



## COTFMA WINDS UP ACCESS PROJECT

### Site improvement and development: next phase is funding

By Jennifer Dale

SAULT STE. MARIE —

Adequate access for tribal fishermen has long been an issue. A Chippewa Ottawa Treaty Fishery Management Authority project underway to determine fisher's access needs is winding down and ready to go into a new phase. The next step of the five-year plan to develop or improve sites chosen is to start looking for funding.

COTFMA Resource Developer Bucko Teeple gained a Great Lakes Fishery Trust grant and has been working on the project for the past year. The grant allowed Teeple to assess 1836 Treaty tribes needs on both an individual and collective level, and develop model designs for the sites.

"One of the areas where we are still concerned about is access sites. We needed to not just identify but prioritize the sites, and assess the real need," said Teeple.

A centralized project with a three to five year development plan would help accomplish access site improvement. "The Great Lakes Fishery Trust has dollars available to improve and develop access sites — that's where the proposal came from," Teeple said.

Teeple said the major thing COTFMA is trying to address is small boat shore launching. He found that accommodations for large boats launching and mooring is also inadequate, and noted that the tribes appear to be losing slips like Mackinac Island because of transient boaters.

Even now, the need for large boats is greater than COTFMA can presently accommodate. For example, COTFMA is permitted for six boats at Whitefish Point while eight needed facilities. With the new agreement coming into play, COTFMA needs to prepare for adequate mooring access and launch facilities for even more large boats.

Teeple said in the initial contact with tribes, he talked with fishers to identify access sites they actually use. He visited those sites, and compiled a list of 103 Michigan sites. Teeple inventoried the facilities and photo-documented the actual conditions, looking at parking areas, shelters, walkways, railings, lighting, signage, dredging, boat launches, permanent docks, bulkheads, driveways,

and bathrooms.

Each tribe was asked to come up with a list of access sites and rank them in a descending order. Bay Mills named 20 sites, Grand Traverse Band named 19, Little River Band and Little Traverse Bay Band each named 15. Tribes had sites in common and even listed them with the same priority in some cases — Beaver Island was named the top spot by both GTB and LTBB.

Teeple compiled the top five for each and combined rankings into one overall prioritized list. Overall, the top 10 sites prioritized by all four 1836 Treaty tribes were Salt Point Narrows (Lake Superior), Dutcher's McKay Bay (Lake Huron), Beaver Island (Lake Huron), Cross Village (Lake Michigan), Whitefish Point (Lake Superior), Charlevoix Ferry Beach (Lake Michigan), Manistee, First Street (Lake Michigan) Hammond Bay Biological Station (Lake Huron), Carp River Landing (north of St. Ignace), and Rock Port Harbor (Lake Huron).

For the most part, the sites identified are Michigan Waterways Commission harbors or DNR launch facilities, which are all in "pretty decent" condition, said Teeple. However, most cater to non-Indian sport fishers — harbors for transient boaters like cruisers and bigger sport fishing boats.

Where COTFMA was lacking for site identification, said Teeple, were sites developed for the tribal fishers to use, like the Narrows, Jacks Bay, Whitefish Point, the Saddlebags, Cross Village, or Epoufette.

"A good number were shore launch sites with no facilities whatever," said Teeple. A typical example is Lake View Road, a well-known, well-used place that was really nothing but the end of a road. A barrier of boulders has also been placed there to obstruct the fishers, noted Teeple. Barriers, and conflicts like the presence of piping plovers, needed to be documented.

Conservation committees and tribal councils were asked to approve their rankings and the overall rankings by resolution. Grand Traverse Band and the Sault Tribe still need to pass their resolutions, said Teeple, and then COTFMA will adopt the plan. Once adopted, the



Photos by Bucko Teeple

Lake View Road is typical of access sites that are not Michigan DNR or Michigan Waterways sites. Above, boulders have been placed as barriers to discourage fishers.

In the photo below, one can see there are no facilities at the launch site, which illustrates the need for development and improvement of the sites tribal fishers use.



ranking will hold for all five tribes, he added.

Using Salt Point Narrows, Meridian Consultants worked on a model access site with a topographic survey, a bottom land survey, and a design with specifications and cost estimates.

The components were designed and costed out separately to be customized to site, said Teeple. For example, the launch ramp and skid pier estimated cost is \$44,000 in the 1836 Treaty area.

Once COTFMA adopts an overall five-year plan, it will be filed with the Department of the Interior as 1836 Treaty area

tribes priority areas for improvement. Teeple hopes that by filing the development project, monies will become available from somewhere in the Department of the Interior. Other possible funding avenues are the GLFT, Michigan

Waterways, or other units of local government.

Teeple said the federal government does have a trust responsibility toward the tribes. "Now we have something to ask for," said Teeple. "If not the Narrows, then close by."

# COTFMA MEETING BRIEFS ...

MAY 26

**BAY MILLS** — Chippewa Ottawa Treaty Fishery Management Authority met May 26 in Bay Mills Resort and Casinos new meeting room.

As the meeting began, a new Grand Traverse Band chairman was being sworn in. In the meantime, Biological Services Director Chris Mitchell and Natural Resources Committee member John Concannon and Brian Upton represented GTB. Concannon later excused himself to attend the inauguration. Sault Tribe Trustee Fred Paquin sat in for Sault Tribe Chairman Bernard Bouschor, along with Conservation Committee Chair Vic Matson Sr.

Melanie Vanderlooven represented the Bureau of Indian Affairs in the stead of Superintendent Anne Bolton. Bay Mills Chairman Jeff Parker and Conservation Chair Tim Kinney

attended for Bay Mills.

Chairman Bob Guendhardt and Natural Resource Commissioner John Koon were there for Little River Band.

Parker welcomed everyone to the inaugural meeting of the Bay Mills Resort and Casinos new conference facilities.

In conservation committee reports, most reported working on year 2000 issues. Kinney requested Bay Mills Biological Services Dept. have the use of half the small mesh assessment trap nets COTFMA had recently been given. COTFMA Executive Director Faith McGruther said that she would ask InterTribal Fisheries Assessment program.

Sault Tribe reported no meeting. Koon also reported going through inland regulations.

COTFMA Resource Developer Bucko Teeple reported that the Great Lakes Fishery Trust grant work was winding

down. Sault Tribe and Grand Traverse still need to pass resolutions.

BMIC Fishery Biologist Ken Gebhardt asked about work on the Whitefish Bay dock. He'd seen it the day before, and it is dangerous, he said. Teeple said that it was supposed to be done last week, adding that he would jump on it right away.

In Old Business, COTFMA counsel Candy Tierney said there is a problem with the Dutcher property request for trust status. In the legal description, the dock is not completely included in the land in trust. A separate deed is needed, and should also be in trust. The COTFMA board approved the deed, she said, which it did.

Vic Matson Jr., COTFMA Investment Committee, said there is no penalty for liquidation of the COTFMA trust funds. The \$3.5 million fund reverts to the

tribes June 1. A motion to distribute \$70,000 to each of the member tribes, and split the rest between the three original COTFMA members was passed.

McGruther said \$50,000 in unresolved hunting and fishing funds will be given to COTFMA.

She told the Board that the government is beginning to work on the 2002 Budget, so requests should go in now.

BMIC Law Enforcement Captain Ben Carrick was reappointed to the Joint Law Enforcement Committee.

JUNE 28

**MANISTEE** — At the June 28 COTFMA meeting at Little River Band offices in Manistee John Koon and Bob Guendhardt represented LRB, Biological Services Director Christine Mitchell represented Grand Traverse Band, Fred Paquin and Vic Matson Sr. represented Sault Tribe, and Bay

Mills Chairman Jeff Parker joined by conference call during negotiation meetings in Lansing.

In Conservation Committee Reports, all reported working on year 2000 matters. For the Information/Education program, Jennifer Dale reported working on the new home page, the annual salmon net marking campaign and an upcoming news release. Resource Developer Bucko Teeple asked COTFMA to adopt the overall access plan for the COTFMA tribes (see story in this newsletter). A resolution to adopt the plan passed.

Jane TenEyck asked COTFMA to approve a new audit proposal from Rehman Robson, which also deals with other tribal entities. The COTFMA board approved the \$7,000 proposal.

A July meeting scheduled for July 27 in Bay Mills was okayed.

## Researchers rethinking Great Lakes *Diporeia* crash

By Jennifer Dale

Over the past three years, researchers have been concerned about the disappearance of an important food source for fish. At first, some speculated that zebra mussels were to blame, but now scientists are not so sure. They also wonder if the small amphipod *diporeia* is the key species that could cause a crash of the food chain.

Scientists studying the Great Lakes have been concerned about the abrupt decline in Lake Michigan of *Diporeia spp.*, a prime food source for a wide assortment of fish species. The researchers wonder if decline of *Diporeia*, a sort of amphipod that can make up to 70 percent of biomass available to fish predators, could cause a collapse of

the food chain that supports the fishery.

According to an article by members of the Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory\*, the crash of this small, shrimp-like crustacean in Lake Michigan has scientists puzzled.

The presence of zebra mussels in other regions of the Great Lakes has seemed to cause a decline in *Diporeia*. The mussels filter out much of the nutrients the *Diporeia* need to live.

However, competition between the exotic mussels and the amphipod would cause a gradual decline, not the normal to zero numbers scientists have observed in less than a one year period, said researchers.

So, researchers are consider-

ing other possible causes, such as a parasite or a disease, according to the article.

*Diporeia* measure less than one-half inch in length and live in bottom muds of the Great Lakes' colder, deeper regions. Normally, the *Diporeia* population is dense, up to 15,000 in a square meter, and provides a high calorie food for fish such as bloater, yellow perch, alewife, whitefish, slimy sculpin, deepwater sculpin, and rainbow smelt, all of which feed predator fish like trout and salmon.

Researchers have been studying the diets of fish in regions where the *Diporeia* have disappeared. In a collaborative study between Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory, University of

Michigan / Michigan State University Institute for Limnology and Ecosystems Research, no *Diporeia* were found in the diets of slimy sculpin and young yellow perch in the Lake Michigan waters off St. Joseph, Mich. Instead, these fish are eating mostly *Mysis Relicta*, a large, shrimp-like zooplankton.

Near Muskegon, where *Diporeia* populations have declined 50 percent over the past two years, *Diporeia* remains the principle prey of these fish. Although scientists are not sure why, whitefish in the same area have gradually reduced their use of *Diporeia* and increased use of alternate prey.

The article reported that in 1999, *Mysis Relicta* densities in

southern Lake Michigan reached a five-year low. The researchers suggest that *Mysis Relicta* may not be able to sustain further increases in fish predation.

Researchers say effects of the *Diporeia* crash are not clear. To understand the consequences of the crash, observation of both slow growing and fast growing fish populations is needed. According to the article, changes may not occur until species like *Mysis Relicta* are further depleted.

(\*“Amphipod Decline, Collapse of Food Chain: A Threat to the Fishery?” By Thomas F. Nalepa, Darryl Hondorp, Steve Pothoven, and Mike Quigley, Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory)

## Alderman Bernard J. Hansen named Great Lakes Fishery Commission chairman

From the GLFC

**ANN ARBOR**—Alderman Bernard J. Hansen has been chosen unanimously by his fellow commissioners to serve as chairman of the bi-national Great Lakes Fishery Commission. The appointment came during the commission's recent annual meeting in Duluth, Minn.

The commission is a Canadian and U.S. institution on the Great Lakes dedicated to preserving and improving the valuable Great Lakes fishery. As chairman, Hansen assumes greater responsibility to direct fisheries management on the Great Lakes and to oversee the day-to-day operations of the commission and its secretariat. The chairmanship position is a two-year term that rotates between Canada and the United States. Dr. Bill Bermish,

Professor of Fisheries Science, Guelph University, Ontario, was appointed vice chairman.

“The Great Lakes are extremely valuable resources and we must do everything we can to care for them and increase their productivity,” said Hansen upon his appointment. “Over 5 million people fish in the Great Lakes annually, providing the region with up to \$4 billion in economic return each year. And since these lakes mean more to us than dollars alone, we must remain dedicated to protecting them for today and the future.”

Hansen stressed that combating exotic species—which remain a significant threat to the health of the fishery and which cause billions of dollars in damage—is at the top of his agenda.

Hansen is a member of the

Chicago city council, has served as alderman of the 44th Ward since 1983. The 44th Ward is on Chicago's north side, bordering Lake Michigan. Hansen had taken a leadership position on the council on a variety of issues including environmental and recycling legislation. He is the chairman of the City Council's Committee on Economic and Capital Development. Hansen had also served as Democratic Committeeman of the 44th Ward since 1991.

Hansen was appointed to the Great Lakes Fishery Commission by President Clinton in 1994 and has served as vice chairman since 1998. On the commission, Hansen devoted his attention to fish health, the importance of treating the St. Marys River for sea lampreys, exotic species pre-

vention, and communicating the benefits of healthy Great Lakes environment to elected officials and to the public.

The Great Lakes Fishery Commission is a bi-national organization established by the governments of the United States and Canada through the 1955 Convention of Great Lakes Fisheries. Members of the commission are appointed by the President of the United States

and the Prime Minister of Canada. The commission has the responsibility to coordinate fisheries research, to control the exotic and destructive sea lamprey, and to facilitate implementation of the Joint Strategic Plan for Management of Great Lakes Fisheries.

For more information about the commission and its programs, visit [www.glfc.org](http://www.glfc.org) on the internet.

### COMING SOON ...

[www.cotfma](http://www.cotfma)

# Tribal fishery enhancement stocks walleye fingerlings in the St Marys River and Lake Michigan

SAULT STE MARIE, Mich.—Thanks to the Chippewa Ottawa Treaty Fishery Management Authority, in a few years fishermen could have 40,000 more walleye to catch. Over the past two weeks, COTFMA stocked 430,000 walleye fingerlings in Great Lakes waters.

According to COTFMA Fishery Enhancement Coordinator Greg Wright, the fingerlings estimated survival rate is 10 percent, and they'll be legal size in about five years. Wright stocked 100,000 near Brimley in Lake Superior's Waishkey Bay, 40,000 near Epoufette in Lake Michigan, and 90,000 in Lake Michigan's Grand Traverse Bay.

For the first time, COTFMA also stocked several locations in the St. Mary's River. The fish were stocked at three locations in the river — 140,000 in Potagannissing Bay, 20,000 in Lake George, and 40,000 at Aune Osborn Park, Sault Ste Marie. In the past, the Michigan Department of Natural Resources stocked walleye fingerlings in the St. Marys River every other year. But this year, COTFMA coordinated the river stocking with assistance from the MDNR.

COTFMA tribes have conducted a walleye stocking program for the past 10 years. So far, the stocking program has shown the greatest success in Waishkey Bay, which is mostly a recreational fishery. The tribes anticipate that the recreational fishery will continue to benefit from this stocking program in each of the areas stocked.

The tribal enhancement coordinator lets some walleye grow all summer before stocking. The larger fingerlings are slated for stocking in Lake Huron's St. Martins Bay in September. After years of experience, Wright has learned that walleye stocked in

this area have their best chance for survival if they are stocked after the cormorants have left for the season. And by this time the walleye are about seven inches in length — too large to be eaten by most other predators, like chinook salmon fingerlings.

"We hope for 100,000 fingerlings for the fall stocking," said Wright, who also manages COTFMA's Nunns Creek Fish Hatchery.

This is the seventh year the hatchery has been using both a small inland pond to raise walleye eggs to the 2-inch fingerling stage for stocking in June, and a larger pond to raise 7-inch fingerlings for stocking in the fall.

After hatching, two- to three-day-old fry are moved from the hatchery to ponds where they feed on zooplankton. When the walleye grow to about two inches, the pond is drained and the walleye collected. Most are stocked, but others are taken to a larger pond where they continue to grow until fall. Here, small ponds full of minnows are drained into the large pond when the walleyes are ready to switch from a diet of zooplankton to minnows.

Hatchery staff attempt to use



Photo by Jennifer Dale

Joel Cameron and Greg Wright (L-R) released 140,000 walleye fingerlings in Potagannissing Bay from Drummond Island, as pictured above while bystanders look on from the dock. The two released over 400,000 two-inch fingerlings this year during the June stocking portion of the COTFMA walleye stocking program.

the best genetic stocks for each of their stocking sites. They collect

walleye eggs from the St. Mary's River and Munuscong Lake use eggs that the MDNR collected from Bay de Noc.

Historically, natural walleye populations in the Great Lakes occur in big river systems like the St Marys, and isolated bays like Bay de Noc. When the COTFMA tribes entered into the Consent

Order in 1985, they lost their commercial walleye fishing opportunities in both areas. To mitigate the loss, the state stocked walleyes in areas where the tribes could still harvest them. In the meantime, the tribes developed their own walleye stocking program that became fully operational by 1990.



Photo by Jennifer Dale

A net full of fingerlings.



Photo by Jennifer Dale

These walleye fingerlings were stocked the day before the photo above was taken. They were doing well in McCormick Creek, heading for the St. Marys River.

## GTB gets new chair

PESHAWBESTOWN—Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians has elected Robert Kewaygoshkum as its new chairman, along with three new tribal council members: Thurlow Sam McClellan, Connie TwoCrow and Ardith Dodie Chambers.

Kewaygoshkum took almost 47 percent of the vote to defeat former chairman George Bennett. He serves as the facilities manager of the land acquisition department and former tribal manager.

"The membership is ready for a change," TwoCrow told the Traverse City Record Eagle. "They want things to be more membership-minded."

"I'm hoping we can work together as a team," Kewaygoshkum said, also to the Record Eagle. "I think we can bring unity to the tribe, but it's something that won't happen overnight."

## GTB Natural Resources Department to hold Fair

On Sept. 9, the Grand Traverse Band Natural Resources Department is hosting the Natural Resources Fair and Feast. Lots of food and fun are planned so mark your calendar.

Hands-on activities and demonstrations will be offered. Organizers are setting up workshops teaching traditional skills.

Hands-on activities will include aspects of water quality monitoring, wildlife identification, common survey techniques used by staff, firearms safety and use, and many other fun activities. The activities will likely be held at the GTB Pow Wow Grounds.

To get an idea on the amount of food staff needs to prepare, they need an estimate of the number of people who are planning to attend.

If you are interested in attending, please call Brett Fessell or Patty O'Donnell for more information (231)-271 3474.

If anyone has any suggestions or ideas, please contact Brett or Patty.

# Update on Bay Mills fisheries program

By Jennifer Dale

Bay Mills Natural Resource Department has hired two new fisheries staff — Fisheries Technician Scott Koproksi and Summer Fisheries Aide Ricky Damstra.

Koproksi was hired from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in Alpena, where he was employed since 1997. He is a 1997 Lake Superior State graduate with a Bachelor's in Fisheries and Wildlife.

At the USFWS service, Koproksi coordinated lake sturgeon tagging with commercial fishermen in Saginaw Bay. He was responsible for database entry, monitoring fish populations with various gear, fish aging, identification of larval fish samples, lake sturgeon radio telemetry, gear construction and repair, and grant writing.

Koproksi was also deeply involved with the Lake Huron Distribution Study, serving as the USFWS onboard monitor for the project.

"He is very familiar with the tribal fishermen, and the biological, social and political issues surrounding the fishery," said BMIC Fisheries Biologist Ken Gebhardt.

Damstra is a LSSU student who is slated to graduate with his Bachelor's in Fisheries and Wildlife this December. "He has quite a bit of experience in St. Marys River evaluating salmon and walleye," said Gebhardt, adding that the college student is

very good at fish aging.

He has worked at LSSU's Aquatic Research Lab, and been involved in sea lamprey assessments.

Current field work at Bay Mills in the fisheries includes a lake trout assessment, whitefish assessments, and two projects with other agencies.

The lake trout assessment has been taking place at five locations in Whitefish Bay and Little Lake Harbor, according to Gebhardt. The department has obtained results very similar to past years — good lifts at some locations and poor lifts at others.

"This year seems to be the best year since 1993 for numbers of fish caught," remarked Gebhardt.

Fisheries staff is attempting to identify sites to use for annual monitoring for whitefish assessments. They set variable mesh nets at six locations in Whitefish Bay in the upper St. Marys River. Gebhardt said they haven't identified the best sites yet — meaning the sites that will accurately reflect whitefish population.

The fisheries biologist added that the project is necessary for the new fishing agreement, which will require the information to be modeled from the whitefish assessments.

Bay Mills conducted shortjaw cisco assessments in Whitefish Bay under contract with the U.S. Geological Survey. The shortjaw cisco is thought to be extremely rare, its decline attributed to sea



Photo by Jennifer Dale

Meet Bay Mills' new Fisheries Technician Scott Koproksi and Summer Fisheries Aide Ricky Damstra (L-R).

lamprey and overfishing, said Gebhardt.

Bay Mills fishery staff set 12 gangs of gill nets in 160-312 feet of water in the middle of Whitefish Bay, and lifted for four days, according to Gebhardt.

As a result, they found a number of fish with some shortjaw characteristics. The USGS sent the fish to their facility in Ashland, Wisc., for identification.

Bay Mills is also cooperating

with the U.S. Forest Service to conduct a creel survey in Monocle Lake. "The USFS contracted with Bay Mills to employ a tribal member to be a creel clerk in Monocle Lake and the east branch of the Tahquamenon River," said Gebhardt, adding that Steve Bennett was hired to do the job.

Through Labor Day, Bennett is interviewing anglers at both locations, asking about their target

species, the amount of time they spent fishing, and what they've caught, released, and kept.

Gebhardt said the project was accepted because Bay Mills members also enjoy the Monocle Lake resource, and it's their way of contributing to the fishing resource management.

"It's just another example of cooperative management we do all the time," he added.

## GTB manages storm water to protect fisheries

Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians is working to protect fisheries by managing storm water. It doesn't seem like storm water could harm aquatic life. But with increased development in the watershed basin and the increasing extent of impervious surfaces — like paved surfaces that do not allow water to be absorbed into the soil — more runoff being generated is causing significant sedimentation and erosion along rivers, streams, and lakes as well as damage to fish and macroinvertebrate populations, like insects and crayfish.

Surface runoff from developed areas is harmful to the rivers, streams and lakes for a number of

reasons. Often, the first inch of rain carries a toxic cocktail of car and truck fluids, heavy metals, air pollution fallout, fertilizers, and pesticides.

Sediment loadings from agriculture and construction sites can choke areas, destroying fish spawning sites and can create hot water surges from sun-baked parking lots which kill sensitive organisms.

On a hot summer afternoon ponded storm water may heat to 95 degrees or more and cause significant stress to fish and other wildlife when discharged into a nearby stream, woodland, or lake. Smallmouth bass undergo stress at 78 degrees and begin dying at

86 degrees. Trout begin to suffer at approximately 68 degrees and begin dying at 72 degrees.

Grand Traverse Band is working to protect water quality of the adjacent and nearby waters with the "GTB Soil Erosion and Stormwater Runoff Control Ordinance," adopted by Tribal

Council in 1997.

The ordinance requires a permit for any earth change activity on tribal lands within 500 feet of a body of water, and any earth change activity that pertains to commercial/governmental development projects. If you would like more information regarding

the ordinance and the requirements, please contact Patty O'Donnell, Environmental Stewardship Program, 231-271-7368.

— Courtesy Grand Traverse Band News

## IN THE NEWS ...

### Engler proposes change to Great Lakes Charter

LANSING, Mich. (AP) — Companies would have to show they could improve the Great Lakes before receiving permission to withdraw water under a proposal recently announced by Gov. John Engler. Water could be removed only by showing that there would be an improvement to the water or other natural resources, Engler announced as part of his proposed changes to the Great Lakes Charter.

### Senator Jaye stripped of senate committees

LANSING, Mich. (AP) — State Sen. David Jaye was stripped of his committee assignments last month, a week after pleading guilty to a misdemeanor drunken driving charge. Senate Majority Leader Dan DeGrow, R-Port Huron, said Jaye will give up all committee assignments for the rest of the year and be barred from state-paid out-of-state business travel until next year.

### Watermilfoil confirmed in six new lakes

ST. PAUL (AP) — Eurasian watermilfoil has been found in North Twin Lake near Grand Rapids and in five Twin Cities-area lakes, the Department of Natural Resources reported July 3.

The 250-acre North Twin Lake is the third lake in the Grand Rapids area known to be infested with the harmful exotic plant. A two-acre affected area has been treated with an aquatic herbicide.

Milfoil also was confirmed in Deer and Goose Lakes in Wright County, Lake Owasso and Kohlman Lake in Ramsey County, and Green Lake in Isanti County, the DNR said. Green Lake is the first lake known to have milfoil in Isanti County.

So far, 112 Minnesota lakes are infested with the plant, which crowds out native vegetation.

*Tribal Fishing* is published by the Chippewa Ottawa Treaty Fishery Management Authority Public Information program. The program is administrated by the Bay Mills Indian Community Newspaper Dept.

Please direct all inquiries to Jennifer Dale, 12140 W. Lakeshore Dr., Brimley, MI 49715, 906-248-3241.

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