and medicine. Hunting and fishing, root and berry gathering, and firewood collection is widespread throughout forested areas on the UIR.
Road surfaces within the project area are unimproved. Deep ruts are common during wet conditions allowing use only by vehicles with high clearance. These low standard roads provide operational access for land management plus Tribal member access for cultural, subsistence, and recreational uses. Road maintenance on existing roads is proposed as part of the timber sale contract. There will also be some road realignment or reconstruction needs beyond the new road building outlined in the logging plan.

3.8 Visual resources

Lands surrounding the project area to the south are primarily privately owned and managed for commercial timber and livestock production. Portions of the surrounding timber have been harvested recently and are in the process of regeneration. An extensive road network associated with commercial timber production may degrade the appearance of the larger landscape, but it provides the public with access to traditional use areas and the scenery of the land away from the interstate highway. Forest stand densities in the project area are generally much greater than in the surrounding landscape.

Most people who directly use the surrounding range and forest lands are from the local area. These people are either tribal members and/or are engaged in occupations that are related to management and use of the land and are tolerant of land management activities that are evident on the landscape. Local landowners who hold land within the reservation and are adjacent to the treatment areas are generally in support of these proposed activities as they perceive a lack of active forest management on Tribal land directly increasing insect and disease problems that have spread to their own forestland. Further, most landowners see the method of commercial thinning implemented in this project, a single-tree selective cutting, to have minimal impact on visual resources in the area.

4. Environmental Consequences

This section discloses the potential effects of the alternatives described in Section 2 and is intended to provide an analytical basis for comparison of alternatives (Table 6). The analysis of environmental consequences assumes that all management requirements and constraints will be carried out.
Table 6. Expected effects of implementation of alternatives for the North Fork McKay timber sale.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affected Environment</th>
<th>No Action Alternative</th>
<th>Alternative A</th>
<th>Alternative B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Land Resources</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potential for soil compaction</td>
<td>No change over present conditions</td>
<td>Low; harvest will occur on dry soil, equipment operation mostly on slash carpet</td>
<td>Low; harvest will occur on dry soil, equipment operation mostly on slash carpet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potential for increases in soil erosion</td>
<td>No change over present conditions</td>
<td>Low; potential for short term erosion increase</td>
<td>Low; potential for short term erosion increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Water Resources</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact on stream sedimentation</td>
<td>No change over present conditions</td>
<td>Low; chance of short-term sediment increase</td>
<td>Low; chance of short-term sediment increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road impacts on stream sedimentation</td>
<td>No change over present conditions</td>
<td>Potential for decrease with road maintenance</td>
<td>Potential for decrease with road maintenance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potential for increases in water yield</td>
<td>No change over present conditions</td>
<td>Potential for slight peak flow increase for 1-2 yrs.</td>
<td>Potential for slight peak flow increase for 1-2 yrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact on stream temperature</td>
<td>No change over present conditions</td>
<td>No change over present conditions</td>
<td>No change over present conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Air</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact on air quality</td>
<td>No change over present conditions</td>
<td>Low; minor, temporary increase in air pollutants</td>
<td>Low; minor, temporary increase in air pollutants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Living Resources</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vegetation</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promote forest tree health and long-term sustainability</td>
<td>Low; no density control</td>
<td>High; stands stocked between upper and lower management zones</td>
<td>Medium-High; stands stocked between upper and lower management zones except those not treated due to steep slope/access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increases in understory productivity, including huckleberry and other traditional plants</td>
<td>Low; tree canopy cover too dense</td>
<td>High; long-term increases expected with canopy cover reductions, although temporary reductions may occur if impacted by equipment operation</td>
<td>Medium-High; long-term increases expected with canopy cover reductions, no change in untreated stands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increases in noxious weed populations</td>
<td>No change over present conditions</td>
<td>Moderate; increase with soil disturbance</td>
<td>Moderate; increase with soil disturbance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wildlife</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reductions in big game use</td>
<td>No change over present conditions</td>
<td>Low; temporary reductions likely</td>
<td>Low; temporary reductions likely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reductions in big game hiding cover</td>
<td>No change over present conditions</td>
<td>Low; adequate cover should remain</td>
<td>Low; adequate cover should remain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of snags and downed wood</td>
<td>No change over present conditions</td>
<td>Moderate; maintained at recommended levels. Downed wood increased.</td>
<td>Moderate; maintained at recommended levels. Downed wood increased.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fish</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact to fish populations</td>
<td>No change over present conditions</td>
<td>No change over present conditions</td>
<td>No change over present conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural Resources</td>
<td>Impacts to known archaeological sites</td>
<td>No change over present conditions</td>
<td>Low; archaeological sites will be marked and protected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socioeconomic Conditions</td>
<td>Risk of lost economic return by delaying establishment of productive stands</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource Use Patterns</td>
<td>Volume and stumpage value harvested</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>8 MMBF ~ $1M – $1.5M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>5.5MMBF ~ $800k</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visual Resources</td>
<td>Maintenance of healthy viable trees</td>
<td>Low; mortality likely to continue at accelerated levels</td>
<td>High; retention of most healthy trees at recommended stocking levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low; visual resources somewhat degraded due to natural mortality</td>
<td>Medium-High; retention of most healthy trees at recommended stocking levels, except where stands not treated and insect/disease issues exist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moderate; harvest activities may be perceived as an impact to visual quality</td>
<td>Low-Moderate; harvest activities may be perceived as an impact to visual quality. Not harvesting steeper slopes may reduce visual quality impacts.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low; visual resources somewhat degraded due to natural mortality</td>
<td>Low; acres fully stocked</td>
<td>Low; acres fully stocked</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.1 Land resources

Alternative A
Timber harvest equipment could increase soil compaction and soil displacement within forest stands regardless of soil moisture conditions and standards implemented to minimize impacts. Soil compaction effects include an increase in bulk density, a decrease in surface infiltration capacity and an increase in resistance to root penetration. Spur roads, skid trails and landings will be the primary areas impacted. Extensive use of unimproved roads by logging trucks could increase channeling of water flows, rutting of the soil surface, and loss of soil from the roadbed.

It is estimated that up to 4.5 miles of new native surface roads would have to be constructed in order to facilitate equipment access in Alternative A. This is largely because cable-based equipment requires access to the slope break above a timbered stand, and many of the existing roads in the planning area are further up on the ridge and not usable for harvest.
Alternative B
Same effects as in Alternative A, but on a reduced footprint. Road networks would be reduced and soil disturbance would not occur in stands requiring cable-based logging in Alternative A. New road building is estimated to be approximately 1 mile.

No action alternative
The No Action Alternative will result in no changes to existing soil conditions. The current high level of vegetative ground cover reduces the potential for soil erosion within forest stands. Unimproved roads will continue to experience soil loss due to improper construction.

4.2 Water resources

Alternative A
Timber harvest equipment will increase the risk of sedimentation, turbidity, and stream channel stability for a short period of time. However, given the natural stability of this area due to the relatively flat topography on ridges, the relative light removal of trees, and the no harvest buffers along all riparian areas (see S2 Standard, Appendix A), significant effects on stream stability, sedimentation and turbidity is unlikely. Increases in water temperatures are not expected due to the riparian area buffers.

Within two years after the completion of harvest, naturally occurring shrubs, grasses, and forbs as well as any rehabilitation seeding of landings and spur roads should increase ground cover, resulting in enhanced infiltration and reduced overland flow and potential erosion hazard.

Alternative B
Timber harvest equipment will increase the risk of sedimentation, turbidity, and stream channel stability for a short period of time, as in Alternative A. However, because most of the steep ground adjacent within stream draws will be excluded in this alternative, the disturbance along stream courses will be reduced and there will be less risk to water resources.

No action alternative
The No Action Alternative would result in no immediate change to existing water quality, quantity, and flow characteristics. Currently there is a high level of ground cover lessening the potential for erosion of bare soil. The timber stands reduce direct radiation from the sun extending the period of snow melt and reducing surface water runoff. However, dense stands and dead and dying trees increase the potential for high severity wildlife, which could result in negative water quality impacts.

4.3 Air

Alternative A
Timber harvest operations will result in a minor, temporary increase in common air pollutants. Logging equipment and operations will result in tailpipe emissions and fugitive dust. Road reconstruction will also likely contribute fugitive dust. Slash pile burning will result in temporary, localized increases in air pollutants. All prescribed burning will be in accordance with state and/or Tribal smoke management plans.
Alternative B
Impacts to air quality would be similar to Alternative A, but reduced proportional to the reduction in harvest and road work.

No action alternative
The No Action Alternative would result in no immediate change to existing air quality. However, dense stands and dead and dying trees increase the potential for high severity wildlife, which could result in negative air quality impacts.

4.4 Living resources

4.4.1 Vegetation

Alternative A
Timber harvest would reduce current tree stocking rates by approximately 48%, depending on the unit (see Table 2). The proportion of ponderosa pine and western larch would increase and the proportion of Douglas-fir and grand fir would decrease. Structural stages of forest community types would be maintained within the historic range of variability (see Table 2-1, Appendix A). High stand vigor would be maintained, ultimately increasing resistance to insects and diseases.

Ground disturbance resulting from mechanized harvest equipment, skid trails, and landings will temporarily damage understory vegetation but decreases in tree canopy over is expected to ultimately favor understory shrubs, grasses, and forbs. To minimize impacts to first food plants, significant patches of Coush, Indian carrot, huckleberry, or other observed traditional plants will be flagged by the CTUIR Plant Ecologist. No skid trails or landings will be permitted within the flagged areas, and mechanized harvest will be limited in these areas.

Ground disturbance and decreased tree canopy cover will increase the potential for noxious weed establishment and expansion. Seeding skid trails and landings with native species, treating weeds along roads prior to harvest, and monitoring and treating weeds after harvest is completed will reduce opportunities for weed establishment.

Alternative B
Impacts to vegetation resources would be similar to Alternative A, but reduced proportional to the reduction in harvested acres and required road work.

No action alternative
If no action is taken, tree stocking rates will continue to increase, insects and disease will likely continue to reduce stand vigor, growth rates will decline, and understory vegetation including big huckleberry will continue to be suppressed. The risk of stand-replacing wildfire will continue to increase with greater tree densities and increasing fuel loads.

4.4.2 Wildlife and Fish
Alternative A
Timber harvest activities could temporarily increase disturbance to big game due to added road traffic and equipment operation within stands. However, upon conclusion of harvest, animals should quickly return to the area. While hiding cover for big game may be temporarily reduced, foraging habitat should be improved and or/increased. Hiding cover will be maintained in unharvested patches of small, non-commercial trees as well as in riparian buffers. Due to the possibility of big game animals calving in the project area, no mechanized operations are planned between early May and late June. Forage quality and quantity is expected to increase as understory vegetation responds to reductions in tree canopy cover.

Habitat conditions for wildlife species dependent on snag and logs will be maintained. Snag levels will be provided that are in the historic range of variability (Appendix A), adequate numbers of green trees will be retained to ensure future snag and log habitat, and recommended levels of large down woody material will be maintained (Appendix A) or increased. Reductions in tree stocking rates will allow faster development of large diameter trees, which will provide long-term benefits to many wildlife species.

No fish bearing streams occur in the project area; therefore no impacts to fish are expected. Since there are no threatened or endangered fish or wildlife species occurring in the action area, the project will have No Effect to any federally-listed species.

Alternative B
Impacts to fish and wildlife resources would be similar to Alternative A, but reduced roughly proportional to the reduction in harvested acres and required road work. Additional high-density stands would remain untreated, which may continue to provide hiding cover for big game rather than provide new foraging opportunities.

No action alternative
Under the No Action Alternative the amount and quality of wildlife habitat would not change in the short-term. In the long-term, habitat conditions may degrade as forest health declines. Increases in insect and disease will increase tree mortality and the risk of stand-replacing wildfire.

4.5 Cultural resources
Alternative A
Timber harvest operations will create ground disturbance but are not expected to impact known archaeological resources. No timber falling, harvesting or ground disturbing activities will occur within buffers defined by the CRPP around sites recorded during the cultural resource surveys. If additional cultural resources are located during project, work will cease in the area of the find until the find can be assessed by cultural resource personnel. If ancestral remains are located, work will cease, the area will be secured, and the CRPP/THPO, BIA, and tribal law enforcement will be contacted immediately. The BIA Archeologist has reviewed all documentation presented by the THPO and concluded that no historic properties would be adversely affected by the implementation of the project. All documentation is found in Appendix B.
**Alternative B**
Equivalent to Alternative A.

**No action alternative**
The No Action Alternative will result in the archaeological resources being subject to the same ongoing environment factors (e.g. weathering, erosion, etc).

**4.6 Socioeconomic conditions**

**Alternative A**
The opportunity and/or need to harvest trees still represents significant economic value to the CTUIR and especially individual Indian landowners. Implementing the timber sale will provide landowners with the highest returns possible after all related logging and management expenses, and by managing surviving trees to improve forest health and reduce tree mortality. Supplying logs to a local mill will extend economic benefits to the broader local community and help ensure retention of necessary infrastructure for economically viable forest management in the future.

It is estimated that ~8MMBF will be harvested under alternative A for an estimated stumpage value of $1.2M dollars across all owners.

**Alternative B**
Financial returns to some landowners may be reduced for parcels excluded from harvest under Alternative B, while for other landowners there will be a modest (estimated 10-30%) increase in revenue. This is because steep stands that require cable-based equipment are more expensive in road-building and logging costs than the ground-based stands, so excluding skyline units will result in an increase in contracted stumpage value for the landowners of the ground-based stands that are included.1

Future management options for the landowners of steep stands will be diminished since skyline-only timber sales are more expensive on a per MBF basis, and are less likely to attract interest from log-buyers.

It is estimated that ~4.5MMBF would be harvested under Alternative B for a total stumpage value of approximately $800,000 dollars across all owners.

**No action alternative**
If no action is taken, these stands will continue to experience damage from insects and other damaging agents. It is likely that these stands will continue to deteriorate and individual trees or clumps of trees would continue to die out over time. These conditions would result in less than optimum growth reducing long term income

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1 The CTUIR sets its timber sale stumpage rates by aggregating the appraised logging, road building, and trucking costs across the entire sale area on a per thousand board feet (MBF) basis and then deducting these costs from regional delivered log values (aka “Pond Values”). This appraised value is advertised to regional log buyers and then using a competitive bid process a final contracted stumpage rate is set with the highest bidder. Stumpage rates are then adjusted quarterly using industry timber indexes. Stumpage rates are generally not contracted on a per parcel or per stand basis for multi-parcel timber sales.
potential to the landowners. The failure to capture fading economic resources and to include provisions for long term timber production will directly affect the Tribal community.

4.7 Resource use patterns

Alternative A
Timber harvest and associated traffic have the potential to directly impact access for traditional uses such as hunting, root/berry gathering, and firewood gathering in the short term. Increased vehicle use on roads may temporarily discourage deer and elk use of the area, further impacting hunting opportunities. In the long term, improved road conditions will increase access. Reductions in tree canopy cover are expected to improve berry and root production and increase opportunities for gathering.

Alternative B
Similar effects to the impacted resources as listed in Alternative A.

No action alternative
The No Action Alternative would not result in any immediate changes in resource use patterns. In the long term, continued increases in tree densities and canopy cover will further reduce big game forage availability and root and berry production. Hunting and gathering opportunities may be negatively impacted by these conditions.

4.8 Visual resources

Alternative A
Effects of logging are most evident in the reduction or removal of vegetative cover and corresponding increase in soil exposure. Site disturbing activities associated with the proposed timber harvest which affect the visual resource include: spur road and landing construction, skid trails and logging slash and stumps. These activities will moderately alter the appearance of the natural landscape by reducing the overall density of vegetation in forested stands. However, no stands will be completely denuded of trees except in small patches where insect mortality is extensive. Most people who directly use the range and forest lands in the area are either tribal members and/or are engaged in occupations that are related to management and use of the land and are tolerant of land management activities that are evident on the landscape. The aesthetics of a restoration-focused tree thinning are generally preferred to even-aged timber management permitted on private and industrial forest lands adjacent to the Umatilla Indian Reservation.

Alternative B
The exclusion of cable-based logging is expected to reduce impacts to the visual resource relative to Alternative A. Harvests on steeper slopes can have larger visual impacts than those on flat terrain. Corridors where harvested trees are moved up steep canyon slopes would be largely absent under Alternative B.

No action alternative
The No Action Alternative would not result in any change in the present visual quality of the area over the short term. However, the present visual quality of the proposed project area is already degraded by the extensive insect and disease mortality that is occurring. The appearance of large dead patches of timber is objectionable,
and considered a waste of natural resources by many in the local community. To the extent that this alternative may result in an increased probability of large scale wildland fire in the long term, visual degradation could be significant.

5. Mitigation Measures

To reduce or eliminate negative effects on the environment, all standards and guidelines established in the CTUIR FMP will be followed (Appendix A). Specific mitigation measures that will be taken to reduce both on-site and off-site impacts include:

Water quality and in-stream fisheries habitat characteristics

- No timber harvest will occur within any floodplain.
- Riparian Management Zones equal to 75 feet horizontal width times the stream order (modified Strahler) plus the floodplain will be established on each side of all streams. The intent is to maintain potential shade for the site, wood recruitment to the floodplain and stream channels, and high quality cover for wildlife. For example along a 2nd order stream, no equipment operation will occur within 75 ft of the floodplain, and limited equipment operation will occur within 75-150 ft of the floodplain. Along a 1st order stream, no equipment operation will be permitted within 37.5 ft of the floodplain, and limited equipment operation will occur within 37.5-75 ft of the floodplain.
- Rock ford or cull log (corduroy) stream crossings will be built and then removed post-harvest.
- No fish bearing streams occur in the project area; therefore no impacts to fish are expected.

Forest Composition

- The areal extent of forest community types will be maintained at approximately the historic level.
- Structural stages of forest community types will be maintained within the Historic Range of Variability.
- High stand vigor will be maintained through stocking control in order to provide for stand resistance to diseases and insects.
- Skid trails and landings will be seeded with an appropriate seed mix of native grasses and forbs and/or acceptable native cultivars.

First Foods plants

- To minimize impacts to First Food plants, no skid trails or landings will be permitted in significant patches of traditional plants including coush, big huckleberry, and Indian carrot, and mechanized harvest will be limited in these areas. Noxious weed monitoring and treatment after harvest is completed will reduce opportunities for weed establishment.

Wildlife

- Habitat conditions for wildlife species dependent on snag and logs will be maintained. Snag levels will be provided that are in the historic range of variability, adequate numbers of green trees will be retained to ensure future snag and log habitat, and recommended levels of large down woody material will be maintained.
• Dense hiding cover for big game will be maintained in unharvested patches of small, non-commercial trees as well as in riparian buffers.
• Any mechanized harvest during mid-May through mid-June will be coordinated with the wildlife program prior to entry.

6. Consultation and Coordination

Consultation requirements in compliance with Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act will be completed during spring of 2020. No formal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or NOAA-fisheries is expected since the project will have No Effect to federally-listed species. Consultation was completed with the THPO to comply with the National Historic Preservation Act.

Areas of concern and potential solutions from a CTUIR Department of Natural Resources Interdisciplinary (ID) Team were solicited and incorporated into Alternatives A and B. A draft Forest Officer’s report has been completed and reviewed by the ID Team. Tribal permits including a Stream Zone Alteration Permit, Conditional Use, and Forest Practices Permit have been or will be obtained prior to project initiation. A CTUIR Board of Trustees resolution to provide owner approval and authorization to execute timber sale contract will be completed prior to project initiation.

7. List of Contributors

The following is a list of those who contributed to the formulation and analysis of this document in the form of technical assistance, information, and/or views:

- Michael Jackson, Superintendent, Bureau of Indian Affairs
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- Carl Scheeler, Wildlife Program Manager, CTUIR
- Scott Peckham, Big Game Ecologist, CTUIR
- Cheryl Shippentower, Plant Ecologist, CTUIR

8. References


Aerial Detection surveys reveal a growing bark beetle epidemic on the UIR’s ponderosa pine forests. Most of the West half of the NFM Sale area has been seriously affected.
Figure 2: North Fork McKay Proposed Management
Figure 3: North Fork McKay Hydrology: Strahler Order Streams
Figure 4: North Fork McKay Hydrology: Riparian Management Areas
Figure 5: North Fork McKay Alternative A Draft Logging Plan (West)
Figure 6: North Fork McKay Alternative A Draft Logging Plan (East)
Figure 7. Soil survey map for the North Fork McKay Timber Sale. Unit codes are detailed in Table Y.
Figure 8. Elk summer and critical winter range relative to the North Fork McKay Treatment Area
Appendix A- CTUIR Forest Management Plan Standards

Fundamental Principles

Management strategies that promote the establishment and maintenance of healthy sustainable forest communities must be developed and implemented. Upland meadows, interspersed grasslands, and forest vegetation will be managed for traditional (i.e., Treaty-Reserved) resources (water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, cultural plants) as well as for the production of timber. Riparian areas and wetlands will be managed for production of fish and plant resources.

Grasslands, forests, and their associated riparian areas, springs, seeps, bogs, and meadows must be managed to be fully occupied by native plant communities that have the following characteristics:

• Structural and functional properties of dynamic, multi-aged communities should promote stability, provide resiliency to disturbance, and support overall diversity. Optimally, all age classes of native vegetation should be represented.
• All plant communities should have a high capacity for capturing and retaining water and an inherent ability to provide for long-term stability of critical base stream flows.
• Riparian areas and wetlands should also act as sites for storage of organic material and sediment making this material available to the channel for maintenance of its characteristic high quality fish habitat through time.

Standards are the expressions of biological, physical, and social conditions necessary to sustain upland, riparian and stream ecosystems. Standards are to be monitored at appropriate intervals that are to be defined in the monitoring plan. If standards are not being met in any given subwatershed, management must be changed to provide for an improving trend in habitat conditions. No activity will be implemented or allowed to continue which could potentially forestall an improving trend in habitat parameters.

Monitoring is a critical part of the adaptive management cycle. The process of restoring and maintaining ecosystem function is implemented through management actions on a site-specific basis. Monitoring of individual plant communities will determine whether or not management actions are achieving the stated goals and objectives and the landscape is moving toward a desired future condition. The result of these monitoring efforts would then be evaluated at the landscape scale to determine the overall health of the area. The conclusions would also be used to make recommendations on whether or not to continue current management or what changes may be needed in management practices to meet goals and objectives. The results could be changes in amount of vegetation treatment or a mix of these factors. Annual monitoring, including completion of compliance inspections, will be critical for the recovery of degraded riparian and upland sites.

Water Quality and Instream Habitat Characteristics

S1. Standard. Forest management practices will be planned and implemented to meet Tribal Water Quality Standards. In stream reaches where water quality does not meet Tribal Standards, forest management activities, including restoration measures, will be implemented to promote measurable improvement in water quality to meet the standards. Select water quality standards that have a high potential to be negatively impacted by forest management activities are described below.
• The highest seven day moving average of daily maximum stream temperatures shall not exceed 50 degrees F in bull trout habitat, 55 degrees F in salmonid spawning habitat, and 64 degrees F in salmonid rearing habitat.
• Bank stability on all streams shall average 80 percent or greater.
• Fine sediments (diam. <0.25in.) shall cover 20 percent or less of the stream channel.

S2. Standard. Riparian Management Zones (RMZ) shall be established that are equal to 75 feet horizontal width times the stream order (modified Strahler) plus the floodplain on each side of all streams (Strahler 1964). The RMZ shall be 300 feet on each side of all fish bearing and perennial streams. The floodplain is defined as the valley floor from toe slope to toe slope.

• Commercial timber harvest within the floodplain is prohibited.
• For that portion of the RMZ outside the floodplain, in the inner 50 percent of the horizontal width, timber harvest is allowed but in dry biophysical environments 80-120 square feet of basal area per acre must be retained while in moist biophysical environments 140-180 square feet of basal area must be maintained. The intent is to maintain potential shade for the site, wood recruitment to the floodplain and stream channels, and high quality cover for wildlife. Equipment operation is prohibited within this portion of the RMZ.
• For that portion of the RMZ outside the floodplain, in the outer 50 percent of the horizontal width, timber harvest must follow the standard basal area retention for the appropriate non RMZ forest stands. Limited equipment operation is allowed within this portion of the RMZ.

S3. Standard. The structural and functional properties of riparian plant communities should promote floodplain, bank, and channel stability, provide resiliency to disturbance, and generate aquatic diversity. All age classes of naturally occurring vegetation should comprise these riparian plant communities. Ground cover should be at least 90 percent of that normally associated with each given site.

Forest Composition

S4. Standard. The areal extent of forest community types will be maintained at approximately the historic level.

S5. Standard. Structural stages of forest community types will be maintained within the Historic Range of Variability (Table 2-1).

S6. Standard. High stand vigor will be maintained through stocking control in order to provide for stand resistance to diseases and insects. “Suggested Stocking Levels for Forest Stands in Northeastern Oregon and Southeastern Washington: An Implementation Guide for the Umatilla National Forest” (Powell 1999) will be used to help develop target stocking levels for stands by plant associations.
Table 2-1. Historic Range Of Variability In Forest Structural Stages.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biophysical Environment</th>
<th>Structural Stage</th>
<th>Stand Initiation</th>
<th>Stem Exclusion</th>
<th>Understory Reinitiation</th>
<th>Old Growth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hot Dry</td>
<td></td>
<td>5-15%</td>
<td>5-30%</td>
<td>5-25%</td>
<td>5-70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant Association Groups (PAG)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ponderosa Pine/Bluebunch Wheatgrass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ponderosa Pine/Idaho Fescue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warm Dry</td>
<td></td>
<td>5-15%</td>
<td>5-30%</td>
<td>5-25%</td>
<td>5-70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ponderosa Pine/Common Snowberry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas-fir/Elk Sedge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Douglas-fir/Pinegrass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas-fir/Common Snowberry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas-fir/Mallow Ninebark</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Fir/Pinegrass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warm Moist</td>
<td></td>
<td>0-30%</td>
<td>0-55%</td>
<td>5-55%</td>
<td>0-30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas-fir/Creambush Ocean Spray</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cool Moist</td>
<td></td>
<td>1-15%</td>
<td>1-25%</td>
<td>5-25%</td>
<td>10-60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Fir/Northern Twinflower</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Fir/Big Huckleberry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cool Dry</td>
<td></td>
<td>1-30%</td>
<td>5-35%</td>
<td>5-30%</td>
<td>1-60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Fir/Grouse Whortleberry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cool Dry</td>
<td></td>
<td>5-15%</td>
<td>10-40%</td>
<td>5-30%</td>
<td>5-70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodgepole Pine/Pinegrass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Timber Production

S7. Standard. Timber management activities will be applied as a tool to meet multiple resource management objectives. These activities include:
1. Site preparation.
2. Tree improvement including selection of superior seed trees and planting genetic stock.
3. Reforestation by planting, seeding, or natural means.
4. Pre-commercial thinning.
5. Commercial thinning.
7. Salvage harvest.
8. Prescribed fire.

S8. Standard. Silvicultural prescriptions will be prepared for all activities proposing management of forest vegetation to meet resource objectives and should:
1. Consider stand conditions and structure.
2. Consider the silvics of the tree species.
3. Permit the production of a volume of marketable trees sufficient to use all trees that meet utilization standards and are designated for harvest.
4. Permit the use of acceptable logging systems that can remove logs and other forest products without excessive damage to the identified desirable retained vegetation.
5. Achieve multiple management objectives and provide for special management conditions.
6. Use appropriate practices to establish desired species, composition, density, and rates of growth of trees and other vegetation needed to achieve objectives.
7. Promote stand structures and species composition that minimizes serious risk of damage by insects, disease, or wildfire.
8. Assure that lands can be adequately restocked within acceptable time frames.
S9. **Standard.** Silvicultural prescriptions must address the following:
1. Designation of number and sizes of snags, green wildlife trees, and downed logs that meet the habitat requirements for cavity dependent species.
2. Protection, maintenance, and enhancement of hardwood vegetation.
3. An optimum and minimum stocking level where regeneration harvests are applied.
4. Integrated pest management should be addressed in both the long and short term.
5. The use of prescribed fire as a silvicultural tool in support of returning fire to its natural role in the ecosystem.

S10. **Standard.** Stand exams and/or data gathering processes will be used to verify or develop silvicultural prescriptions. Data gathering processes will be designed to provide the appropriate detail and accuracy commensurate with the complexity of the silvicultural and resource decisions at hand.

S11. **Standard.** Harvest will be achieved primarily through use of uneven-aged practices of individual tree and group selection. Even-aged regeneration practices such as shelterwood and seed tree harvests will be used only where necessary to meet management objectives.
1. Individual tree selection should be applied where forest stands contain a variety of size classes, usually three or more, which are evenly distributed on nearly every acre throughout the stand and contain preferred species without significant disease problems.
2. Group selection should be applied where forest stands contain a mosaic of small even-aged patches, where control over species is important, or where significant disease problems are present. Even-aged groups may be as small as one-quarter acre or as large as five acres. The application of group selection will be objective oriented and will depend on the number of age classes desired, the percent of land desired in each class, and desired intervals between harvest entries.

S12. **Standard.** Salvage harvest will be used to recover economic values of timber killed by events such as wildfire, wind storms, and insects and disease but must be consistent with multi-resource management objectives.

**Fire Management**

S13. **Standard.** Utilize Appropriate Management Response (AMR) on all wildland fires.

S14. **Standard.** Identify areas where use of prescribed fire can help to meet vegetation management objectives.

**Wildlife/Wildlife Habitat**

**Big Game Habitat**

S15. **Standard.** Maintain optimum big game summer, transitional, and winter range habitat conditions including high quality cover, forage, water resources (springs, seeps, and riverine), and security habitats to provide viable, harvestable, and sustainable big game populations.

1. Maintain greater than a 40:60 ratio of cover to forage habitats, on a subwatershed basis, in G-1 Big Game Winter Range F-1 and F-2 Big Game Summer and Transitional Ranges.

2. Maintain minimum tree stocking levels in all Potential Vegetation Groups (PVG) to maintain structural diversity, and thermal/hiding cover for big game and other wildlife resources. Minimum stocking standards are
designed to maintain habitat diversity in the form of vertical and horizontal structural diversity and minimum levels of canopy closure to provide at least marginal thermal cover (e.g., 40-69% canopy closure).

Attempt to maintain hiding cover (cover habitat with less than 200 foot sight distances) in the Moist Forest PVG by maintaining vegetative screens within managed timber stands. Hiding cover can be achieved by adjusting harvest prescriptions such that small, non-harvested patches remain within the stand, altering tree spacing, and protecting saplings.

3. Created openings (timbered stands containing less than 30 percent canopy closure in the Dry Forest PVG and 40 percent canopy closure in the Moist Forest PVG) shall not exceed 5 acres in size, with the exception of created openings within the lodgepole pine type. Openings up to 40 acres in size are allowed within this forest type.

Created openings shall be separated by cover stands (marginal or satisfactory thermal cover) greater than 40 acres in size.

When planning created openings in stringer timber environments and adjacent to natural openings, at least 80 percent of the created opening will be located within 600 feet of a thermal cover patch at least 40 acres in size.

Consider a harvested area of commercial forest land a created opening until minimum stocking level is reached and seedling stock consists of live trees 10 feet or greater in height.

4. On big game winter range, a minimum of 10 percent of existing timbered stands within a given ownership should provide satisfactory thermal cover throughout the timber management rotation period.

5. Seed skid trails and landings with appropriate seed mix of native grasses and forbs and/or acceptable native cultivars.

6. Maintain less than 1.0 miles of open road per square mile to maintain big game habitat security and minimize harassment. Road density standards can be achieved by closing roads to motorized vehicles using physical barriers, gates, etc. On roads planned for closure, necessary maintenance should be performed to put the roads in a "self maintaining" state. Maintenance options can include drainage upkeep, pulling culverts, removing or lowering fills, and other means.

Snag and Log Habitat

S16. Standard. Provide optimum habitat conditions to support viable and sustainable populations of wildlife resources dependent on snag and log habitat.

1. Provide snag levels that are within the historic range of variability (Table 2-2).
Table 2-2. Blue Mountains Large Snag Standards For Various Potential Vegetation Groups And Historic Range Of Variability Categories (Adopted From ICBEMP Supplemental Draft EIS, Appendix 12)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fire Regime</th>
<th>PVG</th>
<th>Large (21&quot;+) Snags/Ac. HRV Mid</th>
<th>Large Snags/Ac. HRV −30%</th>
<th>Large Snags/Ac. HRV +30%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High Intensity</td>
<td>Cold Forest</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dry Forest</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moist Forest</td>
<td>47.4</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Intensity</td>
<td>Cold Forest</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dry Forest</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moist Forest</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If 21 inch DBH snags are not available, leave the largest trees for snag retention 12 inches DBH or greater. Tree species of priority for snag habitat standards are ponderosa pine, western larch, grand fir, and Douglas-fir, but priority tree species does not override size requirements.

Snags and recruitment trees protected in RMZ buffers can be factored into snag retention requirements based on proportion of RMZ within a given stand. Snag retention requirements will be achieved on a 20 acre basis. If 10 acres of a 20 acre stand occurs within an RMZ buffer, 50 percent of the snag retention guidelines can be achieved in the RMZ.

Protection of snag clumps is preferable to protecting individual snags within a harvest unit boundary. Clumps should be located in the interior of the harvest unit rather than the edges and should be large enough to allow for adequate protection during logging operations. Generally, there would be 2-3 patches per harvest unit (every 20 acres), but in specific incidents, smaller, but more frequent clumps or individual snags can be left to provide for site productivity and habitat needs.

2. Adequate numbers of green trees shall be retained in harvest units to ensure snag and log habitat can be achieved over time.

Minimum stocking standards shall include at least 6 live trees per acre in the Dry Forest PVG and 12 trees per acre in the Moist PVG greater than 21 inches DBH, where available, for snag recruitment trees. The preferred tree species and size guidelines listed above apply for recruitment standards.

To the extent practicable, all cull trees greater than 21 inches DBH shall be maintained standing and protected through all phases of forest management activities.

3. Maintain large down woody material per the table below for purposes of providing foraging substrate, site productivity, and microsites for microorganisms (Table 2-3a and 2-3b).

Table 2-3a. Blue Mountains Large Downed Wood Specifications For Various Potential Vegetation Groups (Adopted From ICBEMP Supplemental Draft EIS, Appendix 12)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PVG</th>
<th>Piece Length (feet)</th>
<th>Pieces Per Acre</th>
<th>Small End Diameter</th>
<th>Total Linear Length (feet)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dry Forest</td>
<td>&gt;6</td>
<td>3-6</td>
<td>12”</td>
<td>20-40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moist Forest</td>
<td>&gt;6</td>
<td>15-20</td>
<td>12”</td>
<td>100-140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cold Forest</td>
<td>&gt;8</td>
<td>15-20</td>
<td>8”</td>
<td>120-160</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2-3b. Blue Mountains Large Downed Wood Standards Per Acre By FireRegime For Various Potential Vegetation Groups And Historic Range Of Variability Categories (Adopted From ICBEMP Supplemental Draft EIS, Appendix 12)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fire Regime</th>
<th>PVG</th>
<th>LDW/Ac. HRV Mtd</th>
<th>LDW/Ac. HRV -30%</th>
<th>LDW/Ac. HRV +30%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High Intensity</td>
<td>Cold Forest</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dry Forest</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>3.4</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Moist Forest</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Intensity</td>
<td>Cold Forest</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dry Forest</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moist Forest</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Old Growth Habitat**

**S17. Standard.** Harvest of trees greater than 21 inches DBH shall be deferred to protect old growth habitat and late/old structural stages. Trees greater than 21 inches DBH may be harvested when necessary to maintain stocking control.

This interim protection measure will remain in place until completion of a reservation wide assessment of the status of old growth habitat and development of a management plan that addresses existing conditions, historic conditions, and conservation areas.

**Special and Unique Habitat Features**

**S18. Standard.** Avoid special and unique habitat features, where practicable. Buffers shall extend three potential tree heights extending from the special or unique habitat feature into the adjacent forest environment to protect micro-site characteristics and integrity of the feature.

**S19. Standard.** Protect raptor nesting structures (stick nests) during all phases of logging operations. A CTUIR Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Wildlife Biologist will be consulted to determine appropriate measures to protect active nest sites/structures. Protection efforts can include adjustments to harvest unit boundaries, operating seasons, and harvest scheduling.

**General Provision**

**S20. Standard.** Avoid logging operations, including road construction/reconstruction during the period December 1 through March 31 to minimize disturbance to wintering big game and March 31 through June 15 on key calving/fawning areas to minimize disturbance during spring reproductive periods. Site-specific modifications to this general provision can be made under appropriate conditions through consultation with a CTUIR DNR Wildlife Biologist.

**Threatened and Endangered Species**

**S21. Standard.** Legal and biological requirements for the conservation of endangered, threatened, and sensitive plants and animals will be met.

**S22. Standard.** The required biological assessment process will be carried out according to the requirements of the Endangered Species Act, as amended. Consultation requirements of the USDI Fish and Wildlife Service and the USDC NOAA Fisheries will be met.
**Cultural Resources**

**S23. Standard.** Provide for the documentation, protection, and preservation of prehistoric and historic sites, buildings, objects, antiquities, and contemporary cultural use sites.

**S24. Standard.** Project level cultural resource inventories will be carried out.

**S25. Standard.** Design projects to avoid damage or disturbance to historic properties and develop appropriate avoidance measures or mitigation procedures in the event cultural sites are encountered.

**S26. Standard.** Cultural resource management will be coordinated with the Department of Natural Resources Cultural Resources Protection Program.

**S27. Standard.** Ethno-botanical or cultural plant maps will be prepared for use in management of cultural plants. These maps will be updated as additional information on the locations of edible, non-edible, and medicinal cultural plants becomes available. Monitoring of cultural plants will be at the project and forest wide level.

**Transportation**

**S28. Standard.** Road access will be adequate to accomplish commercial, resource, and protection management activities as well as subsistence use. Operate and maintain all roads according to management emphasis and maintenance levels appropriate to planned uses and activities, safety, economics, and impacts on land and resources.

**S29. Standard.** Road access may be restricted due to road structural limitations, safety considerations, road standards, or limitations imposed by resource management.

**S30. Standard.** For roads that are designated as part of the Indian Reservation Roads (IRR) Program, closures must be undertaken consistent with the provisions of Title 25 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 170. For roads not designated as part of the IRR Program, closures will be based on the following criteria:

1. Need to protect soil and water.
2. Need to maintain or improve habitat for wildlife.
3. Need to protect critical cultural values.
4. Expected need or use.
5. Safety of expected users.
6. Need to protect the road.
7. Cost of maintenance.

**S31. Standard.** All new or relocated roads will be located in stable areas outside riparian buffers, floodplains, wetlands, or meadows to the extent possible.

**S32. Standard.** All roads shall be designed and constructed to limit alteration of natural slopes and drainage patterns to that which will safely accommodate the anticipated use of the road while protecting water quality.

**S33. Standard.** Roads shall be designed with a drainage system using grade reversals, surface sloping, ditches, culverts, and/or water bars as necessary to effectively control and disperse surface water to minimize erosion.
S34. Standard. Road drainage systems will be designed so that they are not connected with natural surface channels. Ditch and relief culverts will drain into a protected buffer area a sufficient distance from any surface channel to allow for infiltration.

S35. Standard. Relief culverts will have sufficient slope to drain the ditch and be provided with sediment control structures.

S36. Standard. Relief culvert size and spacing will be determined by surface area serviced by the culvert, soil type, particle size, relief ditch gradient and other relevant factors.

S37. Standard. All new road construction/reconstruction not completed by the end of the field season, roads with construction completed, and closed roads will have erosion control measures in place at the earliest practicable date. Cut and fill slopes will be seeded. Fertilizer and mulch will also be applied.

Air Quality

S38. Standard. All prescribed burning will be in accordance with state and/or Tribal smoke management plans.

S39. Standard. Available predictive models and methods will be used to minimize impacts of prescribed burning.

Monitoring and Evaluation

S40. Standard. Monitoring and evaluation must be provided to insure that the standards provided are met or that there is an upward trend towards meeting those standards.

S41. Standard. Monitoring will necessarily be integrated between CTUIR natural resource management and regulatory programs.
Appendix B - CTUIR THPO Letter of Concurrence
PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE DISSEMINATION RECORD

File #: CU-20-002; Conditional Use request filed by CTUIR Department of Natural Resources, Range Agriculture and Forestry Program

Land Protection Planning Commission Public Hearing Date: July 14, 2020

Newspaper and Date Published; East Oregonian: July 4, 2020
    CUJ          July 3, 2020

Posted in Five Public Places;

1. Mission Market: July 2, 2020
2. Yellowhawk Tribal Health Clinic: July 2, 2020
3. BIA Umatilla Agency: July 2, 2020
4. CTUIR Housing Department: July 2, 2020
5. Nixyáawii Governance Center July 2, 2020

Attached are copies of the public hearing notices that were posted, published and mailed to all interested parties, subject property owners and adjacent property owners, as required by Land Development Code Section 13.020. A list of the parties receiving the hearing notice by mail is attached.
PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Land Protection Planning Commission of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR) will hold the following public hearing:

Conditional Use File #CU-20-002 – Applicant, CTUIR Department of Natural Resources, Range, Agriculture and Forestry Program seeks approval to conduct a timber harvest on multiple lots owned by the CTUIR in fee and trust. The subject properties are identified as Tax Lots 104, 700, 1100, 2800, 3000, 3100, 3500 and 3600 on Umatilla County Tax Map 1N34 in Sections 1, 2, 3, 9 10, 11 and 12 along with trust lots T773, T561-A, T2124, T2113, 610-B, 561-B, 1159, 1087, 1029, 988, 958, 775, 772, 719, 632, 631, 620, 589, 587, 563, 539, 534, 533, 530, 528, 527 and 525 all within the external boundaries of the Umatilla Indian Reservation. The general location of these properties is south of Interstate 84 east of the Deadman’s Pass east bound rest area. All properties are zoned G-1 (Big Game Grazing Forest) comprising 2,634.5 acres. Timber Harvest is listed as a conditional use (Land Development Code §3.290) within the G-1 Zone subject to approval criteria in CTUIR Land Development Code Sections 6.015 and 4.025.

The hearing will be held on Tuesday, July 14, 2020 beginning at 9:00 a.m. Due to the current health emergency (COVID-19) this hearing will be held via telephone conference. If you would like to participate in the hearing or provide testimony, please call 541-429-7050 at 9:00 a.m. The participant code is 206-453-85. Materials relating to this conditional use request are available for review at the Tribal Planning Office or online at https://ctuir.org/public-hearing-lppc-cu-20-002.

Written comments must be received in the Tribal Planning Office by 4:00 pm July 10, 2020 via hard copy or by email to pattyperry@ctuir.org.

The public is entitled and encouraged to participate in the hearing and to submit testimony regarding the request. To obtain further information or if you have questions regarding the hearing process or the proposed conditional use, please contact the Tribal Planning Office at 46411 Timine Way, Pendleton, OR 97801 or call 541-429-7518.

Lindsey Watchman, Secretary
Land Protection Planning Commission
PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Land Protection Planning Commission (LPPC) of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation will hold the following public hearings:

**Conditional Use File #CU-20-002** – Applicant, CTUIR Department of Natural Resources, Range, Agriculture and Forestry Program seeks approval to conduct a timber harvest on multiple lots owned by the CTUIR in fee and trust. The subject properties are identified as Tax Lots 104, 700, 1100, 2800, 3000, 3100, 3500 and 3600 on Umatilla County Tax Map 1N34 in Sections 1, 2, 3, 9 10, 11 and 12 along with trust lots T773, T561-A, T2124, T2113, 610-B, 561-B, 1159, 1087, 1029, 988, 958, 775, 772, 719, 632, 631, 620, 589, 587, 563, 539, 534, 533, 530, 528, 527 and 525 all within the external boundaries of the Umatilla Indian Reservation. The general location of these properties is south of Interstate 84 east of the Deadman’s Pass east bound rest area. All properties are zoned G-1 (Big Game Grazing Forest) comprising 2,634.5 acres. Timber Harvest is listed as a conditional use (Land Development Code §3.290) within the G-1 Zone subject to approval criteria in CTUIR Land Development Code Sections 6.015 and 4.025.

The hearing will be held on **Tuesday, July 14, 2020 beginning at 9:00 a.m.** Due to the current health emergency (COVID-19) this hearing will be held via telephone conference. If you would like to participate in the hearing or provide testimony, please call 541-429-7050 at 9:00 a.m. The participant code is 206-453-85. Materials relating to this conditional use request are available for review at the Tribal Planning Office or online at [https://ctuir.org/public-hearing-lppc-cu-20-002](https://ctuir.org/public-hearing-lppc-cu-20-002).

Written comments must be received in the Tribal Planning Office by 4:00 pm June 22, 2020 via hard copy or by email to pattyperry@ctuir.org.

The public is entitled and encouraged to participate in the hearing and to submit testimony regarding the request. To obtain further information or if you have questions regarding the hearing process or the proposed conditional use contact the Tribal Planning Office at, 46411 Timine’ Way, Pendleton, OR 97801 or call (541) 429-7518.

Linsey Watchman, Secretary
Land Protection Planning Commission
Jul 3, 2020

PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE

Dear Property Owner:

On July 14, 2020 the Land Protection Planning Commission of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR) will hold a public hearing concerning a Conditional Use request.

You are receiving this notice because you are an owner of property located within 250 feet of the subject property. According to Section 13.020 of the CTUIR Land Development Code, all owners of property located within 250 feet of property which is the subject of a public hearing, shall be given written notice by mail at least ten days prior to a public hearing.

Conditional Use File #CU-20-002 — Applicant, CTUIR Department of Natural Resources, Range, Agriculture and Forestry Program seeks approval to conduct a timber harvest on multiple lots owned by the CTUIR in fee and trust. The subject properties are identified as Tax Lots 104, 700, 1100, 2800, 3000, 3100, 3500 and 3600 on Umatilla County Tax Map 1N34 in Sections 1, 2, 3, 9 10, 11 and 12 along with trust lots T773, T561-A, T2124, T2113, 610-B, 561-B, 1159, 1087, 1029, 988, 958, 775, 772, 719, 632, 631, 620, 589, 587, 563, 539, 534, 533, 530, 528, 527 and 525 all within the external boundaries of the Umatilla Indian Reservation. The general location of these properties is south of Interstate 84 east of the Deadman’s Pass east bound rest area. All properties are zoned G-1 (Big Game Grazing Forest) comprising 2,634.5 acres. Timber Harvest is listed as a conditional use (Land Development Code §3.290) within the G-1 Zone subject to approval criteria in CTUIR Land Development Code Sections 6.015 and 4.025.

The hearing will be held on Tuesday, July 14, 2020 beginning at 9:00 a.m. Due to the current health emergency (COVID-19) this hearing will be held via telephone conference. If you would like to participate in the hearing or provide testimony, please call 541-429-7050 at 9:00 a.m. The participant code is 206-453-85. Materials relating to this conditional use request are available for review at the Tribal Planning Office or online at https://ctuir.org/public-hearing-lppe-cu-20-002.

Written comments must be received in the Tribal Planning Office by 4:00 pm July 10, 2020 via hard copy or by email to pattyperry@ctuir.org.

The public is entitled and encouraged to participate in the hearing and to submit testimony regarding the request. To obtain further information or if you have questions regarding the hearing process or the proposed conditional use, please contact the Tribal Planning Office at 46411 Timine Way, Pendleton, OR 97801 or call 541-429-7518.

Regards,

Patricia T. Perry, MSF, AICP
Senior Planner

TREATY JUNE 9, 1855 ~ CAYUSE, UMATILLA AND WALLA WALLA TRIBES
CU 20-002 Public Notification Recipients

Allotment Notification

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**Public Agency Notifications**

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<td>Hans Rudolf</td>
<td>ODF</td>
<td>1055 Airport Rd. Pendleton, OR 97801</td>
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<td>1327 SE 3rd Street Pendleton, OR 97801</td>
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<td>Wendy Neal</td>
<td>UEC</td>
<td>P.O. Box 1148 Hermiston, OR 97838-3148</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iris Benson</td>
<td>OPRD</td>
<td>P.O. Box 85 Meacham, OR 97859</td>
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<tr>
<td>Audie Neuson</td>
<td>Northwest Pipeline, LLC</td>
<td>295 Chipeta Way Salt Lake City, UT 84108</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aaron Donat</td>
<td>Marathon/Tesoro Pipeline</td>
<td>825 N 300 W, Suite #5200 Salt Lake City, UT 84103</td>
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<td>Rivera Miroslava</td>
<td>Bonneville Power Association</td>
<td>P.O. Box 3621 Portland, OR 97208-3621</td>
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<td>Robert Waldher, Director</td>
<td>Umatilla County Planning Department</td>
<td>216 SE 4th Street Pendleton, OR 97801</td>
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<td>Michael Jackson, BIA Superintendent</td>
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MEMORANDUM

DATE: May 6, 2020
TO: Timber IDT
FROM: Patty Perry, Senior Planner, Tribal Planning Office
REGARDING: North Fork McKay Creek Timber Harvest - CTUIR RAF

In lieu of a physical Timber Inter-Disciplinary Team meeting to review a new commercial timber harvest application a ZOOM meeting is being scheduled for May 13, 2020 at 1:30pm.

The Forestry Program has developed a new proposed harvest in the N. Fork McKay Creek area of the Reservation and requests input from the TIDT members prior to the submission of a Conditional Use application. Several alternatives have been developed and Forestry is requesting input to finalize the locations and harvesting methods.

The task of this group is to identify applicable CTUIR Statutes (Codes), Policies, etc. pertaining to your areas of expertise and administration that may be applicable to the proposed action. Materials associated with this review were emailed to TIDT members this date.

An invitation and ZOOM meeting connection will follow.
Hi Koko,

Thank you for your comments, it is helpful to get feedback and to be asked to consider issues that we sometimes overlook.

I tried to provide responses to each comment, and I am happy to discuss more with you.

---

Andrew Addessi  
Supervisory Forester  
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation  
46411 Ti’imine Way  
Pendleton, OR 97801  
541-429-7245 Phone/Fax  
412-327-0922 Cell

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From: Koko Hufford  
Sent: Thursday, May 14, 2020 8:32 AM  
To: Andrew Addessi <AndrewAddessi@ctuir.org>; Patty Perry <PattyPerry@ctuir.org>  
Cc: Bill Tovey <BillTovey@ctuir.org>; Michael Jackson <Michael.Jackson@bia.gov>  
Subject: RE: TIDT

Andrew:  
Thank you for your presentation yesterday. I have the following comments:  

1. Go with Option 1 and log as many acres as possible. I am in favor logging as much as possible to protect the health of the forest going forward.  
   OK, got it... that also seemed to be the consensus from the group so that is what we are going with.  
2. Would be possible to have to different loggers? to facilitate the project being completed with sky logging and the tether method?  
   Certainly there could be different loggers for the groundbase (flat) and steep stands. I am not sure about mixing tether with skyline, although there might be some logging groups that have both sets of equipment available. However, the more equipment needed for a project, the more the prices go up considerably, and so I am not sure it would be economical.

Generally the purchaser (i.e. a mill or wood products company) will be responsible for sub-contracting the loggers. Adding different logging groups to split the steep acres gets messy with payment, etc. and I suspect a purchaser would not want to deal with that.
3. I am not familiar with why the RMZ requirements can't these be varied when there is need to remove bug infested trees or mistletoe plants destroying trees? My understanding is that any deviation from the RMZ requirements would necessitate a stream-zone alteration permit. Usually we obtain these for spot crossings of RMZs. I am not sure what the process would look like for requesting site-wide permission to relax the standard that prohibits mechanized equipment within the inner-RMZ. This is a question for Dave Haire or Craig Kvern.

Fortunately the beetle infestation does not seem to affect the stands along the creeks as much. Generally there is more fir in these areas, and the pine is what is currently being impacted by bark beetles. Generally the problems along the creeks are mistletoe and root rot. Both move slowly, and Mistletoe is even less mobile going uphill. Neither cause the types of fast moving mass mortality like the bark beetle problem. So, we generally just accept that there is endemic in those stands.

From my perspective, the biggest problem of not treating the bottoms of draws is that we have a near continuous string of trees along the creeks that in the event of a wildfire could carry a crown fire. I think some strategic fuel breaks (areas thinned to create space between canopies) would help mitigate this risk without compromising water quality concerns. This is something we could pursue.

4. Roads should be developed and maintained not only for logging purposes but for management, fire concerns and for tribal members to access these areas for hunting and gathering purposes. The roads need to properly located for least impact to possibility of water run off; old culverts need to replaced or sometimes installed where there are run off areas across roads; water bars and ditches should be considered in some area next to road so the water runs off the road not on the road.

I agree. We try to locate new roads in ways to allow runoff (outsloping, building on slight slopes as opposed to flat ground), and can request water bars on new and existing roads to facilitate drainage. Many of the existing native surface roads would require serious reworking to allow for better drainage, there are so many areas that are the result of decades of blading deeper and deeper into ruts with no real drainage options. Much of that reconstruction need is beyond the scope of what we require in our timber contracts. Perhaps trenching would help in places, but that is generally not equipment that loggers have. They are mostly limited to graders, excavators, and tractors.

I think a more comprehensive road plan along and specific contract development with the intent to fix key roads (e.g., telephone ridge) would be the best way to address existing forest roads.

5. 2007-2009 –DECD completed logging projects on Telephone, Deadman Pass, Poverty Flats, on the North side of freeway on the Davis fee parcels and on Lieuallen Timber on Wildhorse Creek. Planning should have all the information which was completed for the permitting and CTUIR forestry was provide a copy of the resource management plans and what was completed. Patty actual took a tour with us once to observe some of the areas were we had logged or thinning projects. I was not clear why this was not mentioned in the presentation but I might have missed it.

I am not aware of any recent CTUIR/BIA logging in the North Fork Planning area besides the Weigh Station Salvage Sale. There is evidence of sale layout on some of the tribal fee properties, but I do not think they were harvested. I would be interested in reviewing those documents, though.

6. I have to agree with the comment the timber market should not control the plans for harvesting.
Agreed. I think indexed sales that adjust with the market is the best way to ensure fair value for multi-year sales.

7. I was unclear if the CTUIR forestry crew would be doing thinning or would outside contractor be hire to do pre-commercial, commercial and thinning?

It could be a combination of both. In small stands or stands with limited need, our staff and or the BIA fire crew can touch up with handsaw work or even light masticator work. For larger areas we have generally found that contractor groups are better suited to efficiently perform the thinning treatments.

Patty—I was not following the status of the conditional permit submission? With all the disruption occurring during these times will there be allowance for a variation of the process?

8. Has the CTUIR Roads program or TPO roads person taken a look at some of the access roads which need to be built or improve—not County Roads but the trail or old logging roads? I did not hear any comments which addressed their advice on design or location?

It would be helpful for RAF to have more assistance with managing forest roads from the roads department.

9. We had a problem gaining access through the Winn property by Deadman Pass,

We had negotiated the access permit with Ashley Winn with regards to the ESP timber sale. But that is a reminder that we will need to extend the agreement for the NFMckay Sale.

10. I am glad to read there is consideration to fire wood for Tribal members. I am not clear if the wood be left on site or whether there needs to be location for the fire wood logs to located in a location so it can be cut and distributed? Anything left on side is free for all.

My intention was to have a few decks on the sale where firewood is available for tribal members to cut and haul themselves. We could additionally organize a crew (such as the fire crew) to cut and bring some down to Mission. One challenge with having the logger deliver a truck load is that we do not have a good way of unloading a log truck.

11. All CRPP and water resource recommendations have been taken into consideration? Including disturbance of roots or medicine plants? I hope spring development will be consider as there will be equipment in place during logging to assist with these development not only for the cattle in grazing units but the wildlife in areas and to control the flow of springs.

CRPP survey has been completed and all sites have been flagged and will be avoided. We generally consult with Cheryl as the sale is being implemented to ensure landings will have minimal negative impact on first food plants.

I had not considered Spring development issues. I will have to consult Gordy on that.

Koko
Andrew Addessi is inviting you to a scheduled Zoom meeting.

**Topic:** CTUIR TIDT Meeting  
**Time:** May 13, 2020 01:30 PM Pacific Time (US and Canada)

Join Zoom Meeting  
https://us02web.zoom.us/j/87178446167

Meeting ID: 871 7844 6167  
One tap mobile  
+12532158782,,87178446167# US (Tacoma)  
+13462487799,,87178446167# US (Houston)

Dial by your location  
+1 253 215 8782 US (Tacoma)  
+1 346 248 7799 US (Houston)  
+1 602 753 0140 US (Phoenix)  
+1 213 338 8477 US (Los Angeles)  
+1 651 372 8299 US (St. Paul)  
+1 267 831 0333 US (Philadelphia)  
+1 301 715 8592 US (Germantown)  
+1 312 626 6799 US (Chicago)  
+1 470 250 9358 US (Atlanta)  
+1 470 381 2552 US (Atlanta)  
+1 646 518 9805 US (New York)

Meeting ID: 871 7844 6167  
Find your local number: https://us02web.zoom.us/u/kc6nQwN81p

Join by Skype for Business  
https://us02web.zoom.us/skype/87178446167

-----Original Appointment-----  
**From:** Patty Perry  
**Sent:** Wednesday, May 6, 2020 3:14 PM  
**To:** Patty Perry; Craig Kvern; Robin Harris; Scott Peckham; Andrew Addessi; Gordy Schumacher; Paul Rabb; Bill Tovey; Koko Hufford; Carey Miller; Richard Christian; Frank Anderson  
**Cc:** Ted Wright; JD Tovey; Joe Pitt  
**Subject:** TIDT  
**When:** Wednesday, May 13, 2020 1:30 PM-2:30 PM (UTC-08:00) Pacific Time (US & Canada).  
**Where:** ZOOM invite to be sent  


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[Exhibit #4]

**Page 13 of 13**