

FLATHEAD RESERVATION

COMPREHENSIVE RESOURCES PLAN

*VOLUME II
POLICIES*

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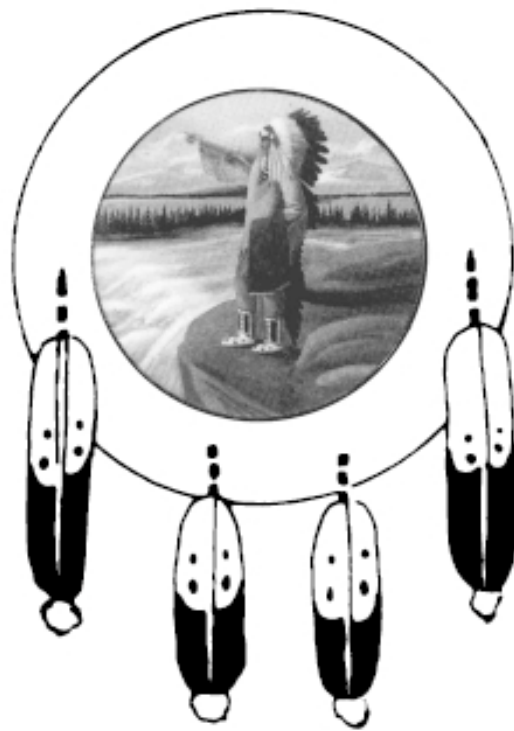
A special thank-you to the Tribal Elders, Tribal Council, Tribal Program Managers, and members of the general public who contributed to the goals and objectives sections of this volume.



CONFEDERATED SALISH AND KOOTENAI TRIBES
OF THE FLATHEAD RESERVATION

COMPREHENSIVE RESOURCES PLAN

Volume II - Chapter 1



INTRODUCTION



INTRODUCTION & PURPOSE

The purpose of this plan is to guide natural resource management and development on the Flathead Indian Reservation. Volume I presents an up-to-date profile and assessment of the condition of natural resources on the Reservation. Volume II identifies Tribal goals for each natural resource and explores a series of integrated alternatives for management. Finally it defines policies and processes that will guide future resource management on the Reservation.

The plan focuses on lands and resources, but also incorporates social services and human concerns. It should be viewed as one component of a comprehensive planning process that also includes: organizational planning, covering all Tribal departments and organizations; human

resources planning, including people-oriented services; and economic development planning.

DEFINITION AND FRAMEWORK

As first described in Volume I, the Tribes view a comprehensive natural resources plan as a process that consists of three interrelated elements:

- Vision: Tribal goals give rise to policies that protect resources while allowing for sustainable development.
- Analysis and focus: A thorough knowledge of current resource conditions allows the Tribes to make decisions consistent with Tribal goals.
- Integration: Understanding relationships between resources and between resource users provides a better base for developing and coordinating management policies.

This volume, Volume II, explores resource management alternatives in relation to Tribal goals and defines policy objectives to guide management of those resources. It represents the third step of a four-phase process initiated by the Tribes in 1988:

- Phase I - Pre-planning: the examination of alternative planning approaches and the establishment of a multi-year planning work program.



- ❑ Phase II - Conditions, Issues, and Goals: preparation of Volume I, including community and agency meetings, preliminary goal setting, research and compilation of data to describe existing resource conditions.
- ❑ Phase III - Alternatives and Policies: preparation of Volume II, including identification of goals, resource use alternatives, and management objectives.
- ❑ Phase IV - Adoption and Implementation of Plan Policies: review and adoption by the Tribal Council, initiation and development of sub-area and resource-specific plans to implement comprehensive plan policies.

Phase I included a series of workshops with Tribal and BIA Department Heads and Program Managers and state agencies and counties to discuss concepts of vision, organizational capacity scenarios and plan content. The ideas generated during these workshops have carried the Plan through Phases II and III.

The development of policies in Phase III can be viewed as a framework wherein management challenges are translated into positive policy direction.

In Phase IV, the Tribes will implement the policy direction of the Plan through several ongoing processes. These include resource and area-specific management plans, and interagency and intergovernmental initiatives which are generally described in the Plan Implementation section of Chapter 4.

VOLUME II

Scope

Volume II describes Phases III and IV of the planning process as they continue to evolve from the evaluation of the existing resource conditions, management practices and issues summarized in Volume I. The Tribes have followed a three- stage sequence in developing Volume II:

- ❑ First, the Tribes established long-term goals.
- ❑ Second, the Tribes evaluated land and natural resource use alternatives and their impacts, and identified a preferred alternative.
- ❑ Third, the Tribes developed five-year and long-term policy objectives for managing each resource, as well as policies that cross resources and jurisdictions.

Volume II is organized into four chapters:

Introduction: Introduces the planning framework and process, and explains the scope and use of Volume II.



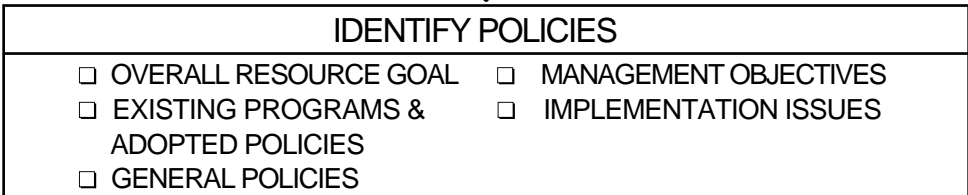
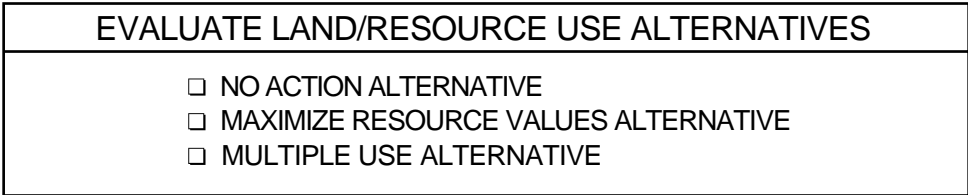
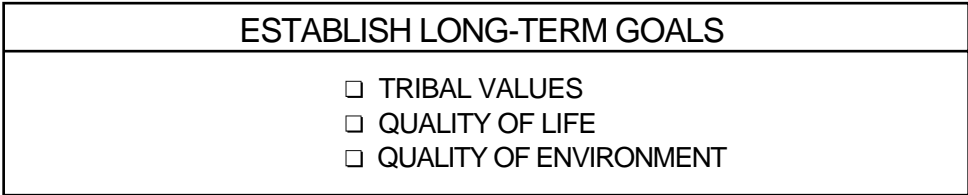
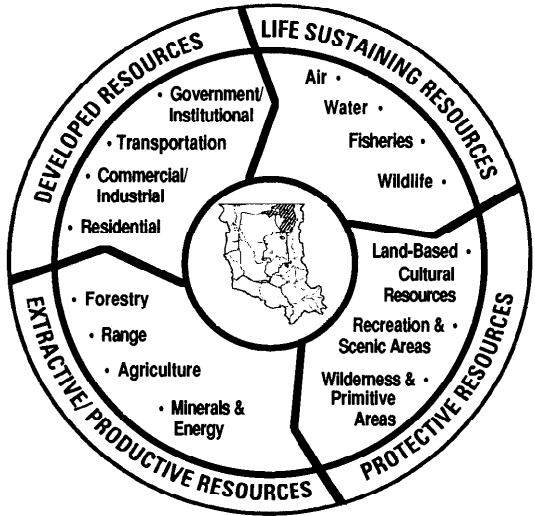
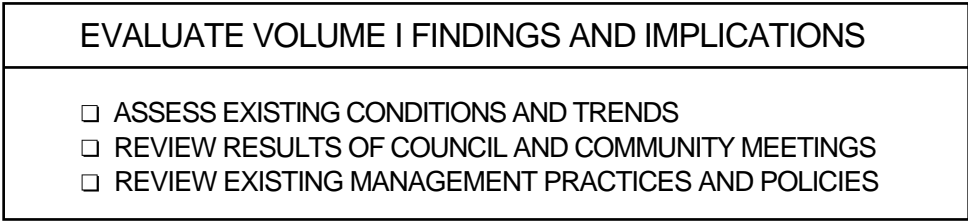


Figure 1.1. Policies Framework



Goals: Describes the long-term vision of the Tribes and serves as a foundation for development of management alternatives and policy objectives.

Alternatives: Defines and evaluates three broad management strategies or directions, as alternative means for achieving the goals. These alternatives are assessed in terms of their key impacts on each of fifteen resource categories, as well as their key socio-economic impacts.

Policies and Objectives: Highlights existing policies and lists five-year and long-term objectives for each resource category.

How to Use Volume II

Volume II represents a three-dimensional policy framework that includes:

Time: Policies range from broad, value-driven, long-range goals (that look 20 to 100 years into the future) to specific management objectives (which have a five-year time frame).

Resource categories: There are fifteen specific resource categories in Volume II, the same as in Volume I, Existing Conditions. Decision makers and others who review this Plan can measure the proposed policies for each resource category against the conditions and issues identified for each category in chapters 8 through 22 of Volume I.

Resource and policy relationships: In light of the Tribal philosophy of managing Reservation resources from an integrated and unified perspective, Volume II deals with relationships between resources as evaluated in the alternatives of Chapter 3 and identified in the objectives of Chapter 4. Given this perspective, you may want to review Volume II with the following questions in mind:

- What are the Tribes' long-range goals and values? (Chapter 2)
- What are the management alternatives? What would their key, long-term, economic and environmental impacts be? (Chapter 3)
- What are the goals and management objectives for each resource category? (Chapter 4)
- What Tribal policies represent how the Tribes currently manage lands and resources? (See Chapter 4, Policies/Objectives.)



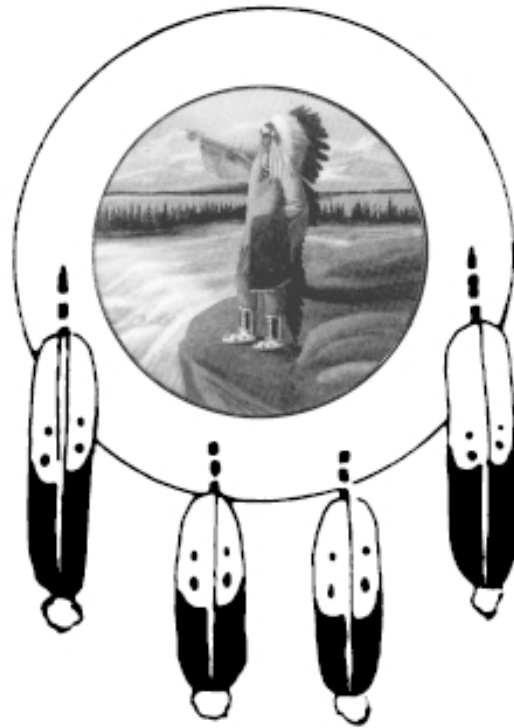
- What types of interjurisdictional or interagency initiatives would facilitate implementation of the Comprehensive Resources Plan? (See Chapter 4, Policies/Objectives.)
- What are the specific management objectives that are proposed for implementation within the next five years? (See Chapter 4, Policies/Objectives.)
- What criteria should be used to determine the overall effectiveness of plan implementation? (See Chapter 4, Policies/Objectives.)



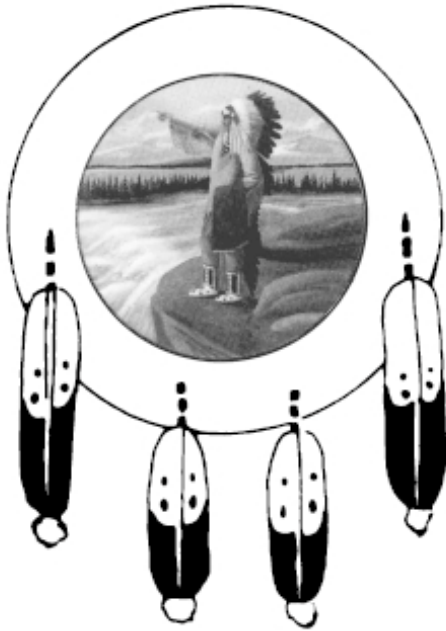
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OF THE FLATHEAD RESERVATION

COMPREHENSIVE RESOURCES PLAN

Volume II - Chapter 2



GOALS



GOALS

This chapter sets forth long-term resource management goals. The goals represent the Tribes' vision of the future, and they form a foundation for basing future resource management objectives and policies.

The Tribes established the goals in this chapter based upon the following criteria:

- Goals are value driven. They reflect Tribal member values and beliefs.
- They are Tribal goals as opposed to goals imposed from the outside. Tribal Councilmen, Tribal members and

Tribal resource management professionals developed them based on Tribal values, needs and rights.

- They are collaborative and future-focused. They strive to bring Tribal government, Tribal members, and other government agencies together to work toward protecting and enhancing resources.
- They project the Tribes into the future. They follow the traditional philosophy of looking seven-generations ahead when Tribal government makes resource management decisions.
- They constitute a vision the Tribes can work toward.
- They consider both quality of life and the quality of the Reservation environment. They are built on the underlying premise that the quality of the environment will drive the quality of life on the Reservation.
- They are dynamic. Goals change over time. These represent a starting point from which the Tribes can work to achieve desired future conditions.



METHODOLOGY

The goal statements in this chapter represent a synthesis of comments received from three different groups in three different settings:

Community Meetings. During the spring of 1990, the Tribes conducted a series of eight of these meetings around the Reservation. The staff provided participants with area profiles to stimulate discussion of long-term goals and issues of concern.

Technical Team Meetings. The Tribes conducted joint Tribal-Bureau of Indian Affairs Interdisciplinary Technical Team meetings to discuss long-term resource management goals.

Tribal Council Sessions. These sessions with the Tribal Council focused on defining values and goals.

In both the Technical Team and Tribal Council sessions, the planning staff posed the following questions: If you were given the opportunity to visit the Flathead Reservation one hundred years from now, what should the quality of life be like? What natural and human resources should the Reservation produce one hundred years from now? What condition should the environment be in one hundred years from now?

The responses to these questions reflect Tribal values, values that have cultural and historical ties to the region that extend back thousands of years. In this respect, the Tribes are unlike other land managers. Tribal values are imbued with the Tribes' long-held cultural attitudes toward the land and its historical use of resources by ancestors. They are based on the fundamental belief that humans and nature are one.

These values include:

- Learn to live in harmony. Live in harmony with each other and with the land.
- Our ancestors left this land and we are only borrowing it from our children. As we make decisions that affect the land, we must consider the consequences those decisions will have, at least for the next seven generations.
- Respect the land. Replace what you take, take only what you need. By respecting the land, we respect ourselves.
- Preserve spirituality and culture. Act on a spiritual basis when dealing with the environment; always be aware of and appreciate what we have. Turn to the Creator when in need. Perpetuate the value of Indian culture.



- Protect mother earth. Repay the land for its gifts. Mother earth was here before humans and has provided us with the needs of life.
- Preserve an abundance of animals, plants and fish.
- Maintain hunting and fishing based on need and traditional use.

GOALS: QUALITY OF LIFE

To ensure a high quality of life for future generations of Tribal members, the Tribes have set the following goals:

- Create an island where cultural resources, beliefs and values are a vital and pervading part of the Tribal community; create a community characterized by a strong sense of cultural identity and awareness and an accurate knowledge of Tribal history.
- Create a strong and united Tribal membership characterized by strong families and friendships, honest government, and a desire to preserve and protect resources for all the people.
- Create a healthy family and community structure that cares for its elders, keeps its children in safe and loving environments, emphasizes self-worth and environmentally sensitive lifestyles, and encourages stable population levels on the Reservation.
- Promote Tribal sovereignty. Promote predominant Tribal ownership of Reservation lands and a community that is self-sustaining, that can wisely and creatively manage its resources, and that assumes an increasing share of the responsibility of government.
- Create a highly educated Tribal public characterized by a community with unlimited education opportunities, a community that supports individual initiative and a strong environmental ethic.
- Develop an economy integrated with the larger regional economy that is characterized by full employment and that allows residents to find rewarding careers on the Reservation.



GOALS: QUALITY OF ENVIRONMENT

To ensure a quality physical environment for future generations of Tribal members, the Tribes have set the following goals:

- Manage the land and the community of life it supports in a manner consistent with traditional Tribal values. Strive to use resources in a sustainable way, to manage in harmony with nature, to waste nothing.
- Create an environmentally healthy landscape with clean air and water, stable population levels, protected scenic viewsheds, and the full realization of recreational opportunities.
- Maintain and enhance water quality by managing for a healthy river and tributary system, establishing a protective designation for the Lower Flathead River, protecting groundwater, balancing water use with the goal of maintaining high water quality standards, managing irrigation systems efficiently, protecting Flathead Lake and its shoreline, protecting streams, riparian zones and wetlands, and using environmentally safe methods to control insects and noxious weeds.
- Provide a diversity and abundance of healthy fish and wildlife that includes: a diverse and productive fisheries resource, abundant big game populations, and healthy non-game wildlife populations. Establish and maintain wildlife protection areas, habitat enhancement programs, and programs that ensure the protection and recovery of threatened, endangered and sensitive species.
- Provide a healthy and productive forest. Use harvest techniques that have minimal impacts on aesthetics, are sustainable, control disease and insects, and allow for roadless areas and a sustainable old growth component.
- Protect the Mission Mountains Wilderness and Buffer Zone, evaluate and add new primitive and wilderness areas, and identify and designate natural areas.
- Provide protected areas for Tribal use that include cultural resource areas, recreation areas, and wilderness and primitive areas.
- Create buffers along riparian corridors and wetlands and next to wilderness and scenic areas to protect natural values from potential development or degradation.
- Encourage stable population levels on the Reservation. Direct development so it is in harmony with the landscape. Plan for and encourage well-designed communities, clean industry, well-planned solid waste disposal sites, proper utility facility siting, sound development of Tribal resources, and centralized sewage treatment to protect Flathead Lake.



Table 2.1. Specific Resource Goals

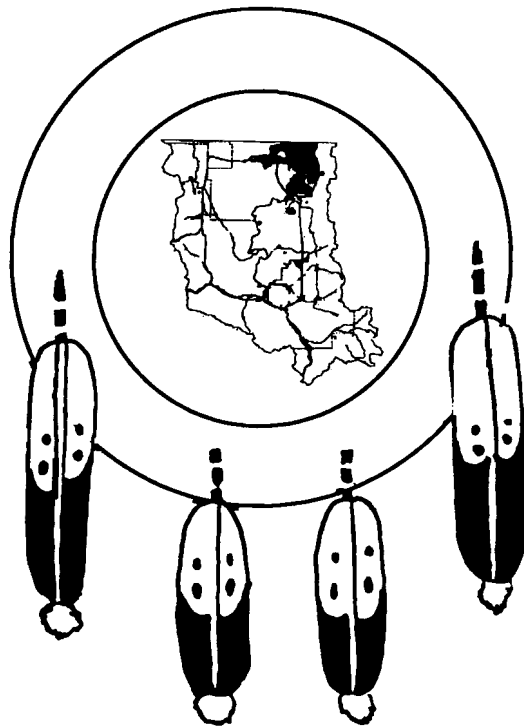
Resource	Goal
Air:	Maintain the Class I air quality status of the Reservation.
Water:	Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of Reservation waters.
Fisheries:	Foster and maintain wild, self-sustaining fish populations to meet cultural, subsistence and recreational needs.
Wildlife:	Manage wildlife resources and habitats for viable populations of all wildlife species.
Forest:	Enhance forest values and maintain a perpetual source of forest resources and opportunities.
Range:	Enhance and maintain multiple range resource values and opportunities.
Agriculture:	Manage agricultural resources for sustainable levels of production that are environmentally sound, economically viable and socially acceptable.
Minerals and Energy:	Use mineral and energy resources wisely while safeguarding the environment and cultural resources.
Wilderness and Primitive Areas:	Maintain protected areas to protect natural systems and to provide opportunities for cultural, recreational and spiritual pursuits.
Cultural Resources:	Preserve, protect and enhance Tribal histories, cultures and languages.
Recreation and Scenic Areas:	Protect and promote the recreational resources of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes.
Residential Areas:	Encourage housing development and maintenance that is sensitive to human needs and that protects natural resources and minimizes impacts on community infrastructures.
Commercial and Industrial Areas:	Provide areas for commercial and industrial development that are easily accessible and have minimal impacts on community infrastructures and the environment.
Transportation, Communication and Utilities:	Promote a transportation system, communications network and utility infrastructure that supports existing and potential resource development and use, and that is balanced with other resource qualities.
Government and Institutional Facilities:	Provide government and service facilities on an environmentally suitable basis, to ensure protection of public health, welfare and safety and to improve educational opportunities.



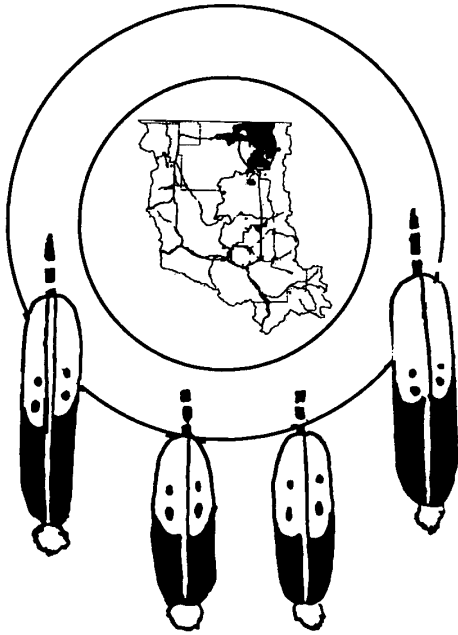
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COMPREHENSIVE RESOURCES PLAN

Volume II - Chapter 3



ALTERNATIVES



ALTERNATIVES

This chapter presents a series of resource management alternatives to accomplish each of the goals listed in Chapter 2. It then assesses the environmental, social and economic impacts associated with each alternative to facilitate the selection of a preferred alternative.

The Tribes propose three alternatives for each of the fifteen resource categories described in Volume 1 (Table 3.1).

Each alternative was developed to comply with all Tribal and federal laws and regulations. Each includes a general description, followed by a list of major components and a matrix that lists the socioeconomic and physical impacts associated with it.

Table 3.1. Flathead Reservation Physical Resource Categories

Air	Forest	Wilderness & Primitive Areas	Commercial & Industrial Areas
Water	Range	Land-Based Cultural Resources	Transportation, Communication & Utilities
Fisheries	Agriculture	Recreation & Scenic Areas	Government & Institutional Areas
Wildlife	Minerals & Energy	Residential Areas	

ALTERNATIVE A - Maintain Current Management

The first alternative developed for each resource is the status quo alternative. It would maintain the existing management framework and policy guidelines. The Tribes manage many resources for multiple-use and employ interdisciplinary teams to evaluate resource development activities and protection strategies. The Tribes manage other resources for a single use or purpose, and still others according to current needs or pressures, without full consideration for the impacts on other resources. Under Alternative A, these management practices would continue.



ALTERNATIVE B - Optimize Management of a Resource

The second alternative for each resource attempts to manage the resource to maximize its value. For some resources this might mean maximization of economic value through intensified development; for others, it could mean maximum protection. It is important to note that it is impossible to optimize the management of all resources. This is because maximizing the use of one often means losing that opportunity with other resources. For example, optimizing timber production could degrade scenic and wildlife values. This management strategy recognizes the limits of management standards. Each alternative assumes a ten-year planning cycle, although the overall strategy reflects long-term goals.

ALTERNATIVE C - Integrated Resource Management

The third alternative for each resource requires management to evaluate the costs and benefits associated with the development or protection of the resource and to balance these or make tradeoffs with other resources. It emphasizes a multiple-use approach that considers the relative value of each resource during the planning process. Insofar as an alternative achieves multiple objectives, competing uses are accommodated. Like Alternative B, this management strategy assumes a ten-year planning period for evaluating impacts. It also requires an interdisciplinary team approach to planning for all major resource uses.

METHODOLOGY

An interdisciplinary team of Tribal and BIA resource specialists developed the alternatives and assessed the impacts associated with each. They based their work on their knowledge of the resource, the capabilities of the Tribes, and the resources currently available to managers.

Planning Coordinators provided each team member with worksheets for developing alternatives and describing associated impacts. The worksheets included descriptions of the three classes of alternatives and guidelines for preparing management strategies for each resource. Members discussed their ideas, management objectives, strategies and potential impacts in an interdisciplinary working session.

The planning staff synthesized the completed worksheets into a matrix format that described the key components of each alternative and anticipated impacts. They then conducted several review sessions with individual Team members. Team members then presented the alternatives to the Tribal Council during two review sessions.



THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

During the review sessions the Tribal Council identified Alternative C, which calls for an integrated approach to management, as the preferred alternative for resource management on the Flathead Reservation. They made this decision after reviewing their goals and evaluating the socioeconomic and environmental impacts listed for each of the resource specific alternatives.

The key components of this integrated management include the following:

- Relatively stable outputs will continue for most resource uses, although managers will place more emphasis on enhancing water, fish, wildlife and other natural and cultural resource values.
- All major resource uses will require interdisciplinary team planning. This will involve greater cooperation and communication between resource disciplines to facilitate an understanding of resource interrelationships and impacts.
- Interdisciplinary team planning will also assess management options to avoid or minimize resource conflicts, and to make recommendations to the Tribal Council.
- The Tribes will balance resource production and resource protection in a proactive manner that will provide economic benefits without destroying the natural environment.
- The Tribes will not attempt to obtain multiple resource outputs from every parcel of land. The Tribes will balance the use of one area (for example, timber cutting or grazing) with protection strategies in other areas (through wildlife management or protected area designations).
- Allocation of an area for a single or primary use can provide multiple benefits. For example, development restrictions for a watershed protection area can protect cultural resources, air and water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, recreation and scenic areas, and wilderness values.

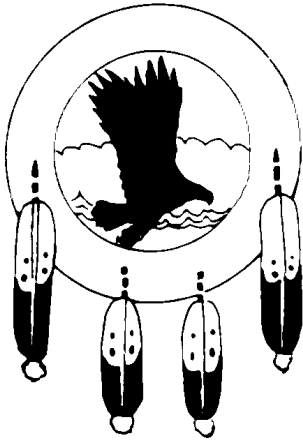


SPECIFIC RESOURCE ALTERNATIVES

Specific resource alternatives are described on the following pages.



Air



Alternative A: Maintain Current Management

Description: Continue to compile baseline data and monitor air quality without formal compliance procedures. This alternative would consist of:

- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulation and enforcement based on national standards.
- Commerce, agriculture, other industries and individuals expected to self-regulate emission levels to prevent significant deterioration of the airshed.
- Montana Air Shed Group monitoring burning practices of major forestry contractors.
- Promoting public awareness of air quality conditions on the Reservation.
- Implementing a plan to reduce emission levels in Ronan and Polson according to EPA mandate.
- Continue PM10 monitoring within Ronan and Polson.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

Socioeconomic	No major impact
Air	Potential degradation of airshed without regulations to control emissions
Water	Potential water quality degradation from airshed deterioration
Fisheries	Potential decline in favorable habitat due to pH factor change in water quality
Wildlife	No major impact
Forest	No major impact
Range	No major impact
Agriculture	No major impact
Minerals and Energy	No major impact
Wilderness and Primitive Areas	Potential decline in values from airshed deterioration
Land-based Cultural Resources	Potential decline in values from airshed deterioration
Recreation and Scenic Areas	Potential decline in values from airshed deterioration
Residential Areas	Airshed deterioration may weaken development interests
Commerical and Industrial Areas	No major impact
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	No major impact
Government & Institutional Facilities	No major impact



Alternative B: Optimize Management of Resource

Description: Pursue implementation of strict air quality standards to achieve and maintain a pristine airshed. This alternative would consist of:

- Regulating and permitting slash burning, wood heating, burning of agricultural lands and industrial emissions.
- Dust abatement on high-use community, rural and forest roads.
- Close monitoring of PM10 and other emissions within a 3-mile radius of population centers and other suspected problem areas.
- Designating airshed protection zones.
- Conducting meteorological forecasts.
- Establishing initiatives for developing and enforcing stringent air quality standards within surrounding airsheds.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

Large reduction of air-related health problems

Highest level of air quality achieved and maintained with pristine airshed standards

Improved water quality with enforcement of regulations

Increase in favorable habitat with improved water quality

No major impact

Potential management conflicts with changes in site preparation and slash disposal methods

Increased management constraints with strict standards in aerial herbicide application and burning restrictions

Increased management constraints with strict standards in aerial herbicide application and burning restrictions

High development costs to meet stringent emission standards

Enhanced values with pristine airshed

Enhanced values with pristine airshed

Enhanced values with pristine airshed

Potential development conflicts with wood burning controls

High development costs to meet stringent emission standards

Potential conflicts and higher costs with transportation system improvements

High development costs to meet stringent emission standards

Alternative C: Integrated Management of Resource

Description: Maintain Class I airshed designation with adequate measures to control point and non-point air pollution sources. This alternative would consist of:

- Tribes serving as the lead agency in developing a Class I Airshed implementation plan and codes which incorporate EPA authority.
- Regulation of industrial emission sources.
- Issuance of residential, commercial, forestry, and agricultural burning permits.
- Dust abatement for high-use road systems.
- Continued monitoring of PM10 and other emissions within population centers and other suspected problem areas.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

Reduction of air-related health problems

Class I airshed maintained, but below pristine level

Existing water quality maintained

No major impact

No major impact

Potential management constraints with seasonal burning limitations

Potential management constraints with seasonal burning limitations

Potential management constraints with seasonal burning limitations

Increased development costs to meet stringent emission standards

No major impact

No major impact

No major impact

Potential development conflicts with wood burning controls

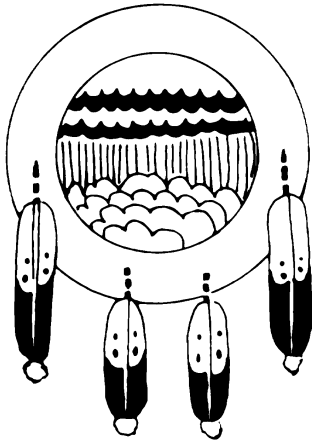
Increased development costs to meet stringent emission standards

Potential conflicts and higher costs with transportation system improvements

Increased development costs to meet stringent emission standards



Water



Alternative A: Maintain Current Management

Description: Continue with current regulatory controls, management, dam safety and monitoring for all uses. This alternative would consist of:

- Continuing to support water management activities including evaluation of surface and groundwater.
- Assisting in Interdisciplinary (ID) Team review and decision-making processes.
- Correcting deficiencies in the dams and install emergency warning systems.
- Awaiting Environmental Protection Agency approval of interim Tribal water quality standards.
- Developing regulations to prevent degradation of water quality.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

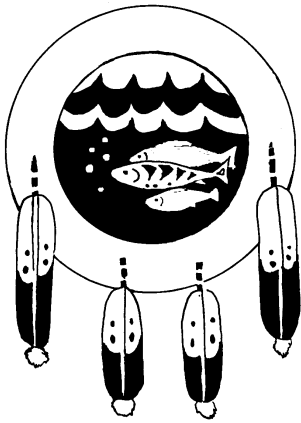
Socioeconomic	Little or no impact with continued uncertainty over water rights, management and quality
Air	No major impact
Water	Continued dilemmas associated with resolving water rights, management and quality issues
Fisheries	Enhanced habitat values with planned instream flows
Wildlife	Enhanced habitat with protection measures for aquatic lands
Forest	Potential for use conflicts and reduced annual harvest with management standards and restrictions
Range	Potential use conflicts with management standards and restrictions
Agriculture	Potential use conflicts with management standards and restrictions
Minerals and Energy	Potential use conflicts with management standards and restrictions
Wilderness and Primitive Areas	Primitive area values maintained with protection of water quality
Land-based Cultural Resources	Potential degradation due to delays in adoption of Tribal water quality standards
Recreation and Scenic Areas	Potential degradation due to delays in adoption of Tribal water quality standards
Residential Areas	Potential limitation of development locations to protect water supply and quality
Commerical and Industrial Areas	Potential limitation of development locations to protect water supply and quality
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	Potential limitation of development locations to protect water supply and quality
Government & Institutional Facilities	Potential limitation of development locations to protect water supply and quality



<p>Alternative B: Optimize Management of Resource</p> <p>Description: Develop stringent regulations to protect and enhance water resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strict water quality standards and regulations would be developed to enhance water quality. - Best Management Practices (BMPs) would be developed for timber harvest, agricultural uses and construction to optimize protection of water quality. - Measurement of water resources would be increased on the Reservation. - Storage and retrofitting of dams with hydropower facilities and an emergency warning system would be increased. - Upgrade of the irrigation delivery system would be pursued to obtain peak efficiency. <p>IMPACT ASSESSMENT:</p>	<p>Alternative C: Integrated Management of Resource</p> <p>Description: Management of water resources would be integrated to achieve a balance of water uses by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developing a water management plan for the Reservation - Developing and implementing water quality standards pursuant to Environmental Protection Agency guidance. - Correcting deficiencies in dams while protecting and enhancing all natural resources when possible. - Developing best management practices (BMPs) with consideration to other resources and land uses. <p>IMPACT ASSESSMENT:</p>
Short-term economic benefits with expanded work force; potential disruption of local economy	Potential increase of management costs, water managed for all uses
Minimum to moderate impact from construction and farmland under tillage	No major impact
Increased availability with improved and protected quality and with increased storage and dam safety	Increased availability, more efficient water management with improved water quality and safety
Improved fisheries habitat through applied BMPs	Improved habitat with applied BMPs, water available depending on priorities
Improved riparian habitat with BMPs, irrigation system upgrade may reduce artificial wetlands	Improved habitat with applied BMPs, water available depending on priorities
Reduction of commercial base and annual harvest due to enforcement of BMPs and standards	Potential management adjustments and reduction of allowable annual harvest with required BMPs
Grazing restrictions within aquatic lands with BMPs	Potential management adjustments with required BMPs
Regulatory restrictions placed on cropping practices; increased irrigation water	Improved water availability depending on priorities, require BMPs and management plan.
More water for development. Restriction with enforcement of strict standards	Availability of water according to priorities, high development cost due to water quality standards
Values maintained with protected water quality, potential encroachment of dams into wilderness	Values maintained with protected water quality
Potential enhancement of values with improved water quality	Potential enhancement of values with improved water quality
Enhancement with more water-based recreation and improved water quality	Potential enhancement of values with improved water quality
Limited development locations and increased development costs	Development located within suitable areas; potential increase in development costs
Limited development locations and increased development costs	Development located within suitable areas; potential increase in development costs
Limited development locations and increased development costs	Development located within suitable areas; potential increase in development costs
Limited development locations and increased development costs	Development located within suitable areas; potential increase in development costs



Fisheries



Alternative A: Maintain Current Management

Description: Continue with ongoing management capability to maintain and enhance fish habitat and species/populations diversity. Under this alternative:

- Populations of some species in specific locations would increase
- Recreational activities would continue to increase.
- Human-caused impacts would remain as the primary limiting factor to fisheries.
- Commercial fishing opportunities on Flathead Lake would remain questionable.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

Socioeconomic	Improved opportunities for recreational revenue in the long-term
Air	No major impact
Water	Improved water quality and quantity, especially in natural channels, in the long-term
Fisheries	Improved populations with some species over time
Wildlife	Habitat enhanced through riparian improvements
Forest	Potential increase in management constraints and costs with habitat protection
Range	No major impact
Agriculture	Potential increase in management constraints and costs with habitat protection
Minerals and Energy	Potential mitigation costs for development
Wilderness and Primitive Areas	No major impact
Land-based Cultural Resources	No major impact
Recreation and Scenic Areas	No major impact
Residential Areas	Potential restrictions on development locations
Commercial and Industrial Areas	Potential restrictions on development locations
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	Potential restriction and modification of development
Government & Institutional Facilities	Potential restrictions on development locations



Alternative B: Optimize Management of Resource

Description: Optimize habitat conditions and populations for all fish species. Management would:

- Secure instream priority water rights.
- Establish Tribal hatchery to supply Tribal deteriorated fish habitats.
- Work to eliminate existing water quality problems.
- Improve commercial fishing opportunities on Flathead Lake.
- Develop strict regulations for all stream/lake protection areas.
- Assess the feasibility of additional operational controls for Kerr Dam.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

Short-term impact restricting growth and development. Long-term benefit of sustainable fisheries

Potential minor impact by reducing dust control measures of oiling and paving dirt roads

Potential reduction in non-point source sediment loads and chemical and nutrient loads

Improve existing fisheries, mitigation of current impacts to habitat

Provide greater riparian and wetland management through restriction of incompatible land uses

Limitations on logging practices, impact modeling required for roads and logging practices

Stringent controls on agriculture practices for habitat protection

Strict controls on grazing practices for habitat protection

Stricter control and enforcement of mining practices; permit required for discharge

Habitat improvements enhance values; may require some restrictions on access to sensitive areas

Habitat improvements enhance values

Habitat improvements enhance area values; potential for increase in non-Tribal use

Limitations on density, restrictions on waste disposal and building close to waterways

Potential impact on industries requiring water discharging permits; limits on operations

Strict control on utility and road construction; limitations on construction practices

Restrictions on waste disposal and construction near waterways

Alternative C: Integrated Management of Resource

Description: Management planning would be integrated with other resource considerations to enhance fish populations and habitat. This alternative would involve:

- Secure instream priority water rights.
- Establish Tribal hatchery to supply Tribal deteriorated fish habitats.
- Establish mechanism to address development along Flathead Lake.
- Dedicate waterways for native species enhancement.
- Restore salmon fishery in Flathead Lake.
- Develop Best Management Practices (BMPs) for timber harvest, agriculture and construction to optimize protection of fish habitat.
- Assess the feasibility of additional operational controls for Kerr Dam.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

Short-term impacts on development, improved quality of life for the long-term

No measurable impacts

Potential reduction in non-point source sediment loads and chemical and nutrient loads

Improve existing fisheries, mitigation of current impacts to habitat

Provide greater riparian and wetland habitat values through restriction of incompatible land uses

Best Management Practices (BMPs) to reduce sediment loads, may increase management costs

BMPs may require management adjustments within riparian grazing lands

BMPs may require adjustments in agricultural practices

Potential constraints on future mining operations with habitat protection considerations

Values enhanced with habitat protection in wilderness and primitive areas and buffer zones

Certain cultural resource values enhanced with habitat protection

Minor increase in recreational opportunities habitat with habitat improvements

Limitations on density, restrictions on waste disposal and building close to waterways

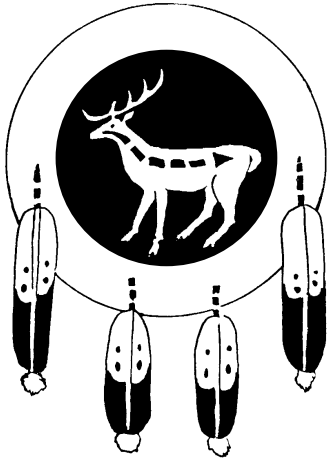
Potential restrictions on commercial and industrial sites; monitoring and control of emissions

BMPs for construction and placement controlled to reduce habitat impacts

Potential restrictions on waste disposal and construction near waterways



Wildlife



Alternative A: Maintain Current Management

Description: Continue limited management activities, prioritizing hunted, endangered and threatened species.

- Determination of action on development activities would continue to occur on a case-by-case basis.
- Emphasis on individual species would continue rather than maintaining biologically diverse, healthy habitats.
- Wildlife concerns would generally be compromised by economic opportunities.
- Wildlife habitats would continue to produce limited wildlife due to habitat conflicts.
- Ongoing losses in wildlife populations and habitat would continue under existing management constraints.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

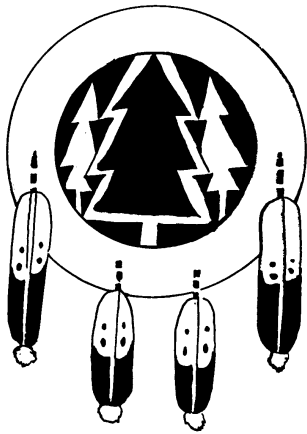
Socioeconomic	No major impact
Air	No major impact
Water	Potential for temporary decline in some surface water quality with burning to enhance habitat
Fisheries	Potential for temporary decline in habitat quality
Wildlife	Wildlife population and habitat would decline due to increasing land use conflicts
Forest	Management limitations could reduce maximum harvest levels for individual timber sales
Range	No major impact
Agriculture	Potential restrictions on agricultural land use with added measures to protect wildlife habitat
Minerals and Energy	No major impact
Wilderness and Primitive Areas	Increased use of these areas due to declining habitat and wildlife values elsewhere
Land-based Cultural Resources	Gradual decline in cultural wildlife without adequate habitat protection
Recreation and Scenic Areas	Decrease in wildlife-related values with habitat decline
Residential Areas	No major impact
Commerical and Industrial Areas	No major impact
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	No major impact
Government & Institutional Facilities	No major impact



<p>Alternative B: Optimize Management of Resource</p> <p>Description: Optimize resource values, stressing all species management to maintain a high diversity of species and habitats.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Program priorities would be adjusted to collect and analyze data to facilitate long-term management decisions. - Wildlife habitat values would become a primary consideration for all resource management. - Special habitats, such as old-growth, wetlands, and riparian zones would receive management priority. - Wildlife concerns on endangered, threatened and sensitive species would receive priority over other uses and conflicts. - Increased activities such as trophy hunting, wildlife watching and guide services would be evaluated for enterprise development. - Stronger emphasis would be given to big game, waterfowl, upland gamebirds and watchable wildlife. - Big game hunting regulations would be implemented. <p>IMPACT ASSESSMENT:</p>	<p>Alternative C: Integrated Management of Resource</p> <p>Description: Manage to enhance wildlife resources while providing opportunities for a variety of resource uses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An Interdisciplinary (ID) Team planning process would be used to consider wildlife habitat and population concerns for all resource management and development activities. - Wildlife concerns related to endangered, threatened and sensitive species would remain a high priority. - Impacts on all wildlife species would be considered during ID team planning processes. - Wildlife program would focus on additional data collection and analysis for proper management. - Specific areas would be identified, considered and managed to maintain biological diversity. <p>IMPACT ASSESSMENT:</p>
Decreases in resource-based income would occur, other wildlife-related income could increase	Some decreases in resource-based income may occur, other wildlife-related income could increase
No major impact	No major impact
Water quality would largely improve with better management practices to enhance wildlife habitat	Water quality would improve with better management practices aimed at improving wildlife habitat
Fisheries should improve with better management practices to enhance wildlife habitat conditions	Fisheries would improve with better management practices aimed at improving wildlife habitat
Wildlife populations would increase due to best management practices	Wildlife populations would increase somewhat with better habitat management
Management limitations could reduce allowable cut and income	Potential modifications in present practices and decreases in income may occur
Livestock numbers would be reduced by grazing restrictions in wildlife habitats	Range condition would be improved with grazing restrictions protecting habitat values
Dedication of some potential agricultural lands to wildlife habitat	Potential limitations and restrictions on agricultural land uses with added measures to protect wildlife
Potential limitations on exploration and development due to habitat concerns	Potential restrictions on exploration and development due to habitat protection guidelines
Positive impacts on wilderness and primitive area values with improved habitat management	Wilderness and primitive area values enhanced with increased wildlife opportunities
Better protection of cultural/wildlife resources with habitat improvement	Cultural/wildlife resources enhance with improved habitat conditions
Enhanced values with increased opportunities for hunting, wildlife viewing and photography, etc	Enhanced consumptive and non-consumptive wildlife opportunities with habitat improvements
Potential reduction of available sites from development restrictions	Potential reduction of available sites from development restrictions
Potential reduction of available sites from development restrictions	Potential reduction of available sites from development restrictions
Potential reduction of available sites from development restrictions	Potential reduction of available sites from development restrictions
No major impact	No major impact



Forest



Alternative A: Maintain Current Management

Description: Continue with multiple-use management of the forest resources as outlined in the 1982-1992 Forest Management Plan and other Tribal Council mandates. Management would include:

- Average annual harvest of 38.4 million board feet per year.
- ID Team approach to planning uses, mitigation and harvest exclusion options.
- Low impact road system maintained during each harvest entry.
- Present level of range use occasionally conflicting with regeneration efforts.
- Regulated and unregulated lodgepole pine management.
- Managing a portion of each sale for natural conditions.
- Ongoing efforts to develop a diversified Christmas tree management program.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

Socioeconomic	Annual stumpage income = \$3,439,000 (Est.). Individual wages and benefits = \$24,271,000 (Est.)
Air	Slight negative impact from road dust. Smoke is managed within airshed restrictions
Water	Limited degradation when stream protection guidelines are applied
Fisheries	No major impact
Wildlife	Limited habitat benefit for many species
Forest	Moderate harvest levels delay conversion of forest to a healthy state
Range	No major impact
Agriculture	No major impact
Minerals and Energy	No major impact
Wilderness and Primitive Areas	Potential conflict with Mill Creek Primitive area values
Land-based Cultural Resources	Sites protected, with limited degradation
Recreation and Scenic Areas	Most harvest activities reduced to maintain visual quality from major viewpoint
Residential Areas	Reduced wildfire risk with fire protection measures
Commerical and Industrial Areas	No major impact
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	No major impact
Government & Institutional Facilities	No major impact



Alternative B: Optimize Management of Resource

Description: Produce and utilize forest products at a rate compatible with forest capability ensuring sustained yields. Management includes:

- Average annual harvest of 54.1 million board feet.
- Flexible harvest levels reflective of market conditions.
- ID Team planning mitigates impacts on all suitable acres as needed.
- Regulated lodgepole pine management only.
- Low impact road network with sufficient maintenance to prevent degradation of roads and water
- Range use integrated with regeneration need
- Conversion of all commercial forest except stream reserves to intensive management.
- Establishing a wild Christmas tree culturing program.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

Annual stumpage income = \$5,951,000 (Est.) Individual wages and benefits = \$36,000,000 (Est.).

Potential degradation from road dust. Smoke management within airshed restrictions.

Increased sedimentation as water yields increase

Some increased risk of stream siltation with possible population reductions

Optimizes forage potential but reduces old growth and degrades most game and nongame habitat

Full harvest to capability would optimize growth rates and reduce mortality

Restrictions on livestock use within regeneration areas

No major impact

No major impact

Mill Creek area values potentially compromised mitigated through ID Team planning

Protection generally limited to site specific use

Harvest activities mitigated but cutting units visible from major viewpoints

Reduced wildfire risk with fire protection guidelines

Moderate increase in local forest products industry

Forest transportation systems would be upgraded

No major impact

Alternative C: Integrated Management of Resource

Description: Continue timber harvest using an integrated planning approach to consider timber and non-timber resources during the management planning processes. Management would include:

- Average annual harvest to be determined by ecosystem approach to forest management planning.
- Flexible annual harvest levels reflective of ID Team planning which focuses on mitigation over harvest exclusion.
- Reduced level of unregulated lodgepole pine harvest.
- Low impact road network with sufficient maintenance to prevent degradation of roads, water and critical wildlife habitat.
- Range use integrated with regeneration need.
- Identify and manage portions of commercial forest base for natural conditions.
- Ongoing efforts to develop a diversified Christmas tree management program.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

Annual stumpage income and individual wages and benefits determined through ecosystem management planning.

Slight negative impact from road dust. Smoke managed within airshed restriction.

Stream zone guidelines and mitigation used to hold sediment increases at an acceptable level

No major impact

Better opportunities to improve existing habitat and population conditions

Forest health and vigor would improve some over Alternative A

Improved forage production. Slight restrictions on livestock use

No major impact

No major impact

Management conflicts within Mill Creek area, mitigated through ID team planning

Protection generally limited to site specific use areas

Harvest activities mitigated but some visible impact from major viewpoints.

Reduced wildfire risk with fire protection measures

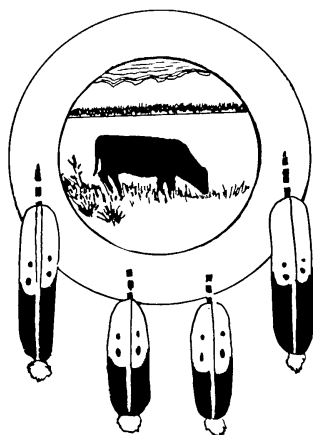
Potential increase in local forest products industry

Additional road closures to protect resource

No major impact



Range



Alternative A: Maintain Current Management

Description: Continue managing the range resource largely for livestock grazing purposes.

- Management adjustments and problems would continue to be addressed on a case-by-case basis.
- Current stocking rates, seasons of use and grazing fees would not experience major change.
- Range unit base would be increased from new land acquisitions as appropriate.
- A variety of weed control methods would be used to manage noxious weeds.
- Livestock use of transitory range (such as clearcut areas) would be discretionary.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

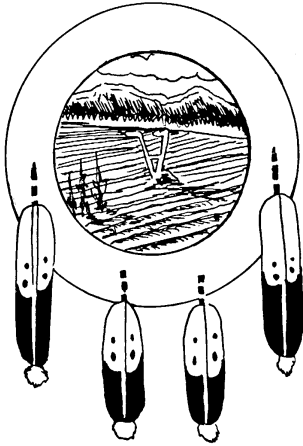
Socioeconomic	No major impact
Air	Potential increase in dust particulate sources from heavily grazed areas
Water	Potential water quality degradation from continued sediment production
Fisheries	Potential decline in favorable habitat with vegetation disturbance and reduced water quality
Wildlife	Potential increase in competition for forage, space and cover
Forest	Damage and mortality of seedling size trees from livestock grazing and mechanical damage
Range	Potential decline of range conditions in heavy use areas
Agriculture	No major impact
Minerals and Energy	No major impact
Wilderness and Primitive Areas	Potential conflict with primitive area values from livestock use
Land-based Cultural Resources	Potential for continued degradation of cultural values within range units
Recreation and Scenic Areas	Potential reduction of recreation/scenic values within heavy use areas
Residential Areas	Potential for future conflicts between rangeland and residential uses
Commerical and Industrial Areas	No major impact
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	No major impact
Government & Institutional Facilities	No major impact



<p>Alternative B: Optimize Management of Resource</p> <p>Description: Open and timbered rangelands would be intensively managed primarily for livestock and forage production.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The current level of AUMs would be increased during the following ten years. - Rangeland base would be increased through conversion of agricultural and other lands. - Grazing fees would increase to commercial rates. - Irrigable areas within rangelands would be managed for irrigated pasture and forage crops. - Management plans and grazing systems would be designed to optimize grazing potentials. - Livestock distribution would be increased. - An aggressive weed control program would be conducted to enhance forage production. - Transitory range would be managed for livestock grazing. <p>IMPACT ASSESSMENT:</p>	<p>Alternative C: Integrated Management of Resource</p> <p>Description: Range resources would be managed to provide for a variety of resource uses and outputs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Range inventories would be conducted to re-evaluate and adjust current stocking rates. consistent with management priorities and needs. - Management plans and objectives would be developed using an ID team approach to consider other resource values and reduce conflicts. - A balance of weed control methods would continue to be used to manage noxious weeds. - Management guidelines (including Best Management Practices) and grazing systems would be developed to protect sensitive areas. - Range improvements would be directed more towards resolving environmental problems. - Grazing management on secondary range would be balanced with other resource uses. - More emphasis would be placed on conservation practices to protect riparian habitats, water quality and other non-agricultural resource values. <p>IMPACT ASSESSMENT:</p>
Direct benefit to agricultural economy and increased Tribal revenues from grazing permits	Maintains agricultural economy and could increase Tribal income
No major impact	No major impact
Chemical treatment may affect water quality; decrease in sediment production with management	Enhanced water quality with management practices to decrease sediment production
Improved habitat quality within managed grazing systems	Enhanced fishery habitat quality with stream zone management guidelines
Decrease in habitat with increased competition and livestock distribution	Enhanced habitat values with management guidelines to reduce competition
Potential decline in regeneration with expanded livestock distribution into forest base	Increased survival of seedling size trees from season of use and grazing restrictions
Increased rangeland base with land conversions and improved range condition under grazing system	Improved range condition and ecological diversity over time
Reduction of agriculture land base due to land conversions	No major impact
No major impact	No major impact
Potential conflicts with primitive area values for livestock use	No major impact
Potential degradation of cultural sites in areas under intensive management	Enhance cultural values with management objectives to reduce site disturbances
Potential conflicts with recreational and scenic values and access restrictions to rangelands	Improved recreation and scenic values and opportunities through grazing and distribution controls
Potential reduction of sites available for home leases	Decreased livestock-residential conflicts, with development and management guidelines
No major impact	No major impact
No major impact	No major impact
No major impact	No major impact



Agriculture



Alternative A: Maintain Current Management

Description: Continue with extensive management of agricultural lands and resolution of resource-related conflicts as the need arises.

- Agriculture inventory would be limited.
- Agriculture management goals would remain largely undefined.
- Agricultural land acquisition would continue to be on a case-by-case basis.
- Land uses would not always be determined by soil capability and land type.
- Cropping systems and practices would remain flexible and uncontrolled.
- Trend toward integrated resource management would continue.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

Socioeconomic	No measurable change to agricultural/agribusiness based local economy
Air	Potential increase in dust particulate and airborne chemicals from cropping practices
Water	Potential increase of non-point agricultural sources contaminating surface and groundwater
Fisheries	Potential decrease in favorable habitat or maintenance at present level from ag practices
Wildlife	Potential negative impact from agriculture land infringement on wildlife habitat
Forest	No major impact
Range	No major impact
Agriculture	No major impact
Minerals and Energy	No major impact
Wilderness and Primitive Areas	Potential decrease in values due to airborne particulate
Land-based Cultural Resources	Potential infringement on cultural sites and resources
Recreation and Scenic Areas	Potential infringement on recreational areas
Residential Areas	Potential conflicts with agricultural practices
Commerical and Industrial Areas	Potential conflicts with agricultural practices
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	No major impact
Government & Institutional Facilities	Potential conflicts with agricultural practices



Alternative B: Optimize Management of Resource

Description: A wide range of intensive agricultural strategies would be established to increase diversity and production.

- Prioritize agriculture uses based on land capability.
- Manage all agricultural lands for highest potential yield.
- Shift agricultural land management to Tribal enterprise.
- Concentrate on production of high-value crops and commodities.
- Promote on-Reservation processing of value-added agricultural products.
- Shift land acquisition toward highly productive agricultural land.
- Improve irrigation efficiency by upgrading existing systems and practices.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

Alternative C: Integrated Management of Resource

Description: Agricultural uses would be balanced with other resource values.

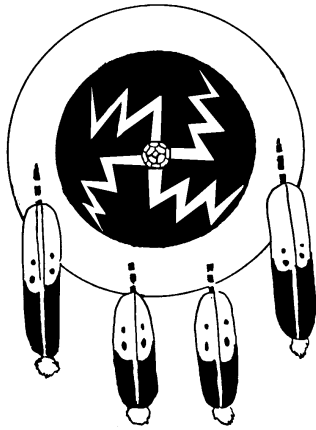
- Establish agricultural land use based on soil capability and land type.
- Integrate agriculture with other resource values through ID Team planning approach.
- Convert lesser quality agriculture lands to other uses.
- Enhance opportunities for Tribal members to enter agriculture or agri-business.
- Manage land for sustained yield.
- Develop Best Management Practices (BMPs).
- Promote water management to improve irrigation efficiency.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

Direct benefit to agri-economy and Tribal income	Increased economic diversity and opportunities
Increased airborne particulate from cropland expansion	Potential decrease in dust particulate with BMPs
Potential increase of non-point source pollution, potential loss of man-made riparian areas	Improved water use efficiency and water quality with BMPs
Decrease in favorable habitat from potential agriculture land encroachment and degraded water quality	Improvement in favorable habitat with BMPs
Long-term loss of habitat due to land use conversion	Improved habitat conditions; impacts mitigated through ID Team review
Potential reduction in timber base due to land use conversion	No major impact
Reduction in rangeland due to land use conversion	Potential reduction in rangeland due to land conversion
Improved return on agriculture products from increased land in agricultural production	Conversion of present cropping practices and positive long-range production/quality benefits
No major impact	No major impact
No major impact	No major impact
Potential conflicts with integrity of cultural sites and resources from land conversions	Integrity of cultural sites and resources preserved through ID Team review
Potential recreation/agriculture conflicts with land conversions	Maintenance of current opportunities, potentially improved with land use/conversion restrictions
Potential limitations on land base available for homesites	Potential restrictions on land use development to reduce conflicts
Limitations on land base available for commercial industrial development, increased agri-industry	No major impact
Potential access and development constraints from agri-land expansion	No major impact
Additional service areas may be required with agri-industry expansion	No major impact



Minerals and Energy



Alternative A: Maintain Current Management

Description: Management would continue to focus on environmentally compatible mineral and energy developments.

- Review feasible energy-related developments (oil and gas, hydroelectric and geothermal) if they are proposed.
- Negotiate agreements or leases with companies interested in economically viable and environmentally sound mineral development.
- No development in wilderness/primitive areas.
- Activities restricted in culturally or environmentally sensitive areas.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

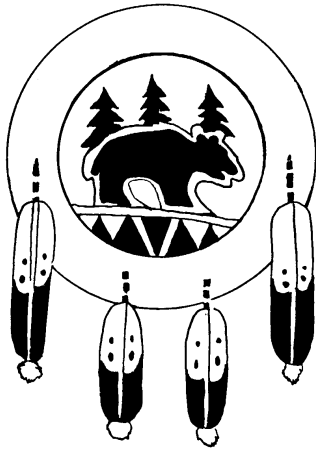
Socioeconomic	Creation of local labor employment, and professional and technical training opportunities
Air	Minimal impact not to exceed Tribal/federal standards
Water	Degradation not to exceed Tribal/federal standards where development is allowed
Fisheries	Localized degradation of fishery habitat within developed areas mitigated off-site
Wildlife	Mitigation for any impact to threatened and endangered species
Forest	Small areas removed from commercial forest, most disturbed sites reclaimed after use
Range	Small areas removed, most reclaimed for use
Agriculture	Small areas removed, most reclaimed for use
Minerals and Energy	Constrains development interest to low-impact development
Wilderness and Primitive Areas	No major impact
Land-based Cultural Resources	Potential conflict with cultural values; mitigation may allow disturbance on a case-by-case basis
Recreation and Scenic Areas	Impacts mitigated through design reclamation; development precluded in sensitive areas
Residential Areas	Potential increase in demand for housing from labor force influx
Commercial and Industrial Areas	Potential expansion of development
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	Potential increase in demand for services and infrastructure
Government & Institutional Facilities	Potential increase in demand for services and infrastructure



<p>Alternative B: Optimize Management of Resource</p> <p>Description: Mineral and energy resources would be extensively managed for development and production purposes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Solicit agreements with prospective companies for developing energy and mineral resources. - Provide opportunities for on-Reservation processing of extracted materials. - Focus land acquisition on areas with potential energy and mineral sources. - Allocate large land base for production of energy and minerals. - Install small scale hydro-developments during reconstruction of irrigation reservoirs. - Explore and pursue opportunities for development of other resources such as oil and gas, geothermal and hydroelectric production. <p>IMPACT ASSESSMENT:</p>	<p>Alternative C: Integrated Management of Resource</p> <p>Description: Management would be integrated to provide for sound energy and mineral development compatible with other resource uses and values.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development activities integrated with planned management of other resources. - Continue to negotiate agreements with companies interested in economically viable and environmentally sound development. - ID Team planning process to establish development objectives and restrictions. - Promote development compatible with other resource values and uses. <p>IMPACT ASSESSMENT:</p>
Creation of substantial jobs and income in service, industrial and professional sectors	Creation of local labor employment, and professional and technical training opportunities
Potential degradation to minimum federal standards	No major impact
Potential degradation to minimum federal standards	Potential degradation to Tribal standards where development is allowed
Degradation of fisheries habitat in developed watersheds	Localized negative impacts mitigated off-site
Threatened, endangered species potentially displaced from some areas	Impacts to threatened and endangered species mitigated through ID team planning process
Slight reduction of commercial forest base due to energy and mineral entry	Small areas removed from commercial forest, temporary disturbed sites returned after reclamation
Slight decrease in rangeland base from mineral entry, most areas reclaimed for use	Small areas removed, most reclaimed for use
Slight decrease in agriculture land base from mineral entry, most areas reclaimed for use	Small areas removed, most reclaimed for use
Increased interest from industry towards development	Development interest improved over Alternative A
Would alter existing conditions of wilderness and primitive areas	No major impact
Certain cultural resources potentially destroyed or displaced	Cultural resources not impacted, mitigation may allow disturbance on a case-by-case basis
Potential degradation of viewshed and recreational values	Impacts mitigated through design reclamation or no development opportunities
Significant increase in housing demand from work force influx	Potential increase in housing needs for localized work force
Increased industrial areas for processing and service	No major impact
Increased demand for services and infrastructure	Some increased demand for infrastructure expansion
Potential increase in demand for services and infrastructure	Potential increase in demand for services and infrastructure



Wilderness and Primitive Areas



Alternative A: Maintain Current Management

Description: Continue to manage the wilderness and primitive areas to maintain cultural values and recreational opportunities. Management would consist of:

- Maintaining natural conditions and values for wilderness and South Fork Primitive Areas.
- Tribal member use only, in primitive areas.
- Buffering and adding lands to wilderness and primitive areas to minimize resource use conflicts.
- Allowing disease and bug infestations to take their course within the wilderness.
- Periodic update of wilderness and buffer zone plans, to reflect management changes and needs.
- Monitoring wilderness/primitive area conditions to access and mitigate as necessary.
- Multipurpose management of the Mill Creek Primitive area.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

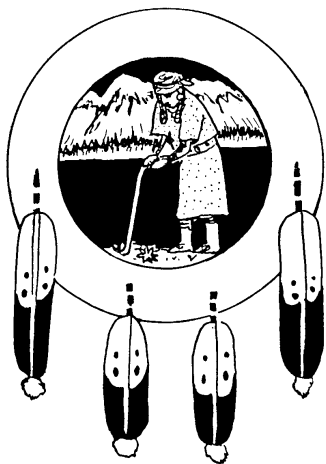
Socioeconomic	Public and economic concerns over potential development of pristine lands
Air	No major impact
Water	No major impact
Fisheries	No major impact
Wildlife	No major impact
Forest	Potential reduction of commercial forest base, harvest levels and income from wildland expansion
Range	No major impact or use prohibited
Agriculture	No major impact or use prohibited
Minerals and Energy	No major impact or use prohibited
Wilderness and Primitive Areas	Potential degradation of wildlands with no formal protection measures
Land-based Cultural Resources	No major impact
Recreation and Scenic Areas	No major impact with use restrictions
Residential Areas	Residential growth enhanced by wilderness, conflicting uses potentially restricted with control
Commerical and Industrial Areas	No major impact
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	No major impact
Government & Institutional Facilities	No major impact



<p>Alternative B: Optimize Management of Resource</p> <p>Description: Optimizes preservation of natural conditions within primitive, wilderness and other wildland areas. Management would consist of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bringing additional suitable areas into wilderness, primitive or other protective status to maintain ecological diversity and natural conditions. - Allowing natural processes (fire, insects and diseases) to take their course with limited intervention. - Increasing user regulations and access restrictions, buffering against conflicting uses to protect wilderness/primitive values. - Increasing maintenance of access systems and upgrading facilities to minimize environmental impacts and enhance user safety and health. - Intensively monitoring ecological conditions to insure natural conditions are maintained. <p>IMPACT ASSESSMENT:</p>	<p>Alternative C: Integrated Management of Resource</p> <p>Description: Management to enhance wilderness and primitive area values and experiences compatible with the production of other resource uses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expansion of wilderness, primitive and other protection zones would be planned within the context of providing multiple-use opportunities for all resources. - An ID team planning approach would be used to establish management objectives for wilderness/primitive areas, and other protection zones. - Visual quality objectives and buffers would be established along major travel corridors to protect visual quality, of wilderness/primitive areas using an integrated planning approach. -Maintenance and upgrade of trail systems would be increased to enhance public safety and reduce erosion. <p>IMPACT ASSESSMENT:</p>
Enhancement of the quality of life for residents and future generations	Improved economic diversity with maintenance of wilderness and primitive area values
Airshed quality enhanced with increased natural area designation	No major impact
Increased watershed quality and yield protection	Increase of stream headwater protection due to wildland designations and protection controls
Enhanced protection of fisheries habitat	Increased protection for high mountain fisheries
Enhanced protection of wildlife habitat	Increased awareness and management of fragile high country wildlife habitat
Decrease in available commercial timber base from reallocation of use of productive lands	Potential reduction of commercial forest base, harvest levels and income from wildland expansion
Adjustments needed for grazing practices and available grazing lands	No major impact
No major impact	No major impact
Prohibited mineral and energy development in designated areas	Prohibited mineral and energy development in designated wildland areas
Enhanced primitive area protection	Enhanced primitive area protection
Additional protection for cultural areas and sites	Additional protection for cultural areas and sites
Increased recreational opportunities and values	Increased recreational opportunities and values
Restricted in certain areas but enhanced with more reserved open space	Restricted in certain areas but enhanced with more reserved open space
Restricted development near wilderness and primitive areas	Restricted development near wilderness and primitive areas
Restricted development near wilderness and primitive areas	Restricted development near wilderness and primitive areas
No major impact	No major impact



Land-Based Cultural Resources



Alternative A: Maintain Current Management

Description: Cultural resources would continue to be managed independently of other resources, with measures to protect and enhance cultural values determined on a case-by-case basis. Cultural Committees would:

- Conduct independent reviews of all surface-disturbing activities.
- Participate in ID Team reviews of resource management activities.
- Conduct information exchange with other agencies and organizations.
- Serve as advisors to Tribal Council aside from ID Team input.
- Serve as representatives of Elders advisory councils.
- Develop educational programs, legislative initiatives and a Tribal Cultural Center to provide awareness and protection.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

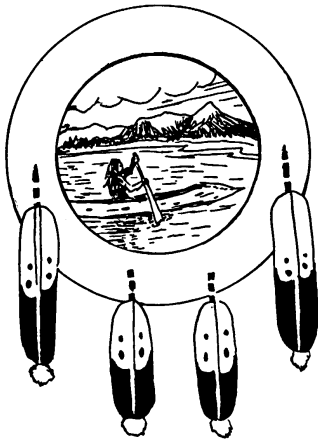
Socioeconomic	Potential economic impact and long-term social gain from cultural resource protection
Air	Some enhancement with extractive resource use restrictions
Water	Some enhancement with extractive resource use restrictions
Fisheries	Some enhancement with extractive resource use restrictions
Wildlife	Some enhancement with extractive resource use restrictions
Forest	Potential limitations on harvest activities from resource use restrictions
Range	No major impact
Agriculture	No major impact
Minerals and Energy	Potential restrictions in exploration and development within culturally sensitive areas
Wilderness and Primitive Areas	Some enhancement with extractive resource use restrictions
Land-based Cultural Resources	Conflicts between protection of cultural resources and other resource uses continue
Recreation and Scenic Areas	Some limitations on non-Tribal recreational use and protection zones
Residential Areas	Potential development restrictions within culturally sensitive areas
Commerical and Industrial Areas	Potential development restrictions within culturally sensitive areas
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	Potential development restrictions within culturally sensitive areas
Government & Institutional Facilities	Potential development restrictions within culturally sensitive areas



<p>Alternative B: Optimize Management of Resource</p> <p>Description: Cultural resources would be provided the highest possible protection.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land acquisition priorities would be directed towards culturally important areas on and off the Reservation. - Culture committee ID Team participation would be for the purpose of reviewing and monitoring management activities. - A tribal historic preservation office would be developed to designate protection zones and buffers. - Culture committees would serve as advisors to the historic preservation office. - Culture committees would have primary responsibility for managing cultural resources - Access to cultural areas would be controlled or prohibited. - Large land bases would be removed from resource management areas. <p>IMPACT ASSESSMENT:</p>	<p>Alternative C: Integrated Management of Resource</p> <p>Description: Preservation of cultural resources would be balanced with opportunities for other resource uses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conservation measures, protection zones and buffers would be pursued to preserve cultural resources. - Cultural participation in ID team review would focus on more site specific protection measures - Greater emphasis would be placed on educational programs and legislative initiatives to enhance awareness and protection of cultural resources. - Greater emphasis would be placed on cooperative working relationships with other jurisdictions to consider and mitigate cultural resource impacts. <p>IMPACT ASSESSMENT:</p>
Enhanced cultural cohesiveness, but conflicts with economic uses of resources	Protection of cultural values balanced with economic development
Enhancement through resource use restrictions	Some enhancement due to development limitations on other resources
Enhancement through resource use restrictions	Some enhancement due to development limitations on other resources
Enhancement through resource use restrictions	Some enhancement through protection zones
Improved habitat values and diversity with protection zones and buffers	Some enhancement through protection zones
Reduction on commercial harvest base with protection zones and buffers	Potential use limitations from management adjustments to protect cultural resources
Reduction of grazing lands with protection zones and buffers	Potential use limitations from management adjustments to protect cultural resources
Reduction of grazing and croplands with protection zones and buffers	Potential use limitations from management adjustments to protect cultural resources
Development limitations due to land set-asides and protection zones	Development restrictions where cultural resources are identified
Increased values from protection zones and enhancement of existing areas	Enhancement due to establishment of protection zones and buffers
Enhancement of cultural values and resources through resource use restrictions	Cultural values and resources maintained with appropriate resource use restrictions
Some limitations on non-Tribal recreational use and protection zones	Enhance values in light of cultural protection/education criteria
Development restrictions with protection zones	Development controlled by designating suitable areas and limitations
Development restrictions with protection zones	Development controlled by designating suitable areas and limitations
Development restrictions with protection zones	Development controlled by designating suitable areas and limitations
Development restrictions with protection zones	Development controlled by designating suitable areas and limitations



Recreation and Scenic Areas



Alternative A: Maintain Current Management

Description: Continue with extensive management efforts to maintain recreational/scenic opportunities and experiences.

- Maintenance and upgrade of recreational facilities and accesses would be conducted case-by-case as the need arises.
- Unconfined recreation uses would remain largely uncontrolled or managed on an individual basis.
- Recreational improvements would be largely planned as opportunities arise.
- Visual quality objectives and buffers would be commonly established on an individual basis for each timber sale area.
- Recreational use and demand may exceed management's ability to provide healthy, safe, and environmentally sound recreation experiences.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

Socioeconomic	Public concern over limited recreational opportunities
Air	No major impact
Water	Potential water quality degradation from unconfined recreation
Fisheries	No major impact
Wildlife	Potential disturbance and displacement with unconfined recreation
Forest	Management constrained with added visual quality objectives for individual timber sales
Range	Continued forage loss and erosional damage from unconfined recreational activities
Agriculture	No major impact
Minerals and Energy	Potential limitation on development from established visual quality objectives
Wilderness and Primitive Areas	No major impact
Land-based Cultural Resources	Potential for site damages with unconfined recreational activities
Recreation and Scenic Areas	Potential management constraints for meeting future demands
Residential Areas	No major impact
Commerical and Industrial Areas	No major impact
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	No major impact
Government & Institutional Facilities	No major impact



Alternative B: Optimize Management of Resource

Description: Manage to restore the natural characteristics and qualities of recreational and scenic areas, and provide protection from human influences. Management would consist of:

- Developing a long-term strategic plan for managing and protecting recreational resources.
- Focusing on confinement of recreational activity and reducing levels of unconfined/impromptu recreation use where degradation occurs.
- Establishing limits of acceptable environmental change and visitor use capacities for high density recreational use areas.
- Developing a visual landscape classification and maintenance program for scenic lands.
- Monitoring resource uses within recreation and scenic areas for unacceptable conflicts and modifying such uses as necessary to safeguard natural qualities.
- Diversifying the recreational permit schedule to support management goals and costs.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

Limits recreational opportunities and improves scenic values	No major impact
Increased water quality protection from intensive recreation use planning and maintenance	Enhanced water quality protection from intensive recreation use planning and maintenance
Enhanced fisheries from use restrictions and increased regulations	No major impact
Enhanced wildlife resource from use restrictions and increased regulations	No major impact
Management restrictions within major viewsheds, reduce timber harvest volume and income	Management restrictions within major viewsheds, reduce timber harvest volume and income
Potential grazing use restrictions with protection controls	Potential grazing use restrictions with protection controls
No major impact	No major impact
No major impact	No major impact
Enhanced wilderness and primitive values with increased use restrictions and regulations	Enhanced wilderness and primitive values with increased use restrictions and regulations
Enhanced cultural resource values with increased use restrictions and regulations	Enhanced cultural resource values with increased use restrictions and regulations
Increased resource protection with use controls	Increased resource protection with use controls
Potential limitations on development	Potential limitations on development
Potential limitations on development	Potential limitations on development
Road systems upgraded for high use recreation areas	Road systems upgraded for high use recreation areas
Additional facilities may be necessary for for regulation enforcement	Additional facilities may be necessary for for regulation enforcement

Alternative C: Integrated Management of Resource

Description: Management to enhance recreation and scenic resource values within the context of providing multiple uses and outputs of other resources. Management would consist of:

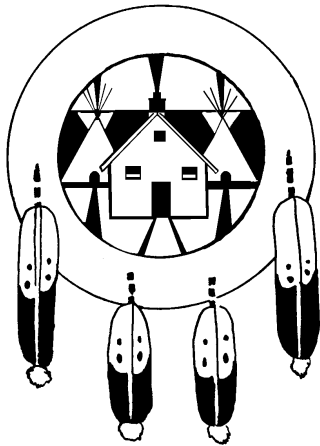
- Preparing a long-term strategy plan for developing and managing recreation and scenic resources.
- Controlling unconfined and impromptu uses where conflicts with other resource values occur.
- ID Team planning to consider other resources and establish management objectives for recreation development plans and scenic classifications.
- Controlling use within high-density recreational use areas.
- Upgrading recreation facilities and accesses in high value recreation areas.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

Enhances recreational/scenic values and experiences	No major impact
Enhanced water quality with use controls	Enhanced water quality with use controls
No major impact	No major impact
No major impact	No major impact
Management restrictions within high quality viewsheds	Management restrictions within high quality viewsheds
Potential grazing use restrictions within designated recreational areas	Potential grazing use restrictions within designated recreational areas
No major impact	No major impact
No major impact	No major impact
No major impact	No major impact
Increased site protection with management controls to reduce conflicts	Increased site protection with management controls to reduce conflicts
Enhanced values and opportunities with low impact, high standard recreational developments	Enhanced values and opportunities with low impact, high standard recreational developments
Potential limitations on development	Potential limitations on development
Potential limitations on development	Potential limitations on development
Road systems upgraded for certain high use recreation areas	Road systems upgraded for certain high use recreation areas
No major impact	No major impact



Residential Areas



Alternative A: Maintain Current Management

Description: Continue with random location of Tribal homesites and housing projects to meet Tribal housing demands.

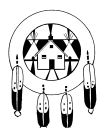
- Non-designated homesites would continue to be reviewed on a case-by-case basis.
- Suitable homesite locations would be determined as workload permits.
- Tribal and HUD cluster developments would continue without formal subdivision review.
- Building codes for Tribal homesites would remain partially implemented.
- Reservation lands would be converted to residential uses in response to housing demands.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

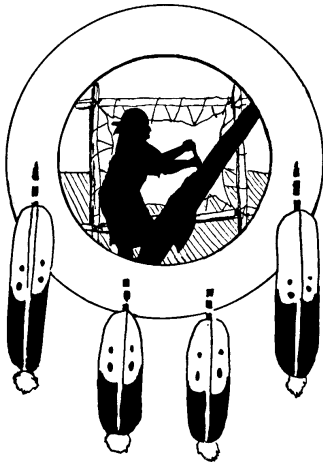
Socioeconomic	Higher costs to access existing infrastructure and community services
Air	Potential long-term impacts, such as wood-burning and unpaved roads in high density areas
Water	Potential for increased surface and groundwater contamination from unguided development
Fisheries	Some decrease in favorable habitat and potential access constraints with random development
Wildlife	Increased conflicts between wildlife and humans with unguided development
Forest	Infringement on forest base and potential forest use conflicts with random development
Range	Residential encroachment into rangeland base; more conflicts between residents and livestock.
Agriculture	Residential encroachment into agricultural land with added resident/agricultural use conflicts
Minerals and Energy	Random residential development may create conflicts in areas with mineral extraction potential
Wilderness and Primitive Areas	Potential degradation of wilderness and primitive area values from random development
Land-based Cultural Resources	Long-term protection difficult with uncontrolled residential development
Recreation and Scenic Areas	Potential infringement on recreation areas; added housing development may impact viewsheds
Residential Areas	Scattered housing development could increase land absorption
Commerical and Industrial Areas	Potential for scattered low-density development and increased land absorption
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	Increased demand for road development, extension of utility lines and greater land absorption
Government & Institutional Facilities	Potential expansion or additional facilities to serve scattered developments



<p>Alternative B: Optimize Management of Resource</p> <p>Description: Establish long-range housing development strategy that locates homesites in relation to utilities and services and in response to Tribal needs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residential development would be the primary consideration for land allocation over other uses. - All waste disposal and water systems would be monitored on a regular basis and upgraded as necessary. - Availability of single-family housing and homesite leases would be increased. - Building codes and a formal subdivision review process with open-space and energy efficiency requirements would be established. - Other land use controls would be evaluated to prevent conflicts from other resource uses. <p>IMPACT ASSESSMENT:</p>	<p>Alternative C: Integrated Management of Resource</p> <p>Description: Establish long-range strategy that balances residential development with protection of sensitive areas and considers other resource values.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmentally suitable locations for housing development would be designated. - Development near existing communities and utilities would be encouraged. - Building and sanitation codes and a formal subdivision review process including open space and energy efficiency requirements would be established. - Waste disposal and water systems would be monitored on a regular basis and upgraded as necessary. - Other land use controls would be evaluated to prevent conflicts between residential development and other resource uses. <p>IMPACT ASSESSMENT:</p>
Improved standard of living & housing opportunities	Improved standard of living
No major impact	No major impact
Reduced groundwater contamination from upgraded water and sewer systems	Reduced groundwater contamination from upgraded water and sewer systems
Improved water quality, but potential for habitat degradation from competitive use	Protected through improved water quality and development standards and restrictions
Increase in wildlife and human conflicts, decrease in habitat utility from competitive use	Reduced conflicts through protection controls
Potential decrease in commercial forest base with additional residential allocation	Some infringement, but limited by development controls
Potential encroachment into rangeland base with additional residential allocation	Some infringement, but limited by development controls
Encroachment into productive agriculture land; increased resident and agricultural use conflicts	Some infringement, but limited by development controls
Potential restrictions on mineral development near residential areas	No major impact
No major impact	No major impact
Long-term protection difficult with increased residential area development	No major impact
Increased infringement on recreation areas and potential viewshed impacts	No major impact
Increased housing availability, improved living and health standards	Homesites and subdivisions directed to specific suitable areas
Potential use restrictions to assure compatibility with residential uses	Potential use restrictions to assure compatibility between uses
Increased cost for roads, utilities and services	More efficient growth in transportation, communication and utilities networks
Potential need for additional facilities to serve residential developments	Improved service network and facility locations with planned development



Commercial and Industrial Areas



Alternative A: Maintain Current Management

Description: Continue with largely unguided location of commercial and industrial development.

- Development would be reviewed on a case-by-case basis.
- Development review process would remain largely informal.
- Building codes would remain only partially implemented.
- Reservation lands would be converted to commercial uses in response to demands.
- Environmental review for industrial development would be continued.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

Socioeconomic	Potential increase in development along Highway 93 corridor and within sensitive areas
Air	Potential degradation with increased emission from scattered development
Water	Potential reduction of quality from development adjacent to sensitive aquatic areas and aquifers
Fisheries	Potential habitat degradation from development near fisheries and streams
Wildlife	Potential habitat degradation from encroachment by random development
Forest	No major impact
Range	No major impact
Agriculture	Decrease in agricultural land base from random development
Minerals and Energy	No major impact
Wilderness and Primitive Areas	Random development could compromise values and integrity
Land-based Cultural Resources	Random development could compromise values and integrity
Recreation and Scenic Areas	Random development could compromise values and integrity
Residential Areas	Incompatible uses could occur with random development
Commercial and Industrial Areas	Informal review process could create inefficient infrastructure; more costly development
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	Informal review process could create inefficient infrastructure
Government & Institutional Facilities	Informal review process could create inefficient infrastructure



Alternative B: Optimize Management of Resource

Description: Promote commercial and industrial development of the land base.

- Suitable land base for commercial and industrial facilities would be acquired and allocated.
- Streamlined site and building permit requirements would be developed.
- Efficient access to and use of infrastructure (i.e., transportation, water, utilities, etc.) would be provided.
- Additional infrastructure expansion may be necessary.
- Value-added processing which utilizes local raw materials would be promoted.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

Alternative C: Integrated Management of Resource

Description: Balance commercial and industrial development with protection of sensitive areas and other resource values.

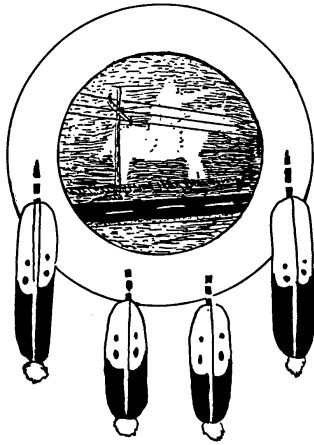
- Suitable locations and densities for commercial and industrial development would be designated, away from sensitive and conflicting use areas.
- Development near existing commercial and industrial nodes and infrastructure would be encouraged.
- Site and building permit requirements and operating standards would be established which ensure environmental compatibility and mitigation of impacts.
- Value-added processing which utilizes local raw materials on a sustainable basis would be promoted.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

Potential increase in labor force and income	Improved values with suitable and compatible development
Potential degradation of airshed with certain types of developments	No major impact, due to enforcement of emissions standards
Potential degradation of quality from increased development	Potential for water quality degradation reduced with planning and controls
Potential decrease in habitat quality from water quality degradation	Potential for water quality degradation reduced with planning and controls
Potential decrease in habitat values from increased development	Potential for habitat degradation reduced with planning and controls
Increased demand for forest products	No major impact
Increased opportunities for agri-business	No major impact
Increased opportunities for agri-business	Erosion of land base reduced with planning and controls
Increased opportunities for development	No major impact
Potential compromise of values and integrity from increased development	No major impact
Potential compromise of values and integrity from increased development	Potential conflicts reduced with planning and controls
Potential compromise of values and integrity from increased development	Potential conflicts reduced with planning and controls
Potential increase in demand for residential development	Potential conflicts reduced with planning and controls
Improved development opportunities	Growth and development would be limited to suitable and compatible areas
Greater demand for services infrastructure expansion may be necessary	Designated development areas promote efficient infrastructure expansion
Greater demand for services infrastructure expansion may be necessary	Designated development areas promote efficient infrastructure expansion



Transportation, Communication and Utilities



Alternative A: Maintain Current Management

Description: Continue piecemeal additions to existing infrastructure to accommodate sprawl.

- Land and resources may be lost unnecessarily to unplanned road and utility development.
- Heavy reliance on U.S. Highway 93 as major transportation and utility corridor would continue.
- New and existing utility line locations will continue to be reviewed and recorded on a case- by-case basis.
- New rights-of-way would continue to be maintained to minimize environmental damage.
- New community waste disposal and water systems would be developed to meet standards at federal levels.
- Existing systems would be monitored and upgraded when possible.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

Socioeconomic	Scattered development causes increased expansion costs
Air	Increased level of auto emissions and road dust from greater travel distances
Water	Potential degradation from dust abatement, waste disposal facilities and stream crossings
Fisheries	Potential habitat degradation from water quality impacts
Wildlife	Potential displacement of wildlife from developed areas
Forest	Some potential reduction of commercial base with right-of-way expansion
Range	No major impact
Agriculture	Potential reduction of land base from right-of-way expansion and subsequent development growth
Minerals and Energy	Long-term increase in energy demands with transportation system expansion
Wilderness and Primitive Areas	Potential infringement on primitive area values from additional road or utility development
Land-based Cultural Resources	Greater potential for degradation with unconfined corridors
Recreation and Scenic Areas	Greater potential for degradation with unconfined corridors
Residential Areas	Unplanned corridors could promote scattered development
Commerical and Industrial Areas	Unplanned corridors could promote scattered development
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	Continued inefficiency of infrastructure expanding to accommodate sprawl
Government & Institutional Facilities	Continued inefficiency of infrastructure expanding to accommodate sprawl



Alternative B: Optimize Management of Resource

Description: Efficiently expand transportation, communication and utilities resources to maximize services and access in all areas of the Reservation.

- Long-term, strategic transportation, communication and utilities plans would be developed to identify and prioritize corridor and facility areas for expansion, improvement and maintenance on a cost effective basis.
- Highway 93 corridor would be upgraded to accommodate anticipated growth.
- Right-of-way restrictions would be reduced and the permitting process streamlined to encourage efficient corridor development.
- All easements and rights-of-way would be platted.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

Alternative C: Integrated Management of Resource

Description: Balance transportation/communication/utility corridor development with protection of sensitive areas and other resource values. Specific corridors and sites for transportation and utility expansion and improvement would be designated with consideration to other resource values

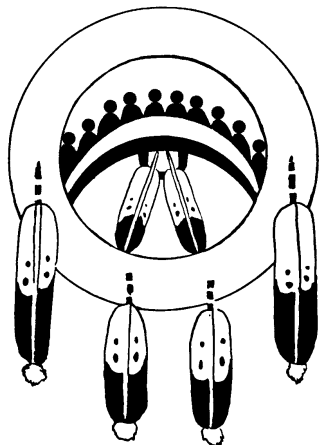
- Waste disposal and water systems would be monitored and upgraded to meet water quality protection standards
- Standards and guidelines would be improved to reduce maintenance costs and environmental damages.
- An inter-disciplinary approach would be used for planning transportation, communications and utility systems to mitigate or avoid resource impacts.
- Road closures to protect other resources.
- All easements and rights-of-way would be platted.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

Expansion would improve services, but increase costs for the consumer	Increased short-term costs for resource protection; long-term efficiency improved
Increased level of auto emissions from greater travel distances	Potential enhancement due to development limitations and environmental guidelines
Potential impacts from dust abatement, waste disposal facilities, and road construction	Potential enhancement due to development limitations and environmental guidelines
Potential habitat degradation from water quality impacts	Habitat protection due to development limitations and guidelines and corridor management
Potential displacement of wildlife from system expansion	Habitat protection due to development limitations and guidelines and corridor management
Increased forest use from improved access	Road management would enhance forest values
Potential residential development encroachment on land base from improved access	Some infringement, but limited by development controls
Potential residential development encroachment on land base from improved access	Some infringement, but limited by development controls
Long-term increase in mineral and energy demands with potential development sprawl	No major impact on future demands
Improved access could create greater use and possible disturbance	Potential conflicts would be reduced by development controls
Greater potential for disturbance of sites with improved access and utility corridor development	Corridor development planning would mitigate or avoid resource impacts
Corridor expansion could increase traffic and resource use and disrupt scenic qualities	Planned corridor development and management standards would improve scenic and recreation values
Service and access improvements could promote development	Improved infrastructure would decrease new development costs
Service and access improvements could promote development	Improved infrastructure would decrease new development costs
Service and access improvements could increase need for new and expanded support facilities	Guided corridor growth would improve development and management efficiency
Potential need for additional facilities to serve possible development sprawl	Guided corridor growth would improve service efficiency



Government and Institutional Facilities



Alternative A: Maintain Current Management

Description: Tribal and other government units would continue to develop facilities and provide services without long-term plans or coordinated approaches. Under this alternative:

- Agencies would independently develop their own facilities and service programs based on constituent demands and/or emergency needs.
- Tribal facilities would be built to meet Tribal member needs on a case-by-case basis.
- Government and institutional development would tend to follow residential and commercial concentrations.
- Building codes would remain only partially implemented.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

Socioeconomic	Higher costs associated with duplicated services and unplanned service locations
Air	Potential degradation from heating system emissions, unpaved access roads and parking lots
Water	Potential degradation from waste disposal
Fisheries	No major impact
Wildlife	No major impact
Forest	No major impact
Range	No major impact
Agriculture	No major impact
Minerals and Energy	Inefficient use of resources with potential duplication of facilities
Wilderness and Primitive Areas	No major impact
Land-based Cultural Resources	Distance to facilities may inhibit activity participation
Recreation and Scenic Areas	No major impact
Residential Areas	Unplanned and/or uncoordinated service facilities and networks could limit service availability
Commerical and Industrial Areas	Unplanned and/or uncoordinated service facilities and networks could limit service availability
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	Unplanned and/or uncoordinated facilities and networks could increase inefficiency
Government & Institutional Facilities	Focus on heavily concentrated population areas precludes facilities development in other areas



Alternative B: Optimize Management of Resource

Description: Efficiently realign government and institutional facilities to maximize services and access to services in all areas of the Reservation as follows:

- Tribal government services providing educational, medical, safety and governmental services at satellite offices throughout the Reservation would increase.
- Long-term strategic plans would be developed to identify needs and prioritize areas for facility development or improvement.
- New or expanded Tribal facilities would be developed on a cost-effective basis.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

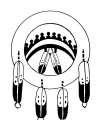
Alternative C: Integrated Management of Resource

Description: Improve existing facilities and develop satellite offices where needed to provide better access to services while limiting development conflicts with other resources. This alternative would involve:

- Initiating long-term strategic plans to coordinate service delivery, identify additional needs and prioritize areas for multi-purpose facility development and improvement.
- Design and development of facilities and centers that concentrate use and access.
- Development and operation of new or expanded facilities which promote efficient resource use and prevent conflicts with other resources.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

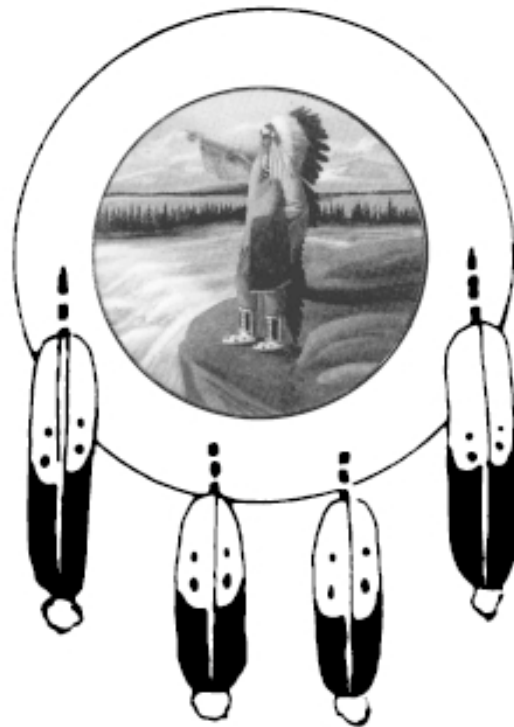
High costs to provide full service government in all areas of the Reservation	Increased short-term costs to expand services; long-term efficiency improved
Potential degradation from heating system emissions, unpaved access roads and parking lots	No major impact with building codes and development standards implementation
Potential degradation from waste disposal	No major impact with environmental controls
No major impact	No major impact
No major impact	Enhancement of habitat values for nongame species with open space requirements
No major impact	No major impact
No major impact	No major impact
Minor loss with lands provided for new facilities	No major impact
Inefficient use of resources with potential duplication of facilities	No major impact
No major impact	No major impact
Improved access to cultural activities	Improved access to cultural activities
No major impact	Multi-purpose facilities could provide additional recreation opportunities
Development density around government and institutional facilities may increase	Potential growth near new facilities
Development may increase near major facilities	Potential growth near new facilities
Additional development would increase demand on community infrastructure	Potential expansion to new facilities Pedestrian access developed to all facilities
Facility development throughout Reservation would shorten response times	Satellite offices could shorten response times and reduce demand on centralized facilities



CONFEDERATED SALISH AND KOOTENAI TRIBES
OF THE FLATHEAD RESERVATION

COMPREHENSIVE RESOURCES PLAN

Volume II - Chapter 4



POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES



POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES

This chapter proposes management objectives for each resource category. The interdisciplinary team developed these to achieve the Tribes' long-range goals and to expand on the management implications of the preferred alternative. Each objective prescribes an action intended to help the Tribes accomplish stated goals.

There are two types of objectives presented: Five-year objectives describe programmatic actions planned for the next five years (1996 - 2000); long-term objectives describe ongoing management activities as well as those that extend beyond 2000. Both meet the following criteria:

- They must be responsive to issues and goals identified during the planning process
- They must be flexible enough to adapt to changing needs and to accommodate a variety of management approaches.
- They must be actions the Tribes can accomplish with existing or anticipated staff and funding.
- They should be inclusive; that is, they should include a range of strategies that address issues from a local, regional and global perspective.
- They should target high priority areas for special management and protection based on need.

The objectives are broad and non-technical in nature and will serve as guidelines upon which managers can base more resource-specific policies. They do not allocate resources (by designating mineral or commercial development zones, for example). The Tribes will make resource allocation decisions through appropriate management planning and environmental review processes.



The first part of this chapter outlines the major laws that govern the Tribes' management of its resources. Proposed objectives, preceded by a summary of the resource-specific laws and policies already in place, follow. The last part of the chapter describes how the Tribes will implement the objectives once adopted.

EXISTING POLICIES

The following provide a nonexhaustive overview of Tribal authority over Reservation resource management:

1855 Treaty of Hellgate. The 1855 Treaty of Hellgate manifests the foundation for the government-to-government relationship between the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes and the United States Government.

Tribal Constitution and Bylaws. The 1935 Constitution and Bylaws of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes establish the basic framework of fundamental laws and principles that prescribe the nature and functions of Tribal government. Within this framework, the constitution and bylaws provide authority for the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes to manage lands and resources and to create organizational units to implement Tribal policy.

Tribal Corporate Charter. The Corporate Charter of the Tribes was ratified in 1936 to “further the economic development” of the Tribes. It confirms the Tribes' authority to acquire or exchange property and to engage in “business that will further the economic well-being of the members.”

Tribal Natural Resources Department Ordinance. The Natural Resources Department Ordinance 78B is an umbrella ordinance that defines the overall policy of natural resource management on the Flathead Reservation. The ordinance states:

It is the purpose and policy of the Tribal Council of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation (to)

- (1) define and manage the natural resources of the Flathead Reservation to the benefit of the members of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes and, thereby, of all the residents of the Flathead Reservation;
- (2) maintain a careful balance between the development of and the protection of natural resources on the Flathead Reservation;
- (3) direct and coordinate all feasible technical and administrative expertise toward sound natural resource management on the Flathead Reservation.

The ordinance also describes the organizational structure, duties, powers and special functions of the Tribal Natural Resources Department.



Tribal Administrative Procedures Ordinance. Another Tribal ordinance that applies to natural resource management on a broad scale is the Tribal Administrative Procedures Ordinance 86B. The ordinance states its purpose is to

provide fair, open, and equitable procedures to guide and govern the exercise of its regulatory powers and to make available an opportunity for hearing and for subsequent judicial review to every person aggrieved by a regulatory action of a Tribal agency.

Other Tribal Ordinances, Plans and Resolutions. See the individual resource chapters in Volume I and policies on the following pages for examples of other Tribal policies, such as Ordinance 44D, Regulations for Hunting and other Related Recreational Activities; and Ordinance 87A, Aquatic Lands Conservation Ordinance.

Federal Functions. There are three major levels of federal action that impact Reservation lands and natural resources.

Statutes. Statutes include acts of Congress ranging from laws that are broad and widely applied, such as the National Environmental Policy Act, to laws that apply more specifically to Tribal government functions, such as the Indian Self-Determination Act. Some federal statutes, such as the Clean Water Act, provide authorities that the federal government can delegate to tribes. Hence, the Tribes may become an authority for administering federal regulatory programs.

Regulations. Regulations translate statutes into rules as embodied in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). Title 25 of the CFR represents certain current regulations applicable to Indian Tribes and individual Indians. The Secretary of the Interior has the authority to waive or make exceptions to provisions of the CFR if the waiver or exception is in the best interest of the Indians (25 CFR 1.2). However, federal statutes take precedence over federal regulations. Additional regulatory frameworks applicable to Tribes and Indians are found throughout the body of the CFR.

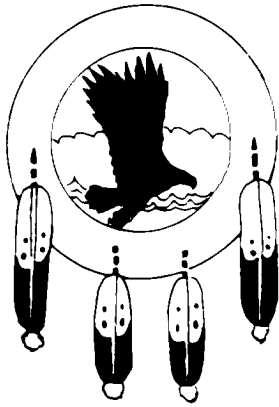
Administrative Manuals and Guidelines. These are federal agency operating instructions found in manuals. For example, the Bureau of Indian Affairs Manual (BIAM) guides management of trust lands and natural resources.

OBJECTIVES

Objectives for each resource follow.



Air



Goal: Maintain the clean, Class I air quality status of the Flathead Reservation.

Existing Policies¹

Clean Air Act and Amendments

Five-year Objectives:

- Pursue continued development and adoption of a Tribal implementation plan for air quality protection.
- Pursue development of a Tribal air quality ordinance that addresses non-point pollution sources (such as smoke and dust) and contains standards for maintaining Class I Air Quality status.
- Continue to emphasize community involvement, particularly with the communities of Ronan and Polson, in the development and implementation of local air quality ordinances to achieve compliance with National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).
- Work closely with federal, state and county transportation departments and programs to mitigate dust problems associated with unpaved roadways and sanding operations.
- Continue to monitor the Ronan and Polson areas for inhalable particulate matter.
- Determine feasibility of monitoring inhalable particulate matter at other Reservation communities.
- Seek "treatment as a state" for those Clean Air Act programs deemed appropriate for protection of the Reservation airshed.

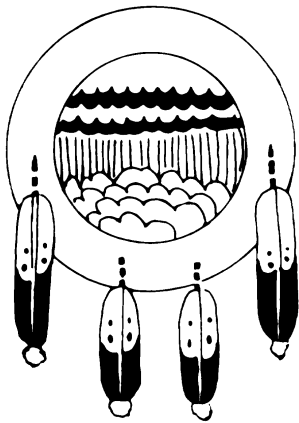
Long-term Objectives:

- Pursue implementation of Tribal clean air laws and bring all Reservation entities into compliance with these regulations.
- Work with the Environmental Protection Agency to act with off-Reservation jurisdictions on measures to protect the Reservation's Class I air quality.
- Strive for incorporation of the best available control technologies at new Reservation industries for air pollution suppression.
- Expand monitoring of Reservation population centers to include recording of carbon monoxide levels as a potential pollution problem from vehicle emissions.
- Continue to update the non-point emission inventory and monitor housing and traffic growth to document trends and changes.
- Enhance public awareness of non-point air pollution sources and measures to reduce these impacts.

¹ Existing policies include but are not limited to the laws and policies listed.



Water



Goal: Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of Reservation water resources.

Existing Policies¹

Ordinance 37A - Operation and Maintenance of Federally Financed Sanitation Facilities
Ordinance 44D - Regulations for Hunting and Other Related Recreational Activities
Ordinance 48A (Revised) - Regulations for Subsurface Sewage Disposal Systems
Ordinance 64A (Revised) - Shoreline Protection Ordinance
Ordinance 73A - Cultural Resources Protection Ordinance
Ordinance 76A - Tribal Water (Use) Planning Ordinance
Ordinance 79A - Mission Mountains Tribal Wilderness Guidelines and Policies
Ordinance 87A - Aquatic Lands Conservation Ordinance
Ordinance 89B - Water Quality Management Ordinance
National Dam Inspection Act (P.L. 92-367)
50 Bureau of Indian Affairs Manual, Safety of Dams Regulations
Clean Water Act
Safe Drinking Water Act
Toxic Substances Control Act
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

Five-year Objectives:

- Continue implementation of the Water Quality Management Ordinance to protect and enhance Reservation water quality, including development and implementation of
 - a Reservation-wide water quality monitoring program
 - water quality classifications and standards
 - water quality Use Attainability Analysis
 - a Comprehensive Water Quality Management Plan
 - a Non-point Source Management Plan
- Continue administration of the Shoreline Protection Ordinance and the Aquatic Lands Conservation Ordinance for the protection and enhancement of Reservation waters and wetlands.

¹ Existing policies include but are not limited to the laws and policies listed.



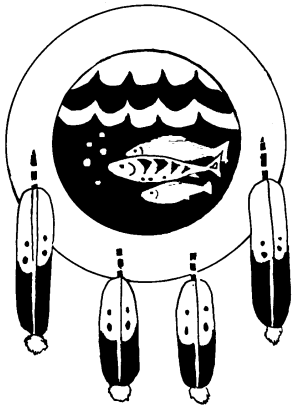
- Develop and implement a Water Use Management Plan and Ordinance to promote wise use and conservation of Reservation water resources.
- Develop and implement a wellhead protection program for the protection and enhancement of Reservation groundwater resources.
- Develop and implement water management models for the efficient use and distribution of water.
- Assist in planning and implementing irrigation development on arable lands.
- Correct or mitigate identified weaknesses of dams in the FAID system (including Black Lake, McDonald Lake, Pablo Reservoir, and Upper and Lower Dry Fork Reservoirs) through reconstruction or reservoir operation improvements, under the Safety of Dams Contract.
- Continue to seek "treatment as a state" by the Environmental Protection Agency for various water programs so the Tribes can better manage and control water resource impacts on the Reservation.

Long-term Objectives:

- Continue to use a watershed-based approach for water use and water quality management.
- Continue to monitor surface and ground water quality and quantity (including that affected by the Flathead irrigation system), and document trends and changes.
- Continue to upgrade Reservation snow measurement sites to SNOTEL telemetry for more accurate and efficient snow measurement.
- Continue water quality assessment reports to assess compliance with established water quality standards.
- Continue to update and revise water quality classifications and standards as necessary, and continue public involvement in establishing regulations and plans.
- Continue to regulate construction activities on all Reservation waters and wetlands to protect shorelines and water quality, and to prevent wetland loss or degradation.
- Monitor state water permitting activities and other state and federal water rights activities off the Reservation; develop a future Reservation water rights permitting plan.
- Participate in the negotiation or litigation of Tribal water rights.
- Continue to strive for coordination between water use and water quality regulations.
- Complete correction or amelioration of the identified Safety of Dams Program concerns at all seventeen dams associated with the Flathead Agency Irrigation Division.
- Continue to provide advice, assistance and information to the public, Tribal staff and other agencies, and encourage wise use and cooperative management efforts for the protection and enhancement of water quality and quantity.



Fisheries



Goal: Foster and maintain wild, self-sustaining fish populations to meet cultural, subsistence and recreational needs.

Existing Policies¹

Tribal Fisheries Policy, (Resolution No. 85-192), 1985
Crow Creek Settlement and Fisheries Rehabilitation Plan, 1986
Tribal Hunting and Fishing Conservation Ordinance 44D, 1986
Tribal Fisheries Management Plan 1987
Fish Rescue Policy, 1988
Upper Flathead System Fisheries Management Plan, 1989-1994
Kerr Project Mitigation and Management Plan, 1990
Hungry Horse Dam Mitigation Plan, 1991
Ordinance 64A (Revised) - Shoreline Protection Ordinance
Ordinance 79A - Mission Mountains Tribal Wilderness Guidelines and Policies Ordinance
Ordinance 87A - Aquatic Lands Conservation Ordinance
Ordinance 89B - Water Quality Management Ordinance

Five-year Objectives:

- Develop and implement management actions to enhance existing bull trout populations both on and off the Reservation.
- As funds become available, implement fisheries mitigation measures on the Lower Flathead River and its tributaries as mandated by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.
- Implement fisheries mitigation measures, in cooperation with the state, within Flathead Lake and the upper Flathead River System.
- Establish appropriate stocking densities and intervals for each high mountain lake and irrigation reservoir based on population inventories, food availability and volume studies.
- Continue implementation of the Fisheries Management Plan for the Flathead Indian Reservation and the Upper Flathead System Fisheries Management Plan to enhance and protect existing fish populations and their habitat.
- Implement the Water Quality Management Ordinance to protect water quality for fisheries.

¹ Existing policies include but are not limited to the laws and policies listed.

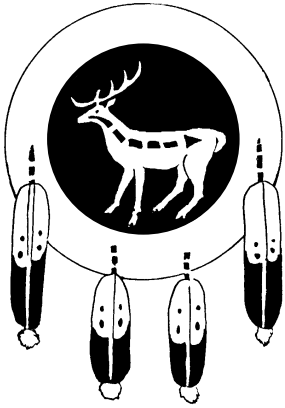


Long-term Objectives:

- Foster and maintain wild, self-sustaining populations of trout and other desired species in all designated lakes, rivers and streams within the exterior boundaries of the Flathead Indian Reservation.
- Evaluate the introduction of native and non-native aquatic organisms based on existing Tribal policy and the priority of protecting existing fish populations.
- Work cooperatively with state and federal agencies to insure the enhancement and protection of the fisheries resources of the Flathead Lake and River System.
- Continue positive working relationships with agencies to ensure treaty-protected fishing rights within the Columbia River Basin and other aboriginal areas.
- Ensure, through legally protected instream flows and reservoir pool levels, adequate water on a year round basis to maintain aquatic habitat in support of fisheries management goals.
- Continue to incorporate public comment and revise fishing regulations to meet the specific needs of particular fish species, populations or water bodies.
- Continue physical, biological and/or angler-use monitoring. Incorporate monitoring results into ongoing and future management strategies and harvest regulations.
- Periodically amend and update the Fisheries Management Plan to respond to changing needs for managing the fisheries resource of the Flathead Indian Reservation.



Wildlife



Goal: Manage wildlife resources and habitats for viable populations of all wildlife species.

Existing Policies¹

Endangered Species Act of 1973
Grizzly Bear Management Plan, 1981
Mission Mountains Tribal Wilderness Management Plan, 1982
Flathead Reservation Forest Management Plan, 1982-1992
Montana Bald Eagle Management Plan, 1986
Kerr Project Mitigation and Management Plan, 1990
Hungry Horse Dam Mitigation Plan, 1991
Ordinance 44D - Hunting and Fishing Conservation Ordinance
Ordinance 64A (Revised) - Shoreline Protection Ordinance
Ordinance 73A - Cultural Resources Protection Ordinance
Ordinance 79A - Mission Mountains Tribal Wilderness Guidelines and Policies
Ordinance 87A - Aquatic Lands Conservation Ordinance
Ordinance 89B - Water Quality Management Ordinance

Five-year Objectives:

- Complete baseline analyses of wildlife populations to evaluate management needs and establish management priorities.
- Complete the development of a Reservation wildlife management plan to establish management direction and policies for the conservation of wildlife resources and habitat.
- Continue to manage wildlife and wildlife habitat by current and accepted scientific and professional techniques and according to all applicable laws, adopted management plans, ordinances and resolutions.
- Develop protective measures through the interdisciplinary team process for sensitive or threatened wildlife habitats such as wetlands, riparian zones, wildlife travel corridors, old growth forest and alpine areas.
- Implement measures to mitigate for documented wildlife and habitat losses caused by Kerr, Libby and Hungry Horse dams.

¹ Existing policies include but are not limited to the laws and policies listed.

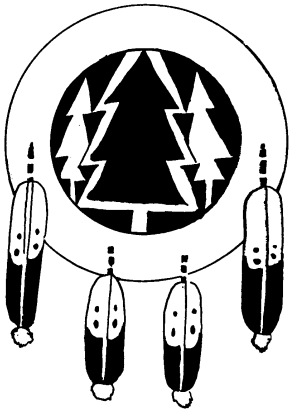


Long-term Objectives:

- Conduct annual and periodic monitoring of wildlife populations to determine trends in population status, detect declines and assist in prioritizing management activities for wildlife species and their habitats.
- Develop and enforce regulations necessary to protect wildlife populations; reevaluate regulations annually to adjust for changes in the status of wildlife populations and to remedy other problems.
- Participate in interdisciplinary team reviews of resource management proposals to mitigate adverse wildlife and habitat impacts and achieve integrated habitat management.
- Pursue cooperative agreements with other governments to facilitate the incorporation of wildlife and habitat concerns during their review processes for commercial, residential and industrial developments.
- Participate in interagency wildlife and habitat management activities to enhance wildlife and habitat management on the Reservation and in aboriginal areas.
- Pursue funding sources to support habitat enhancement and research projects.
- Develop public relations and information exchange strategies to enhance public knowledge, understanding and awareness of wildlife issues.
- Initiate cooperative wildlife and habitat enhancement and research projects with academic institutions to enhance habitat and address research questions.
- Update wildlife planning documents periodically to reflect new priorities and applicable technology.
- Use adaptive management practices to accommodate changes in priorities, technology and law regarding wildlife.
- Design research projects as necessary to develop solutions to wildlife and habitat problems.



Forest



Goal: Enhance forest values and maintain a perpetual source of forest resources and opportunities.

Existing Policies¹

Ordinance 73A - Culture Resources Protection Ordinance, 1980
Flathead Indian Reservation Forest Management Plan, 1982-1992
Mission Mountains Tribal Wilderness Management Plan, 1982
Ordinance 64A (Revised) - Shoreline Protection Ordinance, 1983
Mission Mountains Tribal Wilderness Fire Management Plan, 1986
Wilderness Buffer Zone Management Plan, 1987
Flathead Indian Reservation Fuels Management Plan, 1989
Ordinance 61B - Tribal Timber Permit Policy and Regulations
(as amended), 1991
Ordinance 89B - Water Quality Management Ordinance, 1991
Ordinance 87A - Aquatic Lands Conservation Ordinance
25 CFR (Code of Federal Regulations)
53 BIAM (BIA Forestry Manual)
30 BIAM (BIA Environmental Protection Manual)
Annual Fire Management Plan
Timber Use Policy Statement

Five-year Objectives:

- Revise the Forest Management Plan according to Tribal Council direction, federal law and the Code of Federal Regulations to outline future management direction for forest lands.
- Continue to refine and use a formal procedure in which an ID team develops timber sale plans.
- Identify and develop, through the ID team planning process, a management strategy for the protection of old-growth stands.
- Keep pre-commercial thinning and pest control current with all harvesting operations; eliminate any backlog.
- Implement a management strategy for the lodgepole pine component to support related employment activities for Tribal members.
- Promote timber management and provide guidelines to maintain a healthy forest within the Buffer Zone.

¹ Existing policies include but are not limited to the laws and policies listed.

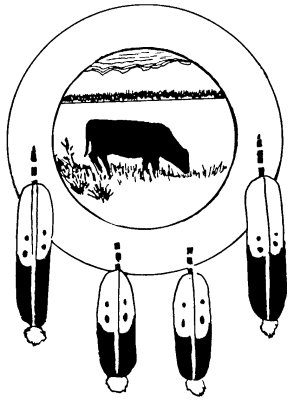


Long-term Objectives:

- Conduct management activities in a manner that:
 - leaves the forest in the condition needed for the long-term sustained-yield of forest resources, and
 - provides for succeeding timber harvest for a continuing and profitable forest business.
- Maintain long-term site productivity by using forest habitat classification, successional stages, fire history, soil guides and other appropriate resources to make land-management decisions.
- Harvest dead and dying trees where feasible.
- Increase annual growth and stand vigor through stocking level control, prompt regeneration of current harvests and insect and disease management.
- Maintain the permit and small timber sales program to provide opportunities for Indian loggers to conduct sanitation and salvage operations and to harvest isolated tracts.
- Identify and secure access to all forest lands within the commercial forest.
- Develop a diversified Christmas tree program to protect forest resources and maintain Christmas tree harvest opportunities for Tribal members.
- Continue to encourage the utilization of presently unmerchantable material as firewood or other forest products to reduce fuel accumulation and the need to burn.
- Manage the road resource to protect wildlife and fisheries habitat, water quality, forest investment areas, and to discourage arson, trespass, poaching and the spread of noxious weeds.
- Continue to develop and implement a fuels management program to include prescription burning and other fuel manipulation methods to improve wildlife habitat and reduce fire hazards, particularly in the urban interface.
- Provide visual quality alternatives, through the ID team planning process, for mitigating the impacts of forest management on the aesthetic values of the forest.
- Continue research efforts with other agencies and institutions to increase the knowledge base of insects, disease and stand management.
- Continue education efforts with Tribal programs and other agencies to facilitate a greater understanding of forest practices.
- Develop flexibility in timber sale offerings to adapt to changes in the lumber market and meet Tribal income goals.



Range



Goal: Enhance and maintain multiple range resource values and opportunities.

Existing Policies¹

Ordinance 45B (As Amended) - Tribal Land Ordinance, 1973
Ordinance 59A - Livestock Control Ordinance, 1975
Ordinance 73A - Cultural Resources Protection Ordinance, 1980
Grizzly Bear Management Plan, 1981
Ordinance 64A (Revised) - Shoreline Protection Ordinance, 1983
Ordinance 87A - Aquatic Lands Conservation Ordinance, 1985
Mission Mountains Wilderness Buffer Zone Management Plan, 1987
Ordinance 89 - Water Quality Management Ordinance
55 Bureau of Indian Affairs Manual (BIAM), Supplement 1
25 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 166
30 BIAM, Supplement 1

Five-year Objectives:

- Initiate an interdisciplinary team approach for planning and management of Tribal Range Units to insure managers consider and address all resource concerns.
- Assist in developing stream zone classifications to gain an understanding of their ecological and biological importance and to assist in developing best management practices for livestock grazing in riparian areas.
- Implement an environmentally sound Integrated weed management program that uses a combination of preventive, chemical, biological, mechanical and cultural treatments and control objectives to restore forage productivity on rangelands.
- Initiate identification and monitoring of all sensitive plant communities on rangelands, and participate in developing special management guidelines to protect key communities.
- Establish a rangeland monitoring system to evaluate the effects of management as a tool for future decision making.
- Increase involvement with Indian Stockmen Associations to identify their needs and priorities, provide technical assistance, discuss compliance requirements, and share information on range improvement programs and management activities.
- Conduct feasibility studies for developing a Tribal livestock enterprise.

¹ Existing policies include but are not limited to the laws and policies listed.

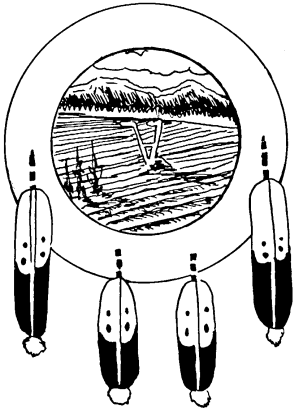


Long-term Objectives:

- Emphasize vegetation management that provides for multiple use, healthy plant communities and increased forage production.
- Update range inventories as needed to establish stocking rates that insure proper use of range resources.
- Identify priority management areas where environmental damages and resource conflicts related to livestock grazing may be occurring; develop and implement conservation measures to resolve these problems.
- Promote education and training programs on the importance of a healthy range resource to water quality and quantity, forest lands, the economy, and fish, wildlife and recreation.
- Promote flexible management and use of planned grazing systems (which evaluates use of a variety of grazing systems) to improve range conditions and foster healthy and productive range resources.
- Pursue development of irrigated and dry tame (cultivated forage species) pastures within range units to supplement the range forage base and enhance management opportunities.
- Explore initiatives to minimize grazing conflicts from state lands.
- Develop grazing systems with new rangeland purchases to relieve grazing pressure on Tribal range units.
- Enhance livestock grazing opportunities for Indian Stockmen by continuing grazing allocations and creating incentives for Tribal members to establish viable ranching operations.
- Continue to develop and maintain stock water developments with available funds to protect spring channels and protect water quality, while providing adequate water to encourage proper livestock distribution.
- Continue to install cattleguards and other improvements to ensure livestock containment in proper pastures and to exclude outside livestock.
- Continue to resolve livestock trespass issues by strengthening applicable laws and ordinances, and working with other agencies to control trespass from adjacent lands.



Agriculture



Goal: Manage agriculture resources for sustainable levels of production that are environmentally sound, economically viable and socially acceptable.

Existing Policies¹

Ordinance 45B (Amended) - Tribal Land Ordinance, 1973
Ordinance 59A - Livestock Control Ordinance, 1975
Ordinance 73A - Cultural Resources Protection Ordinance, 1980
Grizzly Bear Management Plan, 1981
Ordinance 64A (Revised) - Shoreline Protection Ordinance, 1983
Ordinance 87A - Aquatic Lands Conservation Ordinance, 1985
Mission Mountains Wilderness Buffer Zone Management Plan,
1987
Ordinance 89B - Water Quality Management Ordinance, 1991
55 Bureau of Indian Affairs Manual (BIAM)
25 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 162
30 BIAM

Five-year Objectives:

- Establish integrated agricultural planning and management to ensure management addresses non-agricultural resource concerns.
- Assist in developing riparian zone habitat classifications; assist in establishing and implementing acceptable standards for management, protection and improvement of riparian areas and water quality conditions.
- Establish and administer an agricultural lease improvement fund to conserve and protect agricultural resources while enhancing Tribal leasing opportunities.
- Augment the lease compliance program through improved staff training for better monitoring of management strategies and to improve future management actions.
- Establish and implement noxious weed control and management compatible with the Tribes' policies for Reservation-wide weed control.
- Acquire sufficient professional and technician staff to manage Tribal agricultural lands according to adopted plans and ordinances.

¹ Existing policies include but are not limited to the laws and policies listed.

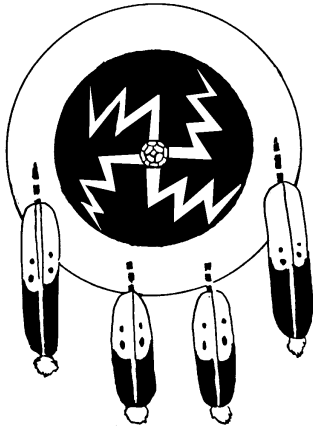


Long-term Objectives:

- Establish a land-use conversion procedure that appraises lands for addition to or removal from the agricultural land base to protect, conserve and use Tribal land.
- Conduct individual meetings with agricultural resource users to identify their management concerns, implement lease improvement and conservation projects, and improve information exchange.
- Promote improvement of agricultural productivity and stability through increased diversity and efficiency, sustainable farming and grazing practices, and the evaluation of alternative crops and new technologies.
- Promote the use of longer-term agricultural leases when suitable to conserve, improve and protect the productive use of agricultural lands.
- Encourage increased Tribal member participation in agriculture.
- Implement information exchanges and training sessions to assist irrigators in water management for energy and water savings and to protect water quality.
- Increase agriculture education, training and information exchange opportunities in practical and technical areas geared to the needs of farmers and ranchers.
- Develop and improve livestock water sources on grazing leases to improve livestock distributions and grazing resource use, and to protect water quality.
- Enhance interactions and cooperation with federal and state agencies for agricultural cost-sharing projects, cooperative resource improvement projects, and better information exchange.
- Inventory, evaluate and plan agriculture uses of current Tribal lands and new acquisitions while recognizing other resource values and uses.
- Investigate formation of Indian agricultural marketing cooperatives for livestock and crops.
- Promote agricultural research activities tailored to the Reservation community and conditions.



Minerals and Energy



Goal: Wise use of mineral and energy resources, with appropriate environmental safeguards and cultural protection

Existing Policies¹

Ordinance 45B (Amended) - Tribal Land Ordinance, 1973
Ordinance 73A - Cultural Resources Protection Ordinance, 1980
Grizzly Bear Management Plan, 1981
Mission Mountains Wilderness Management Plan, 1982
Ordinance 64A (Revised) - Shoreline Protection Ordinance, 1983
Small-Scale Hydro Plan, 1984
Ordinance 87A - Aquatic Lands Conservation Ordinance, 1985
Mission Mountains Wilderness Buffer Zone Management Plan, 1987
Ordinance 89B - Water Quality Management Ordinance, 1991
30 Bureau of Indian Affairs Manual
25 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Parts 211, 212, 216, 225
30 CFR
40 CFR

Five-year Objectives:

- Collect and analyze geological and geophysical data from all reputable sources.
- Create maps showing energy and mineral development potentials on Reservation lands.
- Establish a Tribal policy for mineral and energy development on Reservation lands using an integrated resources planning approach.
- Establish reclamation policies that are compatible with surrounding resource use objectives.
- Promote working relationships with industries interested in environmentally safe exploration and development of Reservation mineral and energy resources.

¹ Existing policies include but are not limited to the laws and policies listed.

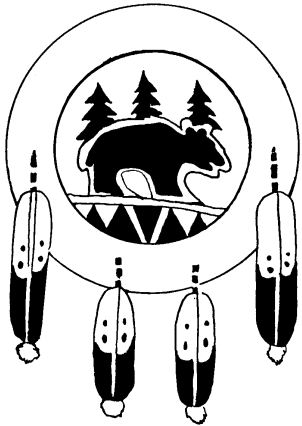


Long-term Objectives:

- Encourage environmentally sound energy and mineral developments that are economically viable, socially acceptable and compatible with the Reservation's natural and cultural resource values.
- Ensure Tribal mineral and energy development enhances Tribal revenues and job opportunities.
- Provide education and technical training to Tribal members to operate and maintain Kerr Dam.
- Conduct ongoing implementation of the Kerr mitigation plan according to Tribal policy.
- Continue evaluation of hydropower project development.
- Pursue avenues of cooperation with state and federal agencies in the implementation of and compliance with mining and reclamation plans to reduce impacts on Reservation resources.



Wilderness and Primitive Areas



Goal: Preserve specially designated areas for cultural, spiritual and recreational pursuits.

Existing Policies¹

- Tribal Resolution 4575 - designating the South Fork of the Jocko River Primitive Area, 1974
- Council action approving the Mission Mountains Tribal Wilderness boundary, 1979
- Tribal Resolution 3-79 - designating the Mill Creek Primitive Area, 1979
- Tribal Resolution 5846 - creating the Wildland Recreation Program, 1980
- Grizzly Bear Management Plan for the Flathead Reservation, 1981
- Ordinance 73A - Cultural Resources Protection Ordinance
- Tribal Ordinance 79A - establishing the Mission Mountains Tribal Wilderness
- Ordinance 89B - Water Quality Management Ordinance
- Mission Mountains Tribal Wilderness Management Plan, 1982
- Mission Mountain Tribal Wilderness Fire Management Plan, 1985
- Mission Mountains Tribal Wilderness Buffer Zone Management Plan, 1987
- Ordinance 89B - Water Quality Management Ordinance 89B
- Ordinance 87A - Aquatic Lands Conservation Ordinance, 1985
- Tribal Resolution 92-74 - adding another portion of the Jocko Mountains to the South Fork Primitive Area, 1992

Five-year Objectives:

- Work cooperatively with the Flathead National Forest to update the joint Mission Mountains Tribal Wilderness-US Forest Service Mission Mountains Wilderness visitor map that defines the Tribal wilderness boundary and regulations for the public.
- Continue to update and implement the Wilderness Buffer Zone Management Plan to protect wilderness values and guide resource use.
- Maintain trail systems, recreational roads, campgrounds and other recreational facilities to reduce resource damages in high-use recreational areas.

¹ Existing policies include but are not limited to the laws and policies listed.



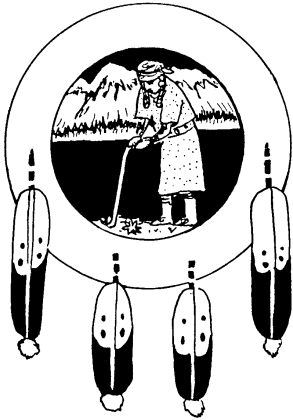
- Assist in developing visual quality objectives for important viewsheds to maintain the visual quality of wilderness and primitive areas.
- Implement the Water Quality Management Ordinance to protect water quality for wilderness and primitive area values.
- Continue to monitor wilderness conditions to document changes and trends, and update the wilderness plan using the best techniques that reflect the needs of the Tribes.
- Update visitor use estimates for the wilderness and the South Fork Primitive Area to document resource issues, user needs and trends, and trail use.
- Continue to control undesirable weeds on wilderness lands according to Tribal weed management policies that promote the use of methods having the least affect on wilderness resources and which maintain wilderness qualities.
- Pursue the development of additional management guidelines for the South Fork and Mill Creek (Lozeau) primitive areas.

Long-term Objectives:

- Continue to work cooperatively with the US Forest Service to preserve wilderness values for the greater Mission Mountains Wilderness-Mission Mountains Tribal Wilderness area.
- Protect and preserve established wilderness and primitive areas according to Tribal policy and Tribal member benefits.
- Monitor established wilderness and primitive areas to evaluate changes in resource conditions and compliance with established purposes.
- Evaluate establishment or expansion of protective zones next to wilderness and primitive areas using an interdisciplinary team approach to help protect wildland values and reduce conflicts with other resource uses.
- Promote use, awareness and understanding of the Wilderness Buffer Zone Plan's guidelines and objectives to help protect wilderness values.
- Pursue avenues of cooperation with county government and private landowners to promote only low-impact residential development in the Wilderness Buffer Zone compatible with the natural conditions of the wilderness.
- Promote Tribal acquisition of lands and conservation easements within the Buffer Zone to protect wilderness values.
- Continue to assist with the development of fire and fuel management policies for the wilderness and buffer zone to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfire events and loss of personal property.
- Maintain policies for commercial outfitting and continue development of guidelines and standards for all stock use to minimize disturbances within the wilderness.
- Maintain closure of grizzly bear management areas to protect recreationists and help maintain a viable population of grizzly bears.
- Work toward the consolidation of Tribal land within the two primitive areas.
- Continue to work cooperatively with the US Forest Service on measures to reduce trespass into the primitive areas.



Land-Based Cultural Resources



Goal: Preserve and perpetuate Tribal histories, cultures and languages.

Existing Policies¹

Resolution 4762, establishment of the Flathead and the Kootenai Culture Committees
Ordinance 73A - Cultural Resources Protection Ordinance
Historic Sites Act, 1935
Museum Properties Management Act, 1955
National Historic Preservation Act (as amended), 1966
American Indian Religious Freedom Act, 1978
Archaeological Resources Protection Act, 1979
Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment, Executive Order 11593, 1971
NPS Native American Relationships Management Policy, 1987
National Museum of the American Indian Act
Native American Languages Act, 1990
Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act, 1990
Montana Human Skeletal Remains and Burial Site Protection Act, 1991

Five-year Objectives:

- Continue to educate all resource managers and support staff regarding cultural resource protection.
- Enhance cultural awareness through the development of a new cultural center as a facility for Tribal humanities and educating the public on Tribal cultures and natural resource values.
- Pursue creation of the Salish Kootenai Nation Park as a demonstration area for natural resource management that is compatible with the maintenance of cultural resource values.
- Develop computer indices of cultural resource data to help expedite cultural resource review processes.
- Establish and implement an agreement for plant protection with forest and range managers and lessees.

¹ Existing policies include but are not limited to the laws and policies listed.



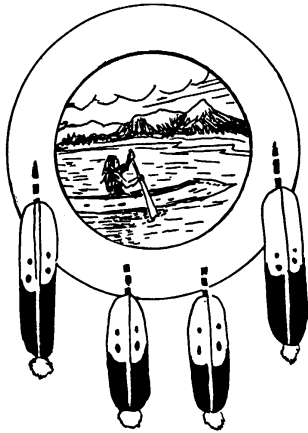
- Balance protection of cultural resources with opportunities for resource use by focusing on more site-specific cultural resource protection measures during interdisciplinary team planning processes.

Long-term Objectives:

- Continue to promote an awareness and sensitivity of traditional Tribal cultures through educational awareness programs with federal and state agencies, the public and local schools.
- Protect the sensitivity of cultural resources by continuing inventory and mapping of culturally significant sites by the Culture Committees.
- Continue work on the development of legislative initiatives to strengthen cultural resource protection laws.
- Insure protection of cultural resources in aboriginal territories by perpetuating positive working relationships with federal and state agencies in the development of cultural resource protection measures.
- Work cooperatively with conservation organizations to protect and enhance cultural resources in areas where they work.
- Perpetuate Tribal connections with aboriginal territories by continuing to maintain close ties with cultural sites in those areas.



Recreation and Scenic Areas



Goal: Protect and promote the recreational resources of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes.

Existing Policies¹

Tribal Resolution 5846 - creating the Wildland Recreation Program, 1980
Flathead Indian Reservation Forest Management Plan, 1982-1992
Ordinance 44D - Hunting, Fishing and Recreation Conservation Ordinance, 1986
Tribal Resolution 86-193 - recreation areas exempted from forestry activities, 1986
Reservation Class 1 Airshed Designation
Ordinance 73A - Cultural Resources Protection Ordinance, 1980
Ordinance 64A (Revised) - Shoreline Protection Ordinance 64A, 1983
Grizzly Bear Management Plan for the Flathead Reservation, 1987
Tribal Fisheries Management Plan, 1987
Upper Flathead System River Management Plan, 1989-1994
Ordinance 89B - Water Quality Management Ordinance, 1992
~~See also policies for Wilderness and Primitive Areas~~

Five-year Objectives:

- Develop and implement a visual resources management system to help maintain the Reservation's high-quality viewsheds.
- Continue to collect and analyze visitor use data for the Lower Flathead River to help determine appropriate recreational uses of the river corridor.
- Complete and implement the Lower Flathead River Corridor Plan to establish policies regarding resource use and management within the corridor.
- Monitor recreational use in the Jocko Valley to evaluate limits of acceptable change and recreational development needs.
- Monitor winter recreational use in the northern part of the Mission Range to evaluate acceptable use levels, resource conflicts and recreational development needs.

¹ Existing policies include but are not limited to the laws and policies listed.



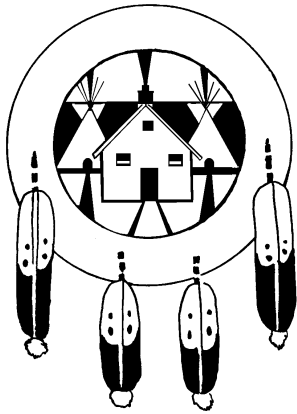
- Analyze recreational facility needs along the Highway 93 corridor and pursue opportunities to enhance and create new facilities.
- Explore opportunities and management direction for charter fishing ventures that are responsive to Tribal economic needs and consistent with fishery management objectives.
- Continue participation in the timber sale interdisciplinary team to ensure managers maintain recreational opportunities.
- Evaluate the establishment of recreational use carrying capacities for high use areas to protect the natural qualities and enhance recreational experiences and safety.
- Develop and implement a Reservation-wide recreation management plan to include all forms of outdoor recreation and provide for appropriate uses, facilities and amenities.

Long-term Objectives:

- Continue recreational use studies and public surveys at high-use recreation areas to support planning and management activities.
- Determine priority, high value recreation areas for upgrading facilities and access to reduce environmental damages and provide for safe and healthy recreation uses.
- Continue to target and develop areas where the public needs recreational facilities to reduce disturbances from unconfined recreational uses.
- Identify Tribal member use areas that provide significant recreational experiences and work to preserve those areas for the benefit of Tribal members.
- Promote eco-tourism opportunities on the Reservation to enhance the public's awareness of low impact recreation and natural resource values.
- Work cooperatively with the US Forest Service to preserve backcountry recreation qualities of the Nine Mile Divide area.
- Establish and implement a Flathead Lake (south half) Recreational Use Management Plan to protect the Lake's resources and enhance recreational opportunities for Tribal members.



Residential Areas



Goal: Encourage housing development and maintenance that considers human resource values while protecting natural resource qualities and minimizing impacts to community infrastructure.

Existing Policies¹

Salish and Kootenai Housing Authority Ordinance 38B
Tribal Consolidated Land Ordinance 45B
Shoreline Protection Ordinance 64A, 1982
Cultural Resources Protection Ordinance 73A, 1980
Aquatic Lands Conservation Ordinance 87A, 1985
Water Quality Management Ordinance 89B
Grizzly Bear Management Plan, 1981
Wilderness Buffer Zone Management Plan, 1987
Draft Lower Flathead River Corridor Plan
Public Housing Act of 1937
Clean Air Act and Amendments
25 Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 162 and 256

Five-year Objectives:

- Survey Tribal members regarding preferences for urban or rural homesites and lot sizes, given economic and environmental feasibility.
- Identify, acquire and designate suitable homesite locations for Tribal members while minimizing the impact of residential development on environmental and cultural values and existing infrastructures.
- Refine and expedite the interdisciplinary review process for Tribal homesite leases and establish an integrated subdivision review process for coordinated development of housing projects between the Housing Authority and Natural Resources Department.
- Complement Tribal housing development and review processes with establishment of building and site standards that promote safe and affordable housing while maintaining environmental quality, conserving energy and protecting natural resources.
- Investigate avenues for cooperation and communication among governing agencies for controlling residential development to reduce impacts on Reservation resource values.

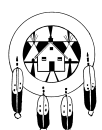
¹ Existing policies include but are not limited to the laws and policies listed.



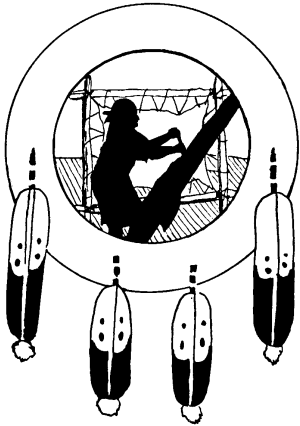
- ❑ Pursue cooperative measures during the Highway 93 environmental impact assessment process to improve safety, guide residential growth and development and maintain the rural and scenic character of the highway corridor.

Long-term Objectives:

- ❑ Encourage the use of buffering, landscaping and construction designs, as appropriate, to maintain natural qualities and minimize land use conflicts.
- ❑ Preserve wetland and critical wildlife habitat areas by continuing work to restrict housing development in these areas.
- ❑ Promote development that maintains open space, protects sensitive areas, reduces land use conflicts, yet maintains some privacy for residents.
- ❑ Encourage the use of energy-efficient designs for residential development to reduce energy consumption and demand.
- ❑ Control housing development within the Mission Mountains Buffer Zone and along the Lower Flathead River to protect the outstanding natural values of the wilderness and river corridor.
- ❑ Encourage housing development near existing infrastructure and away from environmentally sensitive areas.
- ❑ Promote the installation of sewer systems and heating fuel tanks in environmentally suitable sites at rural housing developments.
- ❑ Encourage housing development that is compatible with surrounding residential development.
- ❑ Evaluate floodplain protection controls to minimize or avoid flood damages and maintain the natural processes within floodplains.
- ❑ Work toward implementation of a Tribal "urban interface" policy that provides development standards that reduce the risk of wildfire damages to rural housing developments.
- ❑ Continue to emphasize and enhance safety in the development of residential areas.
- ❑ Continue to monitor housing developments to document growth trends and patterns as a basis for evaluating land use and determining planning priorities.



Commercial and Industrial Areas



Goal: Provide areas for commercial and industrial development that are easily accessible but minimally impact infrastructure and the surrounding environment.

Existing Policies¹

Ordinance 45B - (Consolidated Land Ordinance, Part II, Section C-Business and Commercial Leases), 1973, as amended
Overall Economic Development Plan, 1985
Ordinance 64A - Shoreline Protection Ordinance
Ordinance 73A - Cultural Resources Protection Ordinance
Ordinance 87A - Aquatic Lands Conservation Ordinance
Wilderness Buffer Zone Management Plan, 1987
Draft Lower Flathead River Corridor Plan
Ordinance 89B - Water Quality Management Ordinance
Clean Air Act and Amendments

Five-year Objectives:

- Develop site suitability criteria for commercial and industrial lands and delineate desirable development locations.
- Develop building permit and site design requirements with appropriate standards to promote energy efficiency, improve public health and safety and enhance development opportunities.
- Establish an integrated planning approach, including an interdisciplinary review process, for commercial and industrial developments.
- Continue to evaluate land use and explore initiatives to minimize impacts from additional development along the Highway 93 corridor and to protect Reservation resources such as wildlife, fisheries, viewsheds and cultural areas.
- Develop point source discharge regulations for existing and future commercial and industrial developments that discharge to surface water or groundwater.
- Develop point and nonpoint source emissions standards for inhalable particulate matter and organic compound emissions to protect public safety.

¹ Existing policies include but are not limited to the laws and policies listed.

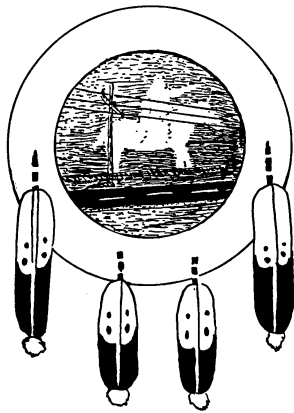


Long-term Objectives:

- ❑ Support studies to determine the level and location of commercial and retail support needed to accommodate the needs of Reservation residents and tourists and to provide employment for Tribal members.
- ❑ Encourage growth and development along the Highway 93 corridor within suitable locations near existing development centers and infrastructure.
- ❑ Develop Tribal policies and priorities for tourism based on low-impact, recreational and educational opportunities.
- ❑ Evaluate land and commercial lease returns and develop a strategy for managing leases for maximum benefit to the Tribal membership.
- ❑ Explore development of “value-added” processing that uses raw materials from the Reservation on an environmentally compatible basis.



Transportation, Communication and Utilities



Goal: Promote a transportation system, communications network and utility infrastructure that supports existing and potential resource development and use and that is consistent with the protection of cultural and natural resources.

Existing Policies¹

Ordinance 45B - Tribal Land Ordinance, 1973
Ordinance 63A - Establishment of Speed Limits in Tribal Housing Areas
Flathead Reservation Forest Management Plan 1982-1992
Tribal Weed Management Plan and Environmental Assessment
Ordinance 64A - Shoreline Protection Ordinance
Ordinance 73A - Cultural Resources Protection Ordinance
Ordinance 87A - Aquatic Lands Conservation Ordinance
Draft Lower Flathead River Corridor Plan
Ordinance 37A - Operation and Maintenance of Federally Financed Sanitation Facilities
Ordinance 38B - Salish and Kootenai Housing Authority
Ordinance 48A (Revised) - Regulations for Subsurface Sewage Disposal Systems
Ordinance 89B - Water Quality Management Ordinance
Clean Air Act and Amendments
EPA policies regarding underground storage tanks, solid and hazardous wastes
Resolution #91-28 - Adoption of Disaster Emergency Directory, Delegation of Coordinators and Authorization to Utilize Tribal Resources in a Disaster Situation
National Electric Safety Code
25 Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 169, 170 and 175
Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991

Five-year Objectives:

- Develop a systematic approach for the integrated planning and review of all transportation, communication and utility corridor and facility sites to minimize conflicts with other resource values.
- Expand GIS capabilities for corridor and facility planning, including digitization of all rights-of-way, trails, communication and utility sites, bridges and culverts.

¹ Existing policies include but are not limited to the laws and policies listed.



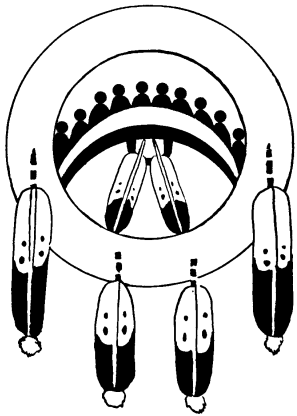
- Continue cooperation in the development of an Environmental Impact Statement on Highway 93 to plan a safe and efficient highway system that maintains the rural character and environmental qualities of the Reservation.
- Pursue federal contract funds to operate a Tribal transportation program for integrated planning of all transportation systems affecting Tribal resources.
- Explore avenues of cooperation between Tribal, federal and local governments for continued road maintenance and construction planning that includes land use and sign controls to protect scenic and other natural resource values, enhance traffic safety and accommodate sound growth.
- Pursue and facilitate transportation enhancement projects to protect scenic and other resource values and improve safety.
- Continue the upgrade of community sewer and water systems to protect water quality, meet future demands and reduce maintenance costs.
- Explore options for cost efficient and environmentally sound solid waste collection and disposal, with a focus on recycling and waste reduction, to conserve resources for future generations.

Long-term Objectives:

- Continue to require and participate in development of environmental studies and road management plans to establish construction, reclamation, mitigation, maintenance and closure requirements that protect resource values and minimize environmental damages.
- Continue work to ensure roads are well marked and have adequate access, especially to assist emergency vehicle response.
- Identify and designate transportation and utility corridors to accommodate future growth and help protect aesthetics and the environment.
- Continue with a site planning process for designing residential street improvements that respond to community needs for lighting, on and off street parking, curbs and gutters, sidewalks and bike paths to enhance pedestrian and traffic safety.
- Encourage the design and location of airports, heliports and flight corridors that have minimal impact on surrounding land uses and on natural and social environments.
- Continue to promote alternate transportation modes (such as rail and bus service and car pooling) to provide a variety of services and reduce energy consumption.
- Encourage landscaping, buffering and construction designs for transportation, communication and utility corridors and facilities that are compatible with the natural features of the surrounding environment.
- Continue to evaluate, accommodate and guide sound development of communication and utility systems through an interdisciplinary team process to provide reasonable coverage and protect resources.
- Continue the right-of-way recording process for old transportation and utility corridors.
- Continue the identification and removal of remaining PCB-laden power transformers to eliminate the risk of contamination.
- Pursue program development for monitoring and regulating underground storage tanks on the Reservation.
- Encourage the environmentally sound development or upgrade of sewage treatment systems within community areas, and high-density residential developments along Flathead Lake and other sensitive aquatic environments.



Government and Institutional Facilities



Goal: Provide government services and facilities that ensure protection of public health, welfare and safety and the environment and that improve educational opportunities.

Existing Policies¹

Indian Health Service Organizational Manual
Ordinance 45B - (Consolidated Land Ordinance, Part II, Section C-Business and Commercial Leases), 1973, as amended
Overall Economic Development Plan, 1985
Ordinance 64A - Shoreline Protection Ordinance
Ordinance 73A - Cultural Resources Protection Ordinance
Ordinance 87A - Aquatic Lands Conservation Ordinance
Wilderness Buffer Zone Management Plan, 1987
Draft Lower Flathead River Corridor Plan
Ordinance 89B - Water Quality Management Ordinance
Clean Air Act and Amendments

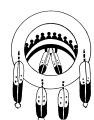
Five-year Objectives:

- Continue housing development and facility planning in the Pablo area to accommodate growth in government services and Salish Kootenai College housing demand.
- Explore options for conducting a Reservation-wide Tribal facility inventory and needs assessment and establish priorities for improving facilities or developing satellite offices where feasible.
- Establish government and institutional facility development standards to ensure public safety, and minimize environmental and social impacts.

Long-term Objectives:

- Pursue development of a multi-year capital improvement program to maintain existing and future government and public facilities.
- Pursue development of a social resources plan for the Reservation to complement the comprehensive natural resources planning process.
- Continue to improve lines of communication between Tribal members, programs, departments and enterprises, and federal, state, and local agencies.

¹ Existing policies include but are not limited to the laws and policies listed.



PLAN IMPLEMENTATION AND AMENDMENTS

Plan Implementation

The Tribes will use a broad range of administrative, management, regulatory, and educational functions to carry out Tribal objectives. These include, but are not limited to, the following:

Management Plans. Implementation of plan policies will require the development of more resource and area-specific management plans. These multiple-use oriented plans will establish short-term controls, and emphasize conflict resolution as a way of dealing with competing resource interests.

Interdisciplinary Team Planning and Reviews. The interdisciplinary team approach will become the standard for planning and managing initiatives.

Management Standards and Practices. The Tribes will develop Best Management Practices and management standards, especially for protection zones. Use stipulations in leases, contracts, and permits will increasingly reflect these standards and practices. The Tribes will also give more attention to requirements for site plans and the formal review of planned developments.

Ordinances. As resource use and protection standards, and administrative procedural requirements are developed, the Tribes will pass ordinances to enforce these policies.

Intergovernmental Agreements. As the Tribes enhance management capabilities and develop more of a proactive approach to management, there will be more opportunity for inter-agency and inter-jurisdictional cooperative agreements.

Land Use Controls. The Tribes will continue to consider a variety of ways to protect Tribal interests in lands and resources. Besides conventional zoning, the Tribes will evaluate other measures such as conservation easements and performance standards. Use of these controls will help to maintain environmental quality and prevent resource degradation.

Studies. Data bases will grow substantially as Tribal management capabilities increase. For example, the Tribes will conduct additional research, inventory and classification projects to determine resource conditions, trends, and potentials. The Tribes will use the expertise of a variety of technical and institutional sources when appropriate to assist with these projects. This effort will insure that the Tribes are using current data and technologies in the management of Reservation resources.



Education and Awareness Programs. Interaction with the public is an essential part of understanding and resolving resource issues. The Tribes will place a greater emphasis on expanding programs to heighten the public's awareness of resource management issues to gain support in efforts to improve resource conditions.

Lobbying. Many federal and state laws are inadequate to protect natural and cultural resources. The Tribes will intensify lobbying efforts to pass legislation that will strengthen the protection of Tribal resource values and improve federal, state and local government coordination with tribal governments.

Tribal and BIA roles and responsibilities regarding implementation of adopted plan policies are generally as follows:

- Tribal Program Managers are responsible for preparing action plans and for coordinating and managing program activities such as the preparation of resource conservation and management plans. They are also responsible for preparing recommendations to the Tribal Council.
- Tribal Department Heads administer and provide technical support and guidance to program activities to ensure they are within the context of applicable policies, mandates and directives.
- The Tribal Executive Secretary ensures Tribal Council directives and mandates are carried out and advises the Tribal Council on policy matters.
- The BIA Superintendent ensures Flathead Agency programs are in compliance with Tribal and federal policies.
- The Tribal Council makes policy decisions that promote the general welfare and preserve the natural resources of the Reservation. It is responsible for adopting and amending policies.

Monitoring and Evaluation of the Preferred Alternative and Objectives

At least once a year the Tribes will review the Comprehensive Resources Plan to evaluate the effectiveness of its objectives and to determine if the preferred alternative is achieving the goals set forth by the Tribes. These annual reviews will attempt to answer the following questions:

- Are managers able to implement the objectives with current funding and staffing levels?



- Are the objectives helping to achieve the Tribes' long-range goals? If not, how can the Tribes modify them to make them more effective?
- Are land use controls and inter-governmental working relationships producing benefits and resulting in the sound use and protection of resources?
- Is integrated management working to enhance review processes and is it beneficial to all resource interests?
- Are policies responsive to the priorities and needs of Tribal members and to the area's residents as a whole?
- Is the plan helping to streamline management planning, and are plan objectives being integrated into the management planning process?
- How does the public feel about how well the Tribes are implementing the plan?
- Do policies advance Tribal interests and enhance Tribal member well-being?
- Does the plan enhance the Tribes' management, technical and jurisdictional capabilities?
- Are educational initiatives broadening awareness and improving resource conditions?
- Are policies flexible enough to allow for the use of a variety of tools in managing and protecting resources?

Plan Amendments

The Tribes may amend this plan in response to new data, new technologies, changing use patterns and the needs and desires of Tribal members. The Tribal Council will evaluate proposed amendments, and will provide the public an opportunity to comment on them. The Tribal Council may then adopt, reject, or modify the proposed changes. Along with these changes, the Tribes will conduct a general update of the plan every ten years.

