

*Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa*

# Treaty Natural Resources Division Newsletter

*Volume 11, Issue 4,  
Biboon Winter 2022-23*

## Ganawenjigaade

*It is taken care of, protected . . .*

*We take care of, protect, keep it.*



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# BIBOON

It is Winter

GICHI-MANIDOO-GIIZIS

*Great Spirit Moon*

NAMEBINI-GIIZIS

*Sucker Moon*

ONAABANI-GIIZIS

*Hard Crust on the Snow Moon*

WAABIZHESHIWAG

*Martens*

GIDAGAA-BIZHIW

*A bobcat*

WISAAGI-MA'IINGAN

*A coyote*

ISKIGAMIZIGAN

*A sugarbush*

NAMEGOS

*A lake trout*

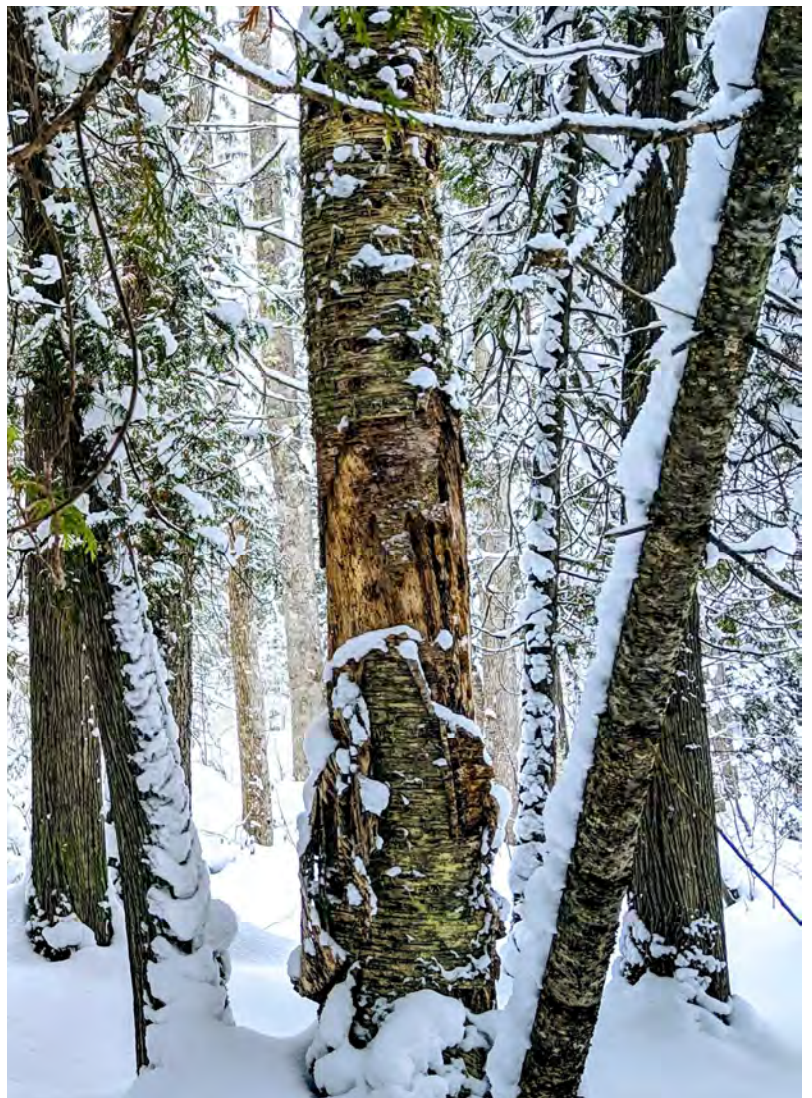
ADIKAMEG

*A whitefish*

GOONIIKAA-GINEBIG

ATAADIWIN

*Snow snake*





# Red Cliff

## Treaty Natural Resources Division

The Treaty Natural Resources Division is dedicated to the preservation, protection, enhancement, and sustainable stewardship of the Red Cliff Tribal Nation's natural resources in maintaining balance between healthy environment, economic goals, and future subsistence of all tribal members; ensuring that our future generations continue to enjoy the benefits of those places that are of significant historical, cultural, and environmental importance.

The Red Cliff Treaty Natural Resources Division has been involved with the stewardship of natural resources of the Reservation. The Treaty Natural Resources Division is responsible for the oversight and stewardship of the natural resources within the boundary of, and in the ceded territory of the Red Cliff Band. The Tribe operates a transfer station, fish hatchery, conservation enforcement program, water resources program and other natural resource stewardship efforts are on-going.



Andy Edwards is TNR's Interim Division Administrator. Andy is looking forward to continuing the work of the TNR division along with the rest of the tribe to protect treaty rights and the natural resources for the coming generations.

Red Cliff Treaty Natural Resources Division includes:

- Mino Bimaadiziwin Gitigaanin (Red Cliff Tribal Farm)
- Wildlife and Forestry Department
- Fish Hatchery Program
- Fisheries Department
- Environmental Department
- Tribal Conservation Department





# Mino Bimaadiziiwin Gitigaanin



Mino Bimaadiziiwin Gitigaanin, or the Red Cliff Tribal Farm, grows a wide variety of vegetables, tends medicine beds, raises a flock of laying hens, cares for the apple orchards, runs an annual sugarbush, and composts fish remains from the Red Cliff Fish Company. These foods and medicines are distributed in a variety of ways to the community and tribal programs in order to increase our community's access to healthy foods. Mino Bimaadiziiwin Gitigaanin strives to support the community's food sovereignty goals and works with many different tribal programs to advance those goals.



Allissa Stutte is the Farm Manager /Food Systems Coordinator. Allissa organizes and oversees daily farm operations, along with supporting the larger food sovereignty goals of Red Cliff and planning for the continued growth of the farm in future years.



Shea Schachameyer is the Food Sovereignty Coordinator. Shea supports food sovereignty efforts by helping with farm operations, increasing community outreach and engagement, and collaborating with other Tribal programs to further Red Cliff's food sovereignty.

# Mino Bimaadiziiwin Gitigaan Update



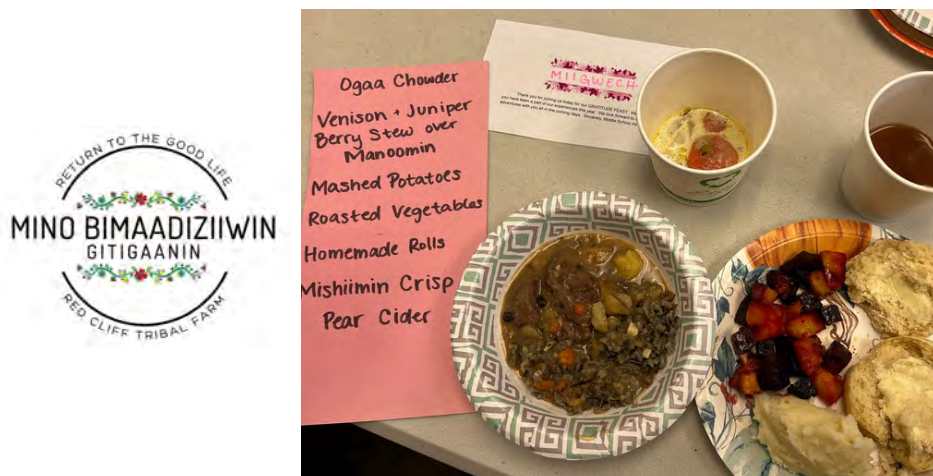
This fall, the Farm wrapped up another successful harvest season. Farm staff are looking forward to sugarbush season, and staying busy while planning ahead for another growing season. Check out a few highlights below!

- The Bayfield Middle School Alt. Ed. class utilized the Farm kitchen to prepare an end-of-season Gratitude Feast. The feast was then shared at the Tribal Historic Preservation Office.
- Over 750 lbs of okosimaan (winter squash) were harvested! Squash was added to the weekly CSA boxes, was available at the Farm Stand, and will be processed for distribution through the FDPIR 638 program in collaboration with Red Cliff Food Distribution.
- Farm and other TNR staff spent time at the sugarbush to prep firewood for the upcoming sugar season.
- This fall, the Farm received a grant award to support increased youth programming this summer, and to support the construction of an additional high tunnel which will allow the Farm to increase the quantity of produce for the Bayfield School cafeteria.
- This fall, the Farm also hosted a Harvest Feast to share and celebrate the harvest with the community.
- New community garden beds were built for residents at the Oski-Ombendaam (New Hope) housing complex.
- The Farm hosted multiple field trips with Bayfield School elementary, middle, and high school classes. Students helped with the harvest of mishimiin (apples). Some classes pressed cider, and others helped process the apples in to apple chips.



Above: Students harvesting mishimiin in the orchard. Firewood preparations at the iskigamizigan (sugarbush).

Below: The Gratitude Feast prepared by MS Alt. Ed. Community members at the 2022 Harvest Feast.







## Wildlife and Forestry Department



The wildlife and forestry program conducts monitoring and research involving a variety of wildlife species both on and off the Red Cliff Reservation. Staff also review pending changes in policies or regulations, proposed development projects, and actions like planned timber sales for potential impacts (both positive and negative) to our wildlife and forest resources.



Andy Edwards is the Wildlife Biologist. Andy also handles supervisory duties for the fisheries, hatchery, and wildlife/forestry staff.



Ron Nordin Jr is the Wildlife and Forestry Technician. Ron's job duties include maintaining trail camera stations as well as live trapping and tracking our wildlife for a better understanding of their territories.

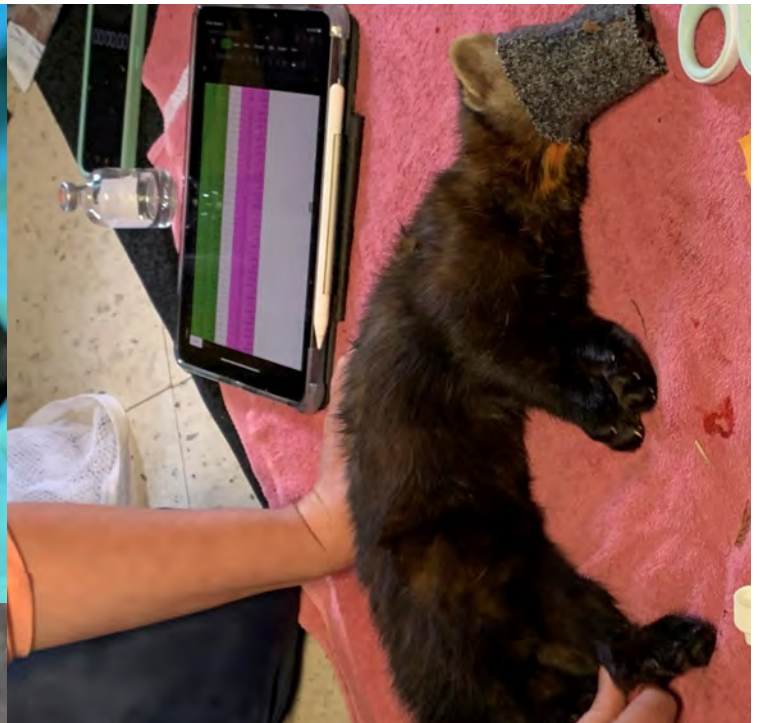
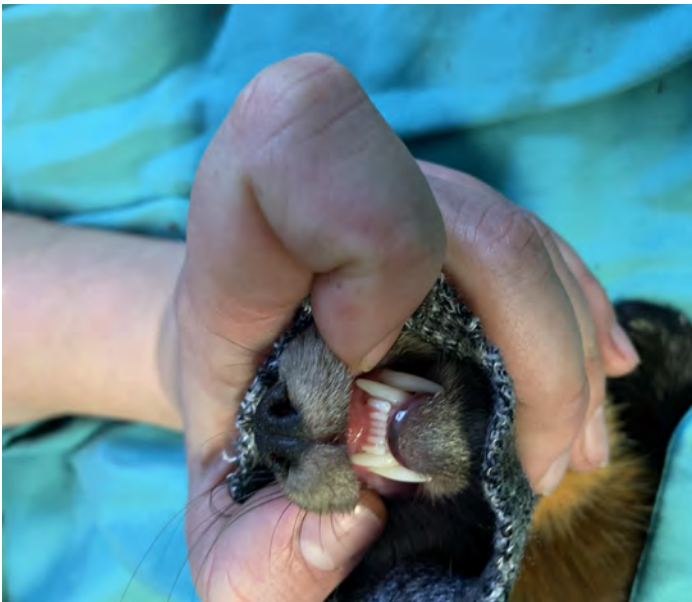
## **TID BITS FROM THE WILDLIFE DEPARTMENT-WAABIZHESHIWAG (MARTENS)**

The wildlife staff have been busy this fall and winter trapping waabizheshiwag (martens). This November staff were able to capture two waabizheshiwag and fit them with GPS collars to better understand their territory and movements. It's been interesting to see how close the two male waabizheshiwag are living to each other. The waabizheshiwag were first fitted with a GPS collar from a UW Madison grad student. The collars were set to give locations very frequently giving the student a clear picture of their movements and prey types. With the rate -



-of the collars location recordings, the collars were only on the waabizheshiwag for a three to five days. After three days we trapped the waabizheshiwag again and fitted them with longer term GPS collars to get a better look at the entire territory, resting sites, and possible feeding sites. We will again try to recapture these waabizheshiwag in the spring and download all the GPS locations of where these awesiinyag (wild animals) have been.



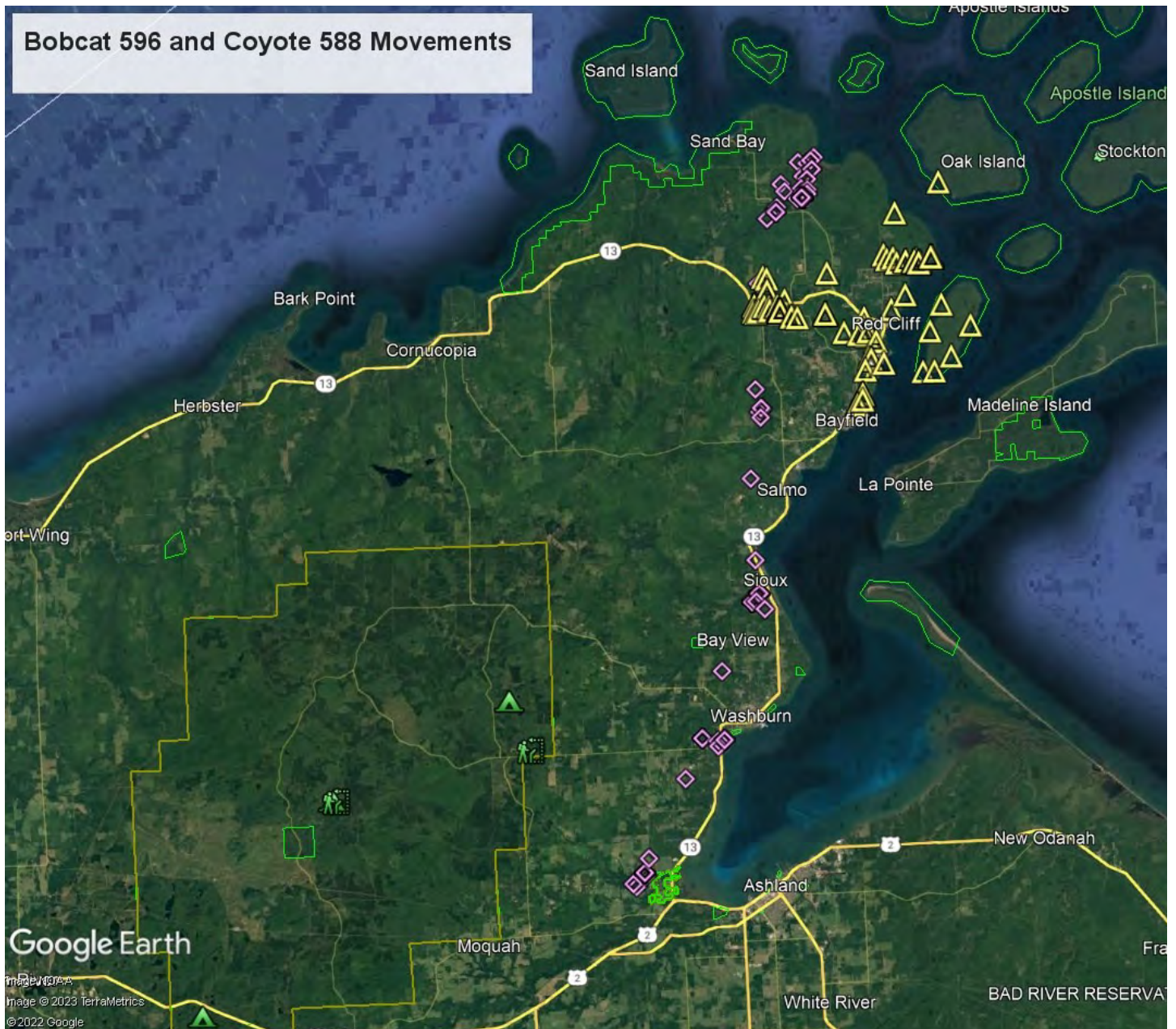


When you look at the bottom two pictures you can see the throat patches of these waabizheshiwag are very different. One clear way to distinguish individuals is to look at these throat patches as they all have different markings, kind of like finger prints.



## GIDAGAA-BIZHIW MIINAWAA WISAAGI-MA'IINGAN (BOBCAT AND COYOTE)

Currently wildlife staff has one collared female gidagaa-bizhiw which typically lived near the Raspberry River. Recently this gidagaa-bizhiw must have caught the sent of our locally famous Trinko Sausages as she has moved considerably south near the Trinko shop. Gidagaa-bizhiw 596 is represented on the map with pink diamonds. Wildlife staff has also trapped and collared seven wisaagi-ma'iingan throughout 2022. Currently only three collars are still active as one was killed and three of the collars batteries died. Represented on the map in yellow triangles is wisaagi-ma'iingan 588. As you can see this young male has ventured across the ice and visited Basswood and Oak Islands. Wildlife staff are excited to watch this animal throughout the winter months to see how many of these Apostle Islands he visits. Last year staff had one wisaagi-ma'iingan travel to eleven different islands.





## **CWD SAMPLING**

For the 2022 waawaashkeshi (white tailed deer) season wildlife staff collected lymph node samples from tribal members for CWD (chronic wasting disease). Ten samples were collected and all were tested as negative for CWD. For more information on CWD you can visit the DNR web page at <https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topics/wildlifehabitat/cwd.html>

## **MA'IINGAN (wolf) COLLARING**

On October 26th wildlife staff captured and GPS collared a yearling female ma'iingan of the Miskwaabikaang pack. Staff were excited to capture this awesiinh (wild animal) as the other collared ma'iingan in the pack was mistaken for a wisaagi-ma'iingan and killed this past spring. With the newly collared ma'iingan staff had hoped to have a key into this years coming den to confirm pup reproduction for the pack. Sadly on November 22nd our collared yearling was shot and killed by a state hunter as they had mistaken the identity as a wisaagi-ma'iingan. Currently staff does have the breeding female of the Echo Valley pack collared, she is approximately 10 years old and near the end of her life. It is wildlife staffs goal to capture two ma'iingan from each of our local packs, the Echo Valley pack and the Miskwaabikaang pack to continue monitoring there movements.

## **DEPREDATION DETERNT EQUIPMENT LOAN PROGRAM**

Coming this spring the wildlife department will be loaning out equipment to livestock owners with ma'iingan depredation issues. Wildlife staff is in the process of acquiring equipment such as turbo fladry, fox lights, and electro netting fencing to help keep ma'iingan away from livestock, especially during the caving season. Turbo fladry is an electrified string with red flags placed every 12 feet to deter ma'iingan away from the livestock. Fox lights are solar powered lights that with flash at random intervals to help scare of any predators. As we get all of our equipment we will send out an updated article of how to loan out this equipment.





# Fish Hatchery Program



The Red Cliff Tribal Fish Hatchery raises Coaster Brook Trout in the hatchery and Walleye in the outdoor ponds. Walleye are raised to bolster populations in inland lakes where tribal members spear in the spring. All walleye are raised to extended growth size, meaning the walleye usually range from 5 – 9 inches when released in the fall. Raising walleye to extended growth size substantially increases survival after release. The Red Cliff Hatchery maintains brood stock of coaster brook trout in its hatchery. The purpose of the coaster brook trout program is to restore the species to historical levels in nearshore areas of Lake Superior.



Lance Bresette is the Hatchery Specialist. Lance oversees the hatchery and walleye ponds and makes sure the fish are happy and well taken care of.



Robert Lawrence is the Natural Resources Technician. Robert helps care for the fish hatchery and assists with fisheries assessments and wildlife trapping.





# Fisheries Department



The Fisheries Department at the Red Cliff Treaty Natural Resources Division conduct fish assessments in the Wisconsin and Michigan waters of Gichigami and the streams on Reservation, monitor commercial fishing activities on Gichigami, issue licenses and fish harvest tags, and summarize the information we collect into reports. Fisheries staff also serve on several committees, working groups, and collaboratives where many agencies around Lake Superior work together to solve problems of mutual concern.



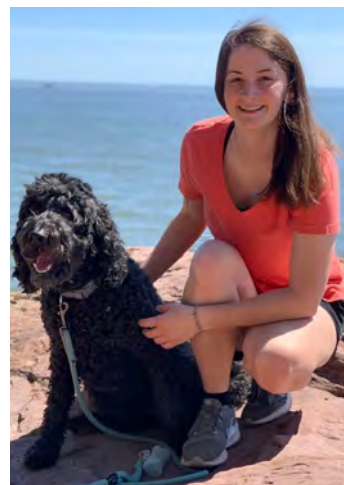
Ian Harding is the Fish Biologist . Ian helps conduct fish assessments in the Wisconsin and Michigan waters of Gichigami, on reservation streams, and develops reports from those assessments.



Michelle "Shelly" Gurnoe is the Office Manager. Shelly issues commercial and home use licenses, data entry of commercial and home use fishing reports, and has various office related responsibilities.



Reed Saam is a Fisheries Technician. Reed helps monitor commercial fisherman and conducts fisheries surveys on Lake Superior and on reservation streams.

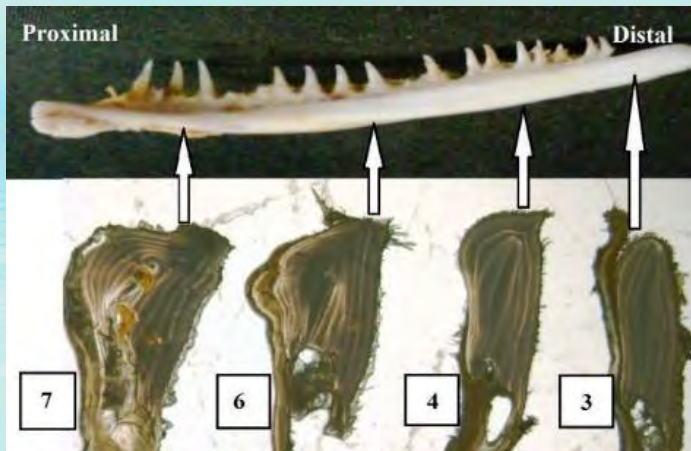


Paige Sutton is a Fisheries Technician. Paige helps monitor commercial fisherman and conduct fisheries surveys on Lake Superior and on reservation streams.

# Fisheries Department

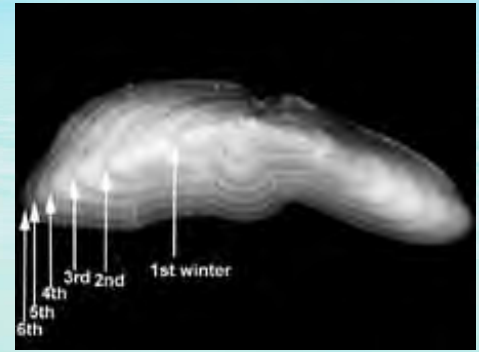
## Data Collection/Fish Aging

Through annual gill net surveys and the catch from local fishermen, the fisheries department will collect samples from fish such as namegos (lake trout), adikameg (whitefish), and lake herring. The samples collected consist of fin clips, maxillae, and otoliths- all of which can be further used for genetics and age determination. Knowing the age of a fish is an important part to understanding population sizes and what year classes are most abundant in gichigami (Lake Superior). Having this information is a helpful tool when considering harvest regulations.



Maxilla: Upper jawbone that is usually taken from namegos in gichigami and is used to determine age through thin sectioning a part of the bone. The thin section that is cut will then be viewed under a microscope to count the growth rings (like counting the rings of a tree).

**Otolith:** *Calcium carbonate structure found in the inner ear of fish that can be used under a scope to determine age.*



## Commercial Monitoring

In order to follow the fisheries agreement, red cliffs fisheries department is required to monitor fisherman and collect data on their catch rates and net specifications. When fishermen go out to lift nets, technicians jump on board with their measuring boards and data sheets to observe that days catch. The information collected directly helps determine regulations on namegos harvest. Red Cliffs fishermen play an important role in helping the fisheries department collect data for management purposes.



To sustain a healthy fishery in Lake Superior, it is crucial we understand how data changes year after year. Through seeing changes and keeping track of different factors that can affect fish population, humans can make alterations to help sustain the fisheries that many depend on.





# Environmental Department



The Department houses a variety of programs, which in turn administer services that directly benefit the Red Cliff community. The programs include: water, air, environmental justice, solid and hazardous waste (Transfer Station), environmental response, manoomin (wild rice) stewardship, and previously the Native American Lands Environmental Mitigation Program. Examples of projects include: Lake Superior Barrels Project, riparian buffer restoration, water quality monitoring, air quality monitoring, pet waste stations, hazardous waste disposal events, annual spring clean-up, reseeding of the wild rice, legacy dump sites, raised garden beds, environmental outreach and education, tire collection events, rain barrel workshops, permits, and coordination with a variety of programs within the Tribe to promote sustainable practices.



Linda Nguyen is the Environmental Director. Linda supports the development and maintains oversight of core environmental programs, develops proposals for environmental grants, and fosters compliance with federal environmental statutes by developing and managing appropriate tribal programs, ordinances, and permits, and solid/hazardous waste disposal services.



Allie (Rakowski) Carl is the Water Resources Program Manager. She analyzes the water quality data collected from streams and rivers on reservation. She also issues water quality warnings or advisories at popular swimming areas if E.coli counts reach unsafe levels.



Dan Duffy is the Transfer Station Manager. He helps the community keep clean by keeping the Transfer Station open.



Noah Saperstein is the Environmental Justice Specialist. Noah reviews documents related to mines and pipelines. Noah also supports food sovereignty initiatives.



Jacob Coe is the Environmental Technician. He helps monitor non-native plants and insects and supports the water program.



Jessica Jacobson is the Wetland Specialist. Jessica will be developing and implementing a wetland monitoring program to increase understanding of the extent and quality of tribal wetlands.

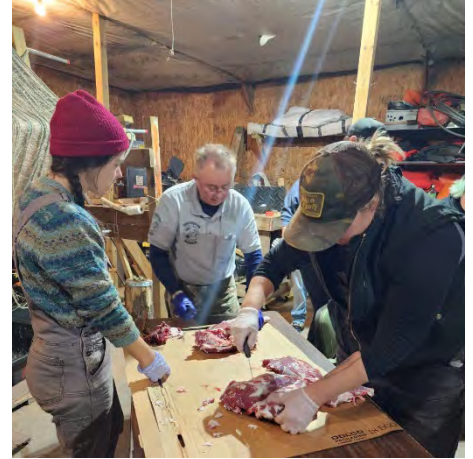


Natasha Trush is the Environmental Health Specialist. She aims to protect human health from environmental hazards. She conducts various inspections.

# 2022 Elderly Deer Hunt – Giving Back to the Community

By: Linda Nguyen, Environmental Director

November 9th, 2022 marked the annual Red Cliff community deer hunt event, an event which dates back to the late eighties—an almost four-decade tradition! This event is just one of the opportunities for community to come together to give back. Numerous Red Cliff hunters brought in their harvested waawaashkeshi (deer) to be processed. After processing, the meat is wrapped and then distributed to Red Cliff elders through the Food Distribution Center as well as made available for important feasts or gatherings. Pictured right is Chief Warden, Mark Duffy, and Bimaadiziwin Farm staff Allissa Stutte (Farm Manager) and Shea Schachameyer (Food Sovereignty Coordinator) preparing various cuts. For the past several years, the Treaty Natural Resources Division staff has led the charge for processing and butchering. This year, a total of 3 deer were brought in!



Every year, Bayfield School District youth participate in this event to learn how to process and store meat. Pictured left is Andrew Edwards (TNR Administrator/Wildlife Biologist) and students preparing the deer to be butchered. Sometimes, they teach TNR staff a thing or two!

Venison is perhaps one of the healthiest meats in the world! It is a very good source of protein. We use every part of the deer possible. This year, the hides were donated to a community member. Brains were tested for chronic wasting disease by the Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Commission and the rest were used to feed wolves – a natural component of their diet. Provided by the Red Cliff's Wildlife/Forestry Program.

**Chi miigwech to everyone who made this event successful!**



# Stormwater Runoff

What is running off your yard, driveway, and street and into our streams and Lake Superior?

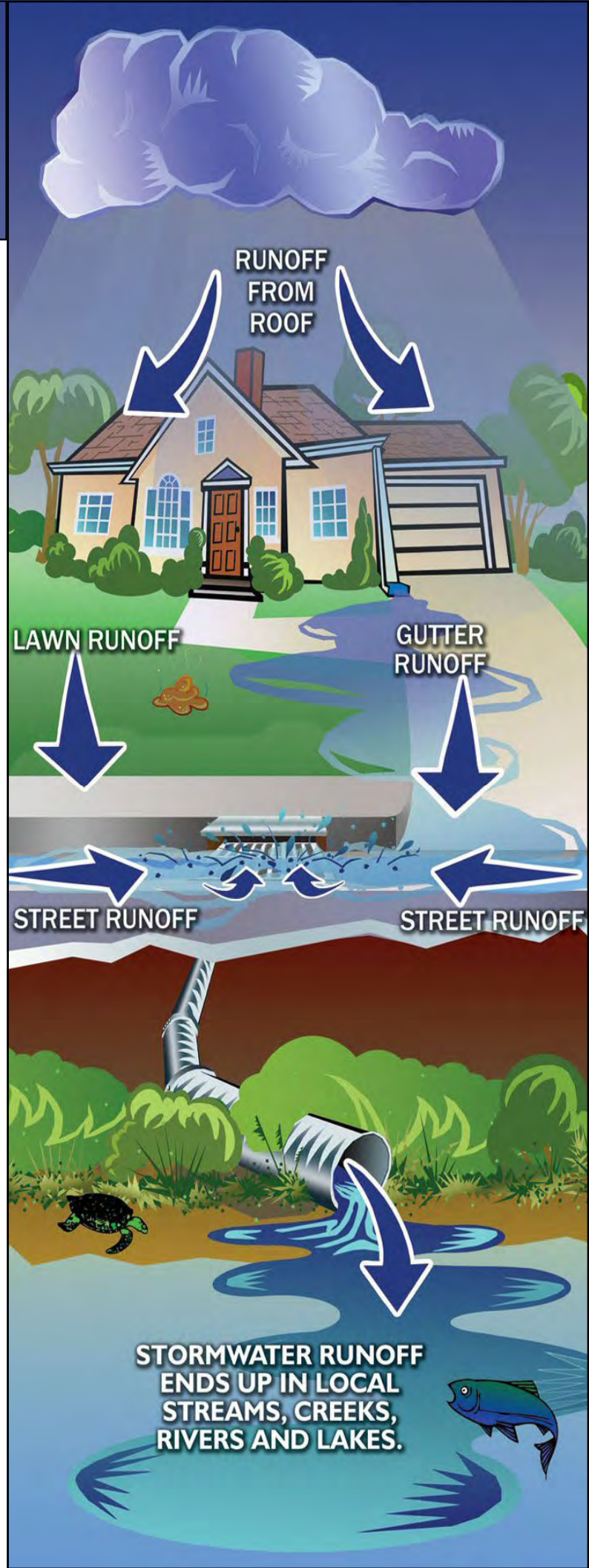
Residential areas tend to have high amounts of impervious surfaces (areas where water cannot get into the ground due to solid structures such as rooftops, driveways, roads, etc.). High amounts of impervious surfaces allow water to run off the land at a faster rate and in turn, the water is able to carry more pollutants into nearby streams and to Lake Superior. Water also moves more rapidly, causing erosion problems and depositing sediment into streams, which damages water quality and fish habitat.

Some common pollutants coming from our yards and streets include:

- ♦ Heavy metals (from cars and shingles)
- ♦ Road salt and sand
- ♦ Toxic substances such as antifreeze from cars
- ♦ Oil/grease/gasoline
- ♦ Debris such as garbage
- ♦ Pesticides/fertilizers from treated lawns/gardens
- ♦ Viruses, bacteria, and nutrients from pet waste
- ♦ Thermal pollution (water warms up from dark surfaces such as blacktop)

All of this non-point source pollution can have very negative impacts on the environment, including:

- ♦ Harm fish and wildlife
- ♦ Kill native plants
- ♦ Foul drinking water
- ♦ Make recreational and swimming areas unpleasant



# SMART WINTER SALTING

## Red Cliff Water Resources Program

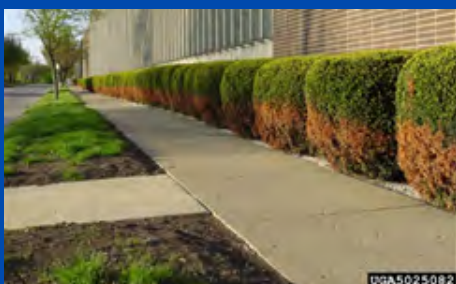
Icy roads, driveways, and sidewalks are an everyday issue in the winter months. Road salt and other ice melt products are essential for public safety and preventing dangerous conditions. However, salt and other products can be harmful to the environment. Once salt enters the environment, it doesn't go away. The lakes, streams, groundwater, and soil have been absorbing all the salt we introduce during the winter. However, the good news is that we can strike a balance between protecting the public and protecting the environment by applying salt in a more strategic manner.

### How Salt Enters the Environment

- **Runoff:** Rain and snowmelt creates runoff which washes the salt on roads and sidewalks into streams and lakes.
- **Groundwater:** Salt dissolved in water or runoff can be absorbed into the ground.

### Cost of Salt on the Environment

- There is no natural process to remove salt from the environment. It just gets diluted.
- Excess salt is toxic to aquatic life. Even low concentrations can cause harm or death. It only takes 1 teaspoon of salt to pollute 5 gals of water.
- Large mammals such as deer are attracted to the salt along roadways increasing the risk of collisions.
- Salt is harmful to vegetation on. Leaf damage and slow growth are common.



### How To Salt Smart

- Shovel! Clear as much snow and ice as you can before applying salt.



- Scatter! Get the most out of your salt by applying only as much as you need. A 12oz coffee mug is enough to salt a 20ft driveway or 10 sidewalk squares



- Check the temperature before applying salt. It won't melt ice on very cold days.



- Sweep up extra salt after the sidewalk is clear. You can reuse it next time it snows!





Boozhoo!

The Environmental Department of Red Cliff is asking anglers to help prevent the spread of aquatic non-local beings when ice fishing this winter.

While aquatic non-local beings have made their way into Wisconsin's waterways, anglers can reduce transmission by checking for and removing any mud or plant material clinging to their gear. Proper disposal of unused bait is another proactive method to preventing non-local being and disease spread. Garbage cans on shore are the best option for disposal of unused bait.

Non-local beings are non-native plants, animals and diseases that cause great ecological, environmental or economic harm. Aquatic non-local beings can crowd out native plants and animals and threaten the quality of boating and fishing.

Two common non-local beings include the curly-leaf pondweed and Eurasian watermilfoil which remain hardy in winter giving them an advantage over native aquatic plants. **REMEMBER TO CLEAN, DRAIN, and DRY!** Chi-Miigwech!



Curly-leaf pondweed



Eurasian watermilfoil

# Illegal Dumping

## Environmental Department

Illegal dumping is a serious issue. It makes our communities and natural areas look dirty and uncared for— unpleasant to be in. More dumped items in an environment will encourage and lead to more dumping and other illegal activities. This type of activity pollutes our environment and can diminish the subsistence and cultural uses, enjoyment, and value of our natural areas. Just like litter, illegal dumping occurs across a range of situations and environments, such as the woods and vacant lots.



Some forms of illegal dumping such as chemicals, electronic waste, or construction debris like asbestos can directly cause harm or injury to humans and wildlife, or lead to soil and/or groundwater contamination. Animals can also become entangled in dumped items leading to injury and/or death. Illegal dumping can also introduce rodents and invasive species into our natural areas, block waterways and roads, cause flooding (by blocked drainage areas), and facilitate higher rates of erosion by choking out natural vegetation cover.

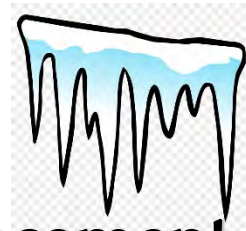
Littering and illegal dumping costs the Tribe and community crucial funds each year in waste management, including clean-up expenses. Let's take a stance because we deserve a clean and safe environment! It's NOT OK to use our environment as a dump!

If you come across a site, please do not disturb the site where the incident occurred, as the site may contain hazardous materials. To report a site or dumping activity, contact the Environmental Department at 715-779-3650 or Conservation Wardens at 715-779-3732.





## Red Cliff Transfer Station



### Yard Waste/Wood Winter Announcement

Beginning December 1st, 2022 (or first sticking snowfall) through April 1, 2023, the Red Cliff Transfer Station **will not accept yard waste and wood materials** for the burn pile. This is due to snow removal operations and weather inhibiting burning activities. **Wood furniture will be accepted, but disposed of in the open top bin and subject to a fee (see brochure).**

#### Examples of yard waste and wood materials:



Please contact Transfer Station @ **715-779-0171** or Environmental Department @ **715-779-3650** for any questions.

# **ATTENTION!**

Please do not recycle the following holiday items at Red Cliff Transfer Station. They must be disposed as household/solid waste.



glittery, foil, or velvety wrapping paper



tinsel



plastic trees



bows and ribbons



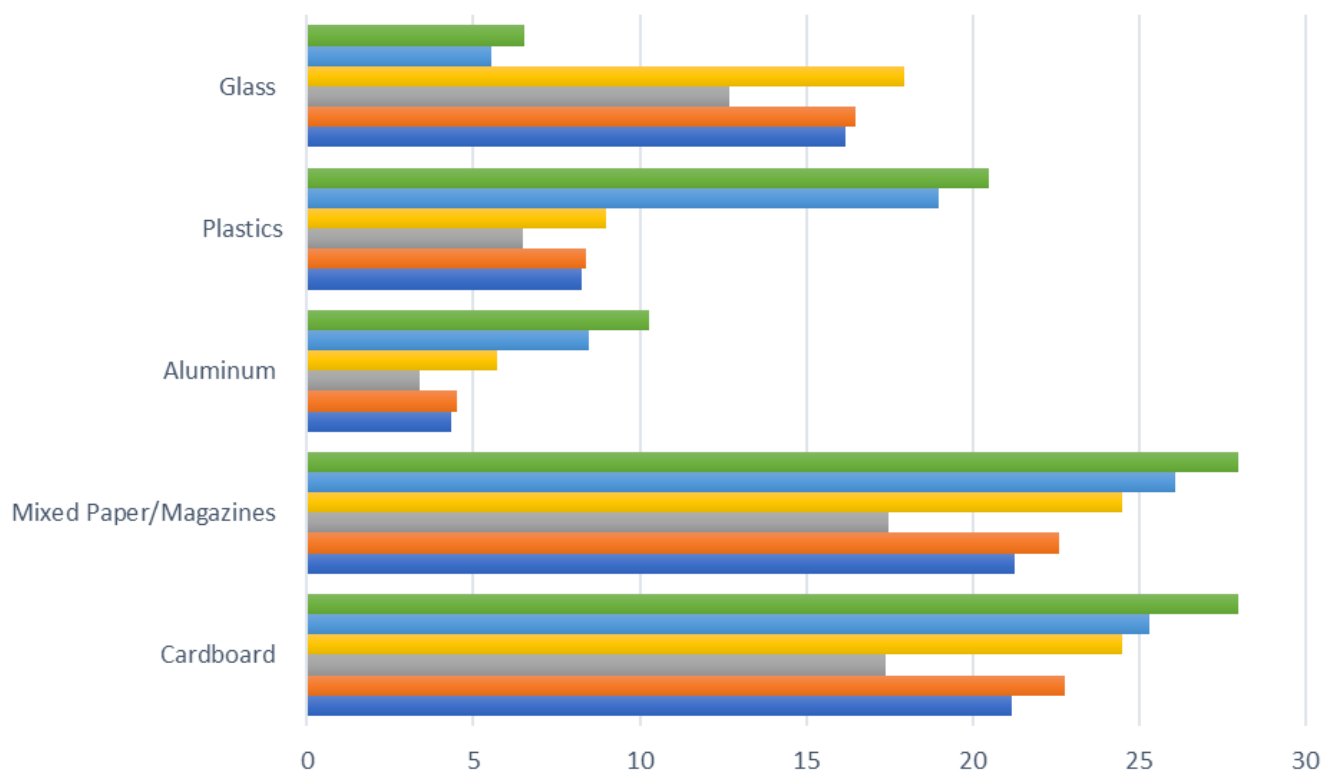
Cards that have glitter or electronics



# Did You Know...

This is how much recycling was brought into the Red Cliff Transfer Station from 2016 to 2021! The Transfer Station is eager to announce, the Red Cliff community has diverted a total of 93.24 tons of recyclable materials from landfills in 2021!

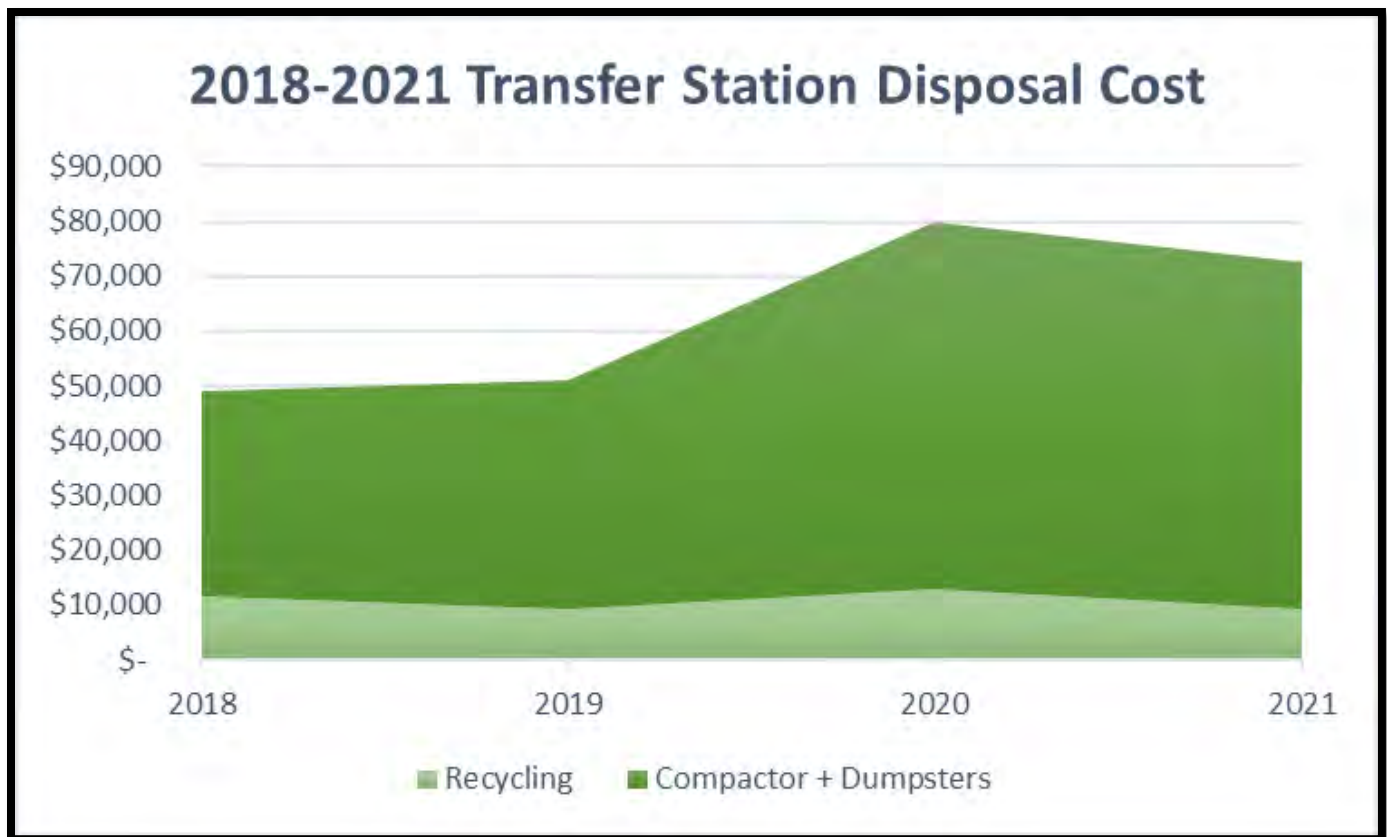
**2016 - 2021 Red Cliff Transfer Station Recycling  
(Tonnage)**



	Cardboard	Mixed Paper/Magazines	Aluminum	Plastics	Glass
2021	27.97	27.97	10.26	20.51	6.53
2020	25.33	26.11	8.45	19	5.53
2019	24.48	24.48	5.71	8.98	17.95
2018	17.39	17.47	3.37	6.47	12.68
2017	22.76	22.6	4.5	8.38	16.48
2016	21.2	21.27	4.34	8.25	16.18

*The cost of recycling and waste has increased over time. To help ensure we keep our cost as low as possible, please recycle and disposal of waste correctly!*

Recycling reduces waste going into landfills and is a free service provided to the community. However, contractor fees are still incurred to remove recycling. This is the cost that the Environmental Department absorbs. Landfill space is limited, and pricing is expected to increase as landfills run out of space and Red Cliff's population grows.



If there are any questions, please don't hesitate to contact the Red Cliff Transfer Station at 715-779-0171 or Red Cliff Environmental Department at 715-779-3650!

**Miigwech!**





# **Environmental Department Permits FAQ**

The following information is provided to answer general questions about *non-project related* permits issued by the Red Cliff Environmental Department. These permits do not grant authorization to trespass. Permit holders must retain their copy of the permit while engaging in the permitted activity. If there are any questions, please contact the Department at 715-779-3650 or visit our location at 37295 Community Road!

## **Burn Permit**

A Burn Permit authorizes the permit holder to burn grass, brush, and untreated and unpainted wood if weather conditions do not pose a fire hazard and during designated times. Conditions are outlined on the permit upon issuance. You can find current fire conditions by visiting <https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/forestfire/restrictions.html> or by viewing the Smokey Bear signs, located outside the Environmental Department and at the intersection of Highway 13 and Blueberry Road.

**Duration:** This permit is valid for seven (7) days and is required at all times of the year.

**Charge:** There is no fee for this permit.

## **Small Harvest Permit**

A Small Harvest Permit authorizes the permit holder to harvest designated amounts of the forest products listed below. Harvest of amounts less than those listed do not require a permit.

-Birch Bark for more than twenty (20) trees and in compliance with RCCL 11.7.3.

-Conifer Boughs in the amount of more than one hundred (100) pounds and in compliance with RCCL 11.7.5.

-Lodge Poles in the amount of more than sixty (60) trees and in compliance with RCCL 11.7.6.

-Ginseng harvest requires a permit for any amount, but not more than ten (10) plants may be harvested per season (September 1<sup>st</sup> – October 31<sup>st</sup>) and in compliance with RCCL 11.8.2.

-Leeks in any amount used for commercial purposes and in compliance with RCCL 11.8.3. Harvest of leeks for personal use does not require a permit.

**Duration:** This permit is valid until the end of the calendar year for which the permit was originally issued.

**Charge:** There is no fee for this permit.

## **Wood Cutting Permit**

A Wood Cutting Permit authorizes the permit holder to collect standing dead trees for firewood on trust lands and within designated woodcutting lot. These zones are outlined on the permit. Any person seeking to cut more than permissible amounts must receive advance approval from the Red Cliff Tribal Council. This permit does not allow for sale of firewood or other wood products.

**Duration:** This permit is valid until the end of the calendar year for which the permit was originally issued.

**Charge:** There is no fee for this permit.

# When Burning is Allowed?



The following chart shows:

- When you need a burn permit
- What you can burn
- When you can burn

Permit Required	WHAT CAN BE BURNED	Low	Moderate	High	Very High	Extreme
YES	Grass, Brush, Wood	Burn		Do Not Burn		
NO	3x3x3' Ring for Cooking/Warming	Burn			Do Not Burn	
NO	3x3x3' Ring for Ceremonial	Burn				

*Ceremonial fires will be allowed during high to extreme conditions, but shall be in compliance according to Red Cliff Tribal Council Resolution 4-16-2015 A, which includes having a fire keeper monitoring the fire at all times.*

The current fire danger can be viewed at :

<http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/forestfire/restrictions.html>

Or call:

1-888-WIS-BURN (947-2876)

If you have any questions or would like a burn permit, please contact the

Red Cliff Environmental Department at 715-779-3650.

If you come across a fire that needs to be reported, please contact:

Red Cliff Tribal Wardens at 715-779-3732 or

Bayfield County Dispatch at 715-373-6120.



# **MOONINGWANAKAANING MINIS INTER-TRIBAL SNOW SNAKE FESTIVAL**

**SATURDAY FEBRUARY 11, 2023  
10AM-ISH UNTIL DUSK**

**JONI'S PARK BEACH  
LA POINTE, WISCONSIN  
IN LAKE SUPERIOR  
ON MADELINE ISLAND**

## **Regional Lodging:**

**Red Cliff Legendary Waters: 800-226-8478**

**Farmhouse Inn: 715-747-3276**

**Lake Superior Inn: 715-209-0453**

## **Getting to the island**

**Check to see the status of options as event time nears**

**Madeline Island Ferry Line: 715-747-2051**

**Madeline Island Windsled: 715-747-5400**

**Ice Road—Bayfield Ferry Landing to La Pointe 715-747-5400**

**Snowshoe/Cross-Country/Snowmobile/Dog Sled or walk.**

**For more information, contact [Skabewis@hotmail.com](mailto:Skabewis@hotmail.com)  
Akiing 8th Fire • PO Box 481 • La Pointe, Wisconsin 54850  
<https://fb.me/e/3OQMGscg5>**



## Gi-Ganawemaanaan Nibi: We Are Protecting the Water

January 2023

**Nibi Akawe Mashkiki**, water is the first medicine. **Nibi Bimaadiziwin**, water is life. Any threat to water is a threat to all life, the Anishinaabeg, **giigoonh** (fish), **mashkiki** (medicines) and all of our other **indinawemaaganag** (relatives). As industry continues to try to destroy the **aki** (land) and **nibi** (water) people continue to resist.

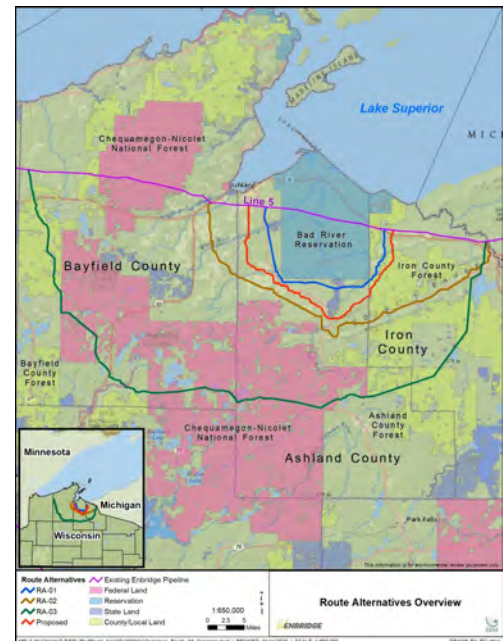
### Line 5 1836 Territory Updates:

- Enbridge continues to operate Line 5 in the Straits of Mackinac even though the State of Michigan revoked the pipeline's Right of Way. The Attorney General of Michigan is in federal court with Enbridge trying to shut down Line 5 in the Straits of Mackinac.
- The Army Corps of Engineers has begun their two year long environmental review process for the proposed Line 5 Tunnel under the Straits of Mackinac. This review is expected to be completed by June 2024. After that, the Army Corps of Engineers could either deny the permits or begin drafting permits. Construction is estimated to take 5-7 years.
- Bay Mills is challenging a state-level decision to issue permits for Enbridge's proposed project. This legal challenge is being heard by an Administrative Law Judge.



### Line 5 1842 Territory Updates:

- Bad River is still in court with Enbridge to remove Line 5 from their reservation. Enbridge is making every effort to ensure oil flows under the Bad River. Enbridge is trying to conduct on-reservation maintenance and build the proposed Reroute.
- The Federal Judge presiding over the Bad River-Enbridge case ruled that Enbridge is trespassing. The Judge directed Enbridge and Bad River to try to come to an agreement over how to address the concern that the Bad River's banks are eroding where Line 5 crosses. Bad River is concerned about the imminent threat of an oil spill.
- The Wisconsin DNR's draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) received over 30,000 comments, which is more than any other Wisconsin DNR comment period. The Army Corps of Engineers has not started to draft their environmental review document. Tribes, the Environmental Protection Agency, and non profits all submitted comments raising significant concerns with the proposed project.





# **Gi-Ganawemaanaan Nibi: We Are Protecting the Water**

January 2023

## **Line 5 1842 Territory Updates cont'd:**

- The Wisconsin DNR has not shared what their next steps are for their EIS. Tribal governments believe the revised EIS should be re-release it for Tribal and public review. The Wisconsin DNR can make permit decisions after they have released a final EIS.
- The portion of Line 5 that crosses the Chequamegon National Forest (between Ashland and Iron River) has been unpermitted since in 2013. Enbridge applied to renew their expired permit in 2017, which is still under review by the Forest Service. It is still unclear what the US Forest Service will do about this section of Line 5. GLIFWC created a website that shows how Line 5 has impacted the Chequamegon Nicolet National Forest and ceded territory to help the Forest Service better understand tribal concerns with Line 5. To view this website, go to:  
<https://tinyurl.com/L5storymap>

## **Nemadji Trail Energy Center Updates:**

- The Nemadji Trail Energy Center (NTEC) is a proposed fracked gas powerplant that would be owned by Dairyland Power (Bayfield Electric's energy supplier) and ALLETE's (owned by Minnesota Power).
- NTEC's owners applied for a US Department of Agriculture (USDA) loan. This required the USDA program to conduct an environmental review. Tribes, the Environmental Protection Agency, and non-profits all raised significant concerns with the agency's environmental review.



## **Line 3 Expansion Updates:**

- Enbridge completed their newest pipeline. The Line 3 Expansion transports 760,000 barrel per day of tar sands. Community members continue to monitor and collect data at various spills and aquifer breaches associated with the construction. Community members have shared their findings with Line 3 regulators and those reviewing Enbridge's proposed Line 5 Reroute around Bad River.
- Enbridge has been fined nearly \$11 million for environmental harm and permit violations during the construction of their Line 3 Expansion pipeline in northern Minnesota. The Minnesota Attorney General filed a misdemeanor charge against Enbridge for unpermitted water appropriations resulting in a \$1,000 fine and funding up to \$60,000 in restoration efforts. Enbridge's misdemeanor will be dismissed if they do not violate any additional laws for one year. In contrast, some water protectors were charged with felony theft for allegedly delaying construction activities which constituted stealing Enbridge's time.



## January 2023

- Cleveland-Cliffs is proposing to expand the Tilden Mine's mine iron ore pit. This would destroy 99 acres of wetlands and 6,000 feet of streams.
- Tilden Mine has several documented violations for their water discharge and was violating the Clear Air Act.





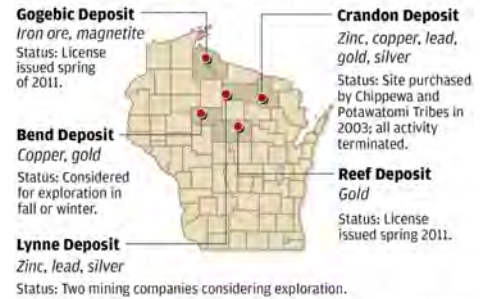
# Gi-Ganawemaanaan Nibi: We Are Protecting the Water

January 2023

## Green Light Metals Updates:

- Green Light Metals is recently formed mining company. They have mineral rights within the Bend Deposit (Taylor County), Reef Deposit (Marathon County), and Lynne Deposit (Oneida County). These mineral deposits contain copper, gold, and zinc.
- Green Light Metals submitted a notice of intent to conduct exploratory drilling in the Reef Deposit near Wausau. This will include drilling near the headwaters of Mole Brook, a Class 1 Trout Stream, and creating access roads through forested wetlands.
- The minerals in the Bend Deposit are within the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest (CNNF). The WDNR has requested additional information from Green Light Metals, but is expected to issue the necessary permits for exploratory drilling. Green Light Metals is also requesting to conduct exploratory drilling for publicly owned minerals surrounding the privately owned minerals (within the CNNF). The Bureau of Land Management is reviewing the application to drill the publicly owned minerals.

### **Metallic mining in Wisconsin**



SOURCE: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

State Journal

## Kristle KLR Updates:

- Kristle Majchrzak, owner of Kristle KLR, wants to bottle artesian water from a well in Herbster. The water would then be trucked to Superior, WI for bottling, and sold in the Twin Cities.
- Kristle Majchrzak's Bayfield County zoning permit was denied. Kristle Majchrzak appealed this decision in the Circuit Court and lost. She is now in the Court of Appeals challenging the Circuit Court's ruling.



## Talon Metal Mine's Update:

- Talon Metals is a proposed nickel mine is that would be between Mille Lacs and Fond du Lac and straddles 1854 and 1855 Treaty Territories. Talon Metal's parent company is Rio Tinto who operates the Eagle Mine west of Keweenaw Bay.
- This proposed mine has been touted as an environmentally friendly project that would supply nickel for electric vehicle batteries such as Tesla. The company has not publicly shared any plans on how they will reduce water contamination and environmental harm from their proposed mine.
- Talon Metals is expected to submit mining applications in January 2023.





## **Gi-Ganawemaanaan Nibi: We Are Protecting the Water**

January 2023

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## **Want to get involved and protect the Nibi?**

### **Opportunities to Comment to the Federal or State Agencies:**

- The U.S. Forest Service is **still** accepting public comments regarding Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest's expired Line 5 Special Use Permit, for details go to: <https://www.fs.usda.gov/project/?project=44889>
- To get updates on Michigan's process for the proposed Line 5 Tunnel or to submit comments, go to: <https://www.michigan.gov/line5/>

### **Want to join the Frontlines?**

- Need help figuring out the best way for you to get involved in the fight against Line 5? Reach out to Red Cliff's Environmental Justice Specialist! Contact info below.

For more information about any these projects, please contact our Environmental Justice Specialist at (715) 779 3650 ext. 4315





# Tribal Conservation Department



The Red Cliff Tribal Conservation Department provides a variety of services to the community and its members including: Issuance of permits for all on and off reservation treaty based harvest activities. Provide regulatory information and educational resources to the public on treaty based harvest activities. Monitor tribally licensed commercial fishing and fish marketing activities through enforcement of Tribal Commercial Fishing regulations. Patrol, monitor and protect the Red Cliff Area, public and its resources through enforcement of trapping, hunting, fishing regulations, ATV/Snowmobile enforcement, trespass codes, animal control regulations, nuisance wildlife concerns and environmental regulations.



Mark Duffy is the Chief Warden. Mark oversees all aspects of the Conservation Department.



Zach Peterson is a Deputy Warden in the Conservation Department. One of Zach's main job duties is enforcing the Tribe's commercial fishing regulations.



Lucas Cadotte is the Assistant Chief Warden in the Conservation Department. Lucas assists with all the day to day operations of the department. Lucas also works with the Environmental Department with enforcement of the tribes environmental regulations.

**ATTENTION** RED CLIFF TRIBAL MEMBERS  
FEE-EXEMPT PARKING IS AVAILABLE AT USFS  
**VALHALLA** RECREATION AREA



Through an agreement between participating GLIFWC member bands and the U.S. Forest Service, Tribal members may park for free with a permit in U.S.F.S. recreation areas. The free parking permits are available at the Red Cliff Wardens Office (715-779-3732).



## **MEYERS BEACH/SEA CAVE PARKING AREA**

To enhance the opportunity to exercise treaty-retained rights within the Lakeshore, **NO-FEE PARKING** may take place at Meyers Beach subject to the following conditions:

No member shall park at Meyers Beach without providing the following information **ON AN AVAILABLE FEE ENVELOPE (insert no money):**

- 1) Member's Name
- 2) Member's Address
- 3) Member's Tribal Affiliation
- 4) Member's Enrollment Number







# Winter Pet Care

Winter is here again, meaning not only cold weather for us, but for our pets as well. Indoor and outdoor pets feel the effects of winter weather and here are a few tips to ensure a healthy and happy pet.

1. Most pets should be welcomed into the home to keep safe and warm.
2. If your dog is chained outside, a doghouse must be provided. According to Red Cliff Ordinance 15.10.2 - *No owner or keeper shall fail to provide an animal(s) with food, water, adequate shelter, or proper care when needed to prevent suffering.* To provide the most comfortable shelter the house should be a few inches off the ground to allow for air circulation and waterproof. A flap covering the entrance will help keep the warm air inside the house and provide protection from wind gusts. The dog house should be large enough for the dog to lie down and have a little head room when sitting down. At this size the dog's body warmth will keep the house warm. Adding fresh hay, straw, and cedar shaving will add warmth and comfort.
3. When temperatures drop below 20 degrees it is best to keep your pet indoors. When it drops below 40 degrees short haired dogs, elderly dogs, and puppies should be kept indoors.
4. Keep a watchful eye on your pet. Frostbite can affect both dogs and cats and is common on ears, noses, paws, and bellies. Signs of frostbite include turning reddish, white, or grey and the skin is cool to touch. If your animal shows signs of frostbite, bring it indoors and call a veterinarian.
5. Outdoor cats may seek shelter in your car engine for warmth. Be sure to honk your horn or bang on the hood before starting the engine to give them extra time to evacuate.
6. Antifreeze attracts both cats and dogs. Ethylene glycol is an ingredient in antifreeze that provides a sweet taste which invites may invite animals to taste it. Even a small amount is enough to cause death. If a pet has swallowed antifreeze, call a veterinarian immediately.
7. Some salts used to clear roadways and sidewalks can be harmful for pets. Make sure you inspect your dogs' paws after walks for any embedded salt rocks and wipe paws to prevent them from ingesting it.
8. With the decrease in temperatures your pets' body will be working extra hard to produce more heat. This will increase their appetite and they will require more food than normal. Always have fresh, clean water available - snow is not enough. Check your outdoor pets' water frequently as it may freeze. Animals cannot burn calories without a fresh supply of drinking water.



If you follow these tips your pet can be comfortable throughout the winter which makes you a good pet owner. If you have an animal welfare concern or feel that someone is violating Red Cliff Ordinances you can call the Red Cliff Wardens at (715) 779-3732. If you need immediate assistance call Bayfield County Dispatch at 715-373-6120. If you have an emergency, dial 911.



# ICE DANGER AND ICE SAFETY



Before going out onto a frozen lake, pond or river, it's important to take safety precautions to reduce the risk of falling through the ice. Knowing how to judge ice conditions will also help you make more informed decisions while fishing or recreating on frozen lakes.

Springtime can be an especially dangerous time to venture out on a frozen lake. The springtime's warming temperatures can create rapidly changing and unpredictable ice conditions. Remember there is no such thing as ice that is completely safe. Here are some important tips to follow before you decide to venture out.

## Carefully Check Ice Conditions

- **Remember** you take a risk anytime you go out onto the ice.
- **Ice thickness is not consistent.** Water currents, particularly around narrow spots, bridges, inlets and outlets, are always suspect for thin ice.
- **When ice fishing**, it is always a good idea to drill test holes as you progress out onto a lake to help judge the thickness and character of the ice.
- **Beware of ice around partially submerged objects**, such as trees, logs brush, embankments or dam structures.
- **Don't judge ice strictly by appearance.**
- **Stay away from cracks, seams, pressure ridges, slushy areas and darker areas that signify thinner ice.**
- **Be aware of ice that forms at the edges of lakes.** Ice melts at the edges first in spring.

## Carefully Check Ice Conditions

- **Never go out onto the ice alone.** A buddy should be able to rescue you or go for help if you fall through.
- **When changing locations on the ice always walk at least 10 yards apart from your buddy.** If one person falls through the ice, the other can go for help.
- **Before you leave shore**, inform someone of your destination and expected time of return.
- **Always wear a life jacket or personal flotation device (PFD)**, over an ordinary snowmobile suit or layered winter clothing. Life jackets can provide excellent flotation and protection from hypothermia. Specialized coats that float or dry suits are also highly recommended.
- **Assemble a personal safety kit**, no larger than the size of a man's wallet, and carry it on your body. The kit should include a lighter, waterproof matches, magnesium fire starter, pocketknife, compass and whistle.
- **In addition to the above safety equipment**, carry ice picks, a rope and cellular phone. These items could save your life.
- **Always keep your pet on a leash.** If a pet falls through the ice, do not attempt to rescue your pet. Go for help.

## What to Do if You Fall Through the Ice

- If you **cannot** get out of the cold water by yourself, take the appropriate actions to extend your survival time while waiting to be rescued.
- **Stay calm.** Do not attempt to swim; swimming will cause our body to lose heat much faster than if you stay as still as possible.
- **Use a whistle to attract help.** **Act slowly and deliberately to conserve heat** and move slowly back to where you entered the water. Expect a progressive decrease in your strength and ability to move. Make the harder moves to attempt to get out of the beginning while you can.
- **If you are wearing a snowmobile helmet and your face is in the water**, remove the helmet as quickly as possible because it can fill with water and cause you to drown. Hold onto it to keep afloat.
- **Once on the ice, try to push yourself forward on your stomach** or roll on your side to keep the weight distributed over a greater surface area. Do not stand up until you have moved onto the ground or an area of solid ice.

If you would like more information on ice safety, contact the Red Cliff Wardens at 715-779-3732. If you have an ice emergency DIAL 911.



# SNOWMOBILE/OFF-ROAD VEHICLE SAFETY TIPS AND LAWS OPERATORS SHOULD KNOW

## A Snowmobile or Off-Road Vehicle (ORV) is **NOT** a Toy

An ORV is a powerful, motorized vehicle. It can weigh up to 600 lbs. and reach speeds of more than 60 mph. Even the best drivers can lose control of their ORV. A collision or a vehicle rollover can happen quickly. Please give careful consideration before allowing any young person to operate an ORV.

## Who is at risk?

The highest risk age group are juveniles under the age of 16. Greatest risk factors include juveniles riding without protective equipment and with more than one person on the ORV. Risk taking and operating recklessly are also often contributing factors in ORV crashes. Juveniles represent nearly 40% of all ORV-related injuries and deaths.

## Why are young people injured so often?

- No helmet use.
- Carrying one or more passengers.
- Lack of mature judgment and lack of experience.
- Lack of adequate strength and coordination.
- Snowmobile/ORV too big for their size/age.

## Safety Tips for All ORV Riders

1. Do not carry passengers unless the ORV is specifically designed to carry an extra rider.
2. Wear a helmet with eye protection.
3. Wear non-skid, closed toe shoes.
4. Wear long pants and a long-sleeve shirt.
5. Attend or take an approved online snowmobile/ORV driver's safety course.



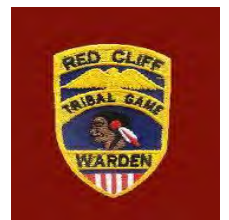
## What is the LAW?

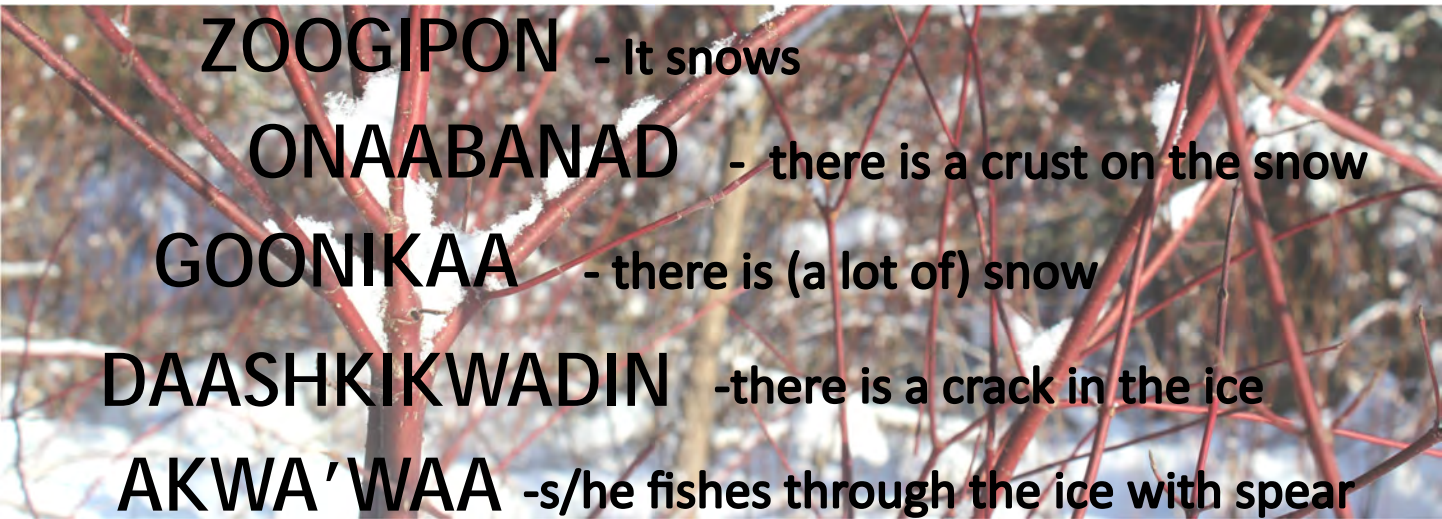
- ORV use is permitted on all roads within reservation boundaries and within the Township of Russell except State Highway 13. State Highway 13 is closed to ORV and snowmobile use **ALWAYS**.
- Children under the age of 12 are **NOT** permitted to operate ATV's on the roadway unless it is for agricultural purposes and they are under direct supervision of an adult.
- Youth ages 12-16 may operate ORV's on the roadway only if they have completed an approved ORV or snowmobile safety course. Youth must carry proof of their completion with them at all times while operating.
- If you are under the age of 18 you must wear a helmet at all times. Eye protection is required by all operator's, regardless of age.
- You must obey all traffic laws plus additional restrictions like lowering your speed to 10mph or less in residential areas. You also must have functioning headlamp and tail lamp illuminated at all times, even during daytime hours.
- Your ORV must be registered. This service is provided by the Red Cliff Wardens at no cost.
- This is just a summary; additional restrictions on ORV use may apply. If you would like more information on ORV regulations, registration, or information on how to obtain ORV safety certification, please call the Red Cliff Wardens at 715-779-3732.



## ENFORCEMENT!

Red Cliff Law Enforcement will be stepping up enforcement of ORV regulations. Snowmobile and ORV regulations are outlined in Chapter 13 of the Red Cliff Code of Laws. If you are found to be in violation you will be cited. It is also important to note any parent/guardian can be held liable for permitting any minor to use an ORV in violation of Red Cliff Code of Laws.





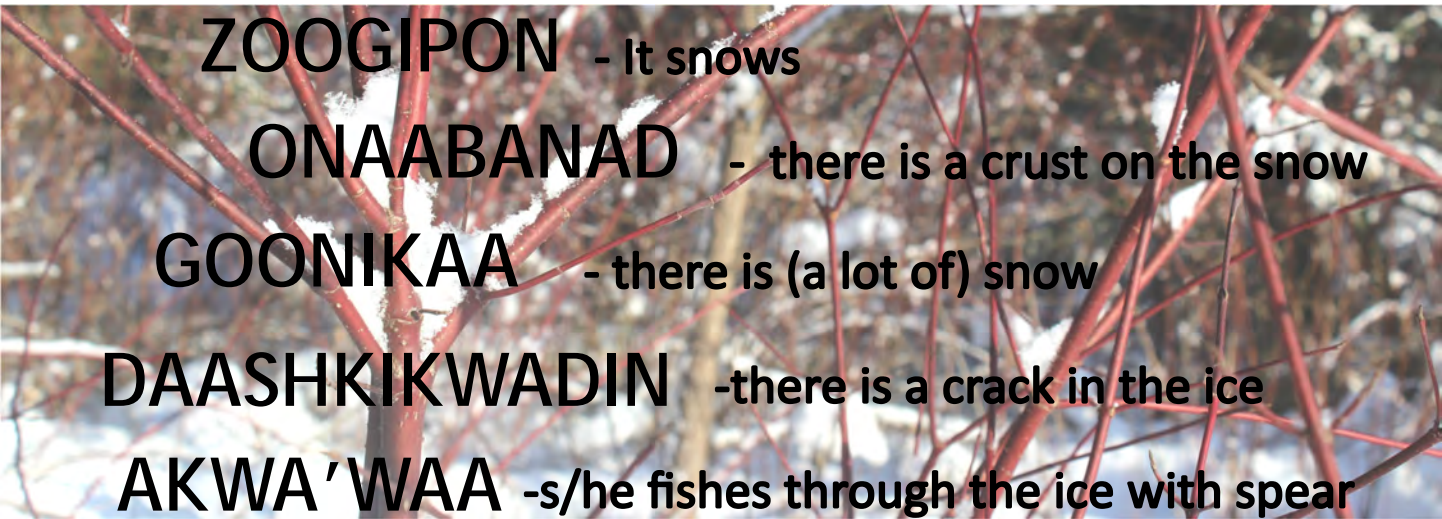
**ZOOGIPON** - It snows

**ONAABANAD** - there is a crust on the snow

**GOONIKAA** - there is (a lot of) snow

**DAASHKIKWADIN** -there is a crack in the ice

**AKWA'WAA** -s/he fishes through the ice with spear



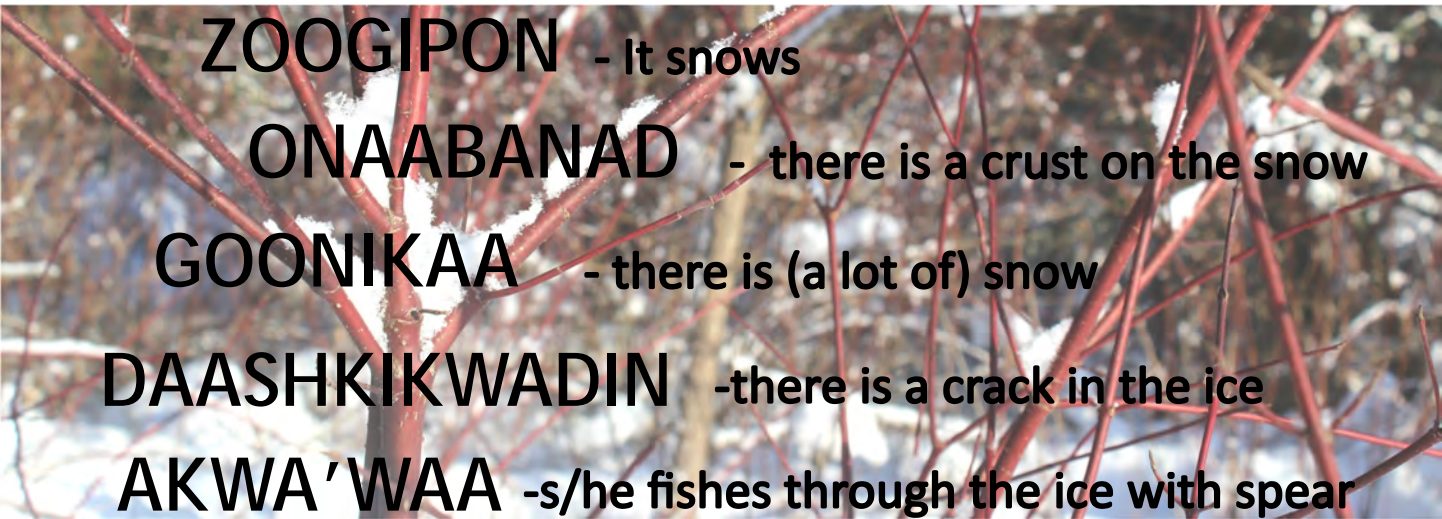
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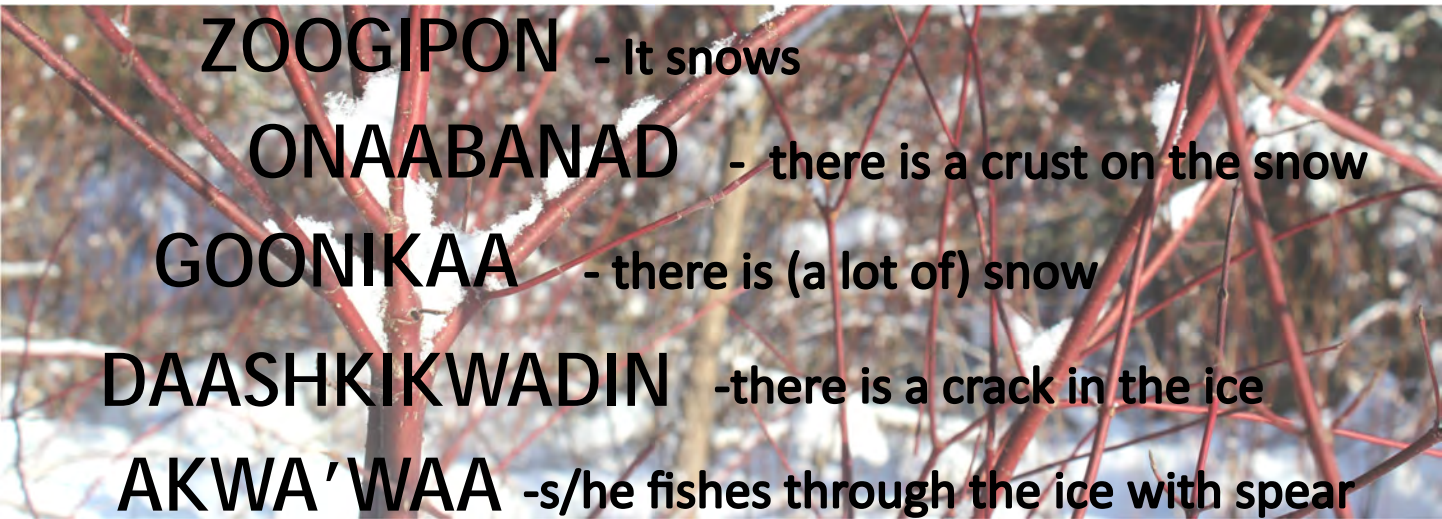
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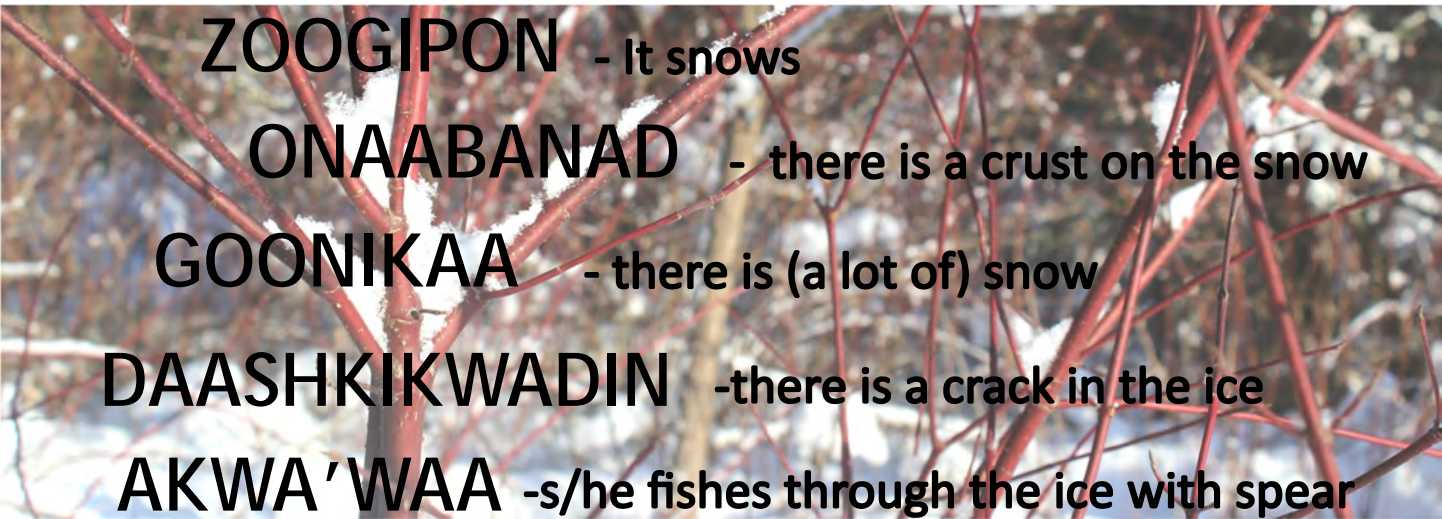
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# BIBOON WORD SEARCH

Adikameg (a whitefish)

Gidagaa-Bizhiw (a bob-cat)

Namegos (a lake trout)

Wisaagi-Mai'ingan (a coyote)

Akwa'waa (s/he fishes through the ice with spear)

Goonikaa (there is a lot of snow)

Onaabanaad (there is a crust on the snow)

Zoogipon (it snows)

Daashkikwadin (there is a crack in the ice)

Iskigamizigan (a sugar-bush)

Waabizheshiwag  
(Martens)

W	J	R	L	K	N	C	A	G	A	W	C	Q	G	B	S	D	N	N	Z
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J	X	O	E	A	B	Z	Q	E	L	S	O	F	K	T	W	M	W	N	K
O	R	Z	N	M	U	Z	U	X	R	L	H	X	U	N	H	J	A	K	L
B	O	P	W	D	A	A	W	L	K	I	D	Q	Z	D	U	M	D	Q	L
C	T	L	T	P	P	N	I	J	F	M	X	V	R	K	H	L	I	I	C
O	N	A	A	B	A	N	A	D	N	U	K	R	U	T	M	Y	N	F	A





RED CLIFF BAND OF LAKE SUPERIOR CHIPPEWA

## Treaty Natural Resources Division



Fisheries	715-779-3750
Environmental	715-779-3650
Natural Resources	715-779-3795
Transfer Station	715-779-0171
Conservation Wardens	715-779-3732
Mino Bimaadiziiwin Farm	715-779-3782