

*Newsletter of the Chippewa Ottawa Resource Authority, 'Conserving for Future Generations'*

## NAFWS HOLDS CONFERENCE IN BAY MILLS

**BAY MILLS** — The Native American Fish and Wildlife Society (NAFWS) Great Lakes Regional Conference was held Sept. 9-12 at the Bay Mills Horizons Conference Center. Bob Jackson, USFWS biologist, served as emcee for the 15th annual event, held on the Bay Mills reservation.

A handgun qualification held Sept. 10 also served as the competition shoot to determine the national shoot team that will compete this year in Alaska. The qualifications were followed by a fun shoot for amateurs and an archery competition.

After opening ceremonies the morning of Sept. 11, 26 golfers participated in a tournament at Wild Bluff Golf Course, raising \$560 for the NAFWS scholarship fund. That evening, Bay Mills senior citizens hosted a traditional feast at the Bay Mills Armella B. Parker Elder Center. Sept. 12 saw a plethora of technical sessions, an illegal dumping course, and an awards banquet and silent auction.

CORA Executive Director Faith McGruther thanked Bay Mills staff and community members who helped organize the conference: Fishery Biologist Ken Gebhardt (technical sessions and archery competition), Police Department (BMPD) Lt. Terry Carrick (competition shoot and fun shoot), BMPD Capt. Ben Carrick (golf outing) and all their staff, the Bay Mills executive council, and the Bay Mills elders for a wonderful dinner in their beautiful new facility.

### Opening Ceremonies

After the parade of colors with an honor song from the Bay Mills Drum and invocation by CORA Resource Developer Bucko Teeple, Society Regional Co-Directors Faith McGruther (Sault Tribe) and Don Reiter (Menominee Indian Tribe) welcomed all the familiar faces to the beautiful country of the Eastern Upper Peninsula. Representing the host tribe, Bay Mills Indian Community, Tribal Chairman Jeff Parker said it was a privilege and an honor to host the conference. He said that the tribes are charged with a great mandate to manage and protect the natural resources on our reservations and surrounding areas.

"When most think of treaty rights, they think of harvesting the resource ... but it is also the ability to manage the resource ourselves and determine how it is harvested at the tribal level," he said.

Emcee Bob Jackson called the NAFWS Great Lakes Region the "most progressive with the most active tribes," which he attributed, in part to the Great Lakes' tribes ability to work with other federal agencies in a win-win sit-



**CONGRATULATIONS, SHOOT TEAM** — The Great Lakes Region of the Native American Fish & Wildlife Society selected its shoot team that will compete in Alaska this year against the other region's teams. Here they stop for a photo with the Society's regional Co-Directors Faith McGruther and Don Reiter on either side. Shoot team from L-R are Top Gun Terry Carrick, Bill Bailey, Bill Schofield, Jim Chambers and Jim Petokey. (See competition shoot scores on page 4.)



The USFWS recognized Faith McGruther for her leadership and organizational efforts in support of the resource conference for the past eight years with a framed Tallgrass Prairie National Wildlife Refuge print "Dream Back the Bison" signed by famed photographer and artist Jim Brandenburg. Above, Regional Director Bill Hartwig presents the print to Faith McGruther, while Regional Pilot Bob Foster, and Pendlills Creek National Fish Hatchery Manager Faber Bland (L-R), hold up the print for all to see.

uation.

William Hartwig, USFWS regional director, asked for a moment of silence for Lawrence Bedoe.

Hartwig introduced USFWS Native American liaisons Pat Durham from the national office, and John Leonard from the regional office. He told the gathering that Fish and Wildlife is happy to fund tribes but it must be allocated in its budget. Today,

every dollar is tagged, he said.

Hartwig discussed a proposed rule for international transportation of eagle items, which is still under analysis by the new administration. In the meantime, there is still an unofficial moratorium at U.S. Customs. Hartwig noted that the new Bush administration is a big change and a big challenge — a new Secretary of the Interior, Assistant Secretary over Indian Affairs, and the Fish and Wildlife

Secretary yet to be appointed. "We have to educate the new administration," he said.

Hartwig announced that Neil Smith from the Wildlife Refuge has too many bison, inviting the tribes to take some off Smith's hands in order to start their own herds.

Hartwig then turned to management. The USFWS ecosystem approach to management is partnership based. In fact, they are calling it partnership management now, because the term "ecosystem" is not clear to newcomers. The Service started the practice internally between programs, then turned to states and tribes. He recommended that tribes not involved could contact John Leonard for a team in its area. In about every case, he said, the USFWS will work with a tribe on natural resource damage assessment. He said that in one case, a state wasn't meeting with a tribe. USFWS refused to meet with that state until it agreed to include the tribe. "If we don't include you, shame on us, call," he said.

Hartwig led a presentation to McGruther of a framed print of *Bring Back The Bison* by Jim Brandenburg.

Next up was Hiawatha Forest Supervisor Clyde Thompson, USDA Forest Service. "I always appreciate an opportunity to come back to this place," Thompson said, adding that there are lots of partnerships in this area creating a baseline for the forest service —

camping, fisheries projects, a wetland waterfowl program, and co-management of the Iroquois Lighthouse. The government-to-government relationship is only a beginning, added Thompson. "There is a warmer relationship here based on common interest and respect."

The forest supervisor talked about dealing with increased conflict due to dwindling resources and clashes in values. Upcoming challenges will be based on the increase in demand for fish and wildlife, which leads to an increase in threats to habitat. The United States is the biggest consumer in the world, now more than ever before. He pointed out that since the first Earth Day in 1970, family size has decreased 16 percent, yet housing size has increased 40 percent.

Consumption leads to increased conflicts in values, he said. People are looking at our water, for example. There is more oil and gas consumption, so a proposal for drilling under the Great Lakes is not surprising, he said, and we will see more outlandish proposals.

One would think all would agree fishery habitat projects are valuable but not everyone shares those values. Others think snowmobiles or ORVs are unnatural and shouldn't be allowed in the forests. Conflict arises and will lead to more litigation, he predicted. And, litigation leads to courts

See "Conference," Page 4

# CORA MEETINGS BRIEFS

Sault Ste. Marie — The CORA Great Lakes Resource Committee met September 27 at the Big Abe Building in Sault Ste. Marie. Gerald Chingwa chaired the meeting. Present were Fred Paquin and Vic Matson for Sault Tribe, Jeff Parker and Tim Kinney for Bay Mills. For Grand Traverse, Natural Resources Director Christine Mitchell sat in for an absent Robert Kewaygoshkum and John Concannon was absent. Mike Sneider represented John Koon for Little River. Bob Guendhardt and George Anthony were also absent.

## Conservation Committee Reports

Matson reported for Sault Tribe. He said a fisher wanted to fish in LTBB waters, went through the agreed tribe-to-tribe procedure, and was denied. The rest was in-house.

The LTBB commission reviewed the permit request from Sault Tribe fisher and approved it with stipulations, said Biologist Randy Claramunt who reported for Little Traverse. Stipulations are: net marking requirements, up to four nets, subject to Little Traverse biological sampling; and catch data provided to Little Traverse. Paquin said there's no problem with the stipulations, but fishers know that if they don't follow them the permits will be pulled.

Claramunt reported that the Green Bay damage assessment effort Little Traverse is involved in is discussing allocation of monies now that paper mills will potentially settle. He also reported that support of small gill net operations is successful, and they should have up to 10 supported by the end of the year.

For Little River, Sneider reported three trap net permits issued to fishers of other tribes, and two chub operations.

Kinney reported for Bay Mills. The committee recommended a fisher for one of the LRB trap net permits and two fishers for the Alpena area next year. Bay Mills would like to see the \$153,000 allocation for McKay Bay reallocated for a Pendills Bay launch ramp. CORA Resource Developer Bucko Teeple is requesting funds that could be used instead for the McKay project, said Kinney. Parker added that he supports the reallocation, which also reduces competition for lower Michigan fish stocks.

Grand Traverse Attorney Bill Rastetter reported for GTB. The commission had approved a fisher for Little River available permits and requested that GLRC or CORA coordinate the permits for a year-end summary. GTB started preliminary discussions on "re-opener" issues. GTB has yet to consent to the Technical Fishery Committee (TFC) designation of quotas for whitefish and lake trout for the zones in the GTB region.

Rastetter said fishers involved in trap net conversion said the nets from state aren't good and usable. The delayed start in salmon season (not allowed till after Labor Day) lost the market. Paquin and Kinney said that no one had a market this year—wholesalers freezers are full of the cheaper farmed fish from down south.

The group came back to the McKay Bay and Pendills Creek projects. Paquin wants more information on prospects of funding for the McKay Bay before agreeing to reallocate that money for Pendills. Teeple said that a \$193,000 grant proposal was made to the Great Lakes Fishery Trust.

The low bid on the McKay project was \$189,000. All the permits have been granted; if the project changes, the permit process starts all over again. The \$153,000 was originally allocated to the McKay project from money the tribes contracted back.

Some of those monies went to Beaver Island.

Pendills (Lake Superior) was the number one project on the survey Teeple completed. On the other hand, the GLFT sees Superior as a low priority and is more interested in funding northern Lake Michigan and Huron projects, where McKay Bay is located. Matson said that McKay Bay is still usable.

Kinney made a motion to reallocate the McKay Bay funds to Pendills and use GLFT money for McKay. It passed.

## Biologists Reports

Parker recommended that biologists get together regularly to share information and make sure they are not duplicating work.

Tom Gorenflo reported for ITFAP. He said the tribes have met the gill net reduction obligation with 14.7 million cumulative feet of net.

According to the tribal plan, GLRC issues one-year permits for non-Native trap net consultants. These need to be renewed. Gorenflo does not think fishers are aware of this. Paquin asked why one fisher has two; he believes this is not allowed.

Parker recommended renewing current permits through the end of the year, as long as they are brought through the conservation committees later. Matson made a motion to extend the permits through the end of the year. The motion passed.

Paquin said consultants had no documentation with them; permits were made out to the fishers and include the name of the consultant. They were signed by McGruther or Gorenflo. Parker said they should be copied to all law enforcement. In the long term, McGruther and Attorney Candy Tierney will get together to develop a process.

Gorenflo then reported the trap net zone whitefish harvest for 2001; Bay Mills and Sault Tribe changed regulations (Sault Tribe pending Board of Directors approval). Law enforcement should be informed.

A TFC was held September 17. There were a number of concerns Gorenflo is pursuing about the way the state calculates sports catch, especially site selection. Claramunt added that the seasonal component is harmful because zero sport catch is assumed in months when there is no creel survey.

Lake trout harvest limits in GTB zone are not finalized, said Gorenflo. The DNR will not sign off on walleye stocking in Grand Traverse Bay until an assessment. Rastetter added that the tribes are supposed to be able to determine whether fish tribes stock affect the fish the state stocks, which aren't even indigenous species. But no one studies how the fish the state stocks affects the native species.

Chub can be fished beyond 40 fathoms, said Gorenflo, and the TFC can determine otherwise by assessment. A Task Group headed by Claramunt is looking at it.

Whitefish harvest limits for 2002 are due in December, Gorenflo continued. The TFC deadline is to have a preliminary draft in November to be finalized in December.

Gorenflo said the two big issues in lake trout stocking in northern Lake Michigan are how will rehabilitation be prioritized especially with respect to chinook and other fish stocks levels; and other state's harvests, specifically Wisconsin.

Protocol in proving change in stocking has been drafted by the DNR and will be discussed in December.

The Consent Decree interrupted the Lake Huron Bycatch Study, Gorenflo continued. It would be valuable to finish the three study areas in the Hammond Bay

zone. We could complete the year-round study to support our conclusion; we might need it.

A ballast water lawsuit has been filed against the EPA for not enforcing the Clean Water Act, Gorenflo said. The EPA plans on doing nothing; Gorenflo assumes the group will continue the lawsuit.

A fish waste composting project will be undertaken by Northern Initiative in Marquette. The project is looking for someone with the time and space to host the site, and will be paid for it. A request for proposals will come out soon. Mitchell asked if fish contaminants play a factor. Environmental Coordinator Mike Ripley said the project is a pilot project that includes testing the product for contaminants. And hopefully compare it to other products, added Gorenflo.

Claramunt reported for Little Traverse, which completed its first year of a 5-year yellow perch assessment. The assessment is conducted by independent biological surveys, for now. Claramunt has seen a slight increase but attributes it to migration. A lake trout study is also under way.

On permits to lift underwater logs, Claramunt said he has a technical report dealing with fish habitat in the logs. The Little Traverse attorney is communicating with the DEQ on permits in the Little Traverse zone.

## Law Enforcement Report

Paquin said a meeting of all law enforcement is taking place at Higgins Lake that afternoon and the next day. He was headed there next. The officers get to know each other and talk about Consent Decree issues. Paquin said Al Colby, who is pulling double duty as a CO and a tribal administrator until the CO position is filled, has done a good job chairing the law enforcement committee.

## Resource Developer Report

Teeple needs a CORA resolution for a grant proposal. He is also resubmitting an ANA grant. He said the last grant was very close. He did not get resolutions of support from all the tribes, and needs them now. Teeple reported success on the youth camp. There were 12 African American and 14 Native American students for a total of 26. The most popular event was the release of eagles, he said.

Teeple reported securing a fourth mooring site at Rockport. Tom Paquin called to say someone tying up next to the gas needs to move. Teeple had also just got the permits for dredging up to 35 yards but has no money to do it. He needs a backhoe. Paquin motioned to use \$3,000 of the \$153,000 discussed earlier and use it to dredge at Rockport. The motion passed.

## Other Business

**Net marking requirements**—Paquin said there is a concern about abandoned trap nets. They do exist, he found a couple, he said. They exist. The law enforcement committee is working on a proposal to change net marking requirements so fishers have to mark their pots in order to determine the owner of an abandoned trap net. No agency has a vessel capable of pulling a full trap net. A fisher with an abandoned net should pay a fine and the cost of removal.

Rastetter said fishers need to be informed of net marking requirements that go into effect in 2002. Paquin suggested notifying fishers when they come in to renew their licenses. That way it can be documented.

**USCG waiver**—The proposed USCG EPURB waiver is only good until August 2002. Suppose that a fisher gets a \$300 suit, then has to turn around and purchase a

heavier more expensive one? Candy Tierney was assigned to work on the issue with the USCG, along with the federal policy on consultation with tribes.

A motion by Paquin that GLRC does not accept the USCG terms pending further consultation was passed.

**Notice of Seizure**—Rastetter let the group know that a GTB fisher selling fish on Beaver Island was given notice of seizure by the state agriculture department for non compliance of state law. Grand Traverse has not decided what to do yet. The others inquired if the fisher has a HACCP plan in place yet. That would help

## Chippewa Ottawa Resource Authority

### CORA BOARD, OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE OFFICERS

#### Bay Mills Indian Community (BMIC or Bay Mills)

Jeff Parker, tribal chairman, CORA chairman

Tim Kinney, Conservation Committee chairman

#### Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians (GTB)

Robert Kewaygoshkum, tribal chairman

John Concannon, Natural Resource Committee chairman

#### Little River Band of Ottawa Indians (LRB)

Bob Guenthardt, tribal chairman, CORA vice chairman

Bob Koon, Natural Resource Commission chairman

#### Little Traverse Bay Band of Odawa Indians (LTBB)

Jerry Chingwa, tribal chairman, GLRC\* chairman

George Anthony, Natural Resource Commission chairman

#### Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians (Sault Tribe or SSMTCI)

Bernard Bouschor, tribal chairman; Alternate: Fred Paquin, Tribal Unit 3 director, Chief of Police

Vic Matson Sr., Conservation Committee Chairman, GLRC vice chairman

\* "Great Lakes Resource Committee," which serves as the inter-tribal management body for the treaty fishery in 1836 treaty waters.

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Jane Teneyck, asst. exec. director

Bucko Teeple, resource developer

Bev Aikens, exec. secretary

Deanna Bowen, secretary

# TEEPLE BLESSES CRANE MIGRATION FLIGHT

**Story & Photo from John Leonard, USFWS Native American Liaison, Minneapolis, Minn.**

In a historic and quiet ceremony Dwight "Bucko" Teeple, Pipe Carrier from the Bay Mills Indian Community in Michigan stood on the shores of the wetland harboring the experimental flock of eight endangered whooping cranes at the Necedah National Wildlife Refuge in Wisconsin. Teeple also serves as CORA Resource Developer.

Using the traditional ceremonial pipe and burning of sacred tobacco, Teeple spiritually blessed the cranes for their migration flight scheduled for early October. The private ceremony was uninterrupted except for the crane calls from

across the lake and occasional waterfowl flying overhead. As the smoke rose it seemed to cut a path in the fog and mist which hung over the water. As the ceremony ended, a beam of sunshine broke through the early morning mist and caressed the cranes and their wetland habitat. Prayers support activities and a safe journey in the weeks ahead as the cranes prepare to be led by ultra-light aircraft from their home and training site in Wisconsin to their winter home at the Chassahowitzka National Wildlife Refuge in Florida.

"The Anishinabek people are linked to the crane as the crane represents an important clan symbolizing leadership. Prayers were for the crane, the Anishinabek and all the people," said Teeple.



# PILOT PROJECT TESTS FISH WASTE AS FERTILIZER

MARQUETTE—A Clean Michigan Initiative grant in the amount of \$50,000 has been awarded to Northern Initiatives as part of a strategy to recycle fish processing waste. Working closely with Lucille Scotti, grant administrator of the Environmental Assistance Division of the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality in Negaunee, Northern Initiatives will partner with the Michigan Sea Grant Extension, SubTerra and Mackinac Straits Fish Company during the two-year long project.

According to a Northern Initiatives press release, Michigan

currently commercially harvests 14.8 million pounds of fish from the Great Lakes annually, generating 7.4 million pounds of fish processing waste. This waste often contains micro-contaminants of halogenated hydrocarbons (i.e. polychlorinated biphenyls, chlordane, DDT, dieldrin), and heavy metals, specifically mercury. The fish processing industry has only limited legal disposal options for this process waste. Composting is not being practiced due in part to uncertainty in the industry about levels of resulting contamination in the finished product, applicable state regulations, and the value of end

markets for the compost.

Northern Initiatives' proposed pilot composting project will develop and test growing medium mixes to meet the needs of specialty greenhouse operations. The composting of fish waste requires the addition of a "bulking agent," or high carbon material, such as wood processing by-products.

Wood mill owners have a limited market for their residue, while fishery processors have few alternatives for disposal of their waste. Peter Cambier of Northern Initiatives said "the intent of the project is to find a (compost) product and market niche of high enough value to give mill owners

and fish processors a better market for their residue."

Northern Initiatives will partner with three key players. Ron Kinnunen, District Michigan Sea Grant Extension agent, will play an active role assisting in the collection of waste samples and the dissemination of results, acting as the link with the fish processing industry.

Brent Zettl, president of SubTerra LLC, and its parent company, Prairie Plant Systems in Saskatoon, Canada, will guide the product development phase of the project. SubTerra, located in the former White Pine mine, operates an underground growth chamber

that promotes the rapid growth of transgenic plants for use in the pharmaceutical industry. The Canadian company has had to produce its own growing medium, as do most other sophisticated greenhouse operations, because there is no product on the market that meets their needs. SubTerra's 10-acre operation will use about 48,000 cubic yards of growing medium annually.

Jill Bentgen, president of Mackinac Straits Fish Company, will provide a waste stream for the project, as well as serving on a steering committee along with Cambier, Kinnunen, and Zettl.

# DEVELOPING GROUND WATER MANAGEMENT PLANS

Ground Water – Key To Knitting Water Programs Together:

- Herbicide use is increasing.
- Pesticides and nitrates are routinely found in ground water.
- Ground water and surface water are connected.
- About 50 percent of the U. S. population depends on ground water for drinking water.
- About 95 percent of those living in agricultural areas depend on ground water for drinking water.
- Pesticides from every major chemical class have been detected in ground water (USGS Fact Sheet).
- Highest use pesticides have highest level of detections.
- Every area of the country has detected pesticides in ground or surface water.
- There exists a unique opportunity to develop voluntary plans to protect your ground water

Tribes need to protect their ground water: Ground water contamination by pesticide as well as other contaminants is becoming an increasingly frequent occurrence. Surface water contamination (TMDLs) often involves pesticide contamination linked to ground water. Learn how you can protect your ground water. The National Ground Water Strategy calls for protecting ground water

from pesticides such as alachlor, atrazine, metolachlor, and simazine. Other pesticides may be used in your area and therefore a concern. Nitrates contamination may be threatening your ground water. Indian Tribes have an opportunity to protect their precious water resources without mandatory federal rules.

EPA forms partnership to train Indian Nations: Native Ecology Initiative and the Oglala Sioux Tribe have formed a team to train and assist Indian Tribes in making informed decisions and developing ground water management plans. Developing a plan strengthens tribal sovereignty, treaty rights and self-determination. Planning is necessary to protect important agricultural economies and protect ground water. As part of our endeavor to meet the needs of Indian Country, regional workshops focus on local issues using host tribes and their efforts as examples.

Attendance and workshop costs: All workshops are free. Travel, room and board are the responsibility of the workshop participants.

Scheduled Workshops  
November 6, 7, & 8 at the Embassy Suites Syracuse, New York

February 5, 6 & 7, 2002, hosted by the Santa Ana Pueblo,

Bernalillo, NM

April 23, 24, & 25, 2002, hosted by the Cortina Rancheria, Citrus Heights, Calif.

June 4, 5 & 6, 2002, Coeur d'Alene Casino & Resort Hotel, Worley, Idaho

For additional information contact:

Lillian Wilmore, Native Ecology Initiative, P.O. Box 470829, Brookline Village, MA 02147-0829. Tel. 617-232-5742 Fax 617-277-1656 Email: NAEcology@aol.com

Ron Cooper, Mountaintop Associates, P.O. Box 1563, Bozeman, MT 59771. Tel.406-

585-3501; Email: roncooper@the-global.net

Irving Provost, Oglala Sioux Tribe, Director of Pesticide Enforcement, P.O. Box 320, Pine Ridge, SD 57770 Tel. 605-867-5624 or 5969 Email: pepip1@rapidnet.com

## Great Lakes outgassing toxic chemicals absorbed over years, study shows

OTTAWA (AP) Sep 29 — Toxic chemicals absorbed over decades by the Great Lakes are being exhaled from the water now that the source of the pollution has been cut, according to a study by a group that monitors the atmosphere.

Lake Ontario alone released almost two tons of now-banned PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) into the air from 1992 to 1996, said the study released recently by the Integrated Atmospheric Deposition Network.

The five lakes combined decreased their levels of PCBs by 10 tons during the four-year period, while levels of the banned pesticide Dieldrin decreased four tons, the study said.

Keith Puckett, a researcher with Canada's environment min-

istry who led the study, said the "outgassing" of the chemicals only involved banned substances — those no longer present in the atmosphere in significant concentrations.

"Think of the lakes as giant lungs that have been sucking in polluted air for the last 50 years," he said. "Now that atmospheric levels of many of these pollutants have dropped below the equilibrium point, the lakes are starting to exhale."

Puckett called the finding good news because it showed the lakes can cleanse themselves once the source of polluting chemicals has been cut.

"It came as quite a surprise to us," he said. "Traditionally we always thought of the Great Lakes as the ultimate destination for

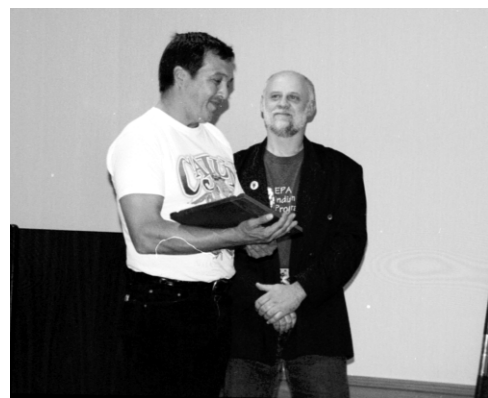
many of these toxic chemicals that we find in the atmosphere. It seems now they no longer behave as a repository but are indeed releasing them back into the air."

Despite the release of toxic chemicals in the air through the evaporation, Puckett said there was no threat to public health.

"Most of what you get (in toxic contamination) comes in the food that you eat rather than the air you breathe," he said. "I don't think this is a significant concern."

Scientists say air pollution remains a significant threat to the Great Lakes, and Puckett called for increased efforts to control pollution from power plants, vehicles and other sources.

# NAFWS GREAT LAKES REGION 2001 AWARDS



## Patricia Zacovec Conservation Officer of the Year Award

Presented by Don Reiter to Frank Bowstring, Leech Lake.



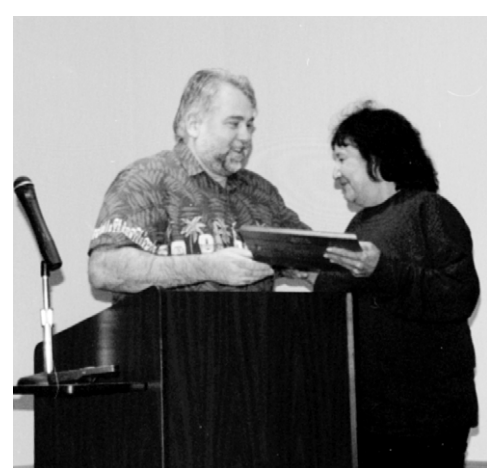
## Glen Miller Administrator of the Year Award

Presented by last year's winner, Mic Isham of Lac Courte D'Orielles to Jeff Parker, Bay Mills, who seen above with Faith McGruther.



## William Eger Biologist of the Year Award

Presented to Greg Fischer, Red Cliff, by Faith McGruther.



## Technician of the Year Award

Presented by Dave Conner, Red Lake, to Marilyn Beaulieu, Red Lake.

## Competition Shoot

Competition Shoot results with average score out of six rounds.

The shoot Team will compete in Alaska at the national shoot. Thanks to target counters Sue Carrick, Mike Staples, Kurt Marine and Edda Burns who spent six hours at it.

Results:  
Terry Carrick: 292.5 (shoot team)  
Bill Bailey: 288 (shoot team)  
Bill Schofield: 281.83 (shoot team)

Jim Chambers: 281.17 (shoot team)  
Jim Petoskey: 273 (shoot team)  
Jeremy Martin: 270.83  
Dean Parish: 270.33  
Rutz: 260.67  
Jamie M.: 260.17  
Bob Wilmer: 259.17  
Dunsmore: 257.5  
Debres: 256.83  
Doug Tutor: 255  
Mark Thayer: 245.17  
George Morrow: 247.67  
Bowstring: 246.17

Jason Martin: 218.17  
Robert Robles: 217.83  
Val Nickence: 171.17  
Brandi: 168  
Individual rounds: highest: Terry Carrick with 300 points.

Fun Shoot:  
Mark Knee 288  
Joe Grover 286  
Bob H. 285  
Scott Koproski 284  
Archie Martell 277  
Ken Gebhardt 268  
Al Capone Cameron 260

Ken LaHaye 239  
Mike Snyder 225  
Marty H. 207  
Faith McGruther 178  
L. John Lufkins 174  
Dawn C. 133  
Stephanie O. 100

For the lowest score they voted in the prizes: a coffee mug: Stephanie, we'd rather have you holding your coffee cup instead of a gun. L. John vs. Faith: Faith came out on top.

## Archery Competition:

Archie Martell (LRB): Dangling Arrow Award  
Mike (LRB): Shattering Arrow and Dead Eye Award  
Ken (LRB): I Keep Shooting Left, I Keep Shooting Right, I've Gotta Change My Arrow Rest Award.

Scott Koproski and Steve Bennett assisted with the archery shoot preparation.

# SOCIETY CONFERENCE KEPT PARTICIPANTS BUSY

## From "Conference," Page 1

(rather than the professionals) making natural resources decisions. Folks need good support work for litigation, he added.

Thompson also talked about partnerships — common interests, pooling money, lobbying for others and involving tribes in forest planning were some examples.

He asked the Society to forward their awards nominations—it's not just personal accomplishment, it's good for public education, he said.

Don Wikke, National Fish & Wildlife Foundation, made a presentation on his organization. The Foundation's focus is conservation. Part of its mission is to encourage public and private collaboration. Foundation priorities are tall and mixed grass prairie, aquatic conservation, Mississippi Alluvial Valley, Native American lands, large conservation areas near urban centers, and wildlife in agricultural settings, Wikke said.

The Foundation has given out 100 grants to tribes in the past decade but only two in this area, mostly because there was no area office in this region. He encouraged tribes to apply. Grant sizes vary; they could be \$5,000 or they could be \$300,000. The median is \$60,000. The National Fish & Wildlife Foundation works on a pre-proposal basis. Send Wikke a couple of pages to look over. See [www.nfwf.org](http://www.nfwf.org).

He also encouraged tribes to establish their own foundation.

Red Lake's Don Conners reported on CARA, the Conservation and Reinvestment Act now in Congress. The \$3 billion Act was introduced last year. After lobbying, the tribes received a 2.25 percent share of the title, equal to the tribes' collective stewardship. CARA never made it to the floor last year, Conners said, but it was so popular a "CARA Lite" version was fund-

ed at \$1.32 billion but did not include the tribes' share. The tribes finally received a 2.25 percent share of a \$50 million wildlife addition but the allocation was struck out in pen in the wee hours before voting. However, the tribes were included on the previous page where states, territories, and tribes are named.

This year CARA was reintroduced. A House version, after lobbying and testimonies, includes the tribes, but a several-year-old Senate version does not. CARA is not likely to be enacted this year, reported Conners, but it is still important to work for tribal inclusion to get "our foot in the door."



Posting of the colors during opening ceremonies.

A separate \$50 million fish and wildlife proposal from President Bush was developed without tribes' input. It's not clear if trust land is eligible for this particular fund. Tribal consultation is now part of federal policy, said Conners, who reported looking for support from federal agencies.

Liaison in Washington, Pat Durham, updated the report, characterizing the \$50 million as a landowners incentive program. He was told that the program doesn't quite fit tribal landowners but could fit tribal governments, which could compete with states for money. He was also told 10 percent could be separated out for tribes, prioritized by USFWS tribal liaisons and NAFWS.

"Hopefully, if we get \$5 million we will get a lot of proposals to show our need," Durham said. "...\$5 million is a drop in the bucket — any one tribe could use it. I see

it as seed money, a foot in the door to build on."

## Technical Sessions

Sept. 12 was a day of technical sessions and a concurrent illegal dumping course.

Technical Sessions held were: Cory Groetch, GLIFWC, *Contaminants in*

*Wild Rice*; Greg Fischer, Red Cliff, *Red Cliff Fish and Wildlife Program*; Miles Falk, GLIFWC, *Invasive Weeds*; Jay Huseby, BIA, *Circle of Flight*; Tom Doolittle, Bad River, *Boreal Forest Restoration on the Bad River Reservation*; Chris Kushman, ITC, *Tribal GIS Beyond Mapping*; Ken Gebhardt, Bay Mills, *1836 Treaty Negotiations and 2000 Consent Decree*; Brett Fessel, Grand Traverse, *Biological Assessment Protocol for Wadable Streams*; Richard King, USFWS, *Whooping Crane Eastern Re-Introduction*; Mike Donofrio, Keweenaw Bay, *North American Waterfowl Conservation Act*; Greg Wright, CORA, *Lake Whitefish Condition in the Great Lakes*; Anjanette Hintz, USFWS, *Aquatic Nuisance Species*; Archie Martell, LRB, *Tribal Opportunities with the Great Lakes Fishery Trust*; Tracey Hill, Alpena USFWS, *Lake Sturgeon Restoration*; and, Tracey Brown, Bay Mills, *Bay Mills Botany* poster session.

## Local Illegal Dumping Enforcement Tactics course

The Society hosted a one-day Local Illegal Dumping Enforcement Tactics course to a full house, running concurrently with the technical sessions. The course provided an overview of illegal dumping activity, roles and responsibilities of existing enforcement agencies, safety issues, investigating cases, surveillance, and where to find help. The course was sponsored by the Great Lakes Region Tribal Conservation Enforcement Training Standards Board, NAFWS, Midwest Environmental Enforcement Association and the U.S. EPA Region 5. The course included both class work and field work.



Bidding was hot and heavy in the silent auction.

The conference wrapped up the evening of Sept. 12 with an awards banquet and silent auction. Emcee Bob Jackson thanked Karen and Jean for the conference's success, and called overall coordination the best ever thanks to Christine Matson. Items in the silent auction were contributions from across the

region — a cradleboard, a basket, beadwork and crafts, wild rice, maple syrup, jackets and more. Winner of the gun raffle was Scott Koproski.

"Tribal Fishing" is published by the Chippewa Ottawa Resource Authority (CORA) Public Information program. The program is administered by the Bay Mills Indian Community Newspaper Department.

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