

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Summary of Projects Supported by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

*Tribal Wildlife
Grants Program
(2007 – 2012)*



The Tribal Wildlife Grants program is a competitive grant program available to federally-recognized Indian tribes to conserve fish, wildlife, plants, and their habitats. Instituted in 2003, TWG has provided over \$60 million for tribal conservation initiatives with more than 300 tribes.

The goal of the Tribal Wildlife Grants program is to provide a funding opportunity for tribal governments to develop and implement programs that benefit native species and their habitats, including those of cultural importance to Native Americans and those that are not hunted or fished.

The Following compendium provides brief descriptions of the Tribal Wildlife Grants awarded between 2007 and 2012. Several of the 2012 project agreements have not been finalized as of this date and these projects therefore do not include any narrative. Such project information will be brought up to date as it becomes available. Each of these projects voluntarily addresses at least one of the following Service priorities which are abbreviated as follows:

- LCCs - Land Conservation Cooperatives
- ESA - Endangered Species Act
- Consultation - Enhance Service ability to engage in Consultation with Tribal Governments
- CC - Adaptation to Climate Change
- AGO - America's Great Outdoors
- YIN - Youth in Nature

Proposals are selected on the following criteria:

- Resource Benefit
- Performance Measures
- Work Plan and Budget
- Capacity Building; and
- Partnerships and Contributions.

Activities may include, but are not restricted to:

- Conservation Planning
- Management Activities
- Research and Natural History Studies
- Mapping, Surveys and Population Monitoring
- Habitat Preservation
- Outreach/Education

Successful proposals have also included comprehensive surveys of plants, fish and wildlife, habitat and species restoration, and development of resource management plans.

How to apply:

Contact information and application materials are available on the Tribal Wildlife Grants program is located at the Fish and Wildlife Service's Office of the Native American Liaison website <<http://www.fws.gov/nativeamerican/grants.html>>.



Pacific Region

Burns Paiute Tribe (OR)

Elimination of Fish Loss within a Burns Paiute Tribal Irrigation System

2008 - \$11,554 - ESA, Consultation

The Burns Paiute Tribe eliminated fish loss by installing a screen in a tribal irrigation ditch in the spring of 2009. Follow up monitoring and final reporting were completed later that year. The Tribe worked with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife on the management of this project. There were two unscreened irrigation ditches and an irrigation diversion dam that directly impacted habitat conditions for the threatened Bull Trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*), and interior redband trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*). By working with the State the Tribe designed and constructed a head gate and screen on one of the irrigation ditches.

The Tribe also has long-term goals of reintroducing spring Chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*) to this project site. Only native soil material was used as fill to complete the installation of diversion/screen structure. Damaged and disturbed stream banks were restored to pre-project conditions. Native grasses and herbs were planted to replace the lost vegetation and silt fences were used to control erosion. The Tribe continues to inspect and monitor the site to help control invasive weeds that might attempt to establish, and to inspect the operations of the fish screens so that they don't get clogged and continue to operate properly.

Coeur d'Alene Tribe (ID)

Sharp-tailed Grouse Habitat Assessment on Hangman Creek

2007 - \$119,292 -LCCs, Consultation

This project identified potential habitat for Columbian sharp-tailed grouse (*Tympanuchus phasianellus columbianus*) on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation and prioritized that habitat for protection, restoration and enhancement. The Tribe relocated sharp-tailed grouse onto the Reservation after areas of suitable habitat were identified. The project used GIS and a modified Habitat Suitability Index procedure to quantify the suitability of habitats on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation. Field workers collected data to test the modification to the current Habitat Suitability Index procedure to provide a Suitability Index tailored to habitat conditions in northern Idaho.

Information will be used in conjunction with future habitat restoration projects on the Reservation and other areas of North Idaho. The project identifies appropriate sites for reintroduction and guides future efforts to increase grouse habitat through restoration. Objectives: 1) Quantify extant CSTG habitats; 2) Quantify potential CSTG habitats; 3) Identify priority areas for protection and restoration; 4) Publish study and findings. Benefits:

This project compliments several FWS goals as well as the 20-Year goals of the Tribe's IRMP, and the Tribe's Forest Management Plan.

Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation (WA)

Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse Monitoring and Augmentation Project

2007 - \$149,712 - AGO, ESA, LCCs, Consultation

This project enhances and restores 4,000 acres of shrub-steppe native grasslands and 50 acres of riparian habitats to benefit the Columbian sharp-tailed grouse (CSTG). Approximately 3,800 additional acres are to be purchased within the next year. Objectives: 1) quantify effects of habitat restoration within nesting and brood-rearing areas on CSTG survival rates; 2) develop and implement protocols to augment existing sharp-tail populations with translocated birds in order to boost existing populations and add much needed genetic diversity for future viability of the species.

As part of the Tribe's Integrated Resource Management Plan, objectives include: 1) Return sharp-tailed grouse to their historic range by trapping and transplanting birds and by habitat improvement. 2) Maintaining and enhancing the vegetation needs of the CSTG in the form of canopy cover; perennial grass cover; residual grasses; winter food and stream bottom vegetation. 3) Maintain nesting habitat, leks and brooding areas.

Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation (WA)

Yakama Nation Meadow Habitat Restoration Project

2008 - \$199,831 - CC, AGO, LCCs, Consultation

The Tribe identified nine species occurring in shrub-steppe habitats that are protected by state or federal law. Shrub-steppe habitats are in severe decline due to development, agriculture and cattle ranching in Washington State. The Yakama Nation's Wildlife, Range and Vegetation Resource Management Program, protects and enhances these habitats. This project enhances efforts of the Tribe to map out management strategies that have long-term benefits for at-risk species and habitats.

Confederated Tribes of Colville Reservation (WA)

California Bighorn Sheep Project

2009 - \$139,701 - AGO, LCCs, Consultation

The Confederated Tribes of Colville will re-introduce California bighorn sheep to their historic range on the Colville Reservation. This ongoing effort between tribal, state, provincial, and federal agencies will return this species to suitable habitat. Goals include monitoring population composition; genetic testing; disease testing and treatment (if necessary); identification of winter and summer range, seasonal movements, and core use areas; habitat mapping; and identifying mortality rates and causes. Information from this project will be

incorporated into the Tribe's Wildlife Management Plan. Tribal youth will be educated in survey data collection and interpretation.

Confederated Tribes of Colville Reservation (WA)

California Bighorn Sheep Project
2010 - \$177,416 - AGO, Consultation

The Colville Confederated Tribes Integrated Resources Management Plan will provide the framework for the reintroduction, augmentation and long term management of bighorn sheep on the Colville Reservation. This project will; 1) Maintain viable populations of native and desired non-native species of wildlife and their supporting habitats while providing wildlife in sufficient numbers to meet the cultural, subsistence and recreational needs of the Tribal members; 2) Restore and or maintain habitat conditions at or above a level capable of supporting healthy sustainable, viable and productive populations and communities of diverse plant and animal species to meet spiritual, cultural and subsistence needs of the membership; 3) Fostering the restoration of vegetation structure and composition, fostering the restoration of linkage zones between similar habitat, and providing habitat patch sizes consistent with the needs of various wildlife species; 4) Terrestrial species habitats shall be restored or maintained so that terrestrial species can move freely within and between blocks of habitats for the purpose of genetic interchange, emigration and immigration; 5) Develop integrated management strategies addressing long-term ecological integrity of species and ecosystems to provide for associated species viability or conservation; and 6) Provide habitat in the Hellsgate Reserve capability of supporting 80 - 120 bighorn sheep and reintroduce this wildlife species back into its historical range on the reservation.

Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Reservation (WA)

Upstream Migration of Pacific Lamprey in the Willamette Basin
2010 - \$127,882 - AGO, LCCs, Consultation

In conducting this effort, the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Reservation will determine timing and movement patterns during upstream migrations; identify over-wintering locations; determine relative use of primary tributaries for spawning; coordinate with other lamprey researchers with data collection and analysis; and formulate management recommendations

Cow Creek Band of Indians (OR)

Lamprey Conservation in the Umpqua Basin Project
2012 - \$200,000 - CC, AGO, LCCs, Consultation

The Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians partnered with the Service to affect long-term change toward conservation of lamprey in the Umpqua Basin and meet the goals established in the Pacific Lamprey

Conservation Plan. The Pacific lamprey is a culturally important species to the Tribe and an historic food source. Restoration of this unique fish can meet tribal and Service objectives.

Cowlitz Tribe (WA)

Proposal to Establish a Cottonwood Island Subpopulation of Columbia White-Tailed Deer
2008 - \$199,700 - AGO, YIN, ESA, Consultation

The Tribe will establish a new population of the federally protected Columbia White-tailed Deer (CWTD) on Cottonwood Island in the Lower Columbia River. They will use standard techniques of drive-netting and/or net-gunning to capture 15-20 CWTD and translocate them to Cottonwood Island using a helicopter. This project will reestablish this species within the historic range of the species and within the ancestral lands of the Tribe. CWTD have been moved using these methods before, resulting in successfully-established subpopulations on Crims, Fisher, and Lord Islands. Cottonwood Island is the next step in increasing the dispersion of this species within the lower Columbia River watershed. This effort will also enhance the Tribe's ability participate effectively in the management of CWTD; build capacity of the Tribe's Natural Resources Department and enhance its stature among professional organizations and agencies in the region. This project will also increase awareness of the cultural significance of the CWTD to the Cowlitz People. The owners of Cottonwood Island support this project and have given permission for translocation to occur.

Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe (WA)

Restoring the Dungeness Elk Herd to its Historic Range
2010 - \$57,312 - CC, AGO, LCCs, Consultation

The Dungeness Elk Management Program is to restore the herd to its historic range, in order to move the herd out of the path of escalating urban development and ensure the herd's long-term sustainability. The Tribe will conduct research and monitoring that will improve the design and efficiency of management efforts, and ultimately lead to more effective restoration of the elk herd to its native range.

The Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe's objectives are to: assess the status and condition of existing habitat on both the current and historic range, using a spatially explicit habitat effectiveness model; model the development of future habitat; test the validity of the habitat model, using radio telemetry data; determine the circumstances under which habitat restoration or enhancement may be necessary; conduct an inventory of opportunities to improve the habitat; develop a plan for implementing habitat restoration or enhancement actions; continue ongoing radio telemetry monitoring, census, population modeling, and calculation of allowable harvest to inform the promulgation of tribal harvest regulations.

Kalispel Tribe of Indians (WA)

Big Meadows Restoration Project

2011 - \$197,983 - AGO, YIN, LCCs, Consultation

The Kalispel Tribe's goal of restoring aquatic, riparian, and wetland habitats within Big Meadows will be accomplished by restoring Goose Creek to its historic bed elevation prior to channel reconstruction. To prevent further invasion of non-native fish in the watershed, a barrier was constructed in 2011 downstream of the project area. Big Meadows will be protected in perpetuity by the Kalispel Tribe through long term conservation

Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe (WA)

Lamprey Assessment Project

2007 - \$73,869 - CC, AGO, LCCs, Consultation

The objectives of this grant are to document the temporal and special patterns of lampreys including western brook lamprey, Pacific lamprey and river lamprey in the lower portion of the Elwha River and in the Strait of Juan de Fuca; to develop sampling protocol for larval lamprey; to calibrate presence data in the Elwha River as a means to estimate presence or abundance of larval lamprey. Benefits of this grant are: to contribute directly to the Elwha River Fisheries Restoration Plan, the results of which will be critical to driving the adaptive management mechanism included in the plan. Results also will provide managers with information needed for the ongoing management and restoration decisions being made in the Elwha River basin. This study will also provide Tribal staff the tools and knowledge necessary to conduct lamprey management assessments beyond the period of the grant.

Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe (WA)

Establish Baseline Ecological Information on Indian and Elwha Valley Elk Herds of the Olympia Peninsula

2008 - \$168,745 - LCCs, Consultation

This project will establish baseline information on the Indian and Elwha Valley elk herds prior to dam removal and river restoration and to test the efficacy of various sampling approaches. Information gathered on elk in the Elwha will work towards establishing a long-term monitoring program designed to detect changes in herd composition or population size. Several techniques will be used to gather the baseline data. Each technique will be tested for effectiveness and to determine its long-term sustainability as a research and monitoring tool.

Specific goals are to: 1) Develop pellet group surveys to determine trends in relative use along the Elwha River outside of ONP, along Indian Creek and the surrounding ridges and around lake Aldwell. 2) Collect fecal pellets for extraction of DNA to identify individual animals. 3) Capture and collar 5 individual elk (2-3 members from each herd). Equip each captured animal with a GPS collar capable of tracking elk movements into and out of ONP and

across Hwy 101. Examine migration patterns and fidelity of collared animals to the herd. 4) Conduct aerial surveys to determine sightability of elk in the Elwha. If reliable, the Tribe will conduct replicated aerial surveys from a helicopter to conduct herd counts and sex- and age-composition counts.

Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe (WA)

River Otters and American Dippers

2010 - \$199,995 - AGO, LCCs, Consultation

The Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe will collect baseline information on habitat use by river otters and American dippers. These species are of currently of particular interest to the Tribe because of the imminent removal of two hydroelectric dams on the Elwha River and subsequent salmon restoration. River otters and American dippers are both known to use the Elwha River below, between, and above the two dams, but there is little known about their distribution, seasonal habitat requirements, movement patterns, or how their diets might be altered after salmon restoration.

It is not understood how these dietary shifts might impact salmon populations as they recolonize the Elwha River after dam removal. In light of dam removal activities, which are slated to begin by 2011, and subsequent restoration of salmon stocks to the Elwha River, the Tribe will gather baseline data on river otters and American dippers in the Elwha River. The primary objective is to collect information on how otters and dippers use the river to meet their spatial, habitat, and dietary needs.

This project enables the Tribe to: (1) better document the effects of river restoration on these two species so as to use them as indicators of ecosystem health in the future; (2) understand how these species impact salmon populations that are important to the Tribe; and (3) incorporate monitoring and/or management of these species into a Tribal Wildlife Management Plan to ensure that both wildlife conservation and fish restoration goals are met.

Lummi Indian Nation (WA)

South Fork Fobes Reach Project

2010 - \$200,000 - AGO, ESA, LCCs, Consultation

Lummi Natural will conduct habitat restoration activities in the Nooksack River basin to support endangered species recovery of bull trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*), steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), Chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*) and other salmonid species. The Tribe will address factors of degraded habitat that have been identified as production-limiting to ESA-listed Chinook salmon, steelhead and bull trout, and other treaty-protected species of tribal significance by constructing 21 pool-producing logjams in the South Fork's floodplain and active channel. The project reach is the core spawning area for ESA-listed Chinook and used by all salmonids present in the Nooksack watershed.

This project will provide significant environmental benefits, help defend treaty-protected harvest rights and build the Lummi Nation's technical capacity to further defend these rights. Working with the Nooksack Tribe on this project will continue an important partnership for salmon restoration in the Nooksack basin.

Lummi Indian Nation (WA)

Lummi Nation South Fork Skookum Reach

In-stream Restoration Project

2008 - \$200,000 - AGO, ESA, LCCs, Consultation

The Lummi Tribe, through the Tribal Wildlife Grants Program and Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program, to conduct habitat restoration on the South Fork Nooksack River just below the confluence with Skookum Creek and adjacent to Skookum Creek hatchery - to increase habitat quantity and quality in the river for salmonids and bull trout.

Phase One is a road relocation project that addresses several habitat factors known to limit recovery of salmonids. Relocating the road off of the river will enable the Tribe to restore natural riverbank conditions by the placement of two engineered in-stream wood structures and to reforest the riparian buffer. Phase Two will restore riparian zones, by placing large woody debris and ballast in three engineered logjam configurations in the stream.

Lummi Indian Nation (WA)

South Fork Saxon Reach Restoration Project

2009 - \$200,000 - AGO, YIN, ESA, LCCs, Consultation

Lummi Natural Resources will support recovery of endangered bull trout, steelhead, Chinook salmon and other species important to the Lummi in the Nooksack River basin. By designing, building and monitoring pool-producing logjams, the LNR, working with the Nooksack Indian Tribe, will improve the salmonid populations and habitat. The project will also educate tribal youth, compile habitat data and advance the Tribe's capacity to manage its fish and wildlife resources.

Makah Tribe (WA)

Cougar and Bobcat Populations of the Northwest Olympic Peninsula

2011 - \$198,696 - AGO, LCCs, Consultation

The Tribe has initiated a Tribal Wildlife Management Plan that will collect data and provide detailed understanding of cougar and bobcat populations on the Olympic Peninsula. Critical information will be gathered, and collection of baseline data will assist the Tribe in re-colonization efforts that will provide a more thorough understanding of the current habitat use patterns, home range size, relative abundance, productivity, prey selection, and survival rates of both species. This data will also provide the opportunity to

measure changes in cougar and bobcat populations, behavior, and resource use. This information will also provide needed information on understanding how wolves affect bobcats, cougars, and ungulate populations after wolf colonization occurs.

Nez Perce Tribe (ID)

Restoration of Bighorn Sheep and Habitat along the Main Stem Salmon River

2008 - \$200,000 - AGO, Consultation

This project initiates a five year project to gather important research and support effective management and restoration of bighorn sheep in the Salmon River canyon. This study will provide detailed information on bighorn sheep distribution, movements, and temporal and spatial use patterns along the main stem Salmon River; information needed to more accurately assess the risk of contact between bighorn and domestic sheep and foster effective long-term management solutions to this controversial and important issue.

Nez Perce Tribe (ID)

Rare Plant Conservation of Nez Perce Lands

2010 - \$200,000 - CC, AGO, ESA, Consultation

This program will protect and restore high priority rare plant populations on Tribal land by implementing active management strategies to exclude livestock, control noxious weeds, restrict vehicular access, promote healthy pollinator populations, avoid herbicide damage, collect seeds for cryopreservation, and educate landowners and the general public about rare plant conservation needs. Project goals: 1) Control or eradicate noxious weeds on at least 20 rare plant sites per year for 2 years. 2) Install cattle exclusion fences on at least five high priority sites per year for 2 years. 3) Work with county road departments to install "No Spray" zones near rare plant sites subject to annual herbicide applications. 4) Install fences and gates to restrict vehicle access to at least three sites per year for 2 years. 5) Build and place artificial bee nest structures at a minimum 30 site to promote cavity nesting bee populations. 6) Collect seeds from at least one population of all species with a global rarity rating G1-G4. 7) Complete at least three outreach and education events or publications per year.



Nez Perce Tribe (ID)*Restoration of Bighorn Sheep Populations and Habitats along the Salmon River*

2011 - \$200,000 - AGO, Consultation

In 2008, the tribe initiated a long-term Salmon River Bighorn Sheep Restoration Initiative that included research and monitoring, review of population threats to habitat, and restoration plan development and implementation. Phase I of the Restoration Initiative provided a better understanding of the current status of bighorn sheep in the canyon and provided the needed science-based data for land management planning. The 2011 TWG project (Phase II) will continue the Tribe's ongoing Restoration Initiative by supporting tribal leadership participation in federal agency NEPA land management policy reviews for the protection of bighorn sheep habitat within the Salmon River.

Nisqually Indian Tribe (WA)*Ohop Valley Recovery Monitoring Project*

2011 - \$199,923 - AGO, LCCs, Consultation

The Nisqually Indian Tribe's 2011 project complements the Tribe's 2007 TWG project that initiated the restoration of the Ohop Valley. This project increases the number of miles reverted to a forested habitat with a functional creek and wetlands for the benefit of salmon and other native fish and wildlife. It expands on the restored wildlife corridor connecting protected wildlife lands along the Nisqually River and the adjacent Mashel River watershed and the forestry lands that stretch to Mount Rainier National Park. The first phase abandoned 0.7 miles of ditched Ohop Creek and then re-created a one-mile section of Ohop Creek, reconnecting wetlands and the flood plain and the re-vegetation of over 100 acres of valley bottom.

Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe (WA)*Duckabush Elk Home Range, Herd Structure and Habitat Assessment Project*

2012 - \$199,389 - AGO, Consultation

The Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe will build on the Tribe's capacity to manage the Duckabush elk herd - the most economically and culturally important wildlife resource in the Tribe's traditional hunting area. A focused research, monitoring and enforcement effort is needed to reduce uncertainty in knowledge of the herd's behavior, population trends, and response to hunting pressure. New knowledge obtained from this effort will improve hunting regulations and ensure sustained opportunities for subsistence and ceremonial elk harvest by Port Gamble S'Klallam tribal hunters. This grant will enable the tribe to build enforcement infrastructure and construct a geographic database to assist in monitoring and regulating big game harvest.

Puyallup Tribe of Indians (WA)*South Rainier Elk Herd Management and Habitat Selection Study*

2007 - \$200,000 - AGO, Consultation

Primary objectives of this project are to continue to gather data to manage the South Rainier Elk herd and to capture and collar 15 additional animals with GPS collars. Information collected will enhance knowledge of habitat use within critical areas, migration routes, mortality causes and annual rates of survival/mortality, monitor success of habitat enhancement projects and document elk highway crossing areas on winter range. Aerial surveys: a) supplement population trend knowledge; b) quantify bull/cow/calf ratios; c) quantify recruitment rates; d) conduct annual spring surveys; d) download GPS data from fixed-wing aircraft monthly. Radio Collaring: a) document migratory and range fidelity; b) observe migratory routes from winter to summer grounds; c) establish timing of migration; d) determine calving success of captured animals; e) document mortality and identify causes; f) determine annual mortality/survival rates; g) ascertain pregnancy rates; h) obtain body condition assessment; i) maintain 30 cow elk in radio-collars; and j) deploy GPS collars on 15 cow elk.

Puyallup Tribe of Indians (WA)*South Rainier Elk Herd Management and Habitat Enhancement Project*

2009 - \$128,433 - AGO, Consultation

With the support of the Medicine Creek Treaty of Tribes the Puyallup will conduct habitat improvement projects on the critical summer habitat of the South Rainier Elk Herd. The Tribe has used this species for subsistence and ceremonial purposes since time immemorial. The project will monitor the South Rainier Elk Herd and improve 200 acres of forage habitat for elk and other wildlife species.

Quileute Tribe (WA)*Knotweed Removal along Bogachiel River*

2009 - \$175,943 - AGO, LCCs, Consultation

Knotweed is an invasive plant that rapidly displaces native vegetation and destroys salmon habitat. Salmon are vital to the Quileute Tribe's subsistence, ceremonies, and commerce. The Tribe has teamed with federal, state, and local governments to assess knotweed presence, remove knotweed and monitor native vegetation return. Quileute's project and partnership with the Olympic Knotweed Working Group will record data and map invasive plants to coordinate restoration work on four different native salmon runs.

Quinault Indian Nation (WA)*Institutionalize the Quinault Habitat Restoration Program*

2011 - \$198,904 - AGO, LCCs, Consultation

The Quinault Indian Nation's grant will enhance the Quinault Habitat Restoration Program with

two new staff positions within the Quinault Division of Natural Resources. A Habitat Restoration Coordinator will work on salmonid restoration projects on the Quinault Indian Reservation and surrounding areas of interest. The Invasive Species Coordinator will work to eradicate invasive species on the Quinault Indian Reservation and surrounding areas of interest.

Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe (WA)

Assessment of Habitat Selection of Mountain Goats and Elk in the North Cascades Mountains
2007 - \$198,737 - AGO, ESA, LCCs, Consultation

Objectives of this grant: 1) Determine home range size and evaluate habitat selection of mountain goats utilizing a subset of 20 existing GPS collar data sets from the northwestern Cascades. 2) Facilitate support for the North Cascades Mountain Goat Management Plan through consensus building with Tribes, State and Federal resource management agencies. 3) Develop a GIS-based habitat selection model for elk utilizing locations derived from 80 existing VHF collars and eight new GPS collars. 4) Participate in North Cascades Elk Herd Management Plan revisions by providing data, drafting text, and facilitating tribal input/support. 5) Improve tribal capacity to manage species of tribal significance by engaging/involving tribal members at all levels and developing wildlife policy and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) expertise within the SSIT Department of Natural Resources.

Skokomish Indian Tribe (WA)

Skokomish Elk Monitoring Project
2009 - \$199,874 - CC, YIN, LCCs, Consultation

This project identifies and mitigates potential causes of the decline of the Olympic elk herd. It will provide data on status, health, and movement of elk to better understand and manage their population and their habitat. Daily monitoring and monthly aerial surveys will provide data that is essential to the Tribal Wildlife Management Plan and establishes a baseline to monitor the effects of climate change on this species. The Tribe will collaborate with partners to promote stewardship careers.

Stillaguamish Tribe (WA)

River Otters and American Dippers: River Restoration
2010 - \$147,895 - LCCs, Consultation

The Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians will restore, enhance, and protect in perpetuity 60 acres of floodplain habitat along the South Fork Stillaguamish River in Arlington, Washington for the benefit of fish and wildlife. A 10-year conservation management Project is being developed as part of this Plan to ensure long-term protection and management. This effort will benefit the severely depressed South Fork Stillaguamish Chinook stock, provide critical habitat for a variety of wildlife species, fulfill requirements outlined in the Stillaguamish Chinook Recovery Plan, and provide

a learning demonstration location to teach tribal members about nature and cultural history.

Suquamish Tribe (WA)

Assessing and Preparing for Impacts of Ocean Acidification and Hypoxia on Dungeness Crab
2011 - \$199,914 - CC, YIN, Consultation

The Suquamish Tribe has designed a two-year project to expand a multi-phase research plan designed to determine the cause of the crab fishery collapse, guide tribal and state harvest managers in aiding its recovery and provide information to help regional leaders plan for changes to local conditions resulting from ocean acidification.

Swinomish Tribe (WA)

Kukutali Preserve
2012 - \$200,000 - AGO, ESA, Consultation

The Swinomish Indian Tribal Community will inventory, manage, protect, and enhance wildlife and habitat resources on the 118 acres of tidelands, nearshore, and old growth forests of Kukutali Preserve on the Swinomish Reservation in Washington. A key element will include the creation of a 50-year management plan for the Kukutali Preserve by the Tribe and Washington State Parks as co-owners and managers of the Preserve. The restoration project is designed to protect the threatened Skagit Chinook salmon by providing protection to critical rearing habitat.

Tulalip Tribes (WA)

Monitoring Fish and Water Resources on the Tulalip Tribe's Indian Reservation, Usual and Accustomed Lands and Marine Waters
2010 - \$192,039 - CC, AGO, YIN, Consultation

The Tribe's goal is to manage salmon species; preserve treaty fishing rights; and increase salmon recovery efforts. The Tribe will collect samples of salmon and analyze them at the Tulalip Stock Assessment Laboratory and will cover a one-year subcontract between the Tulalip Tribes and the USGS to continue cost-sharing funding for essential surface water monitoring of three primary streams through the operation of five stream gauges on the Tulalip Indian Reservation. Monitoring will continue to assure adequate baseline surface water monitoring is maintained in all of the key streams on the Reservation and critical flow rate data baselines will continue to be archived; a necessity to protect and manage a healthy ecosystem on the Reservation.

Desert Southwest Region

Citizen Band of Potawatomi (OK)

Citizen Potawatomi Eagle Aviary Program
2010 - \$199,823 - YIN, Consultation

On June 29, 2012 the Citizen Potawatomi Nation of Oklahoma held a dedication and opening ceremony of their aviary for non-releasable eagles. The aviary will be able to house up to 15 eagles. Initially, eight eagles were placed there that were rescued from the wild and were not able to be rehabilitated for re-release. These birds will be taken care of for the remainder of their lives at this facility. These birds are of significant cultural and religious value to the Tribe and its membership.

Cocopah Tribe (AZ)

Cocopah Colorado River Restoration
2009 - \$130,606 - CC, AGO, LCCs, Consultation

The riparian ecosystems of the Lower Colorado River on the Cocopah reservation have been greatly altered and degraded by more than a century of water development, deforestation, agricultural and realty development, the introduction of invasive species, and the impacts of climate change. This project will begin restoration and monitoring activities on seven acres of this important riparian habitat. The success and monitoring of this project will guide future restoration projects and planning.

Colorado River Indian Tribes (AZ)

Mesquite Resource Assessment and Mesquite and Wildlife Integrated Resource Management Planning
2008 - \$82,967 - LCCs, Consultation

The objectives of this grant are to assess the status of mesquite resources and to develop an integrated resource management plan that utilizes the assessment and correlates mesquite data with other available data in order to address mesquite and wildlife management concerns. The benefits of the grant are improved knowledge about the resource and enhanced management practices.

Hopi Tribe (AZ)

Golden Eagle Prey Base Assessment on Hopi and Navajo Lands
2009 - \$200,000 - LCCs, Consultation

Eagles, in particular the golden eagle are culturally significant to many Tribes throughout the U.S. and at a national level there are limited data on golden eagle populations. In relation to an Intergovernmental Compact between the DOI, Navajo Nation and the Hopi Tribe, through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, this project will study the golden eagle prey base on Hopi and Navajo lands. This study will identify and map habitat of the golden eagle prey base populations; mainly rabbits

and prairie dogs. Data collected from this work will not only assist the Tribes in future management of eagles, but support management activities conducted in partnership with the Service, states and other entities.

Hopi Tribe (AZ)

Golden Eagle Assessment
2010 - \$200,000 - LCCs, Consultation

This project conducts an assessment of golden eagle occupancy, reproduction, and prey populations on Hopi Lands. The benefits of the grant will be the establishment of baseline data on golden eagle occupancy and prey populations in order to create management goals that assist in maintaining a healthy population of breeding golden eagles on Hopi Lands.

Hopi Tribe (AZ)

Golden Eagle Occupancy, Reintroduction, and Prey Population Assessment
2011 - \$200,000 - CC, AGO, YIN, ESA, LCCs, Consultation

The objectives of this grant are to conduct an assessment of golden eagle occupancy, reproduction, and prey populations on Hopi Lands. The benefits of the grant will be the establishment of baseline data on golden eagle occupancy and prey populations in order to create management goals that assist in maintaining a healthy population of breeding golden eagles on Hopi Lands.



Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma (OK)

Development of a Comprehensive Management Plan for the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma's Wildlife Conservation Area
2008 - \$62,604 - AGO, YIN, Consultation

The objectives of this grant are to develop a comprehensive management plan for the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma's Wildlife Conservation Area (ITOWCA); to provide training opportunities to the Natural Resource Scientist to increase the technical capacity of the Tribe; and to conduct outreach activities to inform tribal members about grant activities and about wildlife resources on the ITOWCA. The benefits of the grant are improved resource management.

Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma (OK)

Expansion of the Grey Snow Eagle House
2009 - \$200,000 - YIN, Consultation

The Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma is the first and only Tribe to establish both an eagle aviary and rehabilitation center. Eagles that cannot be rehabilitated have been transferred to this aviary, and naturally molted feathers are collected and distributed to enrolled tribal members for religious and cultural purposes. The biological goal of the aviary is to rehabilitate eagles and return them to the wild. To date, the aviary houses eleven non-releasable eagles and has been successful rehabilitating and releasing three bald eagles to the wild. This grant will enable the Tribe to expand their aviary, hire additional tribal personnel, and assist in the conservation of this important national symbol.

Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians (AZ)

Wildlife Management Program: Building Capacity through Training and Education
2007 - \$199,988 - AGO, Consultation

The objectives of this grant are to develop a mule deer management plan for the Kaibab Paiute Reservation. The benefits of the grant are increased knowledge on the status of the species and improved management of the species and associated habitats.

Mescalero Apache Tribe (NM)

Capacity Building through Applied Habitat Restoration and Fisheries Management Training for Nine Southwestern Tribes
2007 - \$200,000 - AGO, YIN, Consultation

The objectives of this grant are to provide applied habitat restoration and fisheries management training to nine Tribes. The benefit of this grant is to enhance and improve the capacity of the participating Tribes to restore and manage their fisheries resources. Component to training exercises are on the ground conservation actions that will make immediate habitat improvements.

Mescalero Apache Tribe (NM)

Comprehensive Habitat Inventory for Restoration of Rio Grande Cutthroat Trout on the Mescalero

Apache Reservation

2008 - \$186,762 - AGOESA, Consultation

The objectives of this grant are to conduct a comprehensive inventory of all watershed within the Mescalero Apache Reservation to determine if any remnant populations of Rio Grande Cutthroat Trout (RGCT) exist in the headwaters of the Ruidoso, Rinconada, and/or Three Rivers watersheds to determine the biological and environmental limitations of restoring RGCT to watersheds within the Reservation. The benefits of this grant would be enhanced knowledge of the status of RGCT and possible restoration of the species.

Navajo Nation (AZ)

Golden Eagle Occupancy and Reproduction Assessment
2009 - \$200,000- LCCs, Consultation

Eagles, in particular the golden eagle are culturally significant to many tribes throughout the U.S. and at a national level there are limited data on golden eagle populations. This project will monitor the annual occupancy and reproduction of the golden eagle on Hopi and Navajo Nation lands during the 2009 reproductive season. Data collected from this work will assist the Tribes in future management of eagles and support the management activities conducted between the Service, states and other entities.

Navajo Nation (AZ)

Golden Eagle Occupancy, Reintroduction, and Prey Population Assessment
2011 - \$200,000 - LCCs, Consultation

This project will assess golden eagle occupancy, reproduction, and prey populations on Navajo Nation lands. The benefits of the grant will be the establishment of baseline data on golden eagle occupancy and prey populations in order to create management goals that assist in maintaining a healthy population of breeding golden eagles on Hopi Lands.

Ohkay Owingeh Pueblo (NM)

Wetland Restoration in Honor of Blue Water
2007 - \$199,954 - ESA, LCCs, Consultation

The objectives of this grant are to restore 28 acres of riparian wetlands along the Rio Grande River. The benefits of the grant will be improved habitat for the southwestern willow flycatcher and other native species.

Ohkay Owingeh Pueblo (NM)

Targeted Survey and Habitat Restoration for the NM Meadow Jumping Mouse
2011 - \$199,807 - ESA, LCCs, Consultation

Determine current distribution of the meadow jumping mouse within Ohkay Owingeh and the main vegetation associations and other habitat

characteristics associated with the occurrence of the meadow jumping mouse and other rodents; to evaluate how distribution of Zapw and other rodents is spatially related to areas that have been ecologically restored at Ohkay Owingeh; gather data to provide a baseline for Zapw and other small mammal population distributions within the Ohkay Owingeh bosque, which can be used to evaluate the effects of ecological succession and future restoration work; and to restore at least 24.3 acres adjacent to a previous TWG project that supports a variety of plant species.

Osage Nation (OK)

Zebra Mussel Impacts on Freshwater Mussels
2009 - \$135,250 - AGO, LCCs, Consultation

This project will provide for the reintroduction of the Neosho mucket and the monitoring of freshwater mussels to determine the impact of zebra mussels on the native freshwater mussels. Emphasis will be placed on the occurrence of the zebra mussels, which are an invasive species, as well as efforts to reintroduce the Neosho mucket, a state endangered species, which were historically found on the Osage Reservation.

Peoria Tribe of Indians (OK)

Artificial Propagation of the Neosho Madtom and the Reintroduction of the Neosho Mucket and Rabbitsfoot to the Spring and Neosho Rivers
2007 - \$199,998 - YIN, ESA, LCCs, Consultation

The objectives of this grant are to continue research into artificial propagation of fresh water mussels, draft a reintroduction plan for the Neosho Madtom, continue reintroduction of the Neosho Mucket, and survey for sites and reintroduce the Rabbitsfoot mussels. The benefits of this grant are improved knowledge about reproduction of the species and restoration of native mussels in historical habitat.

Peoria Tribe of Indians (OK)

Propagating Neosho Madtom and Freshwater Mussels
2009 - \$189,846 – YIN, ESA, LCCs, Consultation

Freshwater mussels have a great cultural significance to various tribes. Historically, mussels have been used as food, tools, utensils, handcrafts and ornaments. While carrying on these traditional uses, the Peoria Tribe is also working to protect and conserve mussel species in decline. This project will propagate and reintroduce culturally significant and imperiled freshwater mussels, including the rabbitsfoot, Neosho mucket, and Neosho madtom. Through a previous TWG project the Tribe conducted field studies, established a comprehensive recovery plan and built a facility to propagate fresh water mussels for tribal use and as a collaborative effort with Oklahoma State University, adjacent Tribes, and the Service.

Peoria Tribe of Oklahoma (OK)

Propagation of the Neosho Madtom and Neosho Mucket
2010 - \$195,874 - ESA, LCCs, Consultation

The objectives are the propagation and reintroduction of Neosho madtom and Neosho muckets.

Peoria Tribe of Indians (OK)

Propagation and Genetics of Neosho Madtom and Propagation of Freshwater Mussels
2011 - \$197,708 - ESA, LCCs, Consultation

The objectives are the propagation and reintroduction of Neosho madtom and Neosho muckets.

Pueblo of Jemez (NM)

Developing Management Plans for Critical Species on Jemez Pueblo
2008 - \$196,836 - AGO, LCCs, Consultation

The objectives of the grant are to continue surveys and monitoring; develop management plans for mule deer, elk, pronghorn, and turkeys, cultivate partnerships with the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, Wild Turkey Federation, and New Mexico Department of Game and Fish to conduct cooperative management projects, and make habitat improvements in key locations. The benefits of the project are improved management of key species and their habitats.

Pueblo of Picuris (NM)

Developing Wildlife Management Capabilities and Baseline Assessments for Key Species
2008 - \$199,941 - LCCs, Consultation

The objectives are to estimate population densities and population health for Abert's squirrel, mule deer, and wild turkeys; to develop management plans for those key species; to conduct phase I of habitat improvements for those species; and to write the first draft of a tribal natural resources code. The benefits of the grant are enhanced knowledge of Tribal wildlife resources and improved species and habitat management.

Pueblo of Sandia (NM)

Restoring Wild Turkeys to the Pueblo of Sandia Lands
2007 - \$182,655 – AGO, Consultation

The objectives of this grant are to successfully restore Merriam's turkeys to the Pueblo of Sandia lands. The benefits of this grant are the restoration of a culturally significant species.

Pueblo of Santa Ana (NM)

Restoration of Pronghorn Antelope on the Pueblo- A Continued Commitment to Wildlife and Cultural Preservation

2007 - \$199,996 - LCCs, Consultation

The objectives of this grant are to restore and manage a viable population of pronghorn antelope. The benefits of the grant will be a restored antelope population.

Pueblo of Santa Ana (NM)

Mule Deer and Elk Management

2009 - \$200,000 - AGO, LCCs, Consultation

Mule deer and elk are of cultural significance to this Pueblo as a food source and culturally - as traditional dances and ceremonies are held in relation to these animals. This project will enable the Tribe to develop a comprehensive management plan and help to ensure the future practice of important traditional ceremonies. This project coincides with habitat restoration and management activities that benefit additional associated species and habitat resources, including species that migrate between adjacent tribal, state and private lands.

Pueblo of Santa Ana (NM)

Gray Vireo Population Monitoring

2010 - \$199,963 - CC, AGO, YIN, ESA, LCCs, Consultation

The objectives of the grant are to restore 279 acres of Juniper Savannah within two Gray Vireo study sites on the Pueblo by the end of winter 2011; assess Gray Vireo response to Juniper Savannah restoration by monitoring Gray Vireos within two study sites (1,306 acres) on the Pueblo for three consecutive breeding seasons (2010-2012); quantify Gray Vireo nesting success, territory size, territory quality, cowbird parasitism, and nest site characteristics at multiple scales by locating and monitoring Gray Vireo nests within two study sites (1,306 acres) on the Pueblo for three consecutive breeding seasons (2010-2012); and identify the spatial extent and minimum population size of the Gray Vireo on the Pueblo by conducting Pueblo-wide standardized taped-playback surveys (2010-2012).

The benefits of the grant are implementation of a comprehensive adaptive watershed management strategy by building upon the results of a Juniper Savannah restoration project, which includes monitoring native wildlife populations; protection, conservation, and enhancement of habitats on the Pueblo for native avian species; contributes to the overall ecological understanding of imperiled species; collection of information regarding avian species use of restored habitats; establishment of baseline wildlife population datasets to help detect future population trends in a changing climate; provides Tribal member and/or students with internship opportunities and training in wildlife management, ecological restoration, and conservation biology; secures funding to improve

professional capacity to manage wildlife on the Pueblo by maintaining existing SADNR capacity (supporting essential personnel) and building technical capacity for avian monitoring and management.

Pueblo of Santa Ana (NM)

Assessment of Woodrat Pop, and Habitat Use on the Pueblo of Santa Ana

2012 - \$200,000 - LCCs, Consultation

Pueblo of Santa Clara (NM)

Santa Clara Creek Rio Grande Cutthroat Trout Management

2007 (\$199,118) LCCs, Consultation

The objectives of this grant are to restore Rio Grande cutthroat trout to the Santa Clara Creek watershed. The benefits of this grant are the restoration of a culturally significant native trout species to its historic range.

Pueblo of Santa Clara (NM)

Riparian Wetland Restoration at the Black Mesa Oxbow

2008 - \$199,785 - AGO, LCCs, Consultation

The objectives of this grant are to restore 43 acres of bosque along a cut-off river meander or oxbow marsh to conditions as close to pre-channelization as possible, including removing invasive trees and other plants if present, expanding wetland and open water, replanting native riparian species, and monitoring conditions before and after restoration. The benefits of this grant will be restoring a healthy example of middle Rio Grande bosque with a diverse habitat mosaic, which could include viable habitat for southwestern willow flycatchers. The project will benefit numerous species by reconnecting the oxbow to the Rio Grande at high flows, expanding wetland and open water, and permanently removing invasive trees and shrubs.

Pueblo of Tesuque (NM)

2007-2009 Wildlife Management Program and Habitat Restoration

2007 - \$199,229 - AGO, LCCs, Consultation

The objectives of this grant are to develop a wildlife management plan for the Pueblo of Tesuque, to conduct baseline wildlife surveys, and to restore 50 acres of grassland and 50 acres of riparian habitat. The benefits of the grant are the development of a sustainable wildlife management program, improved knowledge about the wildlife resources, and restored wildlife habitat.

Pueblo of Tesuque (NM)

Elk Management and Habitat Enhancement Program Development

2011 - \$199,524 - AGO, Consultation

The objectives of this grant are to complete an archeological survey and biological assessment prior to enhancing 150 acres of elk grazing grassland

habitat, capture, collar, release, and collect data on three to five elk for two years using GPS telemetry collars, based on collected data, create a long-term elk management plan, and conduct outreach and education efforts with the Santa Fe Indian School's Community Based Education Program. The benefits of the grant are increased knowledge about the Pueblo's elk population which will lead to better management of the resource.

Quechan Tribe (AZ)

Habitat Protection and Enhancement of Wetlands
2010 - \$68,997 - AGO, YIN, Consultation

The objectives of this grant are to inventory, evaluate and eventually restore two desert wetland/pond ecosystems located in the riparian zone on the Colorado River. The benefits of the grant are an improved ability to document losses and gains in isolated desert wetlands on the reservation and improved habitat conditions at the two habitat restoration sites. In addition, outreach activities will result in greater public awareness of the importance of wetland protection on the reservation.

San Carlos Apache Tribe (AZ)

Mountain Lion Populations, Predation, and the Development of Management Techniques
2011- \$184,565 - LCCs, Consultation

San Carlos Apache Tribe will estimate mountain lion population densities in the Bonita Creek area and the Mexican wolf areas of the San Carlos nation; use mark-resight population estimates to refine photo frequency rate technique of estimating mountain lion population density; assess photo frequency population estimate techniques for Mexican wolves; measure prey selection and predation rates in the study areas; create a predictive model of habitat selection by mountain lions in the study areas; and maximize the use of remote camera data by compiling a mesocarnivore survey in the study areas using photo data. The benefits of the grant are improved information mountain lion populations and predation leading to better management of the species.

San Carlos Apache Tribe (AZ)

San Carlos Apache Eagle Aviary
2012 - \$200,000 - YIN, Consultation

Tohono O'odham Nation (AZ)

Flora and Fauna Inventory
2010 - \$200,000 - YIN, LCCs, Consultation

The objectives of this grant are to establish baseline data on the occupancy and distribution of flora and fauna in the Nation's portion of the Baboquivari, Quinlan, and Coyote Mountains; confirm known populations and identify previously unknown populations of rare, threatened or endangered species such as the Chiricahua leopard frog, Kearney's blue star, and Mexican spotted owl; identify specific areas of unique biological importance for future monitoring, protection,

and management efforts; obtain specimens for preservation in Nation collections; and establish a model for future inventory protocols on the remainder of the Nation's lands and provide for Program capability to continue such studies.

Ysleta del Sur Pueblo (NM)

Native Grassland Restoration at Hueco Ranch
2007 - \$200,000 - AGO, LCCs, Consultation

The objective of this grant is to restore the native desert grassland habitat on 3572.645 acres of land in El Paso County, Texas. Baseline inventories will be conducted for plant and animal species. Boundary fences, guzzlers, and rock dams will be installed. Invasive plant species will be removed. The benefits of this grant will be improved wildlife habitat and increased knowledge about the natural resources on the property.

Ysleta del Sur Pueblo (TX)

Mule Deer and Pronghorn Conservation Plan
2012 - \$188,273 - AGO, LCCs, Consultation

Midwest Region

Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians (WI)

Development of a Comprehensive Climate Change Monitoring Plan for the Kakagon-Bad River Slough
2011 - \$199,855 - CC, LCCs, Consultation

This project supports the development of a comprehensive Climate Change Monitoring Plan for the Kakagon-Bad River Sloughs area in northern Wisconsin, a vital cultural and ecological resource. Project activities include the establishment of baseline data on current environmental conditions, active habitat management to promote watershed resilience, and developing the capacity of the Bad River Band to proactively address climate change impacts.

Fond du Lac Lake Superior Band of Chippewa (MN)

Moose Population Dynamics Research-Phase 2
2007 - \$199,706 - AGO, Consultation

The Fond du Lac Lake Superior Band of Chippewa captured and radio collared a total of 150 adult moose *Alces alces* between 2002 and 2008. As of 1 April 2009, 100 collared moose (46 adult males and 54 adult females) have died. Annual mortality rates varied among years, and generally were higher than found elsewhere in North America. Estimates of fertility for this population were also low compared with other North American moose populations. Data analyses from this research are progressing and one manuscript was published, two other manuscripts were submitted for publication.

Forest County Potawatomi (WI)

Biodiversity Inventory on Potawatomi Lands
2011 - \$197,079 - AGO, Consultation

Through support of a biodiversity inventory of plants and animals, this project will build capacity for the Forest County Potawatomi to effectively monitor, conserve, and manage its wildlife resources. Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) on culturally important plants will be gathered from tribal historical documents and tribal elders. A spatial database of resources, as well as a map of priority conservation areas on reservation lands will also be developed.

Grand Portage Band of Chippewa Indians (MN)

Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia (VHS) Surveillance and Detection in Grand Portage Waters and within the 1854 Ceded Territory
2008 - \$199,944 - LCCs, Consultation

This effort will analyze the risks posed by the various pathways, or vectors, for transmission of the virus; prepare a listing of known measures to prevent or contain the virus; draft an overall plan for the prevention of or response to the virus

on the Grand Portage Indian Reservation and recommendations for enhancing cooperation with tribes, agencies and other organizations.

Grand Portage Band of Chippewa Indians (MN)

Moose Habitat Use in a Changing Climate
2009 - \$199,999 - AGO, LCCs, Consultation

This project will provide data on habitat use that will enable the Grand Portage Band's Natural Resources Management Department and the 1854 Treaty Authority (in cooperation with the MN Department of Natural Resources and Fond du Lac Band) to improve habitat management for moose on the reservation and make informed land management decisions.

Ho-Chunk Nation (WI)

Ho-Chunk Nation Wildlife Management Plan and Native Species Restoration Plan
2012 - \$200,000 - LCCs, Consultation

This project will establish a comprehensive wildlife management plan and native species restoration plan for Ho Chunk Nation lands. As part of its native species restoration efforts, the tribe will work with partners to pursue elk restoration in the Black River area of Wisconsin. Overall, the project will enhance the tribe's capacity to effectively manage its resources and contribute to resource conservation.

Keweenaw Bay Indian Community (MI)

Native Fish Species Projects on the Lanse Indian Reservation and Adjacent Waters
2007 - \$176,466 - AGO, ESA, Consultation

The objectives are: 1) Purchase of equipment to detect oxtetracycline markings in brook trout; 2) Map substrate of spawning reefs in Keweenaw Bay; 3) Conduct population assessments of lake sturgeon in Keweenaw Bay; 4) Renovate existing walleye rearing pond in conjunction with MI DNR and Natural Resources Conservation Service. The benefits are: Oxytetracycline analysis will allow the evaluation of the brook stocking program, 2. the identification of lake trout spawning habitat leading to lake trout restoration, 3. lake sturgeon assessments will lead to better management, and 4. walleye production renovations will augment walleye restoration efforts in the UP.

Lac Courte Oreilles Band, Lake Superior Ojibwe (WI)

Lac Courte Oreilles Gray Wolf Research and Management Plan Development
2009 - \$72,946 - LCCs, Consultation

Telemetry data will be collected on up to three wolves over one year to establish the home range of the "Eddy Creek Pack". The information collected will provide a basis for development of a comprehensive wolf management plan for the reservation.

Lac du Flambeau Band of Chippewa Indians (WI)

Walleye Assessment to Safeguard Fishery
2010 - \$83,954 - AGO, LCCs, Consultation

The purpose of this project is to conduct a comprehensive walleye *Sander vitreus* population survey on White Sand and Little Sand Lakes to evaluate the current 3 fish, 18-inch walleye harvest limit. Traditional fisheries sampling techniques will be used including: fyke nets, electrofishing, mark and recapture with floy tags, and angler interviews. Data collection will occur during the Spring, Summer, Fall, and Winter of 2010. Information gained through this survey will be used to determine if the regulation should remain the same or be changed to a three walleye bag limit with a slot size. Other lakes with the same regulations may be surveyed in subsequent years depending on the results of this project.

Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe (MN)

Assessment of Double-Crested Cormorant Predation on Fish Species and Waterbirds on Pelican Island
2008 - \$200,000 - LCCs, Consultation

The measurement of success of this grant will be the determination of what species, size, and numbers of fish cormorants consume in Leech Lake and an analysis of the impact of this predation on selected fish populations. By using this information the reservation will assure that traditionally utilized fish stocks will be maintained at adequate levels and the local tourism economy will be maintained.

Little River Band of Ottawa Indians (MI)

Operation and Evaluation, Lake Sturgeon Streamside Rearing Facility for Rehabilitation
2007 - \$137,752 - ESA, Consultation

Facility for Rehabilitation: Continue to promote the use of new strategies, including streamside rearing facilities, for management of lake sturgeon in the Great Lakes basin. The facility will be used to raise sturgeon and rehabilitate a small sturgeon population in the Manistee River in Michigan. The tribe will develop a long-term monitoring strategy for sturgeon recruitment and an operational project addressing the effectiveness of current management activities.

Little River Band of Ottawa (MI)

Arctic Grayling and Elk Re-establishment
2010 - \$200,000 - AGO, LCCs, Consultation

This three year project will develop a comprehensive native species restoration plan for the Little River Band of Ottawa Indians Reservation and the Big Manistee River watershed focused on Arctic grayling and elk. The project will increase the Band's capacity to restore these culturally important species, previously extirpated from Michigan.

Little Traverse Bay Band of Odawa Indians (MI)

Walleye Assessment
2010 - \$199,973- AGO, Consultation

This two year project will gather information to calculate population estimates of adult walleye and classify walleye lakes based on recruitment type to further develop the walleye population model currently used in Michigan's inland lakes. The refined model will be used to predict adult walleye abundance in order to effectively manage walleye resources in the 1836 Treaty Area of Michigan.

Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians (MI)

Development of the Michigan Walleye Population Model for the 1836 Ceded Territory
2012 - \$199,978 - AGO, Consultation

This ongoing project will gather information to calculate population estimates of adult walleye and classify walleye lakes based on recruitment to further develop the walleye population model currently used in Michigan's inland lakes. The refined model will be used to predict adult walleye abundance in order to effectively manage walleye resources in the 1836 Treaty Area of Michigan.

Menominee Indian Tribe (WI)

Menominee Tribal Wildlife Grant Project
2007 - \$200,000 - LCCs, Consultation

Fish and wildlife management projects for the lake sturgeon, timber wolf and black bear, which are symbols of the tribe's clan structure and play an important cultural role in the formation of the Menominee Tribe. Grant management activities include monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of management actions and regulations.

Menominee Indian Tribe (WI)

Lake and Stream Assessment for the Menominee
2009 - \$199,992 - AGO, YIN, Consultation

The Menominee Conservation Department will develop a tribal fish and wildlife management program. Fishery data collection will be improved and an updated survey of lakes and streams will allow the Tribe to continue monitoring efforts, assess lake productivity, analyze fish populations, and create a subsistence fishery for the Menominee people. Biological monitoring of habitat use and population status will allow assessment of current management strategies.

Menominee Indian Tribe (WI)

Lake Sturgeon Restoration Project, Timber Wolf Restoration Project, and Black Bear Research
2011 - \$197,863 - LCCs, Consultation

The Tribe will continue monitoring, research, and cooperative management activities with three culturally important species – lake sturgeon, gray wolf, and black bear – focused on restoring and maintaining healthy populations of these species on the Reservation.



Nottawaseppi Huron Band of Potawatomi (MI)
*Wildlife Habitat Assessment and Restoration Plan
 Implementation Tactics*
 2007 - \$200,000 - LCCs, Consultation

Implement the recommendations in the tribes Wildlife Habitat Assessment and Restoration Plan to restore lands to their historic conditions. Project objectives include the restoration of critical habitat and the development of tribal regulations of hunting and trapping.

Prairie Island Indian Community (MN)
*Comprehensive Conservation Plan for the Prairie
 Island Indian Community*
 2009 - \$200,000 - AGO, LCCs, Consultation

This project will plan a number of wildlife and habitat enhancement activities, building upon existing information established by the Tribe and will cover more than 1300 acres within the Upper Mississippi River Flyway. It will establish a baseline for many species and document their conservation, management and habitat needs, ensuring the vision and cultural values of the Community are reflected.

Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians (MN)
Rehabilitation and Evaluation of Lake Sturgeon
 2009 - \$197,393- AGO, ESA, LCCs, Consultation

The lake sturgeon was extirpated from the entire Red River of the North Watershed by the 1950's. With continued actions of federal and state agencies along with the Band, it is hoped that there will be full recovery of the sturgeon. This project will continue to enable the Band to participate in the recovery through stocking and management activities.

Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians (MN)
*Gray Wolf Inventory, Monitoring and Management
 Plan Development*
 2008 - \$196,015 - ESA, LCCs, Consultation

In the late part of the summer of 2008, the Red Lake Wildlife Program began an inventory of possible wolf packs on tribal lands. The Great Lakes population of grey wolves (or timber wolves) has rebounded from its historical status of being

near extinction and is due to be removed from the Endangered Species list in the near future. This project will develop a plan to responsibly manage the wolves on Red Lake lands once they are delisted and become the responsibility of the Red Lake Band.

Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians (MN)
*Movement Patterns, Habitat Use and Factors
 Affecting Gray Wolves on Red Lake Tribal Lands*
 2011 - \$200,000 - ESA, LCCs, Consultation

This project will lead to a better understanding of gray wolf territorial boundaries, habitat use and requirements, movement patterns and mortality factors on Red Lake lands. Activities supported through the project will also promote communication with federal and state wildlife management authorities and further enhance relationships to facilitate cooperative wolf management efforts.

St. Croix Chippewa (WI)
*Common Carp Research/Mitigation and Wild Rice
 Restoration on the Clam River System and Clam
 Lake*
 2012 - \$200,000 - LCCs, Consultation

This project will research the impacts of common carp, a nonnative species, on wild rice and the ecological functioning of the Clam Lake System in Wisconsin. The project will also restore nearly 300 acres of wild rice. Working closely with other partners, the tribe's efforts will benefit waterfowl populations, the lake's fishery, and culturally important wild rice beds, as well as both tribal and non-tribal members who use these resources.

Stockbridge Munsee Band (WI)
Stockbridge Munsee Fish and Wildlife Project
 2008 - \$192,690 - AGO, YIN, Consultation

This project provides for the conservation and management of fish, game, and other natural resources on the Tribe's reservation for the present and future use and enjoyment of tribal members and such other users as the Tribe shall permit.



Southeast Region

Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians (NC)

EBCI Habitat Assessment and Wildlife Surveys
2007 - \$200,000 - AGO, YIN, ESA, LCCs,
Consultation

Conduct wildlife population and habitat surveys to lay the foundation for a comprehensive Tribal Wildlife Management Program on the tribe's main land base, the Qualla Boundary. The goal is to enhance habitat for a variety of wildlife including migratory birds, black bear, elk and the native Southern Appalachian Brook trout.

Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians (NC)

Eastern Band of Cherokee Wildlife and Fisheries Enhancement
2009 - \$200,000 - LCCs, Consultation

This project will implement management and restoration activities for species of federal concern and of cultural importance to the Cherokee on reservation lands. Species include Indiana and grey bats, the Carolina northern flying squirrel, mountain catchfly, glade spurge and butternut. The goal is to protect rare species and to implement habitat improvements identified in recovery plans and avoid high priority habitat in tribal economic development planning.

Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians (NC)

Wildlife Action Plan Development and Implementation
2011 - \$200,000 - YIN, ESA, LCCs, Consultation

Expand efforts to conserve native fish and wildlife populations and their habitats on their Qualla Boundary reservation, build in-house capacity and develop and maintain partnerships. The tribe's goal is to develop and implement a Tribal Wildlife Action Plan (WAP) that acts to prevent species of greatest conservation need and species of significant cultural importance from becoming endangered. Tribal staff will work with a consultant experienced in fisheries and wildlife planning to integrate conservation goals into their WAP. Elements to be included in the tribe's WAP will mirror those required in state WAPs, but will also address other conservation objectives that are essential to the tribe's culture and livelihood. Approximately 5,600 acres of Tribal Reserve and 30 miles of Tribal streams will be impacted by this grant work.

Miccosukee Tribe of Florida (FL)

Implementation of the Miccosukee Fisheries Management Plan
2008 - \$199,937 - AGO, Consultation

The objective of this grant is for the Miccosukee Tribe to promote recreational and subsistence fishing for tribal members by implementing a fisheries management plan within the Miccosukee Reserved Area (MRA). The management plan will

be designed to address vegetation control, fish control and restocking with the intent to create a mercury-safe fishery for tribal members. The tribe is located in the middle of the Everglades in which high mercury levels has been an issue. The tribe will attempt to decrease the mercury levels in this project area by a process of removal, composting and restocking as well as habitat enhancement (i.e. vegetation and exotic species control). The tribe will continue to monitor the mercury levels as necessary beyond this grant period to determine if the area is safe for fishing.

Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida (FL)

Mercury Safe Fisheries and Snail Kite
2012 - \$199,458 - CC, AGO, ESA, LCCs,
Consultation

The Miccosukee Tribe of Florida is addressing, through this project, aquatic resources at the, benefiting the endangered Snail kite and mercury safe subsistence fisheries. This enhancement effort will help the current status of the fisheries and partner in the efforts to recover the endangered snail kite in the Miccosukee Reservation and surrounding habitats totaling 264,000 acres of wetlands in the heart of the south Florida Everglades ecosystem and designated critical habitat for this species. The goal of this project is to enhance the food source for the endangered snail kite and develop culture capabilities to provide mercury safe and sustainable native fisheries resources to Tribal members.

Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians (MS)

Choctaw Tribal Wildlife Program
2007 - \$185,000 - AGO, Consultation

The purpose of this grant is for the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indian tribe to manage wildlife on its tribal lands. Central to achieving this goal will be the tribe's ability to conduct wildlife surveys, analyze findings, compile and maintain databases, and take proactive protection and education actions relating to wildlife. This grant focuses on three project areas to assist the tribe with wildlife management. Funding will be used to hire a wildlife biologist who will lead efforts for feral hog and white-tailed deer management. A management plan is needed for feral hogs as they have become a nuisance species destroying valuable habitat and plants such as the swamp cane. White-tailed deer studies are needed to better manage the population and properly set harvest limits.

Poarch Band of Creek Indians (AL)

Gopher Tortoise Reintroduction in Restored Longleaf Pine Habitat and Red-cockaded Woodpecker Safe Harbor Agreement
2008 - \$200,000 -, ESA, LCCs, Consultation

The purpose of this grant is for the Poarch Band of Creek Indians to reintroduce/relocate gopher tortoises and provide suitable habitat for the red-cockaded woodpecker on the tribe's Magnolia

Branch Wildlife Reserve. Both of these species are of cultural importance to the tribe and tribal members seek to ensure that future generations of the tribe will get to see these species thrive. Specific objectives for this grant include restore 500 acres of longleaf pine habitat via controlled burn, plant new trees and exotics species removal, sign a Candidate Conservation Agreement for Gopher tortoises and relocate the species from imperiled sites and monitor their progress, and enter a Safe Harbor Agreement for the red-cockaded woodpecker with hopes of reintroducing the bird.



Poarch Band of Creek Indians (AL)

Rivercane Reintroduction and Longleaf Pine Restoration

2012 - \$200,000 - ESA, LCCs, Consultation

The objective of this grant is for the Poarch Band of Creek Indians tribe to continue restoration work on their Magnolia Branch Wildlife Reserve. The tribe will focus on Longleaf pine restoration and river cane reintroduction. At least 500 acres of Longleaf Pine habitat will be restored. Approximately 200 acres will be site prepped and replanted with Longleaf Pines and another 200 acres will be burned to eliminate years of uncontrolled undergrowth. The remaining 100 acres will be treated to eliminate invasive species that are compromising the Longleaf habitat. The tribe will also begin assessing locations along the Big Escambia Creek where stream bank stabilization is needed. These locations will be cleared and prepped for planting the culturally significant River Cane. The canebrakes will be evaluated for growth patterns and erosion control. It is hoped that this work will help reestablish

canebrakes along creeks and streams that once flourished across the Southeastern United States.

Seminole Tribe of Florida (FL)

Seminole Bird Habitat Enhancement Project
2009 - \$200,000 - YIN, ESA, LCCs, Consultation

The Seminole Tribe of Florida's Bird Habitat Enhancement Project will implement previous habitat assessment and management needs of the Red-cockaded woodpecker, Everglades snail kite, Sherman's fox squirrel, wild turkey, Florida grasshopper sparrow, Florida scrub jay and Gopher tortoise. Methodology involves prescribed burning, fire prevention planning, training staff in fire certification and fire planning, prescribed burn maps, replanting native species and a database to track the fire program.

Seminole Tribe of Florida (FL)

Tribal Wildlife Management Program
2011 - \$200,000 - LCCs, Consultation

The purpose of this grant is for the Seminole Tribe of Florida to improve wildlife habitat and become more self-sufficient in managing their lands for wildlife on the tribe's two reservations. The tribe will continue to build tribal capacity by training natural resources and wildlife management staff. Specific activities include: continue to fill data gaps identified in their Conceptual Wildlife Management Plan, develop baseline information on fish, birds, and other wildlife on their reservations, digitize aerial maps, train staff and conduct outreach to tribal members.

Northeast Region

Narragansett Indian Tribe (RI)

Indian Cedar Swamp Brook Riparian and Wetland Restoration Project

2008 - \$199,931 - AGO, YIN, LCCs, Consultation

The primary objective of this grant is to restore approximately 7 acres of high quality riparian habitat along Indian Cedar Swamp Brook in Rhode Island. This will be done by planting black ash, sweetgrass, and *Vaccinium* spp. after controlling Phragmites. The result will be improved water quality in the brook, the reestablishment of culturally important species on tribal lands, and improved wildlife habitat.

Narragansett Indian Tribe (RI)

Tribal Participation in a Range-wide Conservation Effort for the New England Cottontail

2011 - \$160,497 - AGO, YIN, LCCs, Consultation

The purposes of this effort are to determine the status of New England Cottontail on tribal lands and identify areas that would benefit from habitat management. Once high-priority habitat sites are identified, the will Tribe will implement habitat protection and management measures on twenty five acres on tribal lands. These activities will promote the persistence of New England Cottontail populations in southern Rhode Island.

Passamaquoddy Tribe - Indian Township (ME)

A Program to Study the Effectiveness and Viability of Nest Boxes for American Marten

2012 - \$119,544 - LCCs, Consultation

This project will study the effectiveness and viability of nest boxes for enhancing the reservation lands population of American Marten. The Tribe will identify factors affecting range expansion of American marten and document population trends.

Penobscot Indian Nation (ME)

Development of a Management Strategy for Moose and White-tailed Deer on Penobscot Trust Lands

2007 - \$200,000 - AGO, Consultation

The Penobscot Indian Nation project is the second phase of a 2003 Tribal Wildlife Grant that developed an applied management strategy for moose and white-tailed deer over a two-year period. The completed projects will provide the Penobscot Indian Nation with a ten-year management strategy to increase the Nation's capacity to make informed decisions in its forest management planning process, fish and game regulations development, and ultimately ensuring the continuation of healthy moose and deer populations on the Nation's trust lands.

Penobscot Indian Nation (ME)

Aquatic Furbearer Population and Contaminant Assessment on Trust and Reservation Lands

2012- \$194,798 - AGO, Consultation

Seneca Nation of Indians (NY)

Seneca Nation of Indians 2007 Tribal Wildlife Grants

2007 - \$199,232 - LCCs, Consultation

This project will launch a habitat restoration, mapping, and monitoring project that will cover more than 53,000 acres. The primary objective is to develop a digital wildlife habitat map for three counties of the Seneca Nation. This map will have a corresponding database of wildlife species and plant locations that will aid in review of development projects and conservation planning. There will be an accompanying outreach component to educate tribal members of their resources. The project also includes restoration of walleye spawning habitat.

Seneca Nation (NY)

Walleye Conservation Program

2010 - \$199,762 - AGO, LCCs, Consultation

To develop a walleye fry rearing facility and construct two, 0.5 acre rearing ponds capable of producing 33,000 1 1/2 to 2 inch walleye. Benefits: Walleye are important to the culture and traditions of the Seneca Nation. A sustainable walleye population will provide sustenance to the tribal members and also attract anglers from across the United States to the area, helping the local economy.

St. Regis Mohawk Tribe (NY)

A Partnership for Hardwood Wetlands Habitat Restoration and Management

2007 - \$192,911 - Consultation

This project will enhance and restore black ash resources for the benefits of wildlife and for the sustainability of traditional Mohawk basketry and cultural practices. Data on existing black ash stands on State forest lands will be collected and analyzed to develop a management plan for black ash on State lands. Black ash seed collection, germination, planting, and long-term seed storage will also be undertaken.

St. Regis Mohawk Tribe (NY)

Akwesasne Wildlife Management Plan

2010 - \$193,191 - AGO, LCCs, Consultation

This project will enable the St Regis Mohawk Tribe to begin drafting a Wildlife Management Plan for the Tribe. Initial work will develop baseline assessments of wildlife habitats and population levels of game species that have historic cultural significance to the tribe and are still used by tribal members.

Mountain Prairie Region

Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of Fort Peck (MT)

Protection of the Manning Lake Wetland Complex through Conservation Leases
2009 - \$199,886 - AGO, LCCs, Consultation

This project will secure 25-year conservation leases for 1,280 acres of prime wetland and associated grassland acres within the Manning Lake Wetland Complex in order to manage them for the benefit of habitat and the wildlife that depends on it.

Blackfeet Nation (MT)

Blackfeet Fisheries Management and Native Fish Conservation
2007 - \$200,000 - AGO, Consultation

The purpose of this proposal is to implement a management program to further conservation of native bull trout and Westslope cutthroat trout on the Blackfeet Reservation. The objectives of this proposal are as follows: 1. Hire a fishery biologist for the tribe. 2. Develop and implement a comprehensive tribal fisheries program including implementation of the Blackfeet Bull Trout Management Plan and Conservation Agreement for Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout and Westslope Cutthroat Trout in Montana; 3. Purchase equipment and supplies to execute the sport fisheries plan; 4. Represent the Blackfeet Tribe on the St. Mary-Belly River Bull Trout Recovery Team; 5. Represent the Blackfeet Tribe on the Cutthroat Trout Technical Committee; 6. Provide input to the Tribal decision-makers on fisheries impacts of various development activities, water right negotiations, timber management plans, oil and gas explorations, and others as necessary.

Blackfeet Nation (MT)

Inventory and Survey of Fish and Herpetofauna in Streams and Rivers on the Reservation
2009 - \$200,000 - AGO, ESA, LCCs, Consultation

This comprehensive inventory and survey of fish and herpetofauna will encompass the streams and rivers of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation. In addition to providing new information on species diversity the survey will update the Blackfeet Fisheries Management Plan to further the conservation of native fish populations and habitats and provide for the management of its sport fishery resources consistent with tribal values.

Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe (SD)

Black-footed Ferret Habitat, Recovery and Monitoring Supplement
2008 - \$133,890 - ESA, LCCs, Consultation

The purpose of this grant is to begin new work on Black-footed ferret recovery program on the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribal lands. The objectives of this proposal are as follows: 1. Inventory 225-275 acres on the reservation and all recovery site complexes of Black-tailed Prairie Dogs; 2. Complete prairie dog density study on all recovery

site prairie dog towns; 3. Perform an analytical analysis of all recovery site prairie dog towns and determine habitat suitability index for the same; 4. Obtain serology samples from 30 coyotes for disease analysis; 5. Conduct ferret spotlighting; 6. Attend pertinent Black-footed ferret and prairie dog conferences; 7. Lease one vehicle to support recovery activities.

Cheyenne River Sioux (SD)

Recovery of the Black-footed Ferret on the Cheyenne River Reservation
2009 - \$116,059 - ESA, LCCs, Consultation

The Cheyenne River Indian Reservation is one of ten critical sites needed to meet the goal of the Black-footed Ferret Recovery Implementation Team, which will contribute to the down listing and eventual delisting of the ferret by 2010. The Cheyenne River Sioux project will conduct the annual Black-footed ferret adult and kit spotlight survey.

Chippewa Cree Tribe (MT)

Chippewa Cree Bighorn Sheep Reintroduction Project
2007 - \$125,000 - AGO, Consultation

The objective is to reintroduce and re-establish bighorn sheep on Rocky Boy's Reservation. After a quantitative assessment of habitat, approximately 24 sheep will be captured at a cooperating reservation, transported to Rocky Boy's Reservation, collared, released and monitored. The proposed project will reintroduce bighorn sheep, a tribally significant species, to ancestral lands and to a habitat where they once lived. The restoration will serve to reduce habitat loss as habitat management actions as actions are undertaken to make the vegetation more suitable for bighorn sheep and actions are taken to restrict access to the area where the new population is becoming established. The newly restored species will add to the diversity of the ecosystem, positively affecting other species, and will provide an additional prey source for cougar, bobcat, coyote and black bear. Once the head reaches a viable level, the sale of hunting permits for a small harvest can begin. The revenue gain by these sales will be utilized to sustain fish and wildlife activities on reservation lands.

Chippewa Cree at Rocky Boys (MT)

Intertribal Cougar Monitoring Project
2009 - \$199,968 - AGO, LCCs, Consultation

Cougars are a tribally significant species and the Chippewa Cree are working hard to ensure their continued existence on tribal lands. This monitoring study will capture, collar and monitor a minimum of six cougars. Data will be gathered to better understand cougar habitat, predation, disease, reproduction and home ranges. Guidelines will be developed to include harvest strategies, habitat maintenance information and potential ordinances and enforcement plans.

Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes (MT)

Grizzly Bear and Northern Gray Wolf Management on the Flathead Indian Reservation

2007 - \$64, 850 - AGO, ESA, LCCs, Consultation

The objectives of this grant award are to conduct management to ensure conservation of grizzly bears and wolves as well as to increase the Tribe's capability of doing so. Activities will include capture, radio-tagging, and monitoring bears, responding to conflict situations, and conducting public outreach activities to better educate the public in conflict avoidance. The ultimate benefit of this grant award will be increased capability to manage and sustain grizzly bears and wolves on reservation lands and to increase public tolerance of those species.



Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes (MT)

Bat Conservation on the Flathead Indian Reservation

2007 - \$57,287 - LCCs, Consultation

The objectives of this grant are to: (1) collect baseline information necessary to prioritize bat management on the Reservation; (2) protect and enhance bat habitat features; and (3) educate the public about the importance of bat conservation. The project will contribute toward the ultimate goal of conserving bat species diversity and maintaining healthy bat populations. If the project is successful, it will provide long-term benefits to at least eight species of bats, including the rare Townsend's big-eared bat.

Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes (MT)

Monitoring of Wildlife at Highway Crossing

2010 - \$200,000 - AGO, Consultation

There are two components to this grant. The first is to address the need to monitor newly constructed wildlife crossing structures for use as safe movement corridors across U.S. Highway 93 on the Flathead Indian Reservation (FIR). Objectives are to: 1) observe and document the occurrence of wildlife using newly installed crossing structures; and 2) document specific species, including rare species such as grizzly bears and wolves, using the wildlife crossing structures on US 93. The second component

is to address more effective management of bear-human conflicts on the FIR. Objectives are to: 1) reduce human/bear conflicts; 2) reduce number of bears removed from the population each year; and 3) reduce human safety concerns.

Crow Tribe-Apsaalooke Nation (MT)

Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout Conservation and Restoration Program

2008 - \$200,000 - AGO, Consultation

The purpose of this grant proposal is the implementation of a Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout Conservation and Restoration Program on the Crow Reservation. The objectives of this proposal are as follows: 1. Survey all unsurveyed cold water stream habitats on the Crow Reservation for the presence of pure Yellowstone cutthroat trout and determine their distribution and abundance; 2. Survey streams for effective fish barriers and potential barrier locations and map using hand-held GPS units. The project is located on the 2.28 million acres of the Crow Indian Reservation in south central Montana within Bighorn and Yellowstone Counties. These objectives will be met by completion of the following tasks: 1. hiring a Tribal fisheries technician; 2. development of sampling protocols and sampling calendar; 3. purchase of equipment and supplies to execute plans; 4. obtain tribal permits; 5. conduct field work; 6. submit fish tissue to lab for analysis; 7. maintenance and storage of equipment; and, 8. progress report writing and submission.

Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes (MT)

Restoration of Swift Fox on Fort Peck Indian Reservation and Northeastern Montana

2008 - \$197,000 - AGO, ESA, LCCs, Consultation

The objectives of this project are to: (1) determine presence and distribution of swift fox on the Fort Peck Indian Reservation (FPIR) (baseline completed in Phase I, surveys ongoing in Phase II); (2) determine factors associated with swift fox population dynamics on and around the FPIR; (3) estimate factors associated with swift fox population dynamics, potential for population expansion, and ecological factors determining this; (4) estimate limiting factors for swift fox on and around FPIR; (5) develop management recommendations to enhance swift fox restoration, including role of habitat protection, fox translocation and predator mitigation; (6) establish a founding population of fox on the FPIR that has a high probability of long-term persistence; (7) evaluate the role of swift foxes as a flagship and umbrella species for conservation of prairie biodiversity on the FPIR; and (8) develop long-term swift fox monitoring plan that uses foxes as an indicator to monitor integrity of the prairie ecosystem on FPIR.

Goshute Tribe (UT)

Wildlife Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation
2011 - \$167,269 - LCCs, Consultation

The Goshute Tribe will evaluate potential impacts to wildlife on its ancestral lands from climate change and the Southern Nevada Water Authority's proposal to pump groundwater from the tribe's region to greater Las Vegas. The Goshute Tribes' reservation is located in the Deep Creek Mountains along the border of Utah and Nevada. As part of the project, groundwater extraction vulnerability assessments will utilize existing climate change assessments recently conducted by the state of Nevada. Round River Conservation Studies - a nongovernmental organization focused on education and science, and based in Utah - along with others are partnering with the Goshute Tribes on the project.

Gros Ventre and Assiniboine Tribes (MT)

Eagle Rehabilitation Program
2012 - \$200,000 - Consultation

Lower Brule Sioux Tribe (SD)

Research and Management of Black-footed Ferrets and Prairie Dogs; Balancing Culture, Conservation and Conflict
2008 - \$200,000 - ESA, LCCs, Consultation

The objectives of the grant award are to (1) continue the re-establishment of a viable black-footed ferret population on the Lower Brule Indian Reservation; (2) measure space use of black-footed ferrets in small black-tailed prairie dog complexes and relate territory size, colony size, and carrying capacity; (3) measure space use by female ferrets and compare the degree of overlap with offspring and unrelated ferrets; (4) measure space use and resource overlap between black-footed ferrets and badgers; (5) measure and relate ferret productivity, prairie dog productivity and forage productivity; and (6) implement non-lethal methods of prairie dog control and habitat restoration to reduce human conflict. The project will further the Tribe's efforts to re-establish a viable population on Tribal land. In addition, the research component of the project will increase the understanding of habitat relationships, and inter- and intraspecific interactions. It is hoped that the project will demonstrate and explain why ferrets can be re-established on smaller prairie dog complexes which could show that such sites are candidates for ferret restoration. Furthermore, the project should demonstrate that responsible, proactive management of prairie dogs can be done and accomplished in a culturally sensitive manner that reduces land use conflict on the reservation.

Lower Brule Sioux (SD)

Sylvatic Plague Contingency Plan
2009 - \$24,450 - ESA, Consultation

The goal of this project is to protect the Tribe's Black-footed ferret population in the event of a sylvatic plague epizootic.

Oglala Sioux Tribe (SD)

Kit Fox (Swift Fox) Society
2008 - 200,000 - ESA, LCCs, Consultation

The objective of this project is to translocate and reintroduce swift foxes to the Pine Ridge Reservation and to monitor the effort over a two-year period. Specifically, the project seeks to: (1) refine the six suitable sites for swift fox reintroduction; (2) work with other states and/or Cochran Institute in Canada to find a location that allows the Tribe to trap and translocate foxes without a significant impact to the supporting population; (3) trap and translocate 40-60 swift foxes over a two-year period to a secured location on the Pine Ridge Reservation, and (4) monitor the swift fox that have been released on the Reservation to assess movements, mortality rates and causes, dispersion, denning sites, and habitat use, and reproductive success. The benefits of the project will be reestablishment of the swift fox in this part of its range and increase the availability of data on the behavior, ecology and habitat requirements for management and conservation strategies. In addition, restoration of this animal will provide an important cultural link to traditional Lakota spiritual practices that include the swift fox and provide opportunities to educate residents of the reservation about this species.

Oglala Sioux Tribe (SD)

Mako Sica (Badlands) Bighorn Sheep Population and Habitat on Pine Ridge Indian Reservation
2009 - \$200,000 - AGO, LCCs, Consultation

This project will determine local herd dynamics and habitat use of Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep located within the boundaries of the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation. The project includes a comprehensive study, population augmentation, development of a management plan, and evaluation of the potential for a sustained harvest.

Oglala Sioux Tribe (SD)

Study of the Wahupe Oyate Hena
2010 - \$199,610 - LCCs, Consultation

The first objective is to develop a comprehensive management plan for birds of concern and bat species on the Reservation. The second objective is to promote natural resource education and conservation on the Reservation. The third objective is to develop a risk assessment protocol for construction projects on the Reservation.

Paiute (UT)

Protective Fencing
2011 - \$192,927 - AGO, Consultation

This initiative is a wildlife improvement project on 2,468 acres of reservation land in Utah Division of Wildlife's Panguich Lake Deer Management Unit in Iron County. The project will improve wildlife protection facilities and grazing capacity by upgrading the fencing along three-and-one-

half acres of the reservation's boundary. The improved fencing is intended to reduce wildlife-automobile impact accidents. Through the use of best management practices, the Paiute Tribe will also improve habitat for wildlife, especially deer, elk, turkeys and grouse, as part of the project.

Prairie Band Potawatomi (KS)

Buffalo Environment Preservation Project
2012 - \$133,645 - AGO, LCCs, Consultation

Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa-Meskwaki (IA)

Meskwaki Buffalo Herd and Prairie Restoration
2008 - \$195,195 - LCCs, Consultation

The Meskwaki will use a grant of \$195,195 and a match of \$171,092 to study the bison herd and implement historic natural prairie restoration measures on tribal lands.

Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate (SD)

Diversity/Abundance of Amphibians - Northern Leopard Frog
2010 - \$101,138 - AGO, LCCs, Consultation

Conduct historical investigations, develop biological databases, develop biological principles and techniques and follow the guidelines of the federal government in order to wisely develop individual management and conservation plans for indigenous aquatic species

Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate (SD)

Small Mammal Population Study
2010 - \$95,996 - LCCs, Consultation

To conduct non-invasive field surveys of small mammals and their habitat and create a management plan on the Sisseton-Wahpeton Indian Reservation in South Dakota and North Dakota.

Southern Ute Indian Tribe (CO)

Roundtail Chub Conservation Management
2012 - \$186,707 - ESA, LCCs, Consultation

The endangered Roundtail chub is found throughout the Colorado River basin from Colorado and Wyoming to the northern Sonora. The Southern Ute Indian Tribe Wildlife department is taking measures to insure the stability of chub populations in reservation riverine habitats. Targeted sites will include typically open areas in the deepest pools and eddies of middle sized to larger streams.

Spirit Lake Nation (ND)

Management Plans, Wildlife Data and Regulations
2012 - \$200,000 - Consultation

Winnebago Tribe (NE)

Wetland Communities
2011 - \$108,413 - Consultation

Winnebago Tribe (NE)

Baseline Flora Surveys
2011 - \$91,489 - Consultation

Yankton Sioux Tribe (SD)

Emergent Sandbar Habitat Management
2010 - \$200,000 - LCCs, Consultation

This project aims to identify potential least tern and piping plover habitat to attain the tribal goal of 20 acres of emergent sandbar habitat per river mile. On all identified emergent sandbar habitats the Tribe will monitor vegetation and control predation. Mechanical removal of vegetation and application of herbicide to emergent sandbar habitat will help to control vegetative re-growth on the 36-acre sandbar island complex at Missouri River.

Alaska Region

Barrow, Native Village of (AK)

Local Management for Endangered Wildlife and Habitat

2009 - \$200,000 - AGO, LCCs, Consultation

As sea ice conditions change, walrus, polar bears and other associated species, are becoming increasingly reliant on the coastal areas near Barrow. The threatened Stellar and spectacled eiders and other protected migratory birds that nest in tundra ponds along the Barrow road system are illegally shot each year. This two-year project will enable the Native Village of Barrow to effectively monitor and conserve wildlife resources and educate the community about species at risk.

Chickaloon Native Village (AK)

Moose Creek and Matanuska Watershed Fish Habitat Restoration Project

2007 - \$199,727 - CC, AGO, LCCs, Consultation

Objectives: The overall project goals are to provide in-stream habitat diversity, protect fish passage, restore fish populations, and evaluate fish habitat and use in the watershed. Benefits: This project will: --create engineered logjams on Moose Creek to protect stream banks & provide additional in-stream habitat diversity; --initiate restoration of salmon populations on Moose Creek to supplement the naturally-returning population; --evaluate side channel habitat in Matanuska River; and --encourage local stewardship & active CVTC participation in protecting & restoring salmon in the Matanuska Watershed.

Chickaloon Native Village (AK)

Matanuska Watershed Salmon Habitat Restoration, Research Project

2008 - \$199,491 - AGO, LCCs, Consultation

Objectives: 1. Conduct post-project monitoring of Moose Creek 2. Conduct salmon restoration in Moose Creek. 3. Install a bridge for vehicle traffic over Moose Creek. 4. Evaluate side channel habitat in the Matanuska River. 5. Initiate a fish wheel study of salmon distribution and escapement in the Matanuska River. 6. Build and strengthen cooperative partnerships with Federal, State and local entities. Benefits: Overall, the project will provide protection to in-stream habitats, improve fish passage, restore salmon to Moose Creek, evaluate fish habitat use, and initiate a system to estimate salmon escapement in the watershed.

Chickaloon Native Village (AK)

Matanuska Watershed Salmon Habitat Restoration and Research

2009 - \$193,123 - AGO, YIN, ESA, LCCs, Consultation

Moose Creek was once one of the most productive tributaries of the Matanuska River. However, from the 1920s through the 1980s, these runs were reduced to a remnant of their previous abundance due to mining and railroad construction. This project continues the Tribe's work, begun in 2003, with the Matanuska Watershed Salmon Habitat Restoration and Research project to restore miles of spawning and rearing habitat, enhance salmon populations and monitor salmon escapement.

Chickaloon Native Village (AK)

Matanuska Watershed Salmon Habitat and Restoration Project

2012 - \$199,728 - AGO, LCCs, Consultation

Continued funding for the Chickaloon Native Village supports the Matanuska Watershed Salmon Habitat and Restoration Project which serves as a broad initiative to restore natural landscapes, habitats, species and traditional cultural practices. Previous grants have been utilized to conduct salmon restoration in Moose Creek, restore and evaluate side channel habitat in the Matanuska River for salmon.

The crowning jewel of this project was the restoration of Moose Creek – a critical salmon spawning route which was disrupted in the early 1900 when blasting for a locomotive rail cut off fish passage. Tribal leaders now comment that they are seeing salmon in upstream reaches that they had only heard about from their elders.

Chilkoot Indian Association (AK)

Chilkat and Chilkoot River Eulachon Project

2010 - \$193,527 - AGO, LCCs, Consultation

Objectives: 1. Identify eulachon spawning habitat in the Chilkat and Chilkoot Rivers. 2. Quantify the population of eulachon returning to Chilkat and Chilkoot Rivers for 2010 and 2011. 3. Build the capacity of CIA to create scientifically valid long-term data sets on aspects of the local eulachon biology that directly impact the traditional Chilkoot lifestyle. 4. Build a database of knowledge about eulachon population size, critical habitat, and run -timing to be used by CIA and fisheries managers to manage eulachon populations. Benefits: It is important for Chilkoot members to understand the eulachon population because the eulachon fishery in Haines is primarily regulated by Tlingit harvesters rather than by external state or federal regulations. This has caused concern with the Tribal Elders because there is a lack of scientific data to assist them with the management of the eulachon population.

Eyak, Native Village of (AK)

Orphan Moose Guardian Project

2011 - \$199,997 - AGO, LCCs, Consultation

The objectives for this project are to increase the overall population and genetic diversity of the moose herd around Cordova and to develop the Native Village of Eyak's capacity to manage terrestrial subsistence resources in cooperation with other government agencies in the area.

Gambell, Native Village of (AK)

Support for St. Lawrence Island, Marine Mammal Advisory Councils, and Enforcement of Local Marine Mammal Ordinances in the Native Villages

2011 - \$200,000 - AGO, LCCs, Consultation

The project goal is to conserve subsistence lands, waters, animals, and plants in perpetuity. Primary Objective: Develop a conservation plan that addresses climate change and other impacts. The plan will provide for conservation management of corporation owned lands in subsistence areas, meaningful Refuge user and Tribal input which can be incorporated into the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge (YDNWR) Plan and a complement to YDNWR Plan so that management of refuge-owned and corporation-owned lands can be performed in tandem. Sub-Objectives are: 1) Use the process of plan development to build NIC capacity in our fish and wildlife conservation program; and 2) Use the plan development process to develop a partnership with YDNWR for the purposes of protecting subsistence use and resources.

Hoonah Indian Association (AK)

Harbor Seal Decline in Glacier Bay: Assessing Factors Affecting Survival of an Imperiled Species

2007 - \$199,210 - AGO, LCCs, Consultation

Objectives: 1. Radio track by vessel the 155 harbor seals already equipped with 5-year VHF transmitters; 2. Collect additional biological samples from subsistence-harvested seals to assess disease, contaminants, and reproductive condition. Benefits: The Huna Tlingit traditional seal-hunting grounds within Glacier Bay National Park boundaries were closed to subsistence harvest in the early 1970s. The Park Service and Hoonah Tribe are currently exploring options for authorizing a ceremonial seal hunt, pending results of studies to determine causes of decline. This project will expedite elucidation of these factors, expand the range and scope of current telemetry work, and determine the health effects of including seals in native diets.

Kaktovik Native Village (AK)

Responsive Natural Resource Management in Lands and Waters Adjacent to the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge and Native Village of Kaktovik

2007 - \$198,772 - ESA, LCCs, Consultation

Objectives/Benefits: 1. To conserve polar bears through management of human/bear interactions in & adjacent to Kaktovik and ANWR; 2. To improve

land & resource stewardship by providing a village-based point of contact and information clearinghouse for Kaktovik resident volunteers on state & federal committees & councils, agencies, and industry; 3. To build capacity and enable proactive partnerships between the Tribe and private, university, state and federal partners.

Native Village of Kotzebue (AK)

Wintering Areas of Habitat Use of Ringed Seals in Kotzebue Sound, Alaska: A Community Based Study

2007 - \$163,800 - CC, AGO, LCCs, Consultation

Satellite tag 20 adult ringed seals captured primarily by tribal members in Kotzebue Sound in 2007/2008. Analyze seasonal movements, diving behavior & habitat use; interpret data relative to impacts of climate change; provide results to polar bear biologists, share results with local hunters, residents and other parties on Kotzebue IRA website. This work will provide baseline information about movements, habitat use, foraging, diving & hauling out behavior of ringed seals. This information is essential for management of ringed seal populations, for mitigating the impacts of industrial activities in important ringed seal habitat, and for evaluating future impacts of climate change on these and other marine mammals, including polar bears. This project will supplement available limited research on ringed (and other ice) seals and will also facilitate Tribal involvement in ice seal management by creating working partnerships between Tribal members and agency biologists.

Nanwalek Native Village (AK)

English Bay River Sockeye Smolt and Adult Enumeration

2009 - \$96,002 - AGO, LCCs, Consultation

English Bay River sockeye salmon have been a primary source of subsistence food for local Natives for centuries. However, the sockeye run began a steady decline 20 years ago that resulted in a closure of fisheries. The operation of smolt and adult enumeration weirs on the river will provide information to manage the sockeye run with more precision and provide information needed for its restoration and enhancement.

New Stuyahok Traditional Council (AK)

Nushagak River Watershed Traditional Use Area Conservation Plan Implementation

2009 - \$200,000 - LCCs, Consultation

The Nushagak-Mulchatna watershed in southwest Alaska is a biologically rich area with healthy populations of wildlife and wild salmon. Its Chinook salmon run is the largest in Alaska. This five-year project will protect fish and wildlife habitat by reserving adequate water flow for the Nushagak River and designate lands to be considered for long term conservation and management.

Newhalen Native Village (AK)

Freshwater Seal Studies of Iliamna Lake
2009 - \$199,776 - LCCs, Consultation

The freshwater seals that inhabit Iliamna Lake are an important subsistence resource for members of the Newhalen Tribe but there is little baseline information on this population. This project will gather population data and collect tissue samples to provide biological information on these seals in hopes of gaining a better understanding of their life cycle, health, abundance, habitat use and ecology within Iliamna Lake.

Newtok Native Village (AK)

Development of a Plan to Assess Impact of Climate Change on Nelson Island Wildlife
2011 - \$199,736 - CC, LCCs, Consultation

The Native Village of Newtok will build its capacity within the Native Villages of Gambell and Savoonga to more effectively monitor, manage, and conserve Pacific Walrus at the local level. To ensure the success of this project, the project will also assess compliance with and if necessary enforce the Native Village of Gambell and Savoonga's local Marine Mammal Ordinances upon our Tribal members. Interaction with Marine Mammal subsistence hunters is a critical component of this process and to report observed violations of the local ordinances and regulations adopted by the advisory committee, or the Marine Mammal Protection Act to the Marine Mammal Advisory Committee. Outreach will be conducted to inform community members about our Marine Mammal Advisory Committees, and rules and regulations relating to marine mammal hunting. Outreach will focus on the MMAC's objectives and role in walrus management. Enhancing communication and cooperation between partner organizations will perpetuate the ability of communities to self-regulate marine mammal harvests while fostering continued close cooperation with USFWS.

Old Harbor, Native Village of (AK)

Nuniatq Taquaka'aq Rehabilitation Plan
2010 - \$87,319 - CC, AGO, LCCs, Consultation

Objective 1. Improve village landfill a. Clear brush surrounding landfill road and landfill b. Activate, maintain and use the burn box and train City crew c. Construct solar-powered electric bear fence around burn box d. Post signs restricting access within fence to authorized personnel e. bury burn box ash within the fenced area f. Construct permanent fence around bear-resistant dumpsters in the village, maintain them and empty frequently.

Objective 2. Hinder bear access to human territory. a. Clear brush around village homes and roads b. Provide portable electric fences for residents to protect fish-drying racks and meat sheds. c. Develop a village-wide bear-alert plan, haze bears that come too close, remove any attractants, and form a Bear Patrol Team of interested residents to

implement these steps. Benefits: Brown bears are of cultural & traditional significance to the Alutiiq people. The project will reduce negative bear-human interactions, re-teach the bears to go back to their normal habitats away from humans, will educate the community, increase bear awareness and result in a collaborative monitoring plan to measure the effectiveness of our strategies.

Sitka Tribe (AK)

Stock Identification of Pacific Herring in Sitka Sound
2008 - \$180,316 - AGO, LCCs, Consultation

Objectives: 1. Collect otoliths from adult and juvenile herring in Southern Sitka Sound, Northern Sitka Sound, Salisbury Sound, and Hoonah sound to determine if more than two discrete stocks of herring exist within Sitka sound. 2. Collect otoliths from adult herring in the Sitka Sound winter stock to compare with adult and juvenile herring present in Sitka Sound in the spring. 3. Analyze herring otoliths for trace element signatures and aging. 4. Compare age data of winter herring with ADF&G. 5. Publish results of research in a fisheries journal. Benefits: Herring eggs are one of the most prioritized traditional food sources for many Alaska coastal tribes, including Sitka Tribe of Alaska (STA). Herring are deeply linked to the Tlingit Indian culture and tradition. Besides the enormous commercial value and the high subsistence demand, herring are an important part of the marine ecosystem. As forage fish, they are the staple source of food for many marine mammals, birds and fish. In Sitka Sound, herring is a vital food for thousands of congregating Stellar sea lions, harbor seals, bald eagles, and Alcids (marbled murrelets, Kittlitz's murrelets, puffins, auklets, guillemots, and murrelets), as well as hundreds of migrating humpback whales, Minke whales, and fin whales.

Tlingit elders maintain that Sitka Sound contains numerous discrete spawning populations. However, ADF&G manages Pacific herring in Sitka Sound as one large stock. ADF&G's purported priorities for management of the Sitka Sound herring allow for extensive commercial bait and sac roe fisheries, protect the resource base through conservation of adequate spawning numbers, and allow subsistence requirements to be met. Unfortunately, in the past several years, subsistence needs have not been met in three separate years under the current ADF&G management. ADF&G manages herring from Southern Sitka Sound, Northern Sitka Sound, Salisbury Sound, and the winter stock as the same stock. Thus, ADF&G assumes that the commercial herring sac roe fishery is always prosecuted on one large Sitka Sound stock. If separate stocks exist, commercial fishing efforts must be adjusted for each stock condition. Understanding where and when fish spawn, where they migrate, and whether they return to their natal waters helps create the strategies to conserve fish stocks and create marine protected areas.

St. Paul Native Village (AK)

Establishing Long-term Trends of Winter Seaducks, Gulls and Beachcast Birds on the Pribilof Islands

Alaska 4. to establish local scientific capacity 5. to establish functional partnerships with government or other entities having regional biological expertise 6. to convey project results to the community through education & outreach 7. transfer methodology to St. George 8. secure long-term stability of project Benefits: The Aleut Community of St. Paul is highly motivated to monitor the health of the local ecosystem because it directly impacts their health and way of life. The Pribilofs are historically at the southernmost extent of the winter sea ice pack. The existing baseline data on fish and wildlife resources of the Pribilofs is almost entirely restricted to summer species. Response to winter oil spills and other anthropogenic impacts requires solid data on the animals present during the winter. Data collected on seaducks, gulls, and beachcast birds will fill an important gap in the current understanding of local regional ecology.

Sun'aq Tribe of Kodiak (AK)

Sun'aq Salmon Enhancement Planning Project
2012 - \$200,000 - Consultation

Tetlin Native Village (AK)

Moose Management and Restoration Project on Tetlin Tribal Lands
2008 - \$198,396 - CC, LCCs, Consultation

Objectives 1. Develop a cooperative agreement with Federal, State and NGOs to develop a moose management plan. 2. Educate the community (especially youth) about the importance of game management. 3. Develop a 10-year moose management plan for Tetlin tribal lands. 4. Restore up to 200 acres of moose browse by willow crushing, and designate these as no-hunting areas. Benefits Revive and maintain moose management throughout Tetlin tribal lands to improve current moose density and promote healthy and sustainable moose population levels.



Pacific Southwest Region

Big Valley Rancheria Band of Pomo Indians (CA)

Big Valley Rancheria Clear Lake Hitch Study
2008 - \$49,791 - AGO, YIN, LCCs, Consultation

Big Valley Rancheria TWG Objectives and Timeline
1) Water quality parameter testing 2) Assist Robinson Rancheria in operation of aquaculture facility 3) Fyke net capture and tagging of 200 fish – manage the RFID Readers is the specific task differentiating from Robinson task (100 from each stream). Listed in 1995 by CDFG as a class II species of special concern 4) Outreach and Education 5) Evaluate Thompson Creek to increase habitat and submit report– (assessment for barriers and such) 20.17 miles of impacted shoreline – monitoring, fish tagging, and counts will occur near the shoreline. Installation of temporary RFID Readers will affect a minimum of 11.79 creek miles. Benefits will include propagation and hatchery rearing of hitch to supplement hitch population; evaluating water quality and hitch movement data to determine limiting factors and habitat usage; evaluate barriers with the goal of increasing the quality and quantity of available hitch habitat; provide for public education to increase public awareness and support for Clear Lake Hitch Recovery.

Bishop Paiute Tribe (CA)

Conservation Area Management Project
2011 - \$200,000 - LCCs, Consultation

The main goals of this project are to: 1) introduce new populations of the endangered Owens pupfish (*Cyprinodon radiosus*) and sustain species of concern, including Speckled dace (*Rhinichthys osculus*) and Owens tui chub (*Siphateles bicolor snyderi*), in small, intensively managed refuges within the Tribe's Conservation Open Space Area 2) reintroduce, sustain, and nurture populations of species of concern of Owens Valley Checkerbloom (*Sidalcea covillei*) and Inyo County Mariposa Lily (*Calochortus excavates*) and tribal culturally important plants such as the Nupeechee (*Clinopodium douglasii*); a medicinal herb for the tribe.

Cahto Indian Tribe (CA)

Salmon Habitat Enhancement
2012 - \$130,312 - Consultation

The goal of this project is the restoration, enhancement, and ultimate in-perpetuity protection of 0.97 mile of Cahto Creek, a Coho/Chinook Salmon, Steelhead, and Eel fishery stream, and 11.8 acres of adjacent riparian habitat. Project activities include: Planting locally-available shade tree cuttings in open areas along Cahto Creek for riparian habitat enhancement; placing locally-available large woody debris into the Cahto Creek channel for riverine habitat enhancement; the development

and implementation of an Aquatic Life and Habitat Conservation Plan will ensure for the continuous protection and management of this first-order, headwater and anadromous stream.

Cold Springs Tribe of Mono Indians (CA)

Haslett Basin Wildlife Preserve
2011 - \$200,000 - AGO, LCCs, Consultation

The Tribe has a partnership with the Sierra Foothill Conservancy, a local land trust who recently acquired a 120-acre property in the Haslett Basin located in the eastern portion of Fresno County. This property is the ancestral home of many of the tribal members and an important wintering ground for the north Kings River deer herd. This Property (Haslett Basin Wildlife Preserve) is currently being managed to enhance the deer migration corridors and holding areas as well as address the issues concerning the decline in deer populations.

This grant is funding: 1) the development of a 50-year comprehensive resource management plan for the property; 2) conducting an archeological survey of the property; 3) acquire permits for environmental and resource compliance; 4) improvements on 115 acres of wildlife habitat for deer and; 5) building capacity and awareness for the natural and cultural resources of Haslett Basin.

Coyote Valley Band of Pomo Indians (CA)

Lower Forsythe Creek Restoration Project
2009 - \$176,071- AGO, LCCs, Consultation

This project implements the Forsythe Creek Watershed Assessment and will improve spawning and rearing habitat for adult and juvenile salmon and steelhead trout by providing shelter, establishing rearing pools, providing shade, and by stopping the erosion of stream banks and preventing sedimentation of Forsythe Creek.

Dry Creek Rancheria, Band of Pomo Indians (CA)

Culvert Replacement for Fish Passage Project
2011 - \$200,000 – Consultation

This project will remove over 200 feet of culverts that are currently a fish passage barrier. They will be replaced with two shorter, wider, and bottomless culverts. The ultimate goal is to create open passage and adequate environment for endangered and culturally significant fish species that are currently present in the Russian River Watershed including salmon and steelhead. This project will also contribute to the improvement in water quality of the Russian River watershed. Part of this project will also include an educational nature trail that will ensure community knowledge about tribal lands, native plants, and the importance of the survival of anadromous fish populations.

Duck Valley-Shoshone Paiute Tribes (NV)

Survey and Monitor the Impacts of West Nile Virus on the Duck Valley Indian Reservation's Greater Sage-grouse Population
2007 - \$199,878 - Consultation

The goal of this project is to gather data on an at-risk and culturally significant species in order to allow the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes the capacity to manage sage-grouse populations on Tribal lands and to support species-specific strategy in the development of a Tribal Grazing Ordinance, Range Management Plan, and Fire Mitigation Plan; in the revision of our Hunting Ordinance and Habitat Enhancement Monitoring and Evaluation Plan; to guide future land development projects; educate the Tribal community; and to contribute and participate in regional sage-grouse conservation management plans.

Elem Pomo Tribe (CA)

Clear Lake Hitch Recovery Project Migration Barrier Removal
2011 - \$199,950 - Consultation

The Elem Indian Colony is addressing one of the highest priority projects; removal of migration fish passage barriers in creeks supporting Clear Lake hitch spawning migration. This project will remove a well-documented migration barrier on Kelsey Creek, one of the two creeks that still regularly support hitch. The project also includes public outreach and education efforts including a creek clean-up day for Burns Valley Creek.

Habematolel Pomo of Upper Lake (CA)

Clear Lake Hitch Study and Recovery Project
2008 - \$48,498 - AGO, YIN, LCCs, Consultation

Objectives: 1) Field water quality assessment to improve understanding of timing and conditions for reproduction. 2) Assist Robinson Rancheria in operation of aquaculture facility. 3) Installation of fyke nets and establishment of a tagging system. 4) Public Outreach 20.17 miles of impacted shoreline – monitoring, fish tagging, and counts will occur near the shoreline. Installation of temporary RFID Readers will affect a minimum of 11.79 creek miles.

Habematolel Band of Pomo Indians (CA)

Clear Lake Hitch Recovery Project
2010 - \$171,686 - AGO, YIN, LCCs, Consultation

Improve understanding of the role of water quality in hitch migration and population. Task la: Continue water quality monitoring in the Upper Lake Basin (coordinated with the Lake-wide multi-Tribal tributary sampling) before, during and immediately after the 2010 and 2011 Hitch migration. Continue efforts to develop methods for estimating hitch populations and ecology. Rehabilitate key habitat. Update the Hitch Adaptive Management Plan. Community Outreach

Hoopa Valley Tribe (CA)

Fisher Habitat Use and Population Monitoring on the Hoopa Valley Reservation
2007 - \$200,000 - AGO, Consultation

The Hoopa Valley Tribe will complete the following objectives 1) continue fisher den, rest site and foraging habitat use research and 2) compare male and female fisher survival rates using demographic data over a four year period on the reservation. The conservation benefits for this will build capacity for the Hoopa Tribe and lead to improved management of important elements of cultural integrity on the Hoopa Valley Reservation.

Hoopa Valley Tribe (CA)

Bobcat Ecology and Fisher Survival
2010 - \$200,000 - LCCs, Consultation

1) Identify sources of fisher mortality and confirm predator species killing fishers 2) Investigate habitat characteristics associated with fisher predation sites 3) Determine bobcat habitat selection at the home range and patch (or stand) level 4) Determine degree of overlap in habitat use between bobcats and fishers and attempt to model high risk habitats for fishers 5) Investigate fisher habitat fitness potential using the demographic data and habitat covariates.

Hopland Band of Pomo Indians (CA)

Hopland Tribal Fish Habitat Survey and Culvert Design Study
2007 - \$189,800 - AGO, LCCs, Consultation

Phase I: Conduct a formal creek habitat survey the entire lengths of Nissa Kah Creek (17,000 feet) and Angelica Creek (10,000 feet) to obtain a complete profile of stream habitats and suitability for fish, wildlife, plants and migratory birds. Monitor water quality. Phase 2: Develop engineering designs to retrofit one culvert (Nissa Kah Creek). Conduct feasibility study to address barrier issues at two culverts (Angelica Creek). Phase 3: Provide opportunities for community involvement in stream evaluation and restoration projects. 3-17-08 DW - project amended to revise Phase 2: Instead of doing the feasibility study addressing barrier issues at two culverts on Angelica Creek, the project will now have one feasibility study on one culvert site on Nissa Kah Creek, downstream of the planned retrofit of the culvert on Nissa Kah Creek. The discovery of another barrier downstream of the planned retrofit necessitated re-prioritizing planned work based on the fact that retrofitting the culvert will do no good if the fish cannot get past the newly discovered downstream barrier. Phases 1 and 2 still remain valid objectives.

Karuk Tribe (CA)

Bluff Creek Habitat Protection and Road Decommissioning Implementation Project
2007 - \$111,000 - LCCs, Consultation

The objective of this project is to protect and enhance the habitat of tribal trust fish species by

eliminating the present and future chronic sediment input caused by the Fish Creek Road Complex and prevent catastrophic debris torrents within the Bluff Creek watershed. This project involves decommissioning approximately 3.86 miles of road that are within the culturally significant and ecologically sensitive areas.

Karuk Tribe of California (CA)

Bluff Creek Habitat Protection

2008 - \$100,000 - AGO, LCCs, Consultation

Karuk Objectives Decommissioning of the Fish Lake Road Complex 1) 32,330 cubic yards of fill material moved to a stable location. Forty-three stream crossings will be removed (re-establishing natural hydrologic patterns) 2) 7.7 miles of total road will be decommissioned and restored with planting of native plants = 1.52 acres of restored upland habitat. 1.19 riparian stream miles restored or protected from road-related sediment transport (not sure how came up with #). I will multiply X 2 = 2.28 stream miles in notes for this objective. 3) Public outreach and education – Host a Watershed Restoration Review for the public and governmental agencies.

Karuk Tribe of California (CA)

Present and Historic Distribution and Status of Freshwater Mussels

2009 - \$100,000 - AGO, LCCs, Consultation

The Karuk Tribe of California, with the White Sulphur Springs National Fish Hatchery, the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation and Whitman College will examine the status of freshwater mussels within Karuk aboriginal territory. Surveys will be conducted on the Klamath the Salmon Rivers. Their location and abundance will be correlated with proposed actions within the watershed so that impacts can be properly addressed. Acquiring baseline data on mussel densities and distribution prior to the proposed removal of three dams on the Klamath River make this effort particularly meaningful.

Karuk Tribe (CA)

Bluff and Camp Creek Habitat Protection - Road Decommissioning

2010 - \$195,000 - AGO, LCCs, Consultation

Removal and stabilization of approximately 13,000 yards of unstable fill material and obliterate 17.43 miles of road with funds provided by this proposal. Funding provided by other partners will complete the project within the 2010-2012 Field Seasons. This will result in 1.52 acres of restored upland habitat, and 1.19 miles of riparian stream miles restored/protected from road related sediment. Seed native grass mix and native mulch and submit quarterly and final project reports. Continue productive relationship with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The overall objective is to protect and enhance the habitat of Coho Salmon, Chinook salmon, Steelhead Trout populations by decreasing the present and future erosion and subsequent sediment deposition

caused by roads. In cooperation and partnership with the Six Rivers National Forest (USFS), the Karuk Tribe will design the decommissioning of the roads, which has been identified and prioritized by sediment source inventories.

Klamath Tribes (CA)

Determining Causes of Mule Deer Decline in the Klamath Basin

2011 - \$42,383 - Consultation

This project will involve the capture, monitoring, and information gathering of 80 mule deer adults and 80 fawns. The information acquired will assist local land and resource managers in developing actions that may lead to an increase in mule deer population.

Moapa Band of Paiute Indians (NV)

Muddy River Habitat Enhancement Project

2010 - \$55,446 - LCCs, Consultation

(1) Develop and implement a Tamarisk and non-native plant species removal plan (TWG) (2) Restore approximately 1/2 mile of the Muddy River stream bank habitat to historical conditions and implement a native vegetation re-establishment plan utilizing bioengineering techniques. There are several benefits; 1) removal of non-native that deposits salt and out-competes native plants while providing little wildlife value itself, 2) decrease slope of river channel so that shallow water habitat occurs, allowing for more native vegetation and increased wildlife value, 3) establishment of native vegetation which will provide for needs of native wildlife including nesting and foraging requirements of the SW Willow Flycatcher. Several endemic and threatened fish species will also benefit from these improved conditions.

Moapa Band of Paiute Indians (NV)

Muddy River Habitat Enhancement

2008 - \$65,397 - AGO, LCCs, Consultation

Moapa Band of Paiutes Objectives and Timeline 1) 14.5 acres opened or enhanced; 7.5 acres of wetlands enhanced or restored, and 7.0 acres of uplands restored/enhanced as a result of this project. 2) One mile of riparian/shoreline restored/enhanced. 3) Establish a Fire Plan to dispose of invasive plants and associated seed bank. 4) Implement a native vegetation re-establishment plan utilizing bioengineering techniques. 5) Monitoring Plan was established and provided habitat benefits to Southwestern Willow Flycatcher, Yellow billed cuckoo, Virgin River chub, and Moapa speckled dace, White River Springfish, and other miscellaneous native species.

Pala Band of Mission Indians (CA)

Tribal Habitat Conservation Plan

2011 - \$200,000 - Consultation

This project will implement Phase I and II of the Pala Tribal Habitat Conservation Plan (THCP). Phase I will allow the Tribe to set up a steering

committee with the USFWS to guide the project, and conduct all necessary baseline field surveys and studies and map the results. Phase II will begin after baseline studies are done, completing the project by using these studies to develop a THCP.

Pauma Band of Mission Indians (CA)

Mission Reserve Restoration Project
2011 - \$200,000 - Consultation

The goal of this project is to improve wildlife habitat on the 5,638 acre Mission Reserve. Project tasks include; 1) remove and control invasive plant species 2) promote growth of indigenous species of plants 3) develop local water sources for the benefit of wildlife 4) educate youth and tribal members about wildlife and habitat.

Pinoleville Pomo (CA)

Restoration of Ackerman Creek
2009 \$128,770 - LCCs, Consultation

The Pinoleville Pomo Nation will restore riparian habitat for the culturally important steelhead and salmon through a variety of in-stream management techniques. This project addresses wildlife habitat and fish barrier priorities of the Russian River Watershed Adaptive Management Plan and the North Coast Integrated Regional Water Management Plan. The project will improve habitat for insects, amphibians, birds and mammals that make up the historical Ackerman Creek ecosystem

Pinoleville Pomo Nation (CA)

Restoring Oak Woodlands
2010 - \$116,950 - AGO, ESA, YIN, LCCs, Consultation

Push back Douglas fir and selectively remove seedlings and young trees from approximately 8 acres within the oak/fir woodland, wetlands and riparian areas. Remove invasive species. We will remove non-native, invasive plant species from approximately 9 acres within the meadow, and about 1 acre within the wetland and 1 to 2 acres within the riparian areas. Regarding oak woodland wetland species of cultural importance, we expect to plant approximately 1,000 plants within the areas cleared of invasive species. Propagate semaphore grass. Work with CDFG to determine the feasibility of restoring Semaphore grass (*Pleuropogon californicus*). Generate a model contract for PPN/private landowner cooperation that covers a period of at least 10 years. Build capacity of the PPN to better manage Tribal wildlife resources. We would train 2 PPN citizens to assist MRC with population counts of a list of target species of interest to the PPN. Hold on-site seminars for PPN citizens, including youth, in each of the following topics: species identification and counting (one for key plants, one for key animals), habitat restoration principles, carbon emission offsets.

Pit River Tribe (CA)

Parker Creek Habitat Restoration and Riparian Management
2009 - \$172,239 - AGO, LCCs, Consultation

Two miles of Parker Creek and its associated riparian corridor will be restored. The Parker Creek Riparian Area Management Plan will reflect tribal watershed management objectives and unrestricted grazing will be eliminated. Proper riparian function will be enhanced by establishing native plants in areas that contribute to non-point source pollutants. Data will be established to balance agricultural operations and a sustainable fishery.

Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe (NV)

Habitat Restoration to Promote Reproductive Success of the Cui-ui below Marble Bluff Dam
2011 - \$200,000 - ESA, Consultation

This grant will be used to conduct habitat assessments and to restore, re-vegetate, and rehabilitate a specific reach of the Lower Truckee River below Marble Bluff Dam. The goal of this project is to increase the amount and stability of cui-ui spawning habitat, and reduce ambient river temperature to increase egg survival and recruitment of larvae.

Robinson Rancheria (CA)

Clear Lake Hitch Study Project
2008 - \$194,936 - ESA, LCCs, Consultation

Robinson Rancheria TWG Objectives and Timeline
1) Water quality assessment associated with spring migration and spawning to improve understanding of the timing and conditions for reproduction
2) Aquaculture and propagation study and completion of propagation facility ready to rear fish
3) Installation of Fyke Nets (temporary system) and establishment of a tagging system – fyke nets run for 24 hours and continuously staffed - up to 200 fish tagged (100 from each of two streams)
4) Public Outreach 20.17 miles of impacted shoreline – monitoring, fish tagging, and counts will occur near the shoreline. Installation of temporary RFID Readers will affect a minimum of 11.79 creek miles. Benefits will include propagation and hatchery rearing of hitch to supplement hitch population; evaluating water quality and hitch movement data to determine limiting factors and habitat usage; evaluate barriers with the goal of increasing the quality and quantity of available hitch habitat; provide for public education to increase public awareness and support for Clear Lake Hitch Recovery.

Round Valley Indian Tribes (CA)

Mill Creek Riparian Corridor Project
2010 - \$40,190 - AGO, LCCs, Consultation

The Mill Creek Riparian Corridor Development Project will affect approximately 52 acres, 2.4 liner miles of stream and 4.8 miles of stream bank. The purpose of this project (and Mill Creek SRP) is to

develop and restore a functional stream system and riparian ecosystem throughout the entire 2.4 mile long Mill Creek Project Area that was a virtual death trap for anything aquatic and a virtual desert for anything terrestrial or aerial. The importance of Mill Creek for populations of salmon and steelhead is paramount. The importance of restoring 2.4 miles of this salmonid bearing stream is not only vital to the valley fishery, but it also has tremendous ecological values to a host of other wildlife species that utilize the valley as well. The human resource also benefits greatly from the success of this project by an improvement to the natural resources.

Rumsey Band of Wintun Indians (CA)

Cache Creek Cultural Restoration
2010 - \$200,000 - Consultation

The proposed project will provide for riparian restoration on newly acquired lands plus continue habitat improvement on the Rumsey Rancheria property. Specific objectives include: Continuation of the control of invasive and exotic plants with the Cache Creek Conservancy; Re-vegetate and restore habitat to prevent weed establishment and improve connectivity, shelter and forage for wildlife; Traditional management of riparian forests to improve conditions for culturally significant plants; Choose local ecotypes of native plants and modify management in anticipation of climate change; and Strengthen Native American educational curriculum and build partnerships to facilitate watershed goals.

Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians (CA)

Fish, Wildlife, and Habitat Management
2009 - \$83,134 - AGO, LCCs, Consultation

The Tribe will conduct baseline surveys of habitat and wildlife populations occurring on their lands to develop and implement a Tribal Fish, Wildlife, and Habitat Management Plan that will prioritize species and identify sensitive habitats. The Plan will include a monitoring plan, an education program, regulatory mechanisms, procedures for revision, and specific restoration actions. Tribal Environmental Office personnel will be trained to manage fish, wildlife, and habitat resources.

Scotts Valley Band of Pomo Indians (CA)

Scotts Creek Eight Mile Reach Hitch Habitat Enhancement Project
2011 - \$187,000 - Consultation

The goal of this Project is to restore the natural channel- floodplain relationship within Eight Mile Valley to reduce the sediment load into Scotts Creek for improved spawning conditions for the Clear Lake Hitch. The Project has the added benefit of reducing nutrient (phosphorus) loads into Clear Lake, a Clean Water Act Section 303 (d) "impaired water body."

Summit Lake Band of Paiute Indians (NV)

Food Web Investigation to Promote Lahontan Cutthroat Recovery
2010 - \$200,000 - AGO, YIN, LCCs, Consultation

Objective 1. The first objective is to validate the need for management of minnows in the Summit Lake ecosystem. Redside shiners and speckled dace in Summit Lake are not native to the basin and are viewed as a threat to the existence of the LCT. Consequently, management actions have been implemented to control minnows in the system. Recent observations revealed that minnows may no longer be as abundant as they used to be. The determination of contemporary interspecific relationships could have a profound effect on management practices for the Summit Lake fishery.

Objective 2. The second objective of this project is to define the trophic status and bioenergetics of the Summit Lake aquatic ecosystem. These important studies will allow for a food web analysis of the ecosystem, which can help determine the health and trophic status of the lake and streams as well as guide future directions for monitoring plans developed for these ecosystems. This information can then be compared to that of similar lakes in the area for a broader scientific understanding of desert terminal lakes. This objective will help define the contemporary relationship between minnows and LCT, and future monitoring and results will help determine future relationships and evaluate effectiveness of monitoring consistent with the LCT Recovery Plan.

Objective 3. The third objective of this project is to educate Tribal members as well as broader stakeholders involved with LCT restoration in the Lahontan basin. The goals are to train Tribal members and staff on current limnological monitoring techniques as well as provide educational opportunities to learn about aquatic food webs and lake bioenergetics.

Summit Lake Band of Paiute Indians (NV)

Establish Noxious Weed Management Program
2009 - \$197,867 - LCCs, Consultation

The Summit Lake Paiute Tribe will enhance and conserve the biodiversity of the reservation and surrounding area in partnership with federal, state, and non-profit organizations. Project elements include noxious weed inventory and treatment, public education on noxious weeds, training employees and volunteers, and develop and implement a program to evaluate and assess the effectiveness of noxious weed treatments.

Summit Lake Paiute Tribe (NV)

A Strategy to Promote Conservation of Sage Grouse on Tribal Homelands
2012 - \$200,000 - Consultation

The proposed project would provide resources for a survey of Greater sage grouse populations on and near the Summit Lake Paiute Reservation (Reservation) and an inventory of their seasonal habitat use. Additionally, it would allow the Tribe to install restoration measures in areas generally known to be important to sage grouse.

Susanville Indian Rancheria (CA)

Re-establishment of Wild Eagle Lake Rainbow Trout

2010 - \$200,000 - AGO, LCCs, Consultation

Goals are to: (1) track the upstream migration of WELRT spawners and locate potential barriers in Pine Creek (2) evaluate adult spawning and juvenile rearing in the upper Pine Creek in reaches with high and low densities of non-native brook trout (3) make recommendations for management actions.

Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay (CA)

Kumeyaay Heritage and Habitat

2012 - \$200,000 - Consultation

The Kumeyaay Project will create an integrated approach to natural resources management of the 1,894± acres of open space spanning across Sycuan and KDLC's lands, which are tribally designated as wildlife habitat along the Sweetwater River within Sloan Canyon in San Diego, California. In addition to the above conservation outcomes, the Kumeyaay Project will include a Learning Landscapes education program. This unique program will include outdoor classroom activities for Kumeyaay students aged 12 to 18 focused on sharing the knowledge of Kumeyaay tribal elders and their cultural ties to the land, as well as protection of sensitive habitats for imperiled wildlife species.

Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indian Tribe (CA)

Torres Martinez Pilot Wetland Habitat Enhancement

2009 - \$200,000 - CC, AGO, YIN, Consultation

Projections indicate that the Salton Sea will continue to recede, exposing barren mudflats that quickly dry, erode, and add harmful contaminants into the air during wind events. This project will provide wetland habitat while reducing exposure to harmful contaminants as the Salton Sea continues to recede. The project will demonstrate an attainable solution by constructing a shallow water wetland on approximately 85 acres of adjacent tribal land and replace invasive salt cedar with native vegetation. Habitat enhancements for a variety of wetland-dependent bird species are also addressed.

Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians (CA)

Learning Landscapes: Preserving Our Natural and Cultural Heritage

2009 - \$199,834 - CC, AGO, Consultation

The Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians and member-Tribes of the Native American Land Conservancy are concerned with the loss of cultural landscapes critical to the perpetuation of tribal knowledge of the flora and fauna in their aboriginal homeland. The Old Woman Mountain Preserve and Learning Landscapes program will provide information about T&E species and develop a guide for their identification and protection. This project

will evaluate the status of desert tortoise and provide important base-line analysis of climate change in the eastern Mojave Desert.

Walker River Paiute Tribe (NV)

Tamarisk Removal for Habitat Restoration

2010 - \$200,000 - LCCs, Consultation

This project is to mechanically eradicate tamarisk in an area north of Walker Lake and to re-establish native vegetation for cattle grazing and wildlife habitat. All tamarisk plants will be removed from the 700 acre area identified as the North Spring Pasture, which is heavily infested with tamarisk.

Washoe Tribe (NV)

Wildlife Management Plan

2010 - \$197,000 - CC, AGO, LCCs, Consultation

The proposed project will include the development of a comprehensive wildlife management plan for species on tribal lands. The project will include species surveys and habitat assessments in order to make sound management decisions. All data will be used to develop the management plan and conservation strategies to promote healthy wildlife populations throughout the area. The plan will include completion of species identification, species surveys, habitat assessments, development of species specific wildlife management practices, and plan implementation (effects on habitats, restoration recommendations, where, when and how management practices are applied). The management plan will include ongoing monitoring by other agencies of populations and associated habitats. Tribal historical accounts will be included to gain traditional knowledge of species, population and migratory routes. The completed Wildlife Management Plan will allow the Tribe to manage their land in a manner that is cognizant of existing habitat and wildlife as well as the relative value of such habitat in the context of local wildlife populations.

Wiyot Tribe (CA)

Eel River Pacific Lamprey Restoration Project

2011 - \$200,000 - Consultation

The Eel River Pacific Lamprey Restoration Project will consist of two main activities. First, a Pacific lamprey passage barrier assessment will be performed, resulting in development of a Barrier Remediation Plan. Second, a Limiting Factors Model specific to Pacific lamprey in the Eel River will be developed. The project will expand tribal capacity to manage the target species, and include environmental education activities designed to instill stewardship values in tribal youth, thus encouraging sustained protection of this culturally and environmentally vital species.

Yurok Tribe (CA)

Yurok Tribe Condor Release Initiative
2008 - \$200,000 - ESA, Consultation

Objectives and Timeline Condor Reintroduction Assessment 1) Report on findings and GIS mapping of habitat and air currents 2) Lead sampling and analysis plan for vultures 3) Report on preliminary results of sampling and analysis 4) Report on preexisting data on viability of pinnipeds as a condor food source 5) Toxicology sampling and analysis plan for pinnipeds 6) Meetings and community outreach.

Yurok Tribe (CA)

Condor Reintroduction Feasibility Initiative
2010 - \$200,000 - ESA, LCCs, Consultation

Objective 1: Obtain ethnographic information related to condor biology, range, life history, and cultural significance. The Project Team will document ethnographic information regarding condors from Tribal elders and archival materials.

Objective 2: Determine possible condor reintroduction sites within Yurok Ancestral Territory (YAT) based on ranking criteria. An expansive habitat analysis will provide the broader geographic scope necessary, as well as assess additional factors key to identifying and ranking possible reintroduction sites, including landownership, roadways, access, and a cost-benefit analysis.

Objective 3: Determine contamination levels of identified contaminants of concern for condor reintroduction within the Yurok Condor Recovery Analysis Area. Direct testing of likely food sources, as well as testing surrogate species for systemic contaminant concentrations, will aid in determining levels likely to be encountered by reintroduced condors.

Objective 4: Outreach and education regarding the progress of our condor reintroduction assessment, and the impacts of spent lead ammunition as a serious threat to wildlife and human health and to condor reintroduction efforts. The Yurok Tribe has currently opted to pursue a voluntary commitment to using alternatives to lead ammunition. This effort will educate individuals about the drawbacks regarding lead ammunition as well as about the similar capabilities of non-lead ammunition with the intent of a voluntarily switch to no-lead ammunition.

Objective 5: Build and/or sustain partnerships regarding condor reintroduction efforts. Yurok will maintain relationships established with agencies, major landowners, individuals, and private organization.

Yurok Tribe (CA)

Assessing Reintroduction Potential and Planning for Management of California Condors in the Greater Yurok Ancestral Region
2011 - \$200,000 - CC, YIN, ESA, LCCs, Consultation

Objectives and Timeline Condor Reintroduction Assessment 1) Report on findings and GIS mapping of habitat and air currents 2) Lead sampling and analysis plan for vultures 3) Report on preliminary results of sampling and analysis 4) Report on preexisting data on viability of pinnipeds as a condor food source 5) Toxicology sampling and analysis plan for pinnipeds 6) Meetings and community outreach (no firm commitment on number or type).

Yurok Tribe (CA)

Hunters as Stewards: Effecting Positive Change in the Perception of Non-lead Ammunition
2012 - \$192,217 - Consultation

Objectives and Timeline Condor Reintroduction Assessment 1) Report on findings and GIS mapping of habitat and air currents 2) Lead sampling and analysis plan for vultures 3) Report on preliminary results of sampling and analysis 4) Report on preexisting data on viability of pinnipeds as a condor food source 5) Toxicology sampling and analysis plan for pinnipeds 6) Meetings and community outreach.



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