

RESTORE Council Activity Description

General Information

Sponsor:

U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) - Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)

Title:

Tribal Youth Coastal Restoration Program

Project Abstract:

The RESTORE Council has approved \$927K in Council-Selected Restoration Component funding for the Tribal Youth Coastal Restoration Program. The sponsor is the U.S. Department of the Interior, on behalf of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). This includes planning and implementation funds as FPL Category 1. The program will support the primary RESTORE Comprehensive Plan goal to enhance community resilience through planning and implementation activities that will continue the restoration work begun under the Council's 2015 Initial FPL of the following federally-recognized tribes: Chitimacha Tribe, Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, Poarch Band of Creek Indians, Seminole Tribe of Florida, and Miccosukee Indian Tribe, and will add the Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana. Tribes will create projects to protect natural resources and the environment, and maintain a healthy ecosystem, while learning cultural values. These training projects should restore 1,000 acres of habitat on Tribal lands. Program duration is 3 years.

FPL Category: Cat1: Planning/ Cat1: Implementation

Activity Type: Program

Program: Tribal Youth Coastal Restoration Program (DOI/BIA)

Co-sponsoring Agency(ies): N/A

Is this a construction project?: Yes

RESTORE Act Priority Criteria:

(I) Projects that are projected to make the greatest contribution to restoring and protecting the natural resources, ecosystems, fisheries, marine and wildlife habitats, beaches, and coastal wetlands of the Gulf Coast region, without regard to geographic location within the Gulf Coast region.

Priority Criteria Justification:

Through this program, Tribal youth will undertake projects to learn to protect natural resources and the environment through native plant restoration, site cleanup, water and soil sampling, as well as environmental and cultural education of Tribal youth. This project will train youth in long-term stewardship of the Gulf Coast environment. The impact of this education and training should continue for many generations to come.

Tribal leaders designed specific projects, i.e., teaching and experiential learning to prepare students to understand and respect the natural environment. Tribal leadership encourages tribal youth to engage in activities of this program, as well as courses and degree programs that will enable them to assume future leadership roles in these areas. The activities also provide training to work on restoration

throughout the Gulf and engage the Native Gulf community in the larger restoration effort that will continue for decades.

Project Duration (in years): 3

Goals

Primary Comprehensive Plan Goal:

Enhance Community Resilience

Primary Comprehensive Plan Objective:

Promote Natural Resource Stewardship and Environmental Education

Secondary Comprehensive Plan Objectives:

N/A

Secondary Comprehensive Plan Goals:

N/A

PF Restoration Technique(s):

Promote natural resource stewardship and environmental education: Promote natural resource stewardship and environmental education

Protect and conserve coastal, estuarine, and riparian habitats: Habitat management and stewardship

Location

Location:

The map shows the locations of the six Tribal youth projects: two in Louisiana, one in Mississippi, one in Alabama, and two in Florida. (Figure 1)

HUC8 Watershed(s):

South Atlantic-Gulf Region(Alabama) - Coosa-Tallapoosa(Lower Coosa)
South Atlantic-Gulf Region(Alabama) - Coosa-Tallapoosa(Lower Tallapoosa)
South Atlantic-Gulf Region(Alabama) - Alabama(Lower Alabama)
South Atlantic-Gulf Region(Choctawhatchee-Escambia) - Florida Panhandle Coastal(Perdido)
South Atlantic-Gulf Region(Pascagoula) - Pascagoula(Lower Leaf)
South Atlantic-Gulf Region(Southern Florida) - Southern Florida(Everglades)
South Atlantic-Gulf Region(Southern Florida) - Southern Florida(Big Cypress Swamp)
South Atlantic-Gulf Region(Southern Florida) - Southern Florida(Florida Southeast Coast)
South Atlantic-Gulf Region(Choctawhatchee-Escambia) - Escambia(Escambia)
Lower Mississippi Region(Louisiana Coastal) - Atchafalaya-Vermillion(Bayou Teche)
Lower Mississippi Region(Louisiana Coastal) - Atchafalaya-Vermillion(Vermillion)
Lower Mississippi Region(Louisiana Coastal) - Calcasieu-Mermentau(Mermentau Headwaters)
Lower Mississippi Region(Louisiana Coastal) - Calcasieu-Mermentau(Upper Calcasieu)
South Atlantic-Gulf Region(Pearl) - Pearl(Upper Pearl)
South Atlantic-Gulf Region(Pascagoula) - Pascagoula(Mississippi Coastal)

State(s):

Alabama
Mississippi
Louisiana
Florida

County/Parish(es):

AL - Elmore
AL - Escambia
AL - Monroe
AL - Montgomery
FL - Broward
FL - Escambia
FL - Collier
FL - Miami-Dade
FL - Hendry
LA - St. Mary
LA - Allen
MS - Attala
MS - Jackson
MS - Jones
MS - Kemper
MS - Leake
MS - Neshoba
MS - Newton

MS - Scott
MS - Winston

Congressional District(s):

AL - 2
MS - 2
LA - 4
FL - 26
MS - 1
LA - 3
FL - 20
MS - 3
AL - 1
MS - 4
AL - 3
FL - 1
FL - 25

Narratives

Introduction and Overview:

The overarching goal of this project is to educate and train tribal youth through Gulf Coastal Zone restoration projects (Fordham and Schwab, 2018). This work builds on the success of the FPL 1 Tribal Youth Conservation Corps, which trained 239 students and restored 995 acres. The Department of the Interior (DOI) submitted a project application to the Council titled “Gulf of Mexico Habitat Restoration via Conservation Corps Partnerships/Youth.” The primary objective of the project was to support, promote and create stewardship opportunities for Tribal youth through meaningful training and employment, which includes environmental education. Tribal lands identified for this program include those on the Gulf coast as well as further inland within watersheds that drain into the Gulf. Activities have been selected and designed to primarily benefit the Gulf coast region through direct restoration, and training that will educate youth on the importance of these natural habitats, as well as the development of skills to restore and conserve coastal habitats throughout the region. Investing in programs that provide work opportunities for young people has economic and physical benefits while also enhancing the environmental vitality of the area’s natural resources directly tied to the Gulf.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) worked closely with DOI and the Council on the implementation and awarding of grants to the five Gulf Tribes to host tribal youth conservation camps. These camps were extremely popular and beneficial to the Gulf Tribes. The camps were held in 2016-2018, and they had a total of 239 participants. The camp programs provided meaningful, work-based opportunities in environmental conservation and natural resource management, and strengthened the protection, conservancy, and long-term maintenance of natural resources on tribal lands.

Below are short narratives regarding camp and restoration activities for each Gulf Tribe:

Seminole Tribe of Florida – Tribal youth assisted the Tribe’s Environmental Resources Management Department (ERMD) with collecting surface water samples, conducting Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Inspections on engines powering pumps near critical water resource areas, and identifying and recording data on gopher tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus*) burrows and crested caracara (*Caracara cheriway*) nests. The youth also assisted in identifying and removing invasive plants.

2016 - 0 students (unable to hold camp due to lateness of funds arriving)

2017 - 15 students

2018 - 30 students

115 acres - Approximate number of acres youth conducted restoration activities on

Miccosukee Tribe of Indians – Tribal youth worked closely with the Tribe’s Fish and Wildlife Department identifying and removing invasive plants. They learned the identifying features of several common invasive plants and their negative impacts in Florida. Once familiarized with the species, the youth assisted in removing Burma reed (*Neyraudia reynaudiana*) and small branches of Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolia*) and Australian pine (*Casuarina* spp.). The youth also assisted in conducting fish, bird and tree-frog surveys within the Old Tamiami canal and helped plant native vegetation on the reservation.

2016 - 25 students

2017 - 35 students

2018 - 27 students

400 acres - Approximate number of acres youth conducted restoration activities on

Poarch Band of Creek Indians – Tribal youth assisted with the identification and eradication of invasive weeds. The youth participated in the planning and implementation of controlled burns on tribal lands to restore natural vegetation. The youth helped plant rivercane on the reservation and worked on the development of a guidebook for native plants in the area. The youth worked with Alabama Department Conservation and Natural Resources Division of Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries on gopher tortoise protection measures at the Tribe’s Magnolia Branch Wildlife Reserve. The youth received the honor of being invited to and attending the signing of a proclamation with the Governor of Alabama to make April 10th Gopher Tortoise Day in the State of Alabama.

2016 - 0 students (unable to hold camp due to lateness of funds arriving)

2017 – 4 year-long students

2018 – 6 year-long students

370 acres - Approximate number of acres youth conducted restoration activities on

Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians – Tribal youth worked with the Tribe’s Wildlife and Parks Office to restore a 2-mile long woodland trail near the historic Nanih Waiya Mound and Cave area. Nanih Waiya figures prominently in the history, culture, traditions, and legends of the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians and is located at the headwaters of the Pearl River. Summer work projects focused on the protection, conservation, rehabilitation, and improvement of the natural, historical, and cultural resources of the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians.

2016 - 15 students

2017 - 19 students

2018 – 0 students (MBCI did not have enough savings to hold 3rd camp.)

80 acres - Approximate number of acres youth conducted restoration activities on

Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana – Tribal youth worked to remove trash throughout the Bayou Teche watershed on the Tribe’s reservation. The group also helped establish and maintain a rivercane (*Arundinaria gigantea*) conservation area and removed invasive plants.

2016 - 15 students

2017 - 25 students

2018 – 23 students

30 acres - Approximate number of acres youth conducted restoration activities on

See the following report for more information on the FPL1 accomplishments:

<https://www.sciencebase.gov/catalog/item/5d1f513ee4b0941bde64db5b>

In FPL3b, Tribal Youth from the Coushatta Tribe will plant coastal vegetation to assist in restoring beaches along Louisiana coastal habitat and reducing coastal erosion. The Coushatta Youth Program will collaborate with the Gulf Coast Soil and Water Conservation District on a plant diversity restoration project. The goal is to support the coastal habitat, including important habitat for shorebirds and threatened species such as Black rails (*Laterallus jamaicensis*) (Roach and Barrett, 2015).

The Chitimacha Tribe will clean up the bayou-side of the reservation along Bayou Teche, as well as other areas, such as Lake Fausse Point and Chitimacha village sites (Bernard, 2016). While participants remove trash near these important sites, they will be helping the Tribe preserve important cultural resources and connect natural resource/environmental issues with cultural resource concerns.

Also, the Tribe will utilize this opportunity to engage the participants in the Rivercane Restoration Program, which restores a critical species for the Gulf region using micropropagation (Baldwin et al., 2009).

The Choctaw Youth Conservation Corps will provide hands-on activities in environmental and culturally based curriculum to build stewardship and natural resources conservation for tribal high school youth. The Tribe's broader development plans for Nanih Waiya at the headwaters of the Pearl River include the maintenance of the approximately 2-mile-long woodlands nature trail, construction of pedestrian bridges through wetland areas, creation of observation decks, and ensuring the site's function as an outdoor natural science museum (Akers, 1999). The Tribe will also foster appreciation of their lands, including those in the Gulf Coast.

The Creek Youth Conservation Corp will focus on short-term and long-term restoration and environmental stewardship projects and learning opportunities. These projects will include Native plant reestablishment in the Perdido and Escambia River basins. This project will also focus on educating youth regarding environmental, cultural, and historical knowledge and training them to develop skills to complete projects that will restore Tribal lands that are part of the Gulf Coast area (Clark, 1971).

The Seminole Tribe of Florida Heritage and Environmental Resource Office (HERO), Environmental Resource Management Department (ERMD) will train and enlist the services of Seminole Tribe youth to collect environmental data to support the needs of the Tribe. Data collection will be used to protect and restore natural resources, ecosystems, wildlife habitats and wetlands of the greater RESTORE region. Tribal youth will travel to sites on Seminole trust land and conduct on-site water sampling, and then test samples upon return to Seminole-owned laboratories.

Miccosukee Tribal Youth Program Conservation Initiative (TYP-C) will engage Tribal youth in conservation and restoration practices within the sloughs and flow-paths--to help restore connectivity with the downstream wetlands (Larsen et al., 2012). Tribal Departments and Tribal Programs will provide GPS support together with species identification, science, and construction support. Connectivity will be restored by targeting nuisance and invasive species as well as conservation of native flora and fauna. Miccosukee youth will also engage in the NEPA process to identify areas for future restoration. They will also build animal houses to provide habitat for native species.

Methods:

Cultural, historic preservation and environmental training will include off-site visits for learning and experiencing activities and events. The Tribes will provide transportation for youth to engage in local restoration programs and collaborative events at other Tribal sites.

Restoration Methods: At some sites, Tribal members will donate identified mother plants to transplant, as warranted, to allow youth to place them in appropriate locations. Propagation will be at the identified Tribal sites. Restoring Tribal sites are important educational conservation tools for teaching youth that they are the next generation of stewards of Tribal lands. In several project locations, the primary projects are focused on planting of native plants and trees. At one location (Rutherford Beach), the state plans the construction of breakwaters. The plantings in conjunction with these projects are anticipated

to decrease shoreline loss, enhancing the effectiveness of plantings in the restoration process. Planting is both cost effective and easily achievable. The Coushatta project is consistent with the recommendations made in Louisiana's Comprehensive Master Plan for a Sustainable Coast (June 2, 2017), see: (http://coastal.la.gov/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/2017-Coastal-Master-Plan_Web-Single-Page_CFinal-with-Effective-Date-06092017.pdf)

Environmental Benefits:

Anticipated environmental benefits include disrupting the process of shoreline erosion, mitigating the impacts of climate change and associated sea level rise, restoring a critical environmental balance in a threatened area, and building in tribal youth a knowledge and commitment to protecting the environment, and the preliminary skills to work in the restoration field in the future. Climate change and associated sea level rise are also potentially risks to the program as described below, but the completion of the work will help mitigate future risks to the Gulf ecosystem.

Metrics:

Metric Title: PRM004: Monitoring - # monitoring programs implemented

Target: 1

Narrative: Success will be measured by the submission of youth water monitoring program monitoring report from the Seminole Tribe.

Metric Title: COI007: Building institutional capacity - # of participants that successfully completed training

Target: 20

Narrative: Success will be measured by the number of student interns successfully completing training by each Tribal youth project.

Metric Title: HR004: Habitat restoration - Acres restored

Target: 1,000

Narrative: Success will be measured in project acres, with each tribe restoring various acres, ranging from 12 to over 200 per tribe.

Risk and Uncertainties:

Overall the program is low risk as it is a training project for Tribal youth interns. All projects are potentially impacted in the short term by the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic. In areas where the pandemic is severe, work will be delayed until the pandemic subsides due to the need for social distancing and other safety measures. Even in locations where the pandemic is less severe there is a need for proper social distancing and project hygiene measures among youth participants. Another short-term risk potentially affecting all Tribal projects is the weather during the time the work is conducted. If there is excessive rain, thunderstorms, or tropical storm conditions, youth would be impeded from completing the work until the inhibiting weather abates.

Specific Tribal project risks are as follows:

Coushatta: The work will restore trees and other native vegetation lost during Hurricane Rita. If another hurricane of similar or greater strength follows a near-identical path, the trees and vegetation could be

lost again (Rodgers et al., 2009). Also, sea level rise and land subsidence could cause the revegetation area to be inundated, in which case the trees and vegetation would be lost. Coastal erosion also is a potential risk if the State does not complete its breakwater construction. However, the presence of restored trees and vegetation would help keep the soil in place more effectively than their absence.

Chitimacha: The area around Bayou Teche is susceptible to saltwater intrusion due to sea level rise. This could negatively impact the viability of restored rivercane plants, which are dependent on fresh water. Southern Pearly-Eye butterflies (*Lethe portlandia*) and multiple bird species (White-eyed vireo [*Vireo griseus*], Swainson's Warbler [*Limnothlypis swainsonii*], Hooded Warbler [*Setophaga citrina*], Kentucky Warbler [*Geothlypis formosa*]) make use of rivercane and would also be negatively impacted by the loss of these plants. (Brown et al., 2009)

Choctaw: Several areas in and around the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians' reservations have been impacted by flooding the last few years. Flood damage would negatively impact native plant regeneration work conducted by the Tribe.

Poarch Creek: Climate change negatively impacts native plant species on which gopher tortoises are dependent for food, which might offset benefits from the restoration activities (Diemer, 1986). Additionally, human population increases could lead to habitat loss. Gopher tortoises are dependent on longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*) habitats, which in turn are dependent on fire and flooding. Any changes in the frequency of fires and floods could negatively offset the restoration activities for both longleaf pines and gopher tortoises. The work also includes rivercane restoration with the risks mentioned in the Chitimacha section.

Seminole: Water quality monitoring is a learning process, so this project will have minimal risks due to the quality checks and assurance steps inherent in teaching the appropriate protocols of this science.

Miccosukee: In recent years, the Everglades have been alternately impacted by droughts/low water levels and floods/high water levels. Both the droughts and floods will negatively impact the wetland connectivity work conducted by the Miccosukee Tribe. Climate change could negatively offset their work to remove nuisance and invasive species, such as melaleuca (*Melaleuca* spp.) and Brazilian pepper (Morton, 1978).

Monitoring and Adaptive Management:

Monitoring of project sites will be done by participant Tribes at six-month intervals. These inspections will be geared to assessing the success of the vegetation that was added and the natural addition of native plants encouraged by the newly planted areas. BIA will regularly communicate with the Tribes to ensure progress and collect data on participant levels for each Tribal project on an annual basis. Monitoring reports from the Tribes will address the amount of increased connectivity with downstream wetlands.

Data Management:

Each of the participating Tribes will submit to BIA semi-annual reports. Projects will occur on tribal lands and acres restored will be estimated by the project coordinator for each tribe. BIA will use periodic monitoring visits to verify restoration activities. All information will be compiled into a single report (PDF) at the end of the project.

The DOI/BIA data steward will work with each of the six tribes to centralize project data into a unified MS Excel (xlsx) format. Data management costs will be covered (in-kind) by DOI/BIA for the project. Working with data, GIS and metadata experts, the format of the data file will be finalized along with the development of the associated Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) compliant metadata. Upon completion of data collection, the data and metadata will be deposited into the ScienceBASE RESTORE community container which will enable:

- digital object identifier (DOI) acquisition,
- long-term storage and archive in a national science data platform,
- registering the dataset with other national data catalogues like data.gov,
- human discoverability through search engines,
- and machine readability through ScienceBASE service.

Each Tribe has designated a Point of Contact who will provide an annual report on the program, participation and projects. All information will be compiled into a single report (PDF) at the end of the project.

Collaboration:

BIA will be the intertribal coordinator, sharing information among Tribes on successful methods. In addition, the Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana will be collaborating with Gulf Coast Soil and Water Conservation District. The Poarch Band of Creek Indians will work with professional botanists from the University of South Alabama and Mississippi State University to train youth in native plant establishment techniques.

Public Engagement, Outreach, and Education:

Community meetings will raise awareness about the new Tribal Youth Conservation Corps--to share project progress with the Tribal Councils and community and to give Tribal Corps members the opportunity to demonstrate their new knowledge and skills. In addition, the Coushatta Tribe will engage in public outreach—transferring information about the project— which will occur with both the Little Indian School (LIS) and the After-school Program which targets middle- and high-school students. The project will be described in a quarterly newsletter published by the Tribe. Community members will have an opportunity to give input and feedback at the quarterly community meeting held for tribal members. In addition, a press release will be prepared and released by the Tribe to a database of close to 1,000 organizations in the area.

Leveraging:

Funds: \$12,000.00

Type: Bldg on Others

Status: Committed

Source Type: Other Federal

Description: BIA will spend \$4,000 per year in-kind for the salaries of BIA employees' time spent in monitoring, management, and mandatory compliance activities. BIA's goal is to visit each Tribal project at least twice in the 3 years of work, generating travel and salary expenses beyond the \$9,000 per year requested from RESTORE. This program builds upon work previously funded through FPL 1 and the recent amendment. Skills gained by Tribal youth might be applicable to restoration projects across the Gulf, regardless of funding source. Since a portion

of the requested funding will be put toward construction, the need for contingency costs will be considered as appropriate when developing project-specific budgets for these activities.

Environmental Compliance:

Updated Categorical Exclusion documents have been created for each of the six Tribal projects. DOI has indicated that these Categorical Exclusions fully cover the activities described in this document. The Council is using these Categorical Exclusions for the approval of this activity. In addition to this type of National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) analysis, this project was also evaluated and found to be in compliance with the following statutes and Executive Orders: Endangered Species Act; National Historic Preservation Act; Magnuson-Stevens Act; Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act; Executive Order 11988; Executive Order 11990; Executive Order 13898; Coastal Zone Management Act; Coastal Barrier Resources Act; Farmland Protection Policy Act; Section 404 of the Clean Water Act; Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act; Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act; Marine Mammal Protection Act; National Marine Sanctuaries Act; Migratory Bird Treaty Act; Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act; and Clean Air Act. The Categorical Exclusion and associated documentation for the Choctaw Youth Conservation Corps covers the construction of pedestrian bridges through wetlands areas and creation of observation decks. The Categorical Exclusion and associated documentation for the Miccosukee Tribal Youth Program Conservation Initiative described herein covers the conservation and restoration practices within the sloughs and flow paths to help restore connectivity within the downstream wetlands.

Bibliography:

Akers, D. L., 1999: Removing the heart of the Choctaw people: Indian removal from a Native American perspective. *American Indian Culture and Research Journal*, 23 (3), 63-76, <https://doi.org/10.17953/aicr.23.3.p52341016666h822>.

Baldwin, B. S., Cirtain, M., Horton, D. S., Ouellette, J., Franklin, S. B., Preece, J. E., 2009: Propagation methods for Rivercane (*Arundinaria gigantea*) L. (Walter) Muhl. *Castanea*, 74(3), 300-316, <https://doi.org/10.2179/08-042R2.1>.

Bernard, S. K., 2016: *Teche: a history of Louisiana's most famous bayou*. University Press of Mississippi, 272 pp.

Brown, J. D., Benson, T. J., Bednarz, J. C., 2009: Vegetation characteristics of Swainson's Warbler habitat at the White River National Wildlife Refuge, Arkansas. *Wetlands*, 29, 586, <https://doi.org/10.1672/0854.1>.

Clark, R., 1971: The woody plants of Alabama. *Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden*, 58(2), 99-242, doi:10.2307/2394932.

Diemer, J., 1986: The ecology and management of the Gopher Tortoise in the Southeastern United States. *Herpetologica*, 42(1), 125-133.

Fordham, A., Schwab, R., 2018: *Indigenous youth engagement in natural resource management in Australia and North America: A review*. Canberra, ACT: Centre for Aboriginal Economic Policy Research (CAEPR), The Australian National University.

Gulf of Mexico Habitat Restoration via Conservation Corps Partnership, <https://www.sciencebase.gov/catalog/item/5d1f513ee4b0941bde64db5b/>

Larsen, L. G., Choi, J., Nungesser, M. K., Harvey, J. W., 2012: Directional connectivity in hydrology and ecology. *Ecological Applications*, 22(8), 2204-2220.

Louisiana Comprehensive Master Plan for a Sustainable Coast, http://coastal.la.gov/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/2017-Coastal-Master-Plan_Web-Book_CFinal-with-Effective-Date-06092017.pdf.

Morton, J. F., 1978: Brazilian Pepper- its impact on people, animals and the environment. *Economic Botany*, 32, 353-359, <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF02907927>.

Roach, N.S., Barrett, K., 2015: Managed habitats increase occupancy of Black Rails (*Laterallus jamaicensis*) and may buffer impacts from sea level rise. *Wetlands*, 35, 1065-1076, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13157-015-0695-6>.

Rodgers, J. C., Murrah, A. W., Cooke, W. H., 2009: The impact of Hurricane Katrina on the coastal vegetation of the Weeks Bay Reserve, Alabama from NDVI data. *Estuaries and Coasts*, 32, 496-507, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12237-009-9138-z>.

Budget

Project Budget Narrative:

Funds will be provided to the six participant Tribes for the planning and implementation of their Tribal youth projects, as well as data management by the Tribes, totaling \$50,000 per Tribe for each of three years. The remaining \$27,000 will be used by the Bureau of Indian Affairs for monitoring of tribal projects, including site visits, and will also fund the salary time for the BIA data steward to compile individual tribes' project reports into a single Excel spreadsheet for program reporting.

Total FPL 3 Project/Program Budget:

\$ 927,000.00

Estimated Percent Monitoring and Adaptive Management: 5 %

Estimated Percent Planning: 10 %

Estimated Percent Implementation: 70 %

Estimated Percent Project Management: 10 %

Estimated Percent Data Management: 5 %

Estimated Percent Contingency: 0 %

Environmental Compliance

Environmental Requirement	Has the Requirement Been Addressed?	Compliance Notes (e.g., title and date of document, permit number, weblink etc.)
National Environmental Policy Act	Yes	Each tribal project was reviewed individually in accordance with NEPA and a categorical exclusion review has been completed for each project.
Endangered Species Act	Yes	ESA reviews were completed for each project and supporting documentation has been included with the NEPA categorical exclusion review for each project.
National Historic Preservation Act	Yes	NHPA reviews were completed for each project and supporting documentation has been included with the NEPA categorical exclusion review for each project.
Magnuson-Stevens Act	Yes	Although determined to not be applicable, the requirements of this act were considered as part of the compliance review conducted by BIA.
Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act	Yes	Although determined to not be applicable, the requirements of this act were considered as part of the compliance review conducted by BIA.
Coastal Zone Management Act	Yes	Although determined to not be applicable, the requirements of this act were considered as part of the compliance review conducted by BIA.
Coastal Barrier Resources Act	Yes	Although determined to not be applicable, the requirements of this act were considered as part of the compliance review conducted by BIA.
Farmland Protection Policy Act	Yes	Although determined to not be applicable, the requirements of this act were considered as part of the compliance review conducted by BIA.
Clean Water Act (Section 404)	Yes	Although determined to not be applicable, the requirements of this act were considered as part of the compliance review conducted by BIA.
River and Harbors Act (Section 10)	Yes	Although determined to not be applicable, the requirements of this act were considered as part of the compliance review conducted by BIA.

Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act	Yes	Although determined to not be applicable, the requirements of this act were considered as part of the compliance review conducted by BIA.
Marine Mammal Protection Act	Yes	Although determined to not be applicable, the requirements of this act were considered as part of the compliance review conducted by BIA.
National Marine Sanctuaries Act	Yes	Although determined to not be applicable, the requirements of this act were considered as part of the compliance review conducted by BIA.
Migratory Bird Treaty Act	Yes	Although determined to not be applicable, the requirements of this act were considered as part of the compliance review conducted by BIA.
Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act	Yes	Although determined to not be applicable, the requirements of this act were considered as part of the compliance review conducted by BIA.
Clean Air Act	Yes	Although determined to not be applicable, the requirements of this act were considered as part of the compliance review conducted by BIA.
Other Applicable Environmental Compliance Laws or Regulations	Yes	Although determined to not be applicable, the requirements of this act were considered as part of the compliance review conducted by BIA.

Maps, Charts, Figures

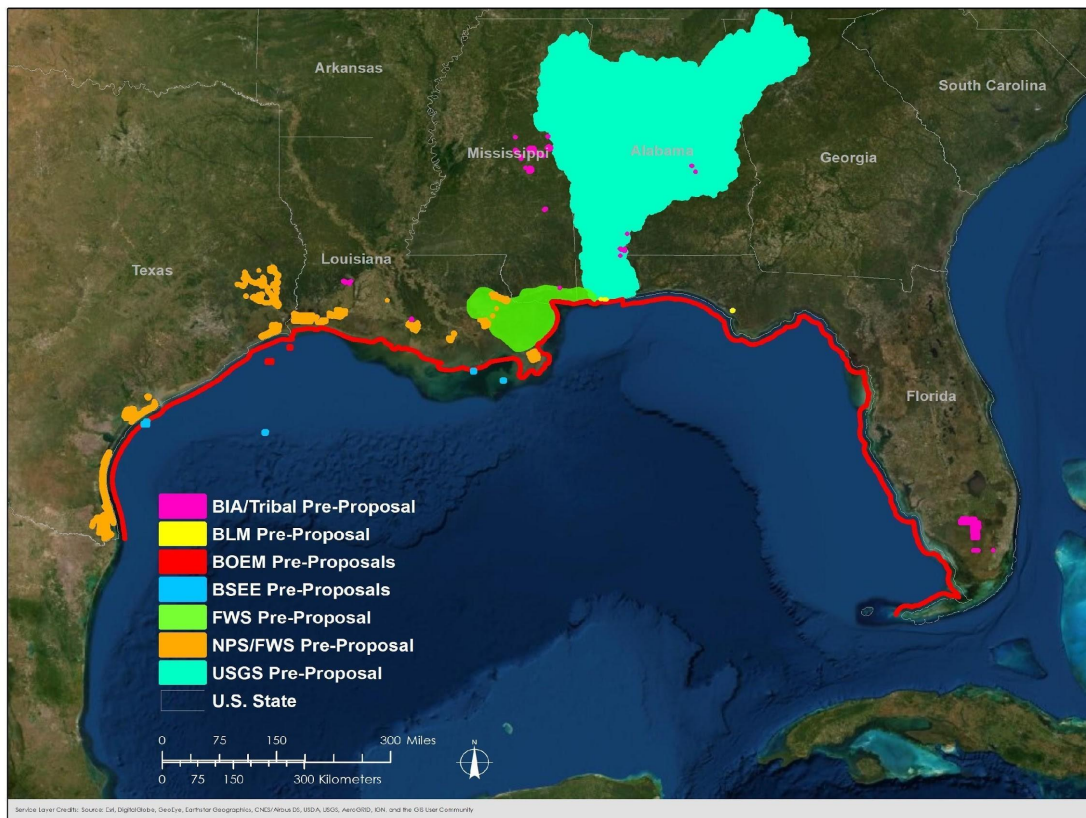


Figure 1: Location map of six Tribal youth projects.