

TRIBAL FISHING

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Grandmother Water Walkers awaken us to Great Lakes' plight

SAULT STE. MARIE - An Anishinaabe Elder once prophesied that, "In about 30 years, if we humans continue with our negligence, an ounce of drinking water will cost the same as an ounce of gold."

Now, in a profound and awesome journey, women are fulfilling their task caring for the water. The 2005 Mother Earth Water Walk for Lake Huron began April 30 in Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, to focus attention on the growing problems facing our most precious resource — water, the lifeblood of Mother Earth.

Participants walked around the entire perimeter of Lake Huron, an estimated distance of 1,864 miles.

The Great Lakes Water Walkers hit the Upper Peninsula Mackinac Trail the morning of May 24 and never looked back — they couldn't, they were going too fast. Their pace unrelenting, they hit 9 mile Rd. out of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., by 1 p.m. and were in the Sault a mere 3 hours later to finish up their walk around Lake Huron that began 25 days before — 2 weeks ahead of schedule.

"We had a lot of help," said Josephine Mandamin, the Head Grandmother of the walk. Couples took turns, sometimes joined by others. Men holding up an eagle staff and women carrying a copper bucket of Lake Huron water took their turns at churning out mile after mile.

"We were pulled by the water — it wanted to go home," said Violet Caibaosai, one of the

annual organizers and walkers.

Last year the group walked around Lake Michigan and in 2003 journeyed around Lake Superior.

"This walk is to raise awareness how, we, the human beings on this planet, need to know, and take care of our precious resource, the water," Mandamin.

The 1st Mother Earth Water Walk took place April 2003. Several women from different clans came together to walk around the Great Lakes to raise awareness, "that clean and clear water is being constantly polluted by chemicals, vehicle emissions, motor boats, sewage disposal, agricultural pollution, leaking landfill sites, and residential usage is taking a toll on our water quality."

Before this year's walk, Mandamin talked about the Anishinaabeg duty to the water.

"We are guided by visions and dreams, but most of all we are guided by our Spirit and Spirit Helpers. The journey with the water has become a lifetime experience, in that, the work is year round. More women and young girls are hungering for women teachings. We must feed their hunger. Elders have given advice and direction on how to proceed further. There is a concern by the Elders that First Nations in Canada are not getting the message about our concern for the water. It has been foreseen that I must walk to all the First Nation communities along the Lakes. How this is to be done, I cannot fathom

when and how. Only the spirit will guide that journey."

Mandamin believes the message is for all people everywhere, and that message is getting more pronounced and profound.

"Our Mother is churning vigorously as witnessed in the Indian Ocean recently. We know that when we lift the water in prayer and sing for that water, we are in fact purifying the water and it becomes fit for consumption. We know that we are the healers and that energy that we carry is not to be undermined by anyone, let alone ourselves. We know that the past two years our Grandmother Moon has united with her Daughter (our mother), to bring messages to her. And she in turn spoke to her mother (our grandmother). How rich we are!!

"We know there will be more messages because we hear them through songs in the Lodge. We must learn to hear those messages and sounds ... We must get up and do our work with the water."

Mandamin said that our First Nations and tribal leaders must take the step toward acting on their responsibility, which they have begun with the December 2004 Water Accord. "Our elected government leaders must also enact policies to protect our waters and water ways," she added. (See <www.motherearth-waterwalk.com> for more about the journeys).

(Not pictured were participants Pauline Spruce, Lincoln Jackson, Patricia Shawnoo and Melvina Flamand.)



Photos by Jennifer Dale

GRANDMOTHER — Josephine Mandamin, First Nations Anishinaabe grandmother, organized the walks after an Elder's admonition reminded her of her duty to carry the water.



Photos by Jennifer Dale

UNRELENTING — Walkers relayed, each couple taking turns, the woman carrying a copper bucket of Lake Huron water, the man holding high an eagle staff.

Above, Joann Keshig and Rodney Loonsfoot on Mackinac Trail in the Upper Peninsula, heading for Sault Ste. Marie on May 24.



TRIUMPHANT FINISH — Walkers headed into the Sault about 4:30 p.m. after starting out that morning at the Mackinac Bridge 55 miles south. Above are (L-R) Joanne Tait, Violet Caibaosai, Rodney Loonsfoot (and unknown man behind).



ON THE TRAIL — Rodney Loonsfoot's longjohns get some fresh air along the way.

CORA AND GLRC BOARDS MEET IN ST. IGNACE

ST. IGNACE — Chippewa Ottawa Resource Authority (CORA) met at Little Bear Arena in St. Ignace on February 10. CORA Chairman Fred Paquin called the meeting to order. He and Victor Matson represented Sault Tribe, Chairman Jeff Parker and Anthony LeBlanc represented Bay Mills, Chairman Robert Kewaygoshkum and John Concannon represented Grand Traverse Band, Ogema Lee Sprague and Jimmie Mitchell represented Little River Band, and Chairman Frank Ettawageshik and John Keshick represented Little Traverse Bay Bands.

REPORTS
INFORMATION AND EDUCATION — CORA PIO Jennifer Dale reported a January 2005 newsletter, that CORA Regulations are on CORA's website, and that she and Mike Ripley are working on contaminant reports for upload to the site.

Dale joined the Great Lakes Collaboration Sustainable Development Strategy Team and Indications and Information Strategy Team as an observer. But she was asked to co-lead the Recreation, Tourism & Fisheries subgroup. Since there were no other Native participants, she agreed to co-lead with the EPA's Judy Beck.

Dale asked the Board to consider a CORA Public Information & Education Committee to network and assist one another and to ensure services to each tribe.

Dale did not find Homeland Security available for safeguards against bioterrorism threat to our food supply. However, a National Science Founda-

tion Informal Science Education project grant was announced for this year.

HACCP training is March 29-31 at the Bay Mills Community College, Dale added.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The board approved a resolution prepared by CORA Executive Director Jane TenEyck adding Jeff Parker as the new trustee to CORA's Money Purchase Plan.

The board approved TenEyck's requests for two expert witness contract amendments and two contract renewals. She reminded the CORA board that the current litigation budget is short and cannot cover all the subcontracts. It is hoped that new funds can be received in FY2006 before the inland trial begins. If not, the tribes will be responsible for the shortfall of these subcontracts.

The executive director then requested a series of modifications to the litigation fund. The board okayed requests to transfer monies between line items to cover costs within individual line items.

The board also authorized TenEyck to sign a court reporter contract.

TenEyck received board authorization to meet with the US Coast Guard regarding the June 1 expiration of the exemption for fishing vessels less than 26 feet.

Next TenEyck discussed funding cuts. Tribes funded through the BIA will take \$33,061 in cuts this year, reported TenEyck — 1.43 percent across the board. Self governance tribes were also cut but TenEyck could not

determine the amount. Self governance tribes Sault Tribe and GTB would look into it, they said.

TenEyck was informed that more cuts will be coming next year. The executive director said she would like to change the appropriations request to reflect the cuts. A discussion on appropriations and funding sources ensued as the CORA board prepared itself for more cuts.

Under Old Business, Ettawageshik said he had a \$25,500 check for CORA for 2004 monies, and \$46,400 contract for 2005, with the understanding with CORA that it subcontracts with ITFAP. Paquin thanked Little Traverse Bay Bands for working on this issue.

Ettawageshik added that one of LTBB's concerns is the BSD. The tribes need to work on how they will move forward. His Natural Resources Commission and Tribal Council think inland should go under the BSD, along with the Great Lakes.

Sprague informed the board that Little River Band groundwork for the 2005 CORA contract and funding is in process.

Victor Matson thanked everyone for the flowers that were sent to him during his surgery and recovery.

GLRC

ST. IGNACE — The Great Lakes Resources Committee (GLRC) of the Chippewa Ottawa Resource Authority (CORA) met at Little Bear Arena in St. Ignace on Feb. 10. GLRC Chairman Frank Ettawageshik called the meeting to order. He and John Keshick represented Little Traverse Bay Bands; Jeff Parker and Anthony LeBlanc represented Bay Mills; Robert Kewaygoshkum and John Concannon represented Grand Traverse Band, Ogema Lee Sprague and Jimmie Mitchell represented Little River Band; and, Fred Paquin and Victor Matson represented Sault Tribe (see CORA board members this page).

Jimmie Mitchell gave the invocation.

ACCESS REPORT

CORA Executive Director Jane TenEyck reported that all access site priority lists were submitted. Sprague asked that Star Point Marina in Ludington be added as the fourth site for the Little River Band. Ettawageshik directed that the executive director review and compile the lists for the next meeting.

TenEyck said that the Use Permits from the Cheboygan and Newberry DNR offices are in place for this year, adding that the permits' language specify "active fishing boats."

CONSERVATION COMMITTEE REPORTS

Little River Band — Jimmie Mitchell reported that LRB held its court case for the fisherman cited for fishing after the closed season. There proved to be numerous inaccuracies by the witness for the Coast Guard and conservation officers. The witnesses were informed that everyone should try to get along and that the anti-Indian sayings in the papers were not appropriate. A DNR officer offered a letter of apology that his superior put on hold.

Mitchell reported that he, Sprague and Natural Resources staff met with charter boat captains in Ludington. He thanked Sprague for his words of wisdom during the meeting and expressed the hope that everyone will see we should all get along and recognize that

tribal people have rights, too, and that the tribes are willing to work out differences.

Bay Mills — Tony LeBlanc asked when identifier tags would be issued. The regulation calling for the tags goes into effect April 1 and some fishers are in open waters now. Officer Kevin Willis reported that the tags are in and the law enforcement agencies are working to distribute them.

LeBlanc asked for clarification on the trap net markings. He informed his committee that the markings were to be put on the cringle and one to the staff. After discussion, it was noted that one marking is not on the cringle. CORA was directed to fax the exact positioning of the markings to each of the conservation committee chairs.

Grand Traverse Band — John Concannon commended Mitchell and the Little River Band for their efforts regarding the court case discussed above.

Concannon said GTB's commission discussed the removal of trap nets. Commissioners have been discussing spring whitefish assessments and wall-eye stocking. GTB Attorney Bill Rastetter handed out a list of concerns to be issued to the biologists.

Rastetter said that in the Consent Decree the Grand Traverse Band was permitted to continue planting walleye in Grand Traverse Bay for four years, after which it would submit a plan for further stocking. GTB passed the plan to the Biological Services Division, after which it will go to the tribes and USFWS for review, and then the TFC.

Rastetter said GTB proposed, with respect to the development of inland regulations, that regulation amendments be reviewed annually on an established timeline.

Sault Tribe — Victor Matson Sr. said his committee supported issuing a 2005 siscowet permit similar to the permit GLRC approved in 2004. His committee suggested reviewing a bag limit and prohibition on lake trout harvest in MH-1 (a Lake Huron management unit) for 2005 and supported increasing the bag limit.

Little Traverse Bay Bands — John Keshick reported discussion of whitefish HRGs. The committee developed a program to offer short-term, low-interest loans to fishers who went through LTBB's small boat program and hopes for tribal council approval. A commercial net stringing program is teaching fishers how to string nets and to tie and use the proper knots.

LAW ENFORCEMENT COMMITTEE REPORT

Officer Kevin Willis submitted a Law Enforcement Committee annual report for review. He introduced GTB Captain Bill Bailey as the new Law Enforcement Committee chairman for 2005. Bailey in turn introduced Officer C. Jim Petoskey to discuss the next agenda issue.

Request to establish an attorney ad hoc committee to obtain deputization of tribal conservation officers — Petoskey said deputization was proposed for the safety of the officers. Tribal COs do not have the necessary jurisdiction or powers to prevent the destruction of commercial gear, or

See "Great Lakes Resource Committee continued," page 4

OFFICERS OF CORA BOARD & COMMITTEES

Bay Mills Indian Community (BMIC or Bay Mills)

Jeff Parker, tribal chairman
Anthony LeBlanc, Conservation Committee chairman,
GLRC vice 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)

Lee Sprague, Ogema, CORA vice chairman
Jimmie Mitchell, Natural Resource Commission chairman

Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians (LTBB)

Frank Ettawageshik, tribal chairman, GLRC chairman
John Keshick, Natural Resource Commission chairman

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

Fred Paquin, Tribal Director, Chief of Police, CORA chairman
Vic Matson Sr., Tribal Director, Conservation Committee Chairman

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

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Contact Jennifer Dale at the phone or email above with questions or to make a submission.



Fish really *IS* brain food, study finds

FISH HIGH IN OMEGA-3 FATTY ACIDS COULD HELP PREVENT ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

By Jennifer Dale

If 70 percent of your brain is fat, and half of that is made up of omega-3 fatty acids, then how much of your brain is omega-3 fatty acids? No, it's not a story problem. It's true that 35 percent of the human brain is composed of omega-3 fatty acids and since our bodies can't make omega-3s, we had better eat enough of them.

A dramatic new study published this April shows that omega-3 fatty acids play a critical role in Alzheimer's Disease. Not only omega-3s, but a form of omega-3, called DHA, from marine sources such as fish.

The Journal of Neuroscience study suggests that increased intake of the omega-3 fatty acid DHA is associated with reduced risk of Alzheimer's disease.

It could mean that beginning intake of DHA omega-3 fatty acids could stave off Alzheimer's Disease or even partially reduce the amyloid plaque in the brain that causes Alzheimer's Disease.

According to the University of Maryland Medical Center, DHA omega-3s are found in cold-water fish such as lake trout and lake whitefish, salmon, halibut, sardines and so forth — oily, deepwater fish.

A plant-based form of omega-3 fatty acids, called ALA, is found in the oil of a number of seeds, including flaxseeds, rapeseed (canola oil), soybeans and wal-

nuts.

The body can only use DHA so it converts the simpler ALA to DHA. A number of variables may inhibit or stop the conversion of ALA to DHA, because the more complex DHA must be built from ALA along with other components found in the body. Diets too rich in other fats, vitamin/mineral deficiencies, or health conditions like diabetes and perhaps schizophrenia, are thought to affect the conversion. Some researchers think some populations such as Native Americans and Alaskans, have a hard time with the conversion.

The April study included placing elderly mice in one of three groups: control (normal diets), low-DHA diets, and high-DHA diets. DHA-enriched diets significantly reduced the total amyloid burden by 70 percent or more when compared with low-DHA or control diet groups.

Further, analysis of brain sections revealed that overall amyloid plaque burden was significantly *reduced* by 40.3 percent in the mice fed a high DHA diet, with the largest reductions (40-50 percent) in the hippocampus and parietal cortex areas of the brain.

The study concluded that dietary DHA could be protective against amyloid production and accumulation that causes Alzheimer's Disease.

Native grad student joins ITFAP crew for summer

SAULT STE MARIE — Sault Tribe member Robin McCoy, 23, is working with Inter Tribal Fisheries and Assessment Program (ITFAP) in an internship through the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council. She graduated from Michigan State University in Resource Development in 2004, and is now pursuing her master's thesis in "Traditional Knowledge in Modern Natural Resource Management."

McCoy hopes to find a way to reconcile Native American traditional ecological knowledge with modern water resource management. McCoy will spend the summer researching traditional Anishinaabe knowledge on fish consumption and aiding in the development of an Anishinaabe educational video about choosing and preparing Great Lakes fish.

She will learn ITFAP's management activities and help develop an oil spill plan for CORA.



DRAFTED — MSU Natural Resources grad student and Sault Tribe member Robin McCoy, above with her 1-year-old daughter Miriam, was drafted into service for the summer at ITFAP, under the NARCH program.

Fish: *the First Fast Food*

Fresh fish is fast, convenient food that lends itself to a variety of simple and delicious cooking methods as long as it's not overcooked. In fact, overcooking is the most common mistake made when preparing fish.

Unlike meat, fish doesn't need to be tenderized by cooking. In fact, the less it's cooked the more tender it will be. Because fish is so low in fat, its natural juices and flavor can be easily lost when overcooked.

For whole fish, steaks and fillets, "10-minutes-per-inch" is the rule of thumb for cooking. Measure the flesh at its thickest part. Then cook the flesh 10 minutes for every inch of thickness. If the flesh is less than an inch thick, shorten the cooking time proportionately.

There are a couple of exceptions: If cooking the fish in foil or sauce, add 5 minutes per inch. If cooking fish while it is still frozen, double cooking time to 20 minutes per inch.

Below are two great adaptable recipes, fancy but fast:

GRILL IT!

Imagination is the only limiting factor. There are many barbeque and marinade sauces on the market now. Just use the guidelines below.

Barbecuing Do's & Don't's for fish

— *Do* barbeque over an orange glow rather than a deep red one.

— *Do* apply oil- or butter-based sauces during cooking.

— *Do* prepare frozen fish on the grill directly from the freezer.

— *Do* barbeque firm-fleshed fish such as salmon, herring, pike and trout right on the grill and cook the more delicate fish like whitefish and perch in foil.

— **Don't** use marinade that has been in contact with raw fish for basting cooked fish — when you make it reserve some solely for basting.

— **Don't** salt until after cooking;

— **Don't** marinate longer than 15-30 minutes;

— Don't apply tomato or sugar-based sauces until the last 5 minutes of cooking;

Basic Fish BBQ

4 fillets whitefish, skinned and boned
Sprigs of fresh herbs — experiment with dill, parsley, coriander, marjoram, chives

Whole peppercorns

4 TBS white wine

Salt & pepper

Olive or canola oil

Have four large pieces of foil handy. Place portions of fish on lightly oiled foil. Scatter herbs and peppercorns on fish, season and pour wine over all. Fold over foil and seal edges. Place on barbecue and turn regularly during cooking.

MICROWAVE IT!

Fish cooks perfectly in a microwave oven in only a few minutes. Fish is so moist it can be cooked in little or no liquid, so none of the flavor is lost. Allow the fish to stand for 1-2 minutes before serving since cooking will continue after removed. Again, the only limiting factor in making a fish dish is imagination.

Basic microwaved fish

1 pound fish fillets skinned and boned

Juice and rind of 1 lemon

3 T melted butter or margarine

1/2 tsp paprika

Salt & pepper

Cut fillets into servings. Mix together lemon juice and rind. Dip fish servings into lemon mixture, to coat well. Arrange fish servings into a 8x8-inch glass dish or a 9-inch glass pie plate. Brush each serving with melted butter or margarine. Sprinkle with paprika. Cover with waxed paper; microwave on high for 4 to 6 minutes, according to chosen fish. Do not turn fish servings. Leave to rest for 5 minutes. Serve, coated with buttery cooking juices, sprinkled with salt and pepper.

A variation —

Combine 2 T soy sauce, 1 T lemon rind and juice, 1 minced garlic clove and 1 T freshly grated gingerroot to coat the fish prior to cooking.

Good News for the Planet!

Green Diesel: New process makes liquid transportation fuel from plants

MADISON, Wis. — University of Wisconsin-Madison College of Engineering researchers have discovered a new way to make a diesel-like liquid fuel from carbohydrates commonly found in plants.

Reporting in the June 3 issue of the Journal Science, Steenbock Professor James Dumesic and colleagues detail a 4-phase catalytic reactor in which corn and other biomass-derived carbohydrates can be converted to sulfur-free liquid alkanes resulting in an ideal additive for diesel transportation fuel. Co-researchers include chemical and biological engineering graduate students George Huber, Juben Chheda and Chris Barrett.

"It's a very efficient process," said Huber. "The fuel produced contains 90 percent of the energy found in the carbohydrate and hydrogen feed. If you look at a carbohydrate source such as corn, our new process has the potential to create twice the energy as is created in using corn to make ethanol."

About 67 percent of the energy required to make ethanol is consumed in fermenting and distilling corn. As a result, ethanol production creates 1.1 units of energy for every unit of energy consumed. In the

UW-Madison process, the desired alkanes spontaneously separate from water. No additional heating or distillation is required. The result is the creation of 2.2 units of energy for every unit of energy consumed in energy production.

"The fuel we're making stores a considerable amount of hydrogen," said Dumesic. "Each molecule of hydrogen is used to convert each carbon atom in the carbohydrate reactant to an alkane. It's a very high yield. We don't lose a lot of carbon. The carbon acts as an effective energy carrier for transportation vehicles. It's not unlike the way our own bodies use carbohydrates to store energy."

About 75 percent of the dry weight of herbaceous and woody biomass is comprised of carbohydrates. Because the UW-Madison process works with a range of carbohydrates, a wide range of plants, and more parts of the plant, can be consumed to make fuel.

"The current delivered cost of biomass is comparable or even cheaper than petroleum-based feedstock on an energy basis," Huber said. "This is one step in figuring out how to efficiently use our biomass resources."

Great Lakes Resource Committee continued

arrest those doing so, in spite of the fact it is a federal offense. No protection is afforded the tribal fisher or the officers.

CORA's counsel, Kathryn Tierney, said that cross-deputization was discussed during the 1985 and 2000 negotiations. According to the Attorney General's office, the Michigan DNR does not have the authority to deputize tribal officers without amending the Michigan Constitution. It is not believed that a federal judge could order the state to amend its constitution to deputize tribal officers. Between 1985 and 2000, she said, Michigan law was amended to recognize the training and employment of tribal law enforcement officers and specifically empowered sheriffs to deputize tribal officers to serve as sheriff deputies. Sheriffs' jurisdiction applies to the waters as well as the land.

At the negotiating table there were tribes that said their COs were deputized by their respective counties. A requirement of deputization of sheriffs is that they deputize officers from tribes with lands within that county.

Tribal officers are defined as officers with general law enforcement training and certification as a fully-trained law enforcement officer, and they must maintain those credentials. If a tribe separates its conservation enforcement from general law enforcement, it may find an inability to have a sheriff deputize these officers because they are not considered general law enforcement officers.

The easiest way to deal with this is that the tribes recognize their COs as general law enforcement officers that have primary responsibility to enforce the tribes' hunting and fishing regulations, but not exclusively. They could also

carry out other duties, such as traffic stops.

Tierney added that Michigan State Police cannot deputize because the attorney general opinion says that the legislation passed authorizing them to do so is unconstitutional.

The CORA counsel was directed to draft what options the tribes have to get the tribal CO's recognized and deputized.

Request for Deletion of Dates in Recent CORA Regulations Amendment

— The Law Enforcement Committee requested that the start date for additional markings for shallow traps be deleted to make it a year-round requirement. If the conservation committees don't agree, at least change the dates to September 1 – December 31.

The issue will be brought back to the next meeting for action by the GLRC Board.

ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

Great Lakes Regional Collaboration — Stephen Lenart submitted a list and survey of tribal participants on the eight collaboration strategy teams. Ettawageshik handed out the first draft of the tribal issues and perspectives background information and briefing points for review. Ettawageshik said that the Great Lakes Regional Collaboration draft report is to be out by July with a comment period and a couple of meetings before the final report is to be drafted and submitted. The process helps set policy and funding availabilities. It is important for the tribes to be involved so their concerns are heard as well and to make sure things the tribes do not want in the final draft are not put in that could be detrimental to the fisheries. He noted that once the drafts are submitted, it will be hard to get our concerns in the document.

Sprague added that one of the issues being discussed is indicators and information. The position he is advocating is that tribal commercial fisheries are an indicator of the health of the Great Lakes. An indicator that something is amiss in the Great Lakes is that we cannot make a viable commercial fishery. The states are setting the agenda for what is important, the federal government is trying to consolidate the funding, and if the tribes are not on the list then we have missed out on funding opportunities.

FYI — Mitchell then informed the GLRC board

that the Law Enforcement Committee is looking for people to sit on the Advisory Group. Since there is no stipend or travel reimbursement the tribes are having trouble getting members to join the group. The board might consider CORA paying travel or a stipend. Rastetter added that GTB is having trouble getting someone to come forward to sit on this group.

The tribes and first nations that met on the water accord are considering a follow-up meeting in early April. The Assembly of First Nations along with the Natives of Ontario will be hosting the meeting in Niagara Falls on the Canadian side.

BIOLOGICAL SERVICES DIVISION

Subsistence permits

— Stephen Lenart (LTBB) asked for guidance concerning subsistence gillnet permits. According to the Decree, a copy of any such permit must be sent to the BSD and forwarded to the state. The BSD is not providing this information to the state, he added.

Matson said he thought this issue had been discussed. Every tribe has different subsistence fishing and it would be hard to put this information all together. He thought the tribes agreed they would hold off on furnishing subsistence information until the state shared its sportfishing information. To date, he has not seen information on the sport fishers.

Keshick said Little Traverse has a general report it could furnish when the board decides what type of information to share. Concannon echoed Keshick's words for GTB.

Sprague commented that LRB is waiting for the hatchery system to improve. The winter subsistence fishery is not necessarily there since fish are not being stocked. So, any numbers given would be under false assumption and not accurate. Little River is trying to work out a multiplier factor that would assume that tribal subsistence fishing is of equal weight to the fish hatchery fish that are supposed to be out there, but it has not determined an index number for that fish. If the hatcheries could provide more information Little River could clarify the number.

Lenart said that in another section of the Decree, the BSD is to give subsistence harvest reports to the state. The first time it was furnished at the 2004 Executive Council, the state wanted more information. The BSD needs guidance what

information at what level of detail should be provided. It was consensus that this issue would be discussed further by the BSD.

Retail Bill of Sale —

Archie Martell (LRB) said that the BSD developed a bill of sale for tribal commercial fishers to furnish to retail outlets, as the Decree requires. It is not the BSD's recommendation to use this form unless the GLRC board desired it. While the form could assist law enforcement in tracking fish sales it provides minor benefits to biologists for monitoring fish harvests, Martell added.

After some discussion it was agreed to make some changes to the form by deleting the spaces for the tribal license number, seller's address, condition, type and color-coded copies. CORA does not need a copy, and do not put the form on CORA letterhead. CORA was directed to prepare the form with the changes and send a copy to each tribe for availability to their fishers.

2005 Lake Trout Bag Limit in Lake Huron — The current regulation expires April 30 for a 400-pound bag limit and no retention of lake trout in trap nets. The biologists agreed to continue with no retention and to consider an increase a 500-pound daily bag limit of lake trout.

The GLRC board voted unanimously to adopt an increase in daily lake trout bag limit to 500 pounds from 400 pounds for a gill net operation in MH-1 for the period of May 1, 2005 - April 30, 2006.

Federal Hatchery System Outsourcing — Because of competitive sourcing in the president's management agenda, the Department of Interior has considered outsourcing some agency functions, including replacing a significant number of hatchery full-time personnel with contract labor. Most people feel this is not a good idea for the hatchery system — the hatcheries are already having trouble meeting their Decree requirements for lake trout. The BSD requested the GLRC Board send a letter in regards to the federal hatchery system outsourcing.

The GLRC board unanimously approved the letter.

Lastly, Lenart gave an update on Bay Harbor contamination. The EPA had drafted a consent order that was sent to the parties; it is yet to be signed. CMS Energy is leaning towards taking the lead on mediation-type activities, Lenart said. Ettawageshik said a newspaper article estimated a

\$64 million price tag on clean up.

BIOLOGIST REPORTS

Little River Band — Archie Martell reported getting data and scale ageing done for the modeling group.

Bay Mills — Paul Ripple reported ageing lake trout scales and attending technical committee meetings. He is serving on the habitat/species strategy team of the Great Lakes Collaboration, and the persistent Bioaccumulative Toxics Reduction Committee.

Grand Traverse Band

— Erik Olsen reported trying to finish last year's data, working on grids 712-713 gill net assessment and getting out information. Staff developed a walleye stocking plan now in draft form to be sent to the other tribes' review prior to submission to the TFC. He hopes to get the draft out by Monday. GTB distributed 15 passive integrated tagging kits, for monitoring sturgeon to Little River, Little Traverse, ITFAP, Wisconsin DNR, Indiana and Illinois.

ITFAP — Tom Gorenflo reported that he drafted a letter on the proposed coal-fired power plant on the shore of Lake Michigan. Jim Bransky also noted that part of the request from ITFAP was to reaffirm CORA's opposition to coal-fired power plants and that the word "opposition" should be added in the letter. Gorenflo said he was uncertain how strong of a letter the Board would want and he could add "opposition."

Gorenflo requested sending copies to the DEQ, the US Army Corps of Engineers, other Great Lakes governors, and the Sierra Club, since it is filing a lawsuit against this plant. Ettawageshik added a few more organizations. also asked that the National Wildlife Federation (Wolf Pack) be added.

The GLRC board approved the letter.

Rastetter referred to a USACE letter in the board packet in which the Corps refuses to concede there is a trust responsibility for the health of the Great Lakes fishery. Rastetter said the point is that there is a trust responsibility to the property right of the Great Lakes Fishery that can be handled without a motion by this board.

The GLRC board unanimously approved Gorenflo's request for three siscowet permits to harvest sub-legal siscowet lake trout from Lake Superior in 2005. The permits are the same as last year's.

Deadline

The next deadline for the CORA newsletter "Tribal Fishing" is Monday, July 11.



Call or write Jennifer Dale at the CORA Public Information & Education Program 906-632-0043, or jmdale@chippewaottawa.org.