



# **Tribal Sovereignty & Natural Resource Management** **Relationship of People to Place**

**Michael J. Isham, Jr.**

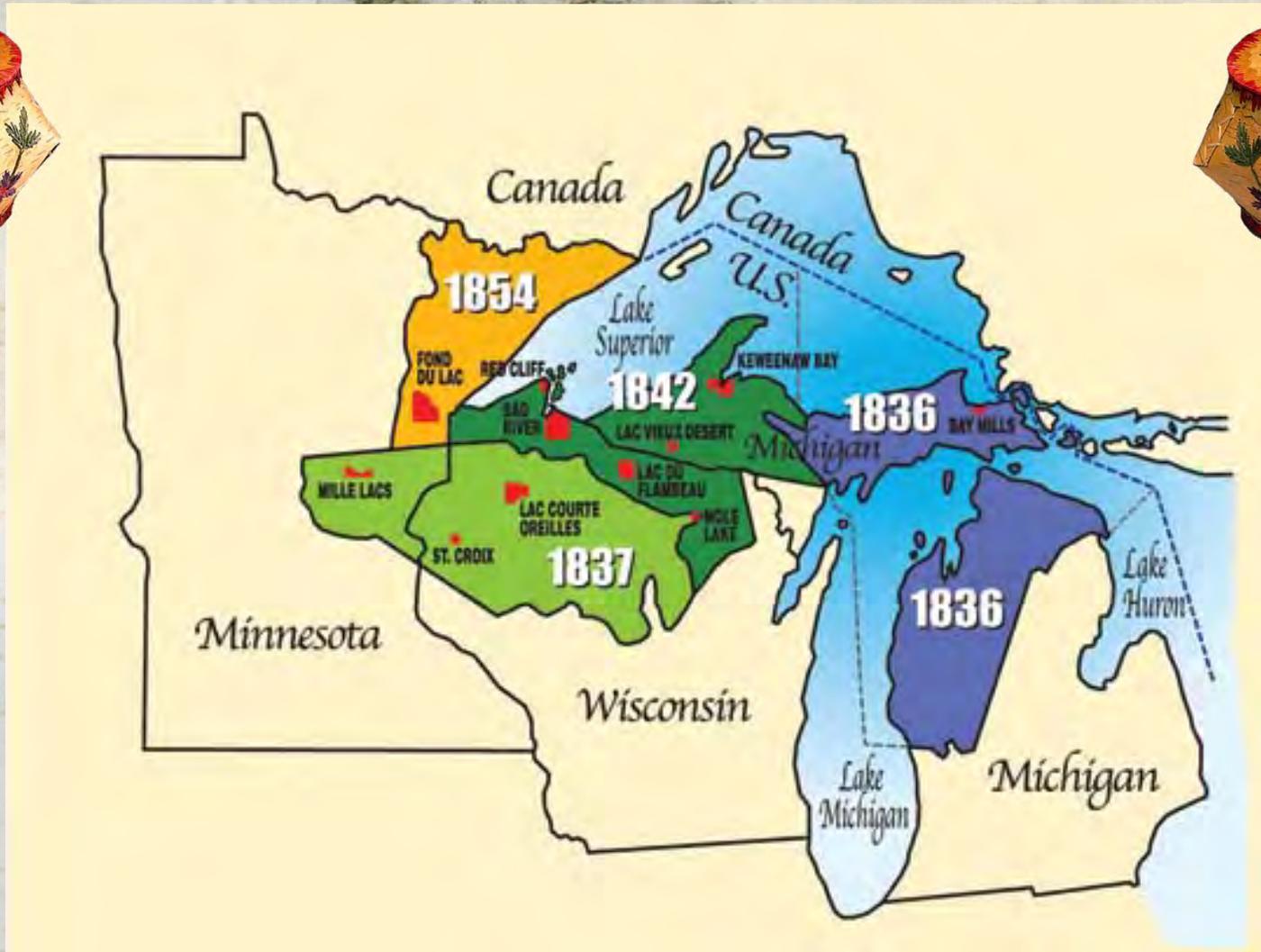
**Chair, Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission**  
**Chair, Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians**

**James E. Zorn**

**Executive Administrator**  
**Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission**

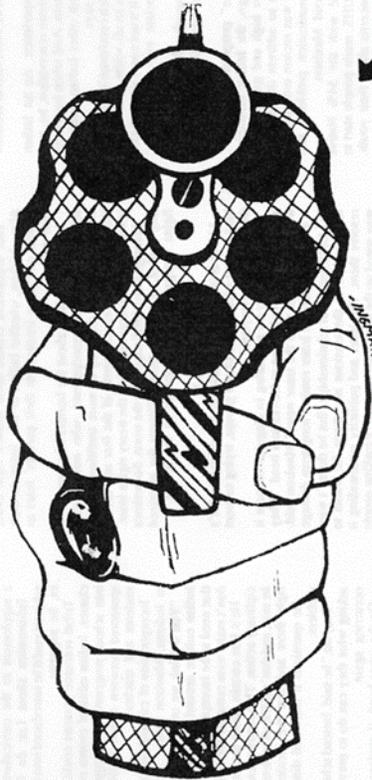
**Sport Fishing and Boating Partnership Council**  
**Winter Meeting 2015**

**J.N. "Ding" Darling National Wildlife Refuge, Sanibel, Florida**  
**February 24 - 25th, 2015**



## Lake Superior Ojibwe Homelands Treaty Areas and Reservations

# SPEAR...



# ...THIS !!!

Protests - Google Chrome  
glifwc.org/TreatyRights/protest.html



## Protests

Both Michigan and Wisconsin treaty commercial fishermen experienced a backlash to treaty rights in the early 1970s involving verbal slurs, threats and damage to equipment. This carried over when the inland treaty rights in Wisconsin were first implemented in 1984.

A strong, negative public reaction stemmed largely from several groups that formed in opposition to the treaty rights. Some of these included Equal Rights for Everyone (ERFE), Protect Americans Rights and Resources (PARR), and Stop Treaty Abuse (STA) in Wisconsin and Proper Economic Resource Management (PERM) in Minnesota.



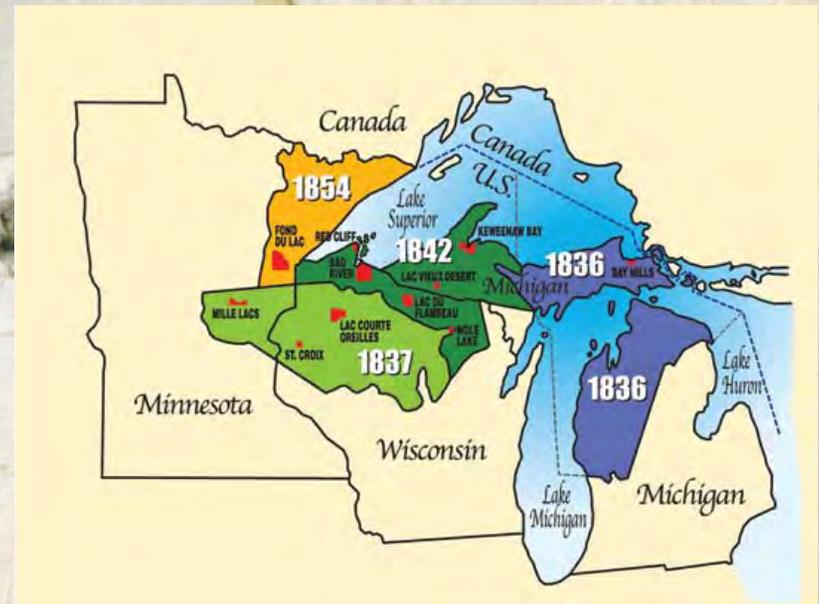
Propagating misconceptions and organizing public rallies in opposition to the treaty rights, especially spring spearing and netting, these groups frightened local citizens by saying the resources were going to be destroyed along with property values and businesses. In Wisconsin they encouraged and organized active anti-Indian protests at boat landings, which turned ugly, racial and dangerous. (See Moving Beyond Argument link below)

After enduring years of racial harassment and slander, the protest movement was finally curtailed following a lawsuit filed by the ACLU against STA. In 1994 Judge Barbara Crabb ruled that racism motivated the STA protest activities. Also serving to quell the protest was the 1991 [Casting Light Upon the Waters](#) report based on joint federal, state and tribal fishery assessments. The report concluded the treaty fishing activities did not harm the resource. As a follow-up to Casting Light Upon the Waters, the Joint Fishery Steering Committee released [Fishery Status Update](#) in 2010.



# Relationship of People to Place

- Anishinaabe (aka Ojibwe or Chippewa) – Life Ways and Reserved Sovereign Prerogatives
- Reservation-Based Rights – Permanent “home” and secure land base to continue “traditional” pursuits
- “Ceded Territory” Rights – “Treaty” Rights to Hunt, Fish and Gather



# Basic Principles and Context

- **Historical**
- **Cultural and Overall “World View”**
- **Legal**
- **Political**
- **Social**
- **Economic**
- **Tribal Sovereignty in Action**
- **Issues and Implications for SFBPC**

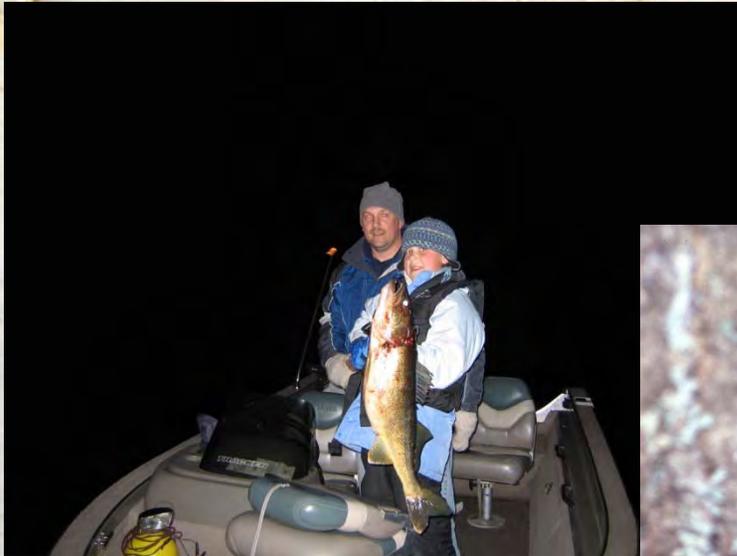
# Circle of the Seasons

**Harvest and Other Activities  
Consistent with Time of Year and  
Resource Availability**

**A Way of Life – Subsistence,  
Economic, Cultural, Spiritual, and  
Medicinal Needs**

**Harvest Efficiency and Efficacy**

# Ziigwan (spring)



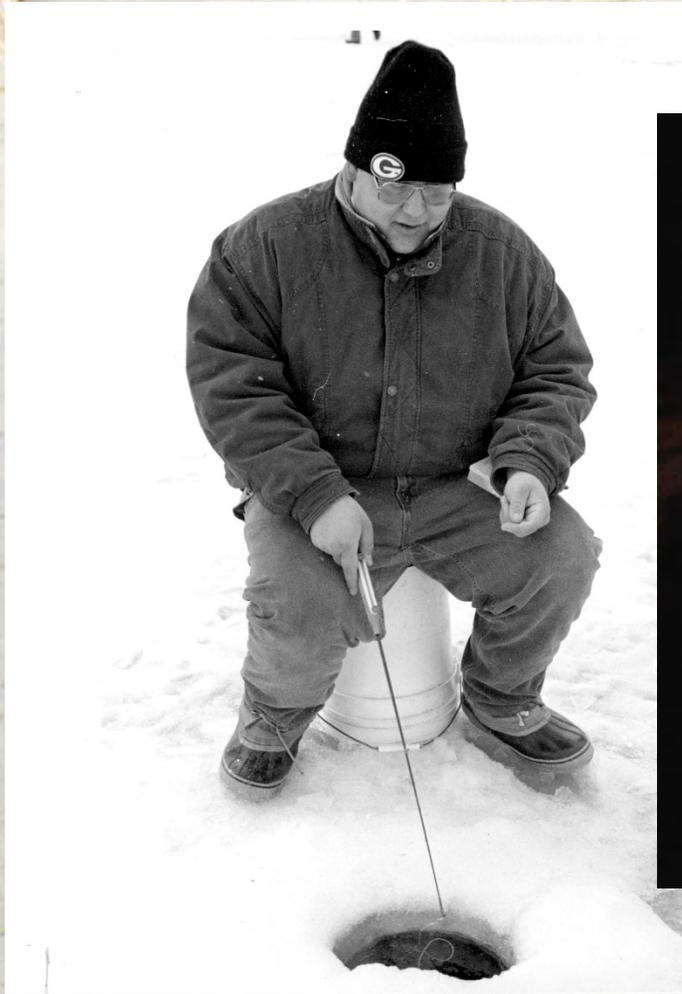
# Niibin (summer)



# Dagwaagin (autumn)



# Biboon (winter)



# Awenen Giinawind

## Who are We

### Anishinaabe

- Humble Being – “The last form of life to be placed on the earth”
- Dependence upon the other orders of creation

From the union of the Four Sacred Elements and his breath, man was created.

It is said the Gitche Manito then lowered man to the Earth. Thus, man was the last form of life

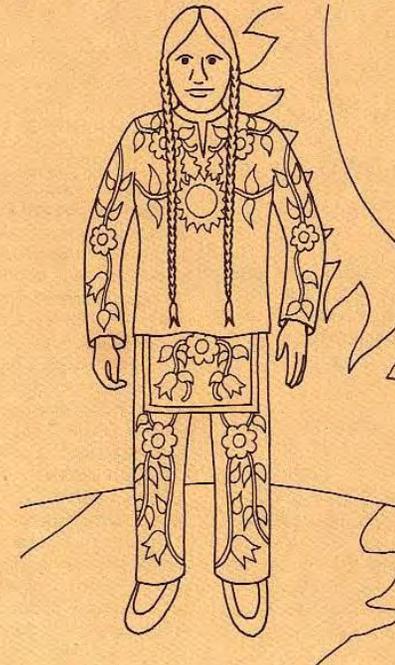
to be placed on the Earth. From this Original Man came the A-nish-i-na'-be people.

In the Ojibway language if you break down the word Anishinabe, this is what it means:

ANI  
FROM WHENCE

NISHINA  
LOWERED

ABE  
THE MALE OF THE SPECIES



Picture: Benton-Benai, Edward., *The Mishomis Book: The Voice of the Ojibway.*, (Hayward, WI: Indian Country Communications, 1988).

# Sovereignty – Anishinaabe Perspective

- *Gitchii-Manidoo* (Great Spirit; Creator) – Source of life and everything found here on *Aki*
- Everything has its own *Manidoo* (Spirit)

# Sovereignty – Anishinaabe Perspective

- Use and stewardship of flora, fauna, land, air and water
- Clans, language, culture, ceremonies, practices, and “traditional ecological knowledge” (TEK)
- Control over internal affairs
- Sovereignty exists independent of any other government or authority

# Sovereignty – Non-Tribal Principles

- Dominion and Authority

- Divine Right of Kings
- Human Beings Exercising Dominion over Nature
- Rise of Nation-States

- Rights of the Conqueror

- Plenary Power
- Tribes = “Domestic Dependent Sovereigns”

# First Anishinaabe Treaty

Treaty with the Universe  
(Great Law of Nature)

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Reciprocity with All that is Necessary to  
Sustain Your Own Life

Human Sustainability = Ecological  
Sustainability (and vice versa)

Sovereign rights and responsibilities  
understood in relation to areas of  
ancestral use

# Ecological / Cultural Damage

- Disruption of natural and social environments  
= disruption of Ojibwe culture
- Ojibwe stake/interests can be qualitatively  
different than those of other citizens
- Historic Ojibwe adaptability and resiliency  
vs.
- How much ecological disruption is too much  
for Ojibwe culture to endure

# **Fixed Location**

## **Degraded or Moving Resources**

- In the past, tribes may have been able to move their community in order to follow resources or locate new ones.
- Today the locations of communities are fixed, while the resources may be “moving” or deteriorating in response to a changing climate.

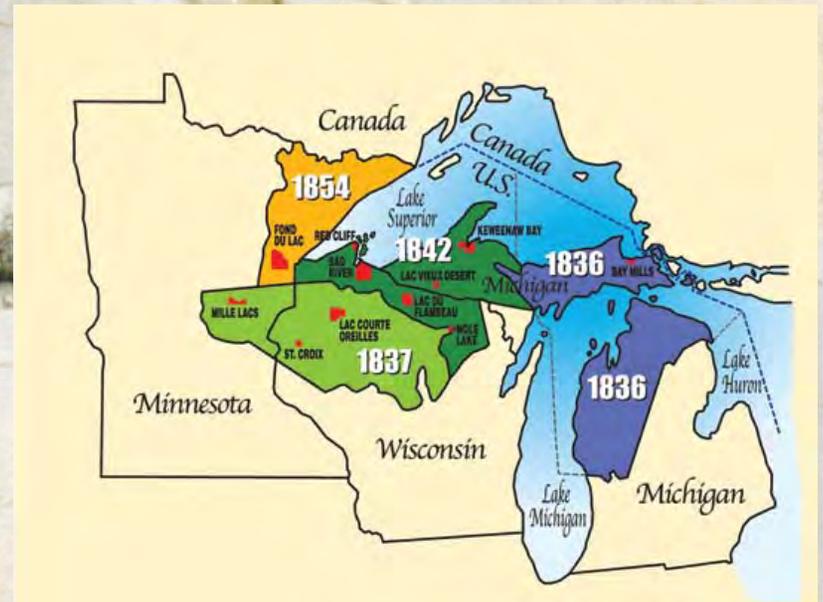
# Implications for Treaty Resources

- Some important treaty resources on the southern fringe of their current range
  - Wild Rice
  - Paper Birch
  - Balsam
  - White Cedar
  - Moose
  - Lynx
  - Cisco (Tullibee)



# Fulfilling Treaty Promises

- Reserved/Retained Rights
- Land Cession Treaties
- Primary Purpose – Sustain a way of life to meet spiritual, subsistence, economic, cultural, and medicinal needs
- Supreme Law of the Land



# Nature and Extent of the Rights

- **Hunting, Fishing and Gathering Way of Life**
- **Full Gamut of Flora and Fauna**
- **Maximum of 50% Allocation of Harvestable Resources**
- **Habitats that Support a Healthy and Sustainable Resource Base**

# Regulatory and Management Aspects of the Rights

- “Tribal” Rights not Individual Rights – Retained by the Tribe as Sovereign
- Tribal Self-Regulation – Regulatory authority over tribal members exercising the rights
- Co-management with other Sovereigns

# **Implications for Ceded Territory Natural Resource Management**

- **State Management Authority Significantly Narrowed – Subject to judicial review**
- **State Regulatory Authority Limited – Only to the extent reasonable and necessary for conservation, public health, or public safety**

# Implications for Ceded Territory Natural Resource Management

- **Federal Obligations/Responsibilities**
  - Fulfill Provisions and Purposes of the Treaty
  - Federal Trust Responsibility
- **Federal Management and Regulatory Authority**
  - Congressional Intent – Provisions and Legislative History of Federal Law in Question
  - Similar to Extent of State Authority (Conservation, Health, Safety)

# Effective Tribal Self-Regulation

- **Preempt State/Federal Regulation – System of Effective Tribal Self-Regulation that meets legitimate conservation, health, and safety requirements**
- **Tribal Laws, Biology, Enforcement, and Courts**

# GLIFWC's Mission

- **Affirmation and Exercise of Treaty Rights (Harvest and Management)**
- **Healthy, Sustainable Natural Resource Base that Supports Those Rights**

# Ceded Territory Sovereignty in Action

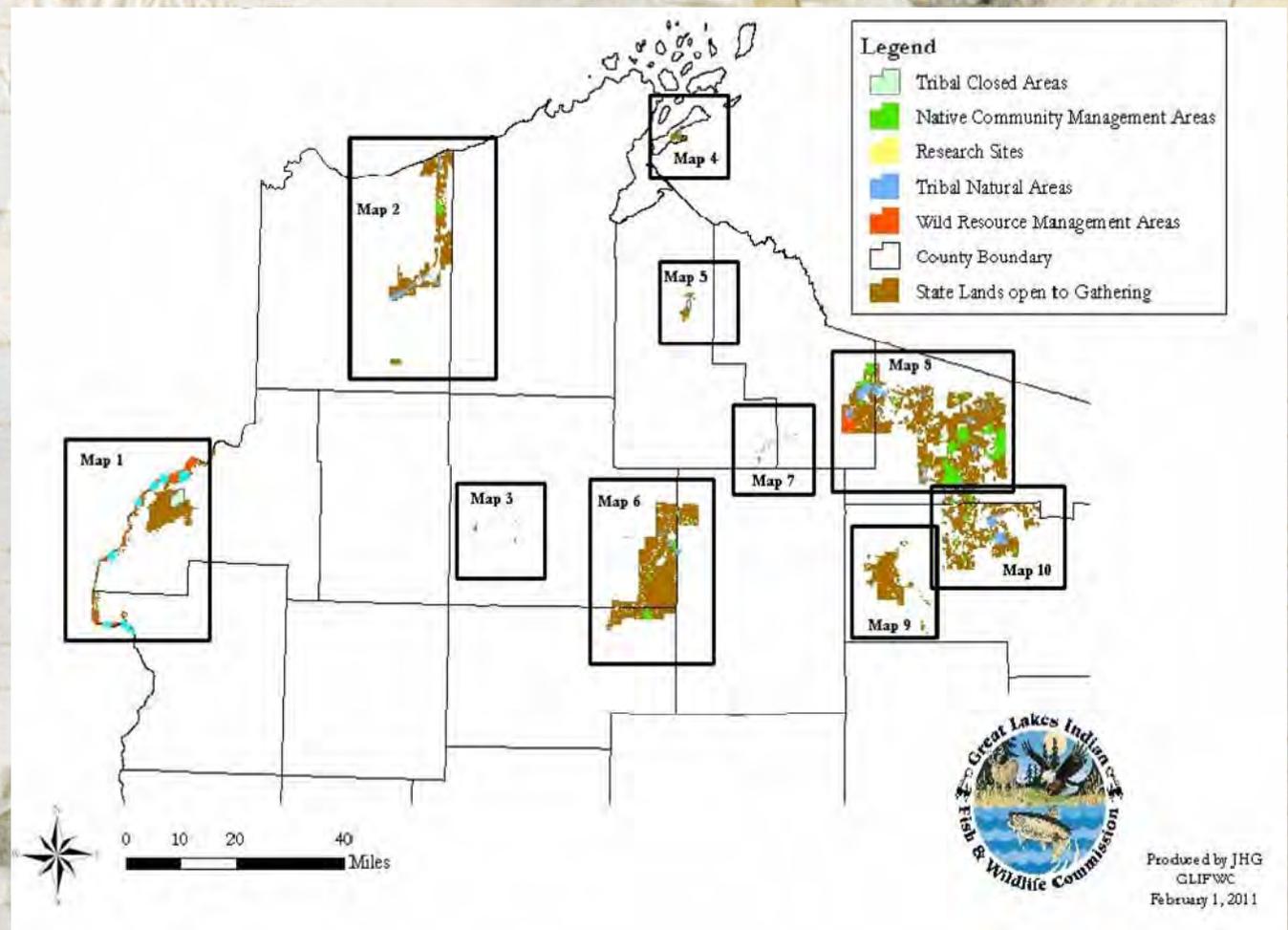
- Natural Resource Management Plans
- Protocols for determining harvestable surpluses and treaty harvest limits/quotas
- Tribal Codes and Enforcement into Tribal Courts
- Harvest Monitoring and Reporting
- Research and Data Gathering/Analysis
- Language and Cultural Preservation
- Environmental/Habitat Protection and Ecosystem Health Protection
- Co-Management Mechanisms/Processes

# Ceded Territory Sovereignty in Action

- **Natural Resource Management Plans**
- **Protocols for determining harvestable surpluses and treaty harvest quotas**
  - Inter-Tribal
  - With States and Federal Government
- **Tribal Codes**
  - Time, Manner and Place
- **Enforcement into Tribal Courts**

# Development of Tribal Management Documents

- Tribal Closed Areas
- Tribal Wilderness Areas
- Tribal Species of Special Concern
- Tribal Designated Use Areas
- Tribal Research and Management Areas



# Ceded Territory Sovereignty in Action

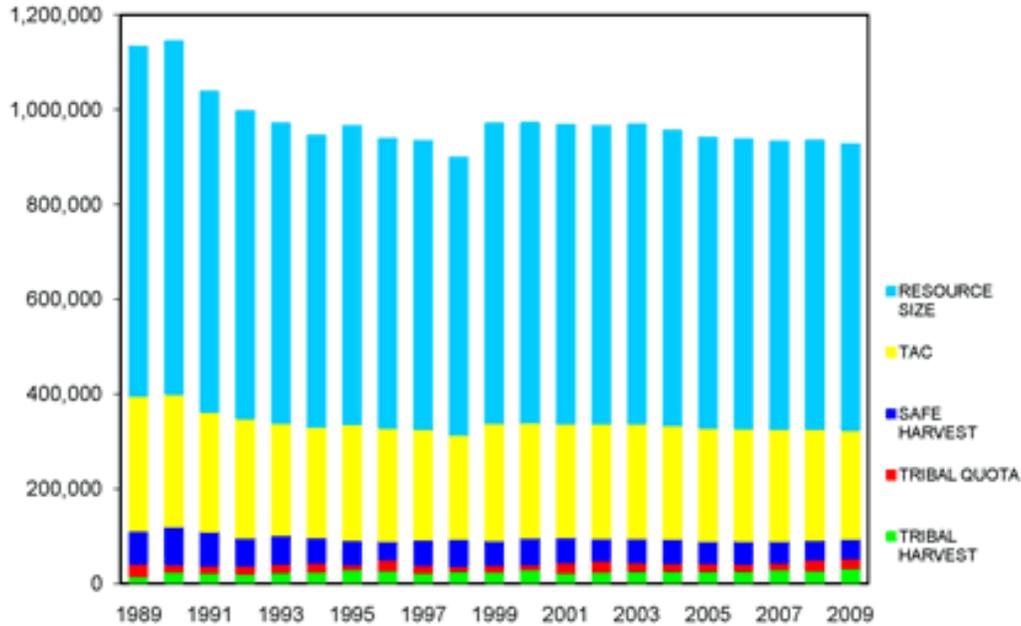
## Harvest Monitoring and Reporting

### Fisheries Monitoring



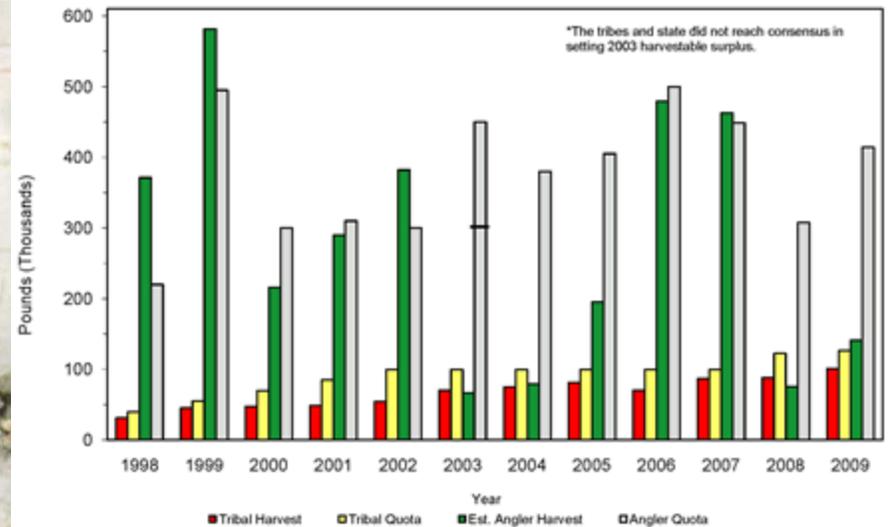
# Fisheries Assessment and Monitoring

NUMBER OF WALLEYE



Mille Lacs Lake, 1998 - 2009

Tribal Harvest and Estimated State Angler Harvest of Walleye



# Ceded Territory Sovereignty in Action

## Research and Data Gathering/Analysis

### Fisheries Assessment

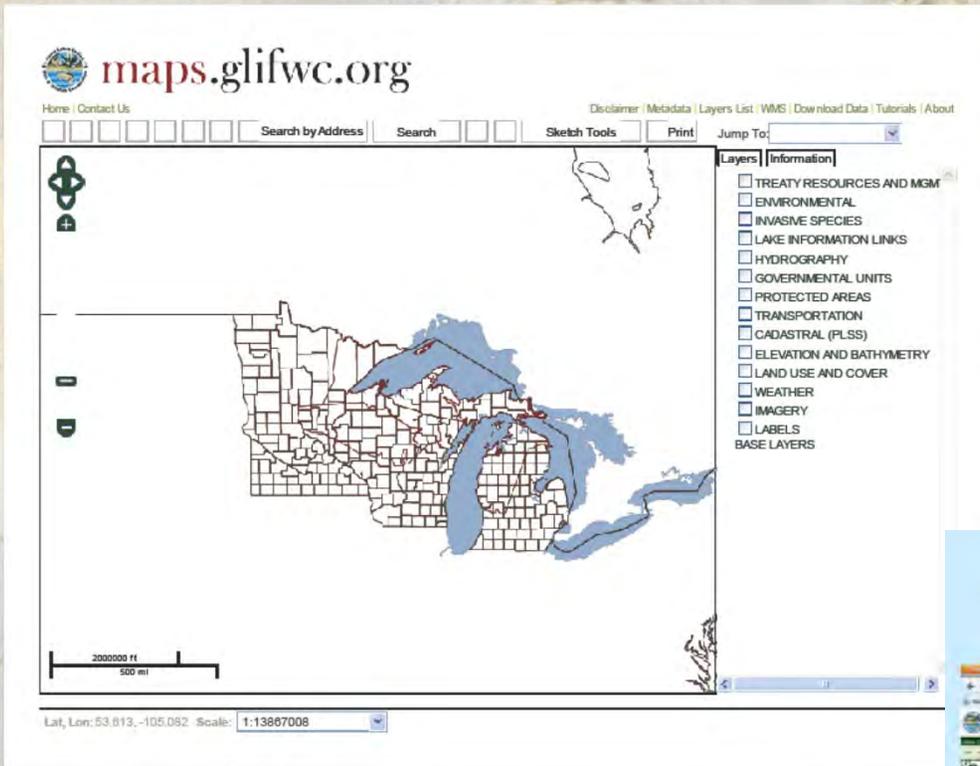


### Wildlife studies and monitoring

- Including –
- Marten study
- Fisher monitoring
- Deer assessments
- Elk Monitoring



# Comprehensive Inventory



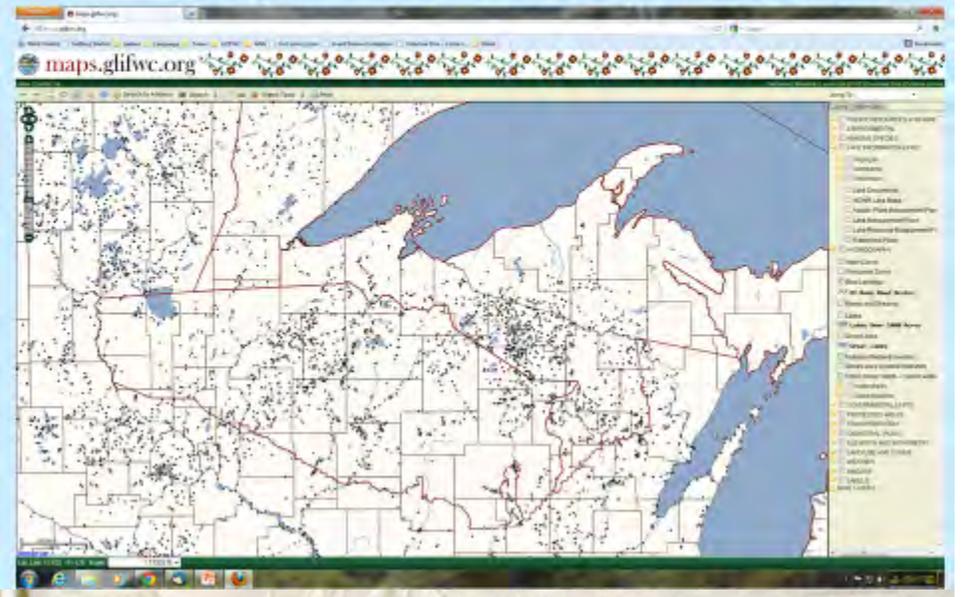
The screenshot shows the homepage of the Great Lakes Information Framework (GLIFWC) maps. The URL is [maps.glifwc.org](http://maps.glifwc.org). The interface includes a search bar, navigation tools, and a list of layers. The layers list is as follows:

- TREATY RESOURCES AND MGM
- ENVIRONMENTAL
- INVASIVE SPECIES
- LAKE INFORMATION LINKS
- HYDROGRAPHY
- GOVERNMENTAL UNITS
- PROTECTED AREAS
- TRANSPORTATION
- CADASTRAL (PLSS)
- ELEVATION AND BATHYMETRY
- LAND USE AND COVER
- WEATHER
- IMAGERY
- LABELS
- BASE LAYERS

The map shows the Great Lakes basin with various colored overlays. A scale bar indicates 200,000 feet (500 miles). The coordinates are Lat: 53.613, -105.082 and the scale is 1:13867008.



## ACoE 404 requests - Treaty Resource Informational Database



The screenshot shows a detailed view of the maps.glifwc.org website. The map displays the Great Lakes region with numerous data points overlaid, representing ACoE 404 requests. The interface includes a search bar, navigation tools, and a list of layers. The layers list is as follows:

- TREATY RESOURCES AND MGM
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The map shows the Great Lakes basin with various colored overlays and numerous data points. A scale bar indicates 200,000 feet (500 miles). The coordinates are Lat: 53.613, -105.082 and the scale is 1:13867008.

# Special Projects

## Lake Trout Temperature/Depth Study

- **Project Objective:**  
Conduct a study of temperatures and depths in which lake trout reside in MI-4 and MI-5 for use in refining Lake Superior fisheries management models using depth/thermal archival tags



# Lake Trout Temperature/Depth Study

- 15 tags recovered from 124 implanted lake trout
- Data from 14 recovered lake trout
- >1 million data points

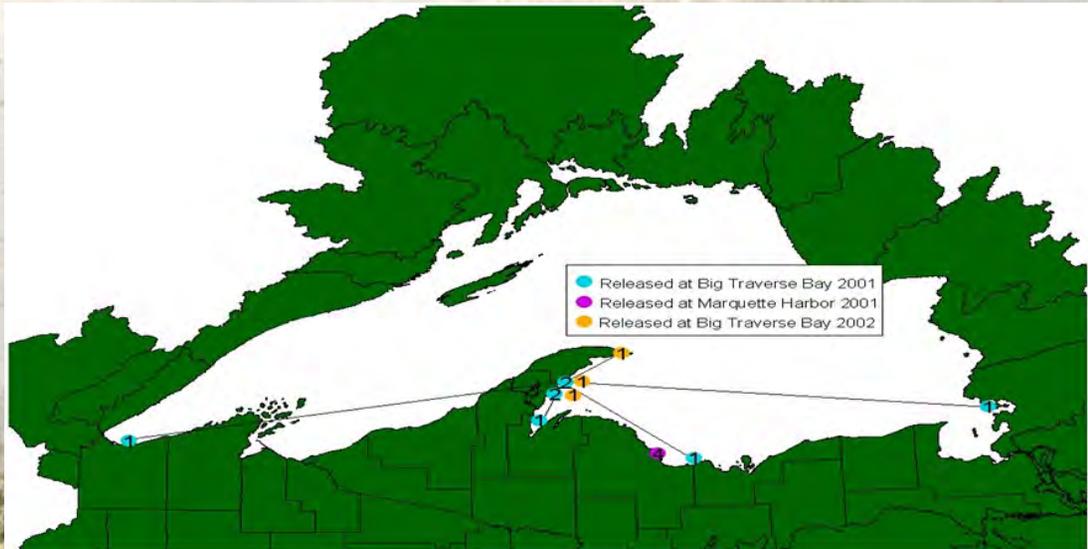
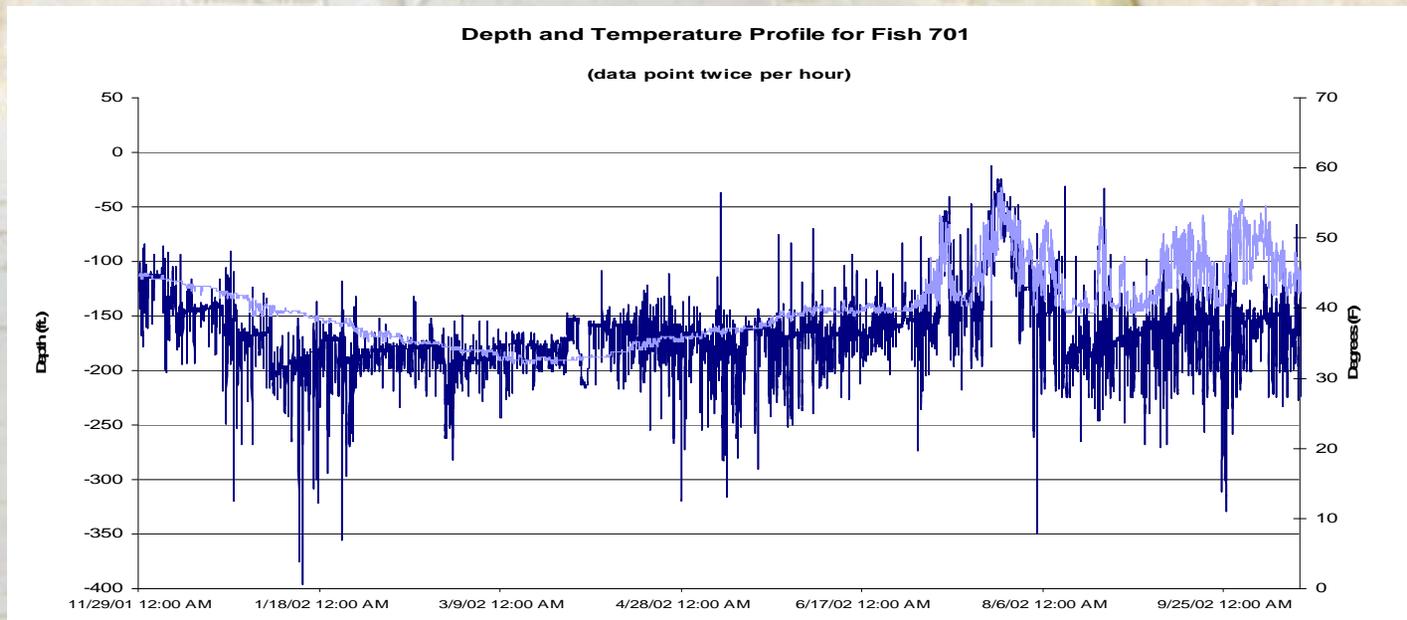


Figure 2. Location of recapture for 15 of 124 lake trout implanted with internal depth/thermal archival tags in Lake Superior.

# Lake Trout Temperature/Depth Study



# Ceded Territory Sovereignty in Action

## Ecosystem Protection, Enhancement and Restoration



**Invasives  
Monitor and  
Control**

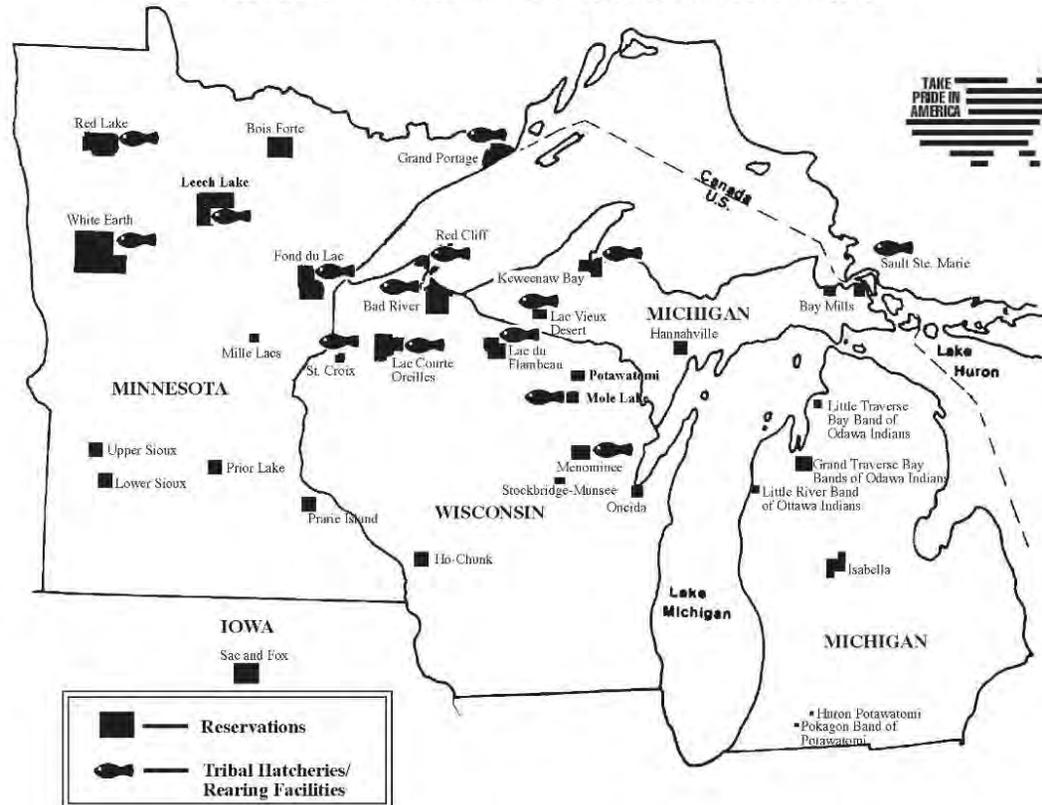


**Sea Lamprey Control**



# Tribal Fish Hatcheries

## Midwest Region Tribal Fish Hatcheries



Over 44 million fish released into both on and off-reservation waters in 2012!

# Tribal Fish Hatcheries

Fish hatcheries play an important role in co-managing inter-jurisdictional fishery resources. Midwestern tribes have responded to the modern day challenges of multi-jurisdictional resource management in their unique role as users and managers on over 900,000 acres of reservation inland lakes, treaty ceded territories and the Great Lakes.

There are currently fourteen tribal fish hatcheries and or rearing components in the Midwest Region. Red Lake and

Lac du Flambeau being the oldest, established in 1929 and 1936, respectively.

These reservations in serving tribal subsistence and commercial needs are also contributing significant fish stocks to reservation waters fished by over 95% non-Indian anglers.

The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service and state Departments of Natural Resources also play an active role in stocking fish as a management tool in reservation waters.

## 2012 Tribal Fish Hatchery Production

Tribe Hatchery/Rearing Component	Walleye		Muskellunge		Yellow	Lake		Brook/ Brown Rainbow Trout*	Lake Trout	White Sucker	Lake Herring	Total
	Fry	Fgl.	Fry	Fgl.	Perch	Sturgeon	Whitefish					
Bad River	2,400,000	391,255			58,800							2,850,055
Grand Portage							150,000	257,500			50,000	457,500
Keweenaw Bay	850,000	10,768						42,299	50,103			953,170
Lac Courte Oreilles	1,320,000	115,117	147,000							2,500,000		4,082,117
Lac du Flambeau	13,350,000	251,046	5,000					16,128		4,000,000		17,622,174
Lac Vieux Desert		1,600										1,600
Lecch Lake	10,849,050	40,691					466,649					11,356,390
Menominee	100,000	2,200										102,200
Mole Lake	3,100,000											3,100,000
Red Cliff		3,000						15,398				18,398
Red Lake		10,000				13,500		8,000				31,500
Sault Ste. Marie	2,500,000	1,117,049										3,617,049
St. Croix		95,222										95,222
White Earth		182,642		565		18,731						201,938
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>34,469,050</b>	<b>2,220,590</b>	<b>152,000</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>58,800</b>	<b>32,231</b>	<b>616,649</b>	<b>339,325</b>	<b>50,103</b>	<b>6,500,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>44,489,313</b>

*\*Total number of one or combination of trout species*

# Special Projects

## Buffalo Reef Stamp Sands

### Great Lakes Fishery & Ecosystem Restoration (GLFER) Program



[About GLFER](#) | [Current Projects](#) | [Links & Resources](#) | [Submit a Proposal](#)



US Army Corps  
of Engineers.

### GAY STAMP SANDS

#### Habitat Restoration (Keweenaw County, MI)

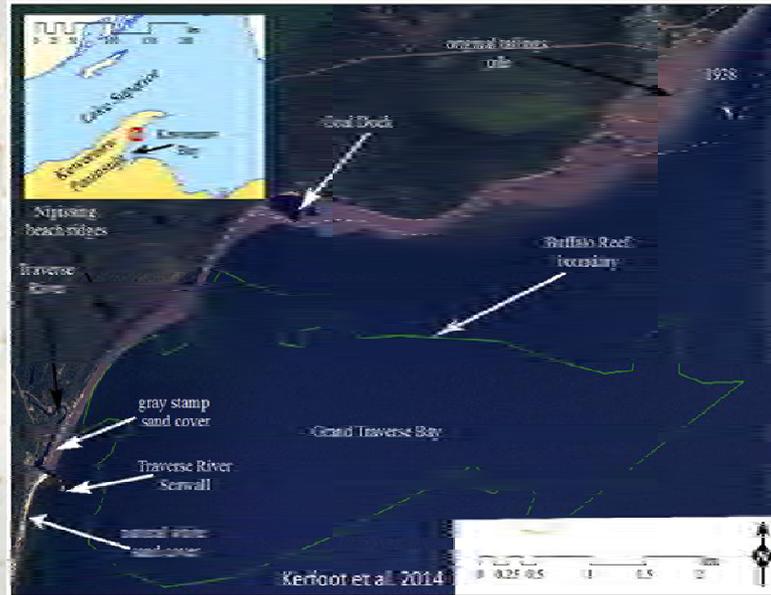


#### *Project Description*

As a result of extensive copper mining, contaminated stamp sands (coarse sand left over from the processing of ore) cover a large portion of the Keweenaw Peninsula. The stamp sands deposit of particular concern is estimated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and Detroit District to cover 1,426 acres of shoreline and lake bottom lands. The deposit's movement along the southeast shoreline of the Keweenaw Peninsula to Grand Traverse Bay Harbor is threatening the nearby Buffalo Reef, a productive lake trout and whitefish spawning area, and the shoreline south of the Traverse River. In addition, toxicity testing indicates that the stamp sands have an injurious effect on aquatic organisms. The Lakewide Management Plan 2000 identified stamp sands as a principal stress to the aquatic habitat of Lake Superior.



# Buffalo Reef Stamp Sands



# Buffalo Reef Stamp Sands

- **GIS MAPS**

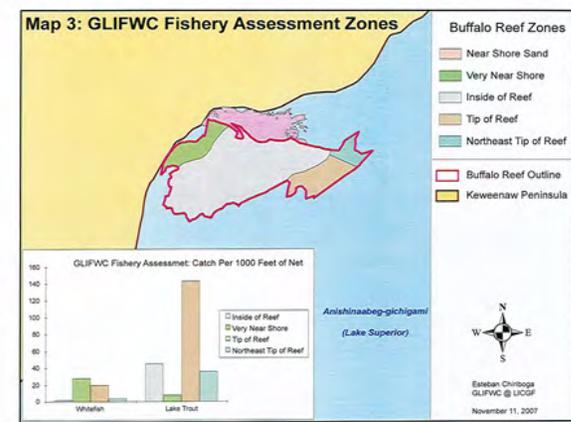
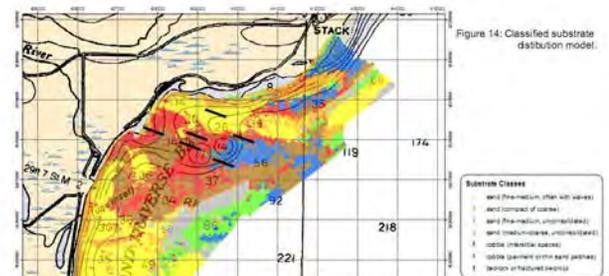
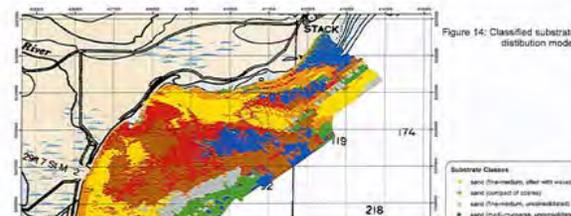
- Provide information on substrate types

- **EXPANDED SPAWNING ASSESSMENT**

- Provide information on spawning areas

- **COMBINATION MAPS**

- GIS maps that combine substrate type data with spawning assessment data

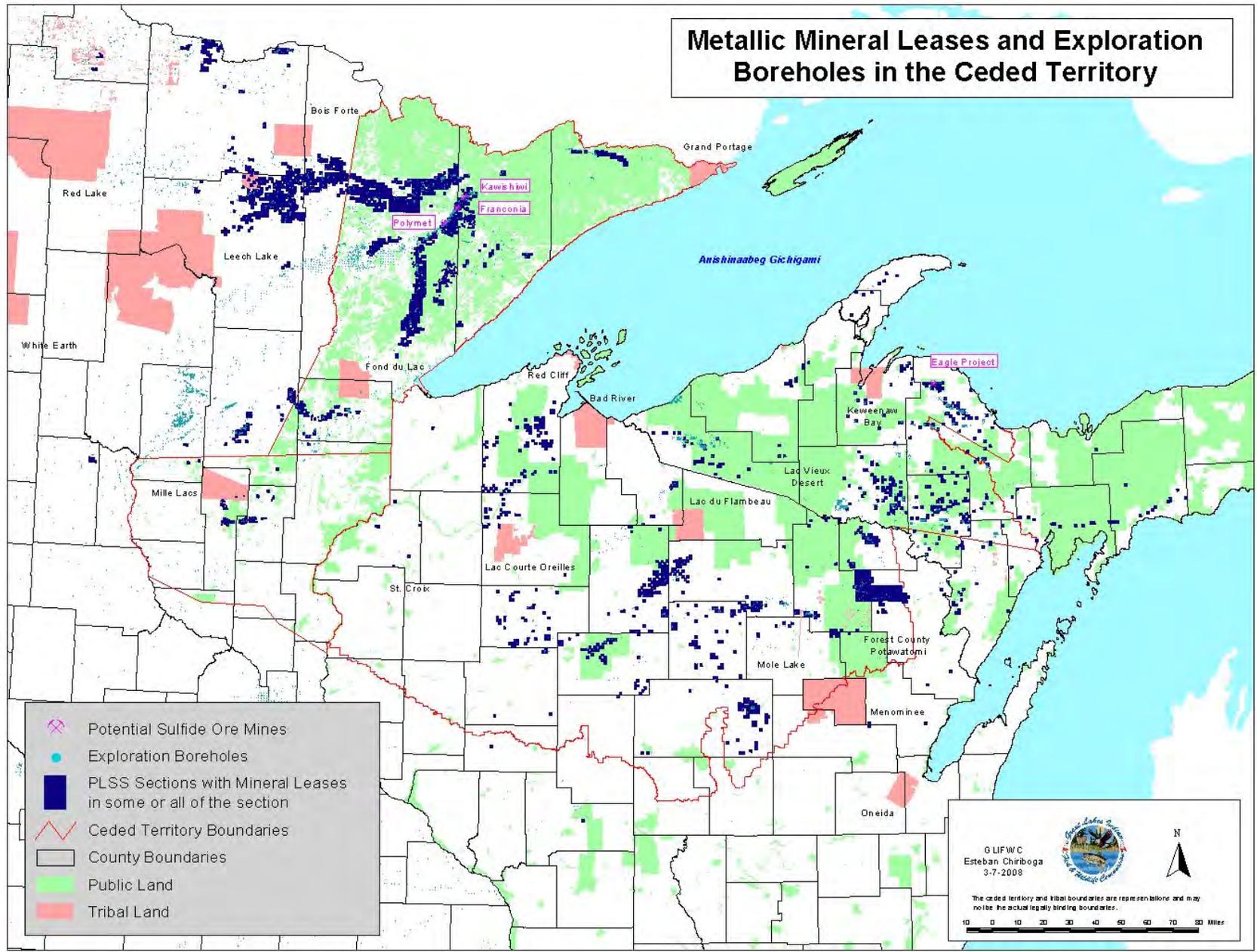




# Lake Superior

10,000 feet of "ghost nets" recovered

# Metallic Mineral Leases and Exploration Boreholes in the Ceded Territory



-  Potential Sulfide Ore Mines
-  Exploration Boreholes
-  PLSS Sections with Mineral Leases in some or all of the section
-  Ceded Territory Boundaries
-  County Boundaries
-  Public Land
-  Tribal Land

G LIFWC  
Esteban Chiriboga  
3-7-2008



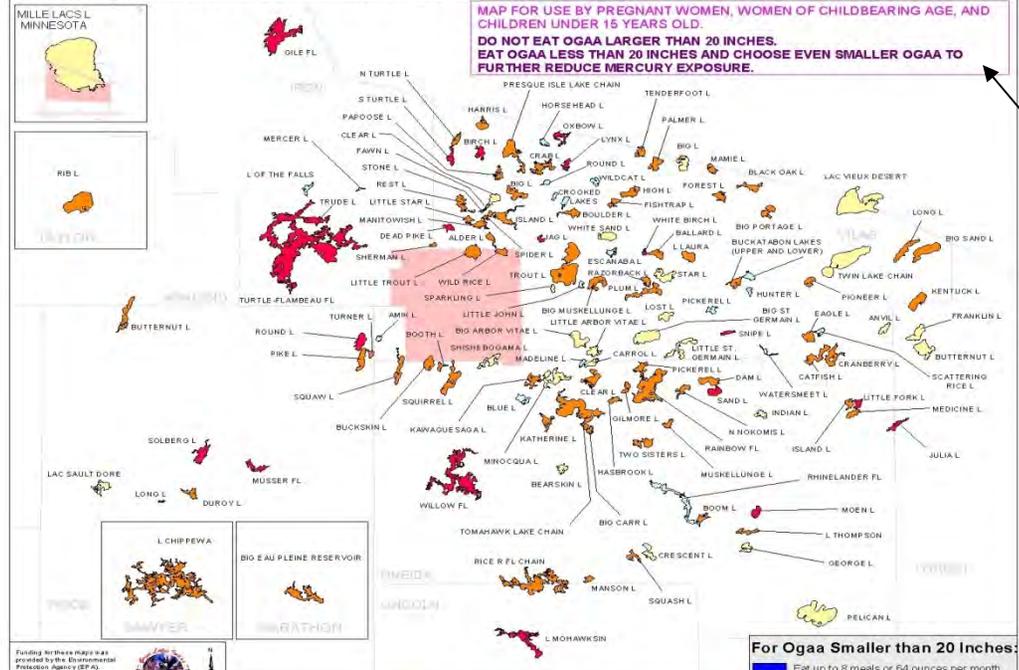
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The ceded territory and tribal boundaries are representations and may not be the actual legally binding boundaries.

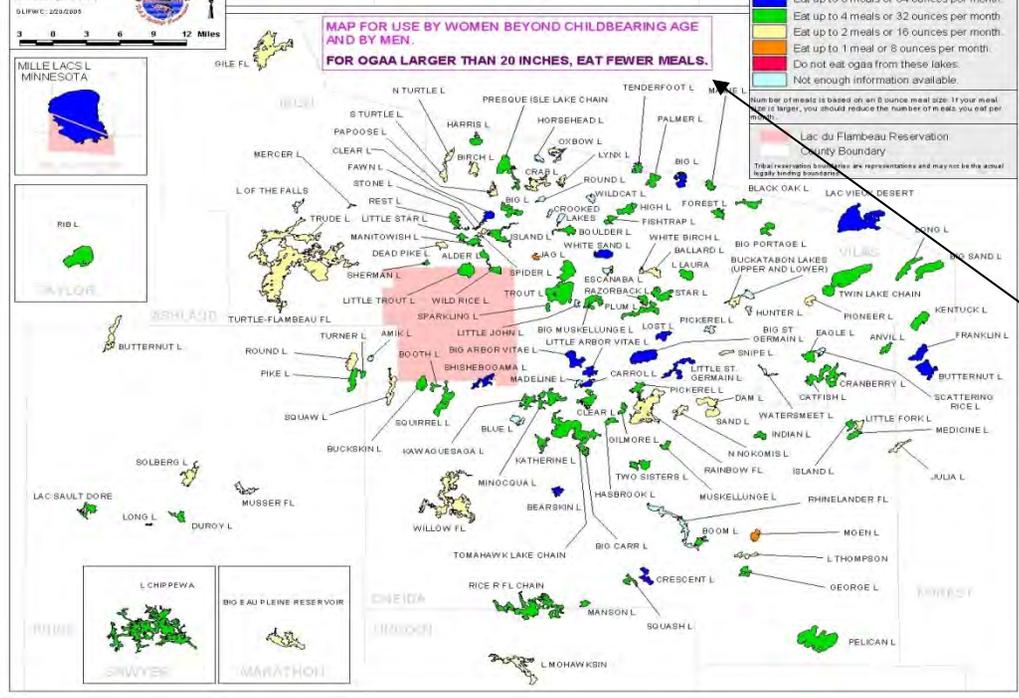


**This Map is to Help You Find Safe Ogaa (Walleye) in Lakes Harvested by Lac du Flambeau**



# Fish Advisory Maps (Front)

Sensitive Population



Color-coded Meal Frequency Advice

Less Sensitive Population

# Map Back

## Recommended Maximum Number of Oгаа Meals per Month For Lakes Harvested by Lac Du Flambeau

### SORTING AND LABELING OGAA PRIOR TO FREEZING

When Cleaning *Oгаа*:

- Put *ogaa* under 20 inches in bags labeled "under 20 inches."
- Put *ogaa* over 20 inches in bags labeled "over 20 inches".
- Label bags with the lake name.
- Follow the advice below for maximum number of meals per month.

### USING THIS CHART TO FIND SAFER GIIGOOH

#### MAXIMUM NUMBER OF MEALS PER MONTH

Advice is for all lakes combined. For example, if you eat four meals in a month from green lakes you should not eat any other meals of *ogaa* in that month.

#### MEAL SIZE

Meal size is based on 8 ounces. An average 19 inch *ogaa* will have 8 ounces of meat. If your meal size is larger you should eat fewer meals of *ogaa*. If it is smaller you can eat more meals of *ogaa*.

#### OTHER GIIGOOH

*Giigooh* such as muskellunge, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, and northern pike will have more mercury than *giigooh* such as lake whitefish, herring, bluegill, sunfish, crappie or perch. Try to choose safer *giigooh*.

LAKE	COUNTY	Maximum number of meals per month		LAKE	COUNTY	Maximum number of meals per month	
		Women of childbearing age and children less than 15	Women beyond childbearing years and men 15 and older			Women of childbearing age and children less than 15	Women beyond childbearing years and men 15 and older
ALDER L	VILAS	1	2	LITTLE STAR L	VILAS	1	2
AMIK L	PRICE	Not Enough Information	2	LITTLE TROUT L	VILAS	1	2
ANWIL L	VILAS	2	2	LONG L	PRICE	1	2
BALLARD L	VILAS	2	2	LONG L	VILAS	1	2
BEARSKIN L	ONEIDA	2	8	LOST L	VILAS	2	8
BIG ARBOR VITAE L	VILAS	2	8	LOWER BUCKATABON L	VILAS	Not Enough Information	2
BIG CASS L	ONEIDA	2	8	LYVY L	VILAS	Not Enough Information	2
BIG CROOKED L	VILAS	Not Enough Information	2	MADLINE L	ONEIDA	Not Enough Information	2
BIG EAU PLEINE RES	MARATHON	2	2	MAMIE L	VILAS	1	2
BIG L (BOULES VCT)	VILAS	2	2	MANITOWISH L	VILAS	1	2
BIG L (MI BORDER)	VILAS	2	8	MANSON L	ONEIDA	1	2
BIG MUSKELLUNGE L	VILAS	2	8	MEDICINE L	ONEIDA	1	2
BIG PORTRASE L	VILAS	2	8	MERIBY L	IRON	Not Enough Information	2
BIG SAND L	VILAS	2	8	MILLE LACS L	MILLE LACS	2	8
BIG ST GERMAIN L	VILAS	2	8	MINOQUA L	ONEIDA	2	2
BIRCH L	VILAS	2	8	MOEN L	ONEIDA	2	2
BLACK OAK L	VILAS	2	8	MUSKELLUNGE L	ONEIDA	1	2
BLUE L	ONEIDA	Not Enough Information	2	MUSSER L	PRICE	1	2
BLOOM L	ONEIDA	1	2	N BUCKOMBS L	ONEIDA	1	2
BOOTH L	ONEIDA	1	2	N YURTLE L	VILAS	1	2
BOULDER L	VILAS	1	2	OXBOW L	VILAS	1	2
BUCKSWIN L	ONEIDA	1	2	FALMER L	VILAS	1	2
BUTTERNUT L	FOREST	2	8	PAPOOSE L	VILAS	1	2
BUTTERNUT L	ONEIDA	2	8	PELICAN L	ONEIDA	2	2
CARRIS L	ONEIDA	2	8	PICKEREL L	ONEIDA	2	2
CATFISH L	VILAS	2	8	PICKEREL L	VILAS	Not Enough Information	2
CLEAR L	VILAS	2	8	PIKE L	PRICE	1	2
CLEAR L	ONEIDA	2	8	PIONEER L	VILAS	1	2
CRAB L	VILAS	2	2	PLUM L	VILAS	1	2
CRANBERRY L	VILAS	2	2	PRESQUE ISLE L CHAIN	VILAS	1	2
CRESSENT L	ONEIDA	2	8	RAINSW FL	ONEIDA	1	2
DAM L	ONEIDA	2	2	RAZORBACK L	VILAS	1	2
DEAD PINE L	VILAS	2	2	REST L	VILAS	1	2
DOUROT L	PRICE	1	2	RINELANDER FL	ONEIDA	Not Enough Information	2
EAGLE L	VILAS	2	2	RIB L	TAYLOR	1	2
ESCANABA L	VILAS	Not Enough Information	2	RICE R FL CHAIN	LINCOLN	1	2
FAWN L	VILAS	Not Enough Information	2	ROUND L	PRICE	1	2
FISHTRAP L	VILAS	Not Enough Information	2	ROUND L	VILAS	Not Enough Information	2
FOREST L	VILAS	2	2	S TURTLE L	VILAS	1	2
FRANKLIN L	FOREST	2	8	SAND L	ONEIDA	1	2
GEORGE L	ONEIDA	2	2	SCATTERING RICE L	VILAS	Not Enough Information	2
GILE F L	IRON	2	2	SHERMAN L	ONEIDA	2	8
GLIMORE L	ONEIDA	2	2	SHISHOBOSAMA L	ONEIDA	2	8
HARRIS L	VILAS	2	2	SNIPE L	VILAS	1	2
HASBROOK L	ONEIDA	2	2	SOBERS L	PRICE	1	2
HIGH L	VILAS	2	2	SPARKLING L	VILAS	2	2
HORSEHEAD L	VILAS	Not Enough Information	2	SPIDER L	VILAS	1	2
HUNTER L	VILAS	Not Enough Information	2	SQUASH L	ONEIDA	1	2
INDIAN L	ONEIDA	2	2	SQUAW L	VILAS	1	2
ISLAND L	ONEIDA	2	2	SQUIRREL L	ONEIDA	1	2
ISLAND L	VILAS	2	2	STAR L	VILAS	1	2
JACK L	VILAS	2	2	STONE L	VILAS	Not Enough Information	2
JULIA (THREE LAKES)	ONEIDA	2	2	TENDERFOOT L	VILAS	1	2
KATHERINE L	ONEIDA	2	2	YOMAHAWK L CHAIN	ONEIDA	1	2
KAWAGUESAGA L	ONEIDA	2	2	TROUT L	VILAS	1	2
KEN JACK L	VILAS	2	2	TRUDE L	IRON	1	2
L CHIPPERA L	SAWYER	2	2	TURNET L	PRICE	1	2
L LAURA	VILAS	2	2	TURTLE-FLAMBEAU FL	IRON	1	2
L MCHAWKIN	LINCOLN	2	2	TWIN L CHAIN	VILAS	2	2
L OF THE FALLS	IRON	Not Enough Information	2	TWO SISTERS	ONEIDA	1	2
L THOMPSON	ONEIDA	Not Enough Information	2	UPPER BUCKATABON L	VILAS	2	2
LAC SAUL DORE	PRICE	2	2	WATERSMEET L	VILAS	Not Enough Information	2
LAC VEUZ DESERT	VILAS	2	2	WHITE BIRCH L	VILAS	1	2
LITTLE ARBOR VITAE L	VILAS	2	8	WHITE SAND L	VILAS	2	8
LITTLE CROOKED L	VILAS	Not Enough Information	2	WILD RICE L	VILAS	1	2
LITTLE FORK L	ONEIDA	1	2	WILDZEE L	VILAS	1	2
LITTLE JOHN L	VILAS	Not Enough Information	2	WILLOW FL	ONEIDA	Not Enough Information	2

For many native people, *giigooh* are part of a traditional and healthy diet. If you rely on *giigooh*, choose safer *giigooh* with lower levels of mercury by following the advice on this map.

#### RISKS AND BENEFITS

**Risk:** Mercury can damage the nervous system, especially the brain. Fetuses and babies are the most at risk because their nervous systems are rapidly developing. Children exposed to unsafe levels while in the womb have been found to experience delayed development in walking and talking, even though the mother was not affected. Mercury cannot be removed by trimming or cooking.

**Benefit:** Eating even as few as two to three meals of *giigooh* a month may reduce your risk of death due to heart disease.



If you have questions about finding safer *ogaa*, call GLIFWC at 1-800-250-7574. To learn more about mercury in *ogaa*, visit GLIFWC's website at [www.glifwc.org/bio/mercury.htm](http://www.glifwc.org/bio/mercury.htm)

Instructions for use of map

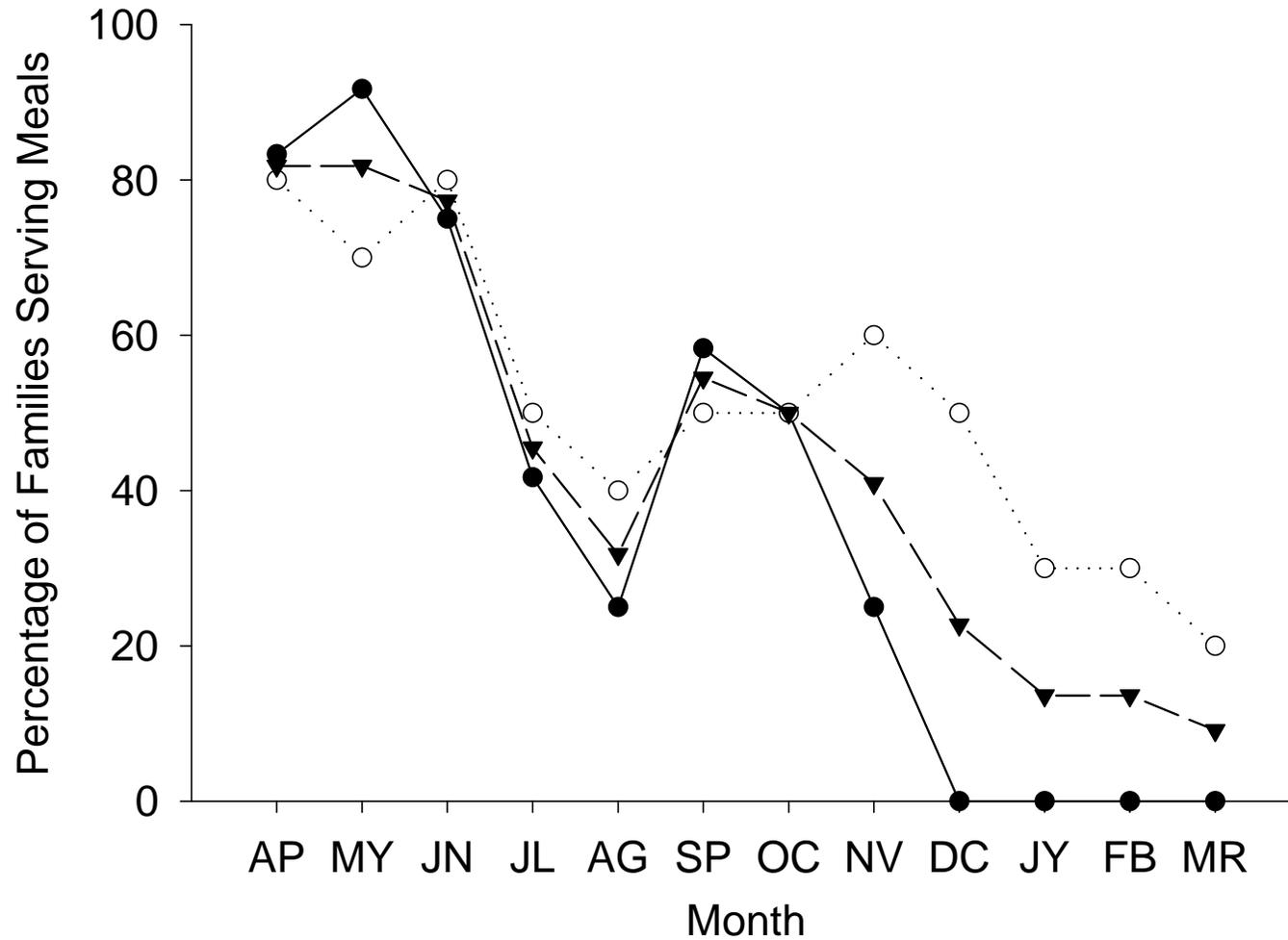
Sorting and labeling prior to freezing

Alphabetical Lake List

Risks and Benefits

800# and Website

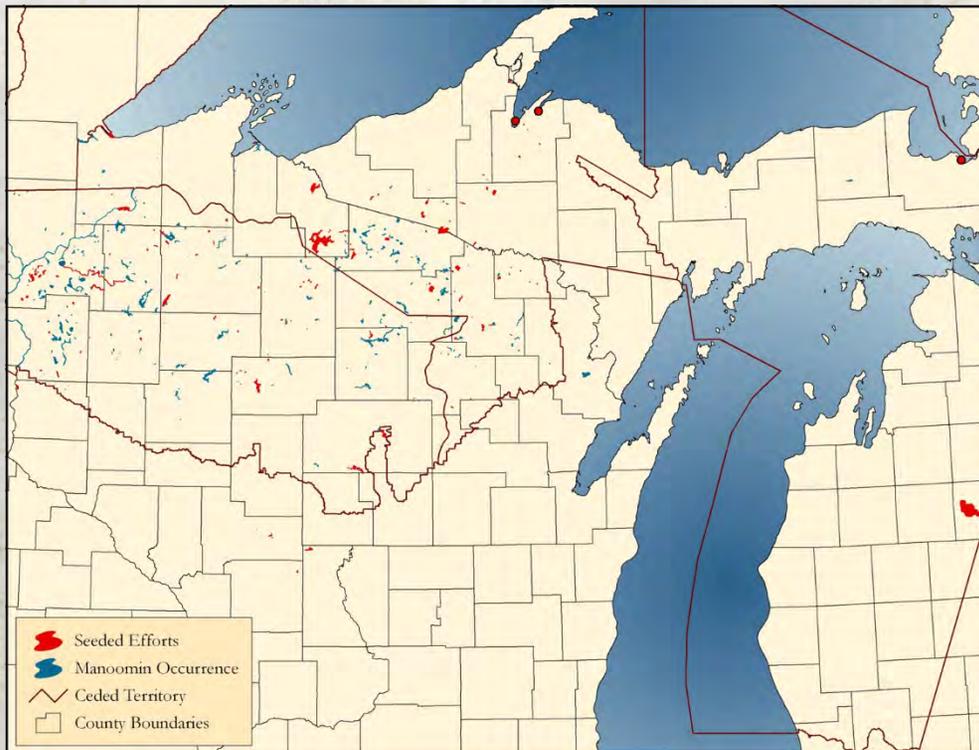
# Percentage of Families Serving Meals



# Manoomin

## The Food that Grows on Water

- Identify and Map Areas for Conservation
- Preserve and Restore Habitat Features





# Ceded Territory Sovereignty in Action

## Language and Cultural Preservation

### Mikwendaagoziwag Memorial at Sandy Lake

Mikwendaagoziwag in Ojibwe means:  
*We remember them.*

One hundred and fifty years after the Sandy Lake tragedy, the descendants of the 1850 annuity bands gathered to dedicate a memorial to those who suffered and died. Perched on a glacial mound overlooking Sandy Lake, the Mikwendaagoziwag Memorial is situated near the resting places of the Ojibwe of 1850. The memorial stands as a tribute and invites visitors to reflect on the past.

The following 12 tribes, as modern-day successors to the 1850 annuity bands, helped to design and fund the memorial:



#### Minnesota

Fond du Lac Band  
Grand Portage Band  
Leech Lake Band  
Mille Lacs Band

#### Michigan

Keweenaw Bay Indian Community  
Lac Vieux Desert Band

#### Wisconsin

Bad River Band  
Lac Courte Oreilles Band  
Lac du Flambeau Band  
Red Cliff Band  
St. Croix Band  
Sokaogon Band



For more information contact GLIFWC:  
P.O. Box 9  
Odanah, WI 54861  
Phone: 715-682-6619  
E-mail: pio@glifwc.org  
Web site: www.glifwc.org

## SANDY LAKE Tragedy & Memorial



*"Tell him I blame him for the children we have lost, for the sickness we have suffered, and for the hunger we have endured. The fault rests on his shoulders."*

— Flat Mouth, Leech Lake Ojibwe  
Speaking of Territorial Governor Alexander Ramsey

Language and Culture

Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC)

Harvest Regulations | Camping & Gathering | Registration | Treaty Rights | GIS Maps | Educational Materials | Reports

**Introduction**

- Reptiles-Amphibians
- Mammals
- Birds
- Plants
- Insects-Others
- Fish
- Language Lessons
- Winter Spearfishing
- Sugarbush
- Netting
- Spring Spearfishing
- Harvest Calendar
- Video
- Language Resources
- Mazina'igan Language Pages

**Bagida'waa: Bizhig**

**Lesson 1**

**ozhi** — make someone  
Odoochi'aa asabiin.  
He is making a net.

**asabaatig** — net-making shuttle  
Ozhaaboo'iginnaan omaa asabaatigoong.  
He is putting string onto the net-making shuttle.

**gashkigwaazh** — sew someone  
Ogashkigwaasaan odasaabiin.  
He is sewing his net.

**gwaa'an** — sew something on  
Mii dash agwa'ang maa bimnakwaaniing.  
This is how the mesh (net) is sewn to the net rope.

**aabaji** — use someone  
Asabaatigoon odaabaji'aaan gashkigwaasaan odaabiin.  
He uses the shuttle to sew his nets.

**ningodwaak** — one hundred  
Ningodwaak dasozid imigim a'aw asab.  
This net is 100 feet long.

**iniginj** — s/he is of a certain size  
Daye imiginid asad aabaji'aa bagidawaang anooj zaaga'iganan.  
It is required to use the correct size net when fishing on the inland lakes.

**nisoninj** — three inches  
Nisoninj eta dawini a'aw asab.  
The mesh needs to be 3 inches wide.

**agaasaan** — be small  
Iishpin nawaj agaasaan, mii eta bebiwizhiwijiig da-debimaapan.  
If the net mesh were too small then it would catch too many small fish.

# Youth Outreach



## Ambe bi-nanda-gikendan wani'igewin!

"Come learn to trap animals"  
Trapper Education Class

When: March 14-15

Time: 9:00 am- 4:00 pm

Where: LCO Community College

Please call Lauren Tuori to register for the class at (715) 292-8343.



Come and join us for two days of teachings. Learn the history and ethics of trapping. Learn from some local experts and community members.



For more information or to get involved please contact Lauren Tuori at (715) 292-8343 or email: [ltuori@glifwc.org](mailto:ltuori@glifwc.org)

# Youth Outreach

## ONJI-AKIING



- It is a collaborative effort between the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission and United States Forest Service.
- It is geared for Native American youth.
- It promotes life long learning through culture and experience.
- It utilizes the Earth as a teacher and classroom.



GREAT LAKES INDIAN FISH AND WILDLIFE COMMISSION  
Ishpaagoonikaa (Deep Snow Camp) – Red Cliff, WI  
March 14 - 15, 2015



Hosted by: Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa community



### Camp Schedule (Central Time Zone)

Saturday, March 14	11:00 AM	Opening Ceremony
	12:00 PM	Lunch
	1:00 PM	Cooperative Games
	2:00 PM	Outdoor Activities
	5:00 PM	Return to Recreation Center-Clan Work
	6:00 PM	Dinner
	7:00 PM	Cultural Crafting/ Winter Camp Theater
	10:30 PM	Lights out
Sunday, March 15	8:00 AM	Breakfast
	9:00 AM	Outdoor Activities
	12:00 PM	Lunch
	1:00 PM	Closing Circle
	1:30 PM	Buses Depart- Baama Pii

Activities may include: shelter building, traditional tip-ups, fire-making, trapping, winter survival, snowshoe making and hike, gillnetting in ice, environmental stewardship, etc. This year, we will feature the Native American game of Snow Snake.

Age group: 3<sup>rd</sup> grade through high school.

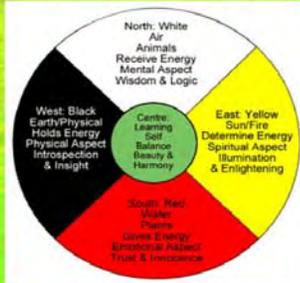
### Staff Contact Information while at camp

Heather Naigus: (906) 458-3778 or [hnaigus@glfwc.org](mailto:hnaigus@glfwc.org)

Application Deadline: **Feb. 16, 2015**

# Camp Onji-Akiing

## Full Circle Living



## Reflection



24/07/2014

## High Ropes Exercises build self-esteem and confidence



## Natural Resource Career Fair



# Ceded Territory Sovereignty in Action

## Co-Management

- **Specifics of Court Decisions**
  - Data sharing requirements
  - Communication protocols
  - Technical and scientific work groups
  - Court oversight and continuing jurisdiction
- **MOU's and Other Agreements**
  - Tribal/Forest Service MOU
  - Joint Strategic Plan for Management of Great Lakes Fisheries/Great Lakes Fishery Commission
  - Enforcement Cross-Credential Arrangements

# Ceded Territory Sovereignty in Action

## Co-Management

- **Federal Enactments and Programs**
  - US-Canada Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement/Great Lakes Executive Committee
  - Lake Superior Bi-National Program to Restore and Protect Lake Superior
  - Great Lakes Regional Collaboration/Great Lakes Restoration Initiative
  - Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
  - Clean Water Act/EPA/Army Corps of Engineers
  - CERCLA/NRDA
  - NEPA

# Ceded Territory Sovereignty in Action

## Co-Management

- **Other Federal Consultation Processes**
  - Executive Order 13175 (November 6, 2000)
  - Agency Tribal Consultation Policies
  - Decisions that will affect tribal rights or resources
- **State and Local Land Use and Regulatory Permit Processes**
  - Mining Permits
  - Zoning Decisions
  - CAFO's

# Ceded Territory Sovereignty in Action

## Co-Management

- **Research and Studies**

- Academic/Universities (Purdue, University of Wisconsin, Northland College (Ashland, Wisconsin), University of Minnesota, Michigan State University, Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwe Community College)
- Agencies
  - USDA Forest Service Research & Development
  - US EPA – Science to Achieve Results (STAR)

- **Habitat Protection and Restoration**

- NGO's (Ducks Unlimited, local lake associations, Nature Conservancy)
- Governments (Federal, State and Local)

# Ceded Territory Sovereignty in Action

## Co-Management

- **FACA and Similar Advisory Bodies**

- **Department of Interior**

- Sport Fishing and Boating Partnership Council – GLIFWC Executive Administrator James Zorn and NWIFC Executive Director Michael Grayum
    - Wildlife and Hunting Heritage Council – GLIFWC Chief Warden Fred Maulson
    - Landscape Conservation Cooperatives
    - National Fish Habitat Board
    - National Fish, Wildlife & Plant Climate Adaptation Steering Committee – Joint Implementation Working Group Co-Chair

- **EPA**

- Great Lakes Advisory Board – GLIFWC Chair Michael Isham, Jr.

# GLIFWC and SFBPC

- Perspectives and Analysis – Not Representative of “Tribes”
- Federal Role/Responsibilities Undiminished
- Building Relationships
- Information and Education
- Coordination and Communication
- Mutual Interests and Concerns
- Mutually Beneficial Solutions and Outcomes
- Honoring a Nation’s Promises

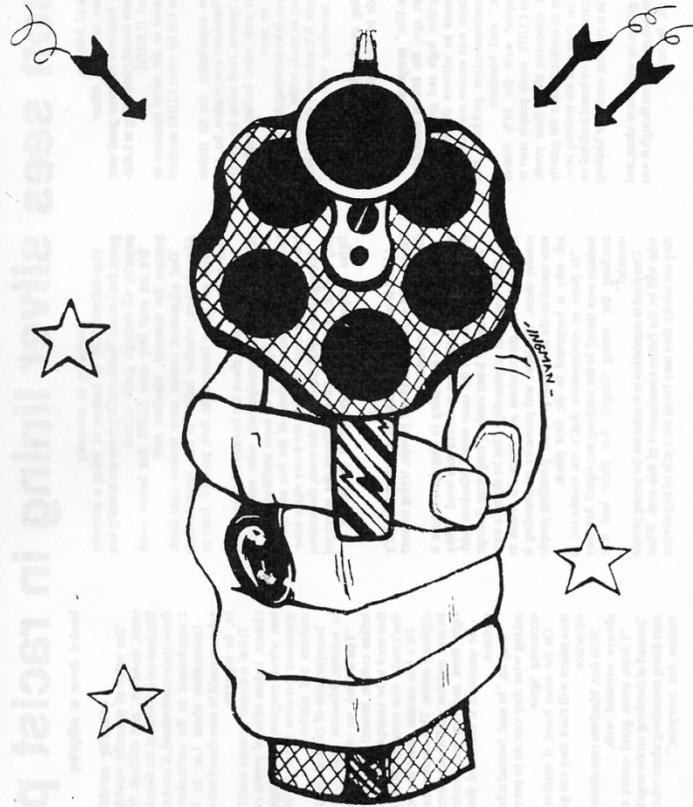
# GLIFWC and SFBPC

- **Mutual Interests and Concerns**

- Habitat, Habitat, Habitat
- Abundant and Healthy Fisheries and Aquatic Ecosystems
- Conservation and Stewardship Ethic
- Access to Lands and Waters
- Economic (Tribal citizens buy boats and equipment, too!)
- Youth & Natural Resources Career Development
- Commitment and Capacity of Government Agencies
  - Program Planning, Infrastructure, Delivery and Funding
  - Keeping the Feds Honest



# SPEAR...



# ...THIS !!!



# **GREAT LAKES INDIAN FISH AND WILDLIFE COMMISSION**

**James E. Zorn**

**Executive Administrator**

**[jzorn@glifwc.org](mailto:jzorn@glifwc.org)**

**715/682-6619, ext 2101**

**Website**

**[www.glifwc.org](http://www.glifwc.org)**