

Which plan is right for you?

Integrated Resource Management Plan (IRMP)

- Overall view of Reservation resources
- Considers interactions between all reservation resources and their management
- Not federally mandated or BIA regulated, unless:
 - BIA is contracted as part of management
 - Federal funding will be used to implement plan aspects
 - This will also be used as a NEPA document
- Used to determine tribal vision for the Reservation and its resources
- Used to provide direction for resource management
- All resource management plans (AMRP, FMP, etc.) must conform to direction and goals outlined in IRMP
- Prevents conflicting goals in resource management
- Typically more time consuming and expensive
 - This depends on the scope and scale of the plan
- Good for 10+ years
- Community input and involvement is important throughout the entirety of the development process
- Can choose whether or not to work with BIA, USDA, EPA and other federal and/or state agencies

Agricultural Resource Management Plan (AMRP)

- Outlines all agricultural resources of Reservation
- Includes everything that is grown or managed for food production
 - both for people and livestock
- Federally mandated and regulated
 - Legal authority and regulations provided by American Indian Agricultural Resource Management Act (AIARMA) of 1993
- Mandated 3 year timeline
- Good for 10 years
- Must conform to IRMP if tribe has one
- Strengthens tribal sovereignty
- Allows tribes to manage agricultural products (livestock, cropland, anything you eat) to fit their needs and goals
- Community **must** be involved in plan development
- BIA is still a partner with the Tribe
 - BIA, and other agencies, must follow direction of ARMPs
- Directs management of resources

- Plan intended to direct tribal policy regarding resources
- Living document, can be updated as necessary
 - should be re-evaluated yearly
- Tribe takes over management of these resources from BIA
- Re-evaluate plan periodically over the course of its life (10 years)