

Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa
Treaty Natural Resources
Division Newsletter

Volume 9, Issue 2, Summer 2020

Ganawenjigaade

It is taken care of, protected . . .

We take care of, protect, keep it.



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NIIBIN

It is Summer

AABITA-NIIBINO-GIIZIS

Half Way Through the Summer Moon

MANOOMINIKE-GIIZIS

Ricing Moon

WAATEBAGAA-GIIZIS

Leaves Changing Color Moon



MISKOMINIKAA

There are (many) raspberries

NIIMI'IDIWIN

A dance, a powwow

JIMAANIKE

S/he makes a boat/canoe

BIIDAASAMISHKAA

She/he paddles here

MIINAGAAWANZHIIG

Blueberry Plants

ZHAAWANONG

In, to, from the south

JIGEWEYAADAGAA

S/he swims along the shore

MANOOMINIKE

S/he goes ricing

GIIZHIKIKAA

There are (a lot of) cedars

BAGIDA'WEWIN

Fishing using a net

MITAAWANGAA

It is a sandy beach

WIKWANDIWIN

A feast; feast food

Completion of TNR's 2020-2030 Comprehensive Plan Postponed

TNR's previous planning document, the Integrated Resource Management Plan (IRMP), expired in 2016. In order to guide TNR's work over the next decade, we sought out Miskwaabekong's vision for its natural resources:

- 6 weeks of online and paper survey efforts began nearly a year ago over Pow Wow weekend last July.
- Throughout the fall and winter TNR staff had one-on-one discussions with elders and classroom discussions with middle and high school students in Bayfield
- A draft plan for comment was released in March with an open comment window through May.

The community input we've received thus far has been tremendously helpful in writing the draft plan!

Before the COVID-19 pandemic began, TNR planned to host a community engagement session to review and discuss the draft plan this spring before bringing a final draft of the plan to Tribal Council in July. When the need to protect the community arose, we cancelled this event and reached out to the community by sharing a slideshow of the plan online. However, we do not feel this effort did an adequate job of reaching out to the community or creating the opportunity for community members to be able share their thoughts with us.

We want to ensure that we are truly outlining the community's natural resource needs for the next seven generations to come and wish to meet with you in person when the time is right. We are tentatively planning to host a community event this fall and look forward to seeing you then!

If you wish to review the draft plan in the meantime, please visit:

http://redcliff-nsn.gov/Postings_Files/TNR_ComprehensivePlan_CommunityComment.pdf

Be safe and be well Miskwaabekong



Mino Bimaadiziiwin Gitigaanin Update



At Mino Bimaadiziiwin Farm, ziigwan (spring) was a whirlwind of seeding, planting, and preparing the fields. Now, farm staff are excited to welcome in niibin (summer) and continue to grow and nurture the fruits, vegetables, medicines and herbs growing at the farm this year. Due to Covid-19, the farm is currently not open to visitors. However, keep your eye out for future workshops that will happen creatively and while keeping the health of community the highest priority.

Just a few highlights of the season so far:

The iskgamizigan (sugarbush) happened despite Covid-19 shutdowns, but unfortunately only one field trip could happen before the ECC and the Bayfield School closed. This year the farm partnered with the ECC and tapped trees at Little Sand Bay. Miigwech to all who helped! Half of the zhiwaagamizigan (syrup) was given to the ECC, and a portion also went to the Bayfield cafeteria.

Right: An ECC field trip at the sugarbush.



Spring Garden Assistance: The annual Plant Give-Away was a huge success this year, with almost over 2,000 plant starts and seed packets given away to community members for home use and backyard gardening. Farm staff also tilled several backyard gardens for community members and assisted with this year's Raised Bed Give-Away.

Left: The tables were set up to facilitate social distancing.

In the orchard, 30 new apple and pear trees were planted. Although the existing orchard trees still produce fruit, by continuing to add new trees we can ensure that the orchard can remain healthy for years to come.

Right: An aamoo (bee) in the flowering trees, and TNR staff planting a mishiiminaatig (apple tree).





To increase pollinator habitat and also increase the diversity of native perennials grown at the farm, dozens of pollinator shrubs were planted in a large perennial plot. These shrubs included gozigwaakomin (juneberry), bibigwemin (elderberry), (aniibimin) high bush cranberry, and aronia (also known as chokeberry), among others. These plants will benefit pollinator species as well as provide edible and medicinal fruits.

Left: Farm staff plant pollinator shrubs.

This spring, farm and TNR staff built nine new raised beds for the ode'imian (strawberries). The previous ode'imian beds had been producing for years, but over time the beds had become quite overgrown with grass which choked out the berries during the season. We hope these new beds can be a thriving home for the ode'imian for years to come.

Right: The new ode'imian beds after being replanted.



Check out some more photos of farm happenings!



Above: Chamomile blooms next to mullein in one of the farm's medicine beds.

Below: Cucumbers are flowering and fruiting in the high tunnel.



Above: The flock of laying hens roams their pasture.

TNR Staff Provide Spring Gardening Assistance

Howaah! Mino Bimaadiziiwin Farm and the Environmental Department, with support from TNR staff, were able to support the community in at home gardening this season. The goal was to expand on the annual Plant Give-Away and also offer backyard garden tilling and another Raised Bed Give-Away. Seeds were started in March, April and May with the anticipation of an increased interest in gardening this season. Throughout May and early June, Mino Bimaadiziiwin Farm staff tilled several existing gardens for community members. The annual Plant Give-Away took place May 28th and 29th. Most of the 1800 plants and 500 seed packets were given away on the first day! These plants included varieties of: bipakoombensan (*cucumbers*), okanakosimaan (*squash*), mashkodesiminag (*beans*), gichi oginiig (*tomatoes*), basil and so much more!



Above: Community members picking out their plants at the annual Plant Give Away

The final component of this year's Spring Gardening Assistance was the Raised Garden Bed Give Away. Due to limitations from the Covid-19 pandemic, the beds didn't get delivered to the community as early as hoped for. However, staff were still able to build 50 raised beds, ordered over 20 cubic yards of topsoil and compost, and delivered them to community members. Many of those who led the Spring Gardening Assistance are relatively new to the Red Cliff community and hope that this continues to grow in future years! Chi miigwech to all who helped and supported these initiatives. Happy gardening and healthy eating to those who participated in these initiatives!

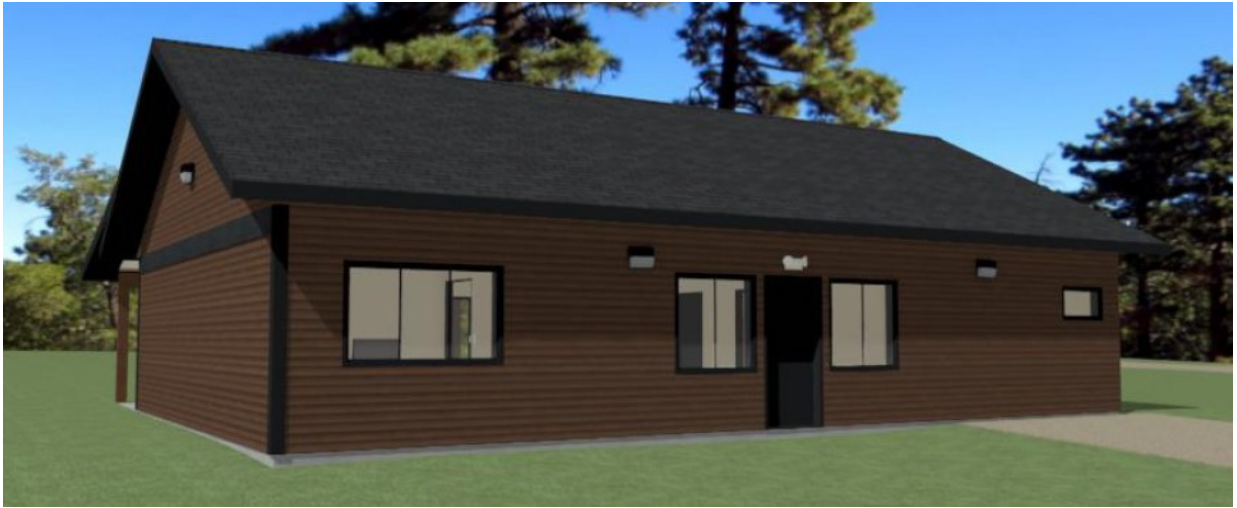


Above: The "Duffy garden" courtesy of Mark Duffy.



Above: Melissa Topping's garden with plenty of garden helpers.

New Facility Coming to Mino Bimaadiziwin Farm in 2020



TNR staff are in the contracting phase for the construction of a new facility at the Mino Bimaadiziwin Farm. This new building will house office space for farm staff, a commercial kitchen, and large community engagement space. This much needed upgrade to the farm's infrastructure will create a sanitary working space for farm staff to process foods grown at the farm, develop value-added products, and bolster the community's food sovereignty efforts by providing a space for people to come together and exchange valuable knowledge on food harvesting and processing methods. The building construction is expected to be completed by this fall, with finishing touches to occur throughout the winter so it is ready for the 2021 growing season!

Chi-Miigwech to all who have helped get this exciting project going, TNR has received tremendous support from Facilities Maintenance staff, Planning staff, and the Tribal Council. We couldn't have done it without you all!

Red Cliff Tribal Fish Hatchery

Boozhoo Everyone,

Here at the hatchery we are hoping everyone is continuing to stay safe and healthy during this time. We would like to inform you that we still have fish in the building, and they are growing each and every day! Staff are still taking good care of them and making sure their tanks are clean and the fish have full bellies.



Pictured above: Oгаа samples 2.5 weeks after stocking in ponds

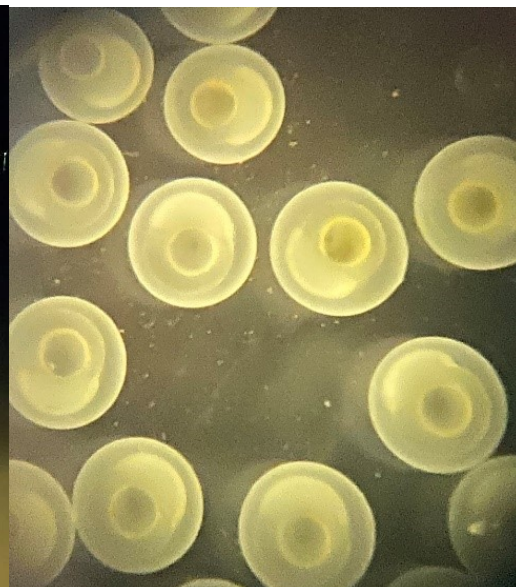


Pictured above: Staff showing off some of the by-catch from egg collections! A huge thanks goes out to this crew for making collections happen this year!

Over the past few weeks the hatchery has collected all walleye eggs for the season and hatched them all out. This year we utilized the TNR shocking boat to collect eggs and had a very successful collection. Eggs were brought to the hatchery and then fry were stocked in the ponds shortly after hatching. Our ponds are up and functioning yielding great preliminary results. Fish are growing and almost ready for phase two of feeding. If you would like to see more of the process of our walleye rearing check out the Red Cliff Tribal Facebook and YouTube pages for a short video of the process. We will be updating videos as the season continues so stay tuned!



Pictured above: Staff netting during a shocking run, and 3-day old fertilized eggs.



Harmful Algal Blooms

What are Harmful Algal Blooms?

Found in lakes, streams, and other bodies of water Algae is a single celled organism that is typically too small to see individually. When there are high levels of nutrients, sunlight, and warm temperatures, algae can rapidly reproduce and create blooms or mat like structures. **Some of these blooms are harmless, but others contain toxins, chemicals, or other pathogens that are harmful to humans, animals, and aquatic life.** Blue-green algae are the most common algae to form harmful algal blooms.

What does an Algal Bloom Look Like?

In Wisconsin, harmful algal blooms typically occur in the warm weather months between mid-June and mid-September. Algal blooms can range in colors from green, blue, white, red, to brown and can give off a foul odor. Blooms can look like floating paint or pea soup. They may also appear as discolored streaks on the water surface or like many green floating dots. Harmful algal blooms are often mistaken for pollen or duckweed.

What to do if You See a Bloom?

If you think there may be a harmful algal bloom present, avoid the water. Contact with the bloom may cause illness. Do not swallow lake water or touch the foam, scum, or algal mats. Do not let pets swim in or near blooms or lick algae off their fur as it may cause them to become sick.

To Report a Bloom:

Red Cliff Environmental Department will post signs near beaches to remind you of what blooms look like and precautions to take. If you see a bloom, call Red Cliff Environmental Department at 715-779-3650. Provide size, duration, detailed location, and take a picture if possible.

Be Alert! Avoid water that looks like this



Questions? Call the Red Cliff Environmental Department at (715)-779-3650

Eagle Bay Stairs Repaired

With Anishinaabe Gichigami (Lake Superior) nibi (water) levels being so high over the past couple of years, apagadaashkaa (waves beat against) and mikwam (ice) have shifted the staircase at Eagle Bay. As seen here, the erosion had begun to undermine the staircase and cause safety concerns:



This ziigwan (spring), thanks to a report from a community member, TNR staff were able to repair the staircase. Staff retreated the stair case back away from the nibi shoreline with the hopes of slowing down future erosion issues. Bringing the staircase back left one smaller step than the rest, so daga (please) look for the bright orange stair and watch your step!



Chi-miigwech to the person who brought this issue to our attention! If you encounter issues with other Miskwaabekong outdoor recreation sites, please report them to: Gabrielle VanBergen at 715-779-3795, ext 4331 or gabrielle.vanbergen@redcliff-nsn.gov

Working Together with Amik

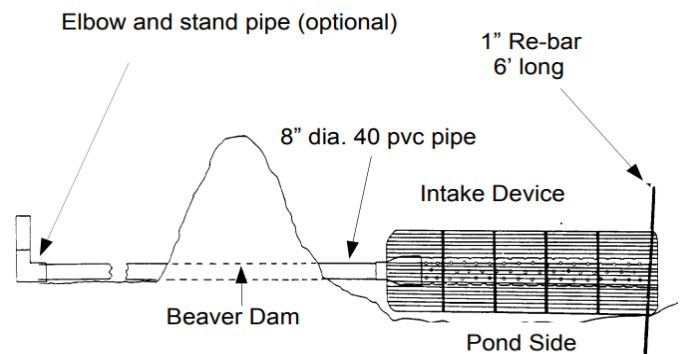
There are many amik (beaver) who call Miskwaabekong their home. They ozhitoon (make/build) dams from mitigoons (sticks), aniibiishan (leaves), and azhashki (mud) in order to raise nibi (water) levels. Amik depend on their ponds for the food and protection that they need to survive.

Conflicts between amik and humans can arise when beaver dams cause flooding that can damage roads and other property, but these habitats also have many benefits in the environment:

- Improve downstream water quality.
- Provide a water source for other wildlife.
- Provide important breeding areas for amphibians, fish, and birds.
- Create diverse wetland communities.

Nibi levels in one of the Eagle Bay Road amikob (beaver ponds) began encroaching on the road - causing concern of flooding. In order to work with the amik who call this place home, TNR staff built and installed a Clemson Pond Leveler (shown to the right). The Roads Department installed one of these nibi levelers on Emil Road as well. This device is designed to allow the amik to thrive, while limiting how high nibi levels can go, which protects the surrounding area from flooding. While the Clemson Pond Leveler allows water to pass, this device is not an adequate solution in areas where fish passage is of concern. Fortunately in the case of Eagle Bay and Emil Roads, fish passage is not an issue, so this will hopefully be a positive and effective solution!

The Clemson Pond Leveler



Joint Project studying Makwa populations on the Red Cliff Reservation and the Apostle Islands gets underway—

By Monica Cooper, UW-Madison Graduate Student

Red Cliff Treaty Natural Resources, in partnership with the University of Wisconsin-Madison, Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, and the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission is conducting a Makwa (Black Bear) population study in the Bayfield peninsula. The study is currently underway and will continue through the summer of 2022. This project is using non-invasive techniques in order to collect black bear hair samples on the Red Cliff Reservation and 11 of the Apostle Islands. This non-invasive technique allows us to collect important information about the makwa population here, without disturbing or trapping them. We are collecting bear hair by placing barbed wire “corrals” baited with fish oil in a systematic grid across the islands and the Reservation. When bears or other animals visit the corrals to investigate, their hair is snagged on the barbed wire corral and collected by UW-Madison researchers and Red Cliff wildlife staff. DNA will be extracted from the hair follicles which will allow researchers at UW-Madison to identify each individual bear’s genetic “fingerprint,” build each bear’s capture history, and create family trees or pedigrees. The project hopes to identify how many genetic sub-populations of bears exist in the area and to what degree these populations are genetically connected. For example, we hope to answer questions like, are migrant bears from the mainland required to sustain bear populations on the Apostle Islands? How many sub-populations exist in this area? How do birth and death rates differ between island and mainland bear populations? And, how many bears are there in Red Cliff and each island in the Apostles? We are excited to have this project underway and will report back with our findings!



Above: Barbed wire corral baited with fish oil and anise (think black licorice!) oil to attract makwa and snag a hair sample.



Left: UW-Madison Graduate Student and project lead Monica Cooper (back) and TNR Wildlife Technician Ron Nordin collect samples from one of the stations on Red Cliff.



Right: A perfect sample of makwa hair ready to be collected.



Left: Ron concentrating on collecting the makwa hair sample—while trying to ignore swarming mosquitos, black flies, deer flies, and ticks.

“A Hare-y Situation for Snowshoe Hares” a tale of Red Cliff and UW Madison’s Research Collaboration Investigating the Geography of Snowshoe Hare Molts”

by Taylor Peltier, UW-Madison graduate student

As someone with little fashion sense, I know that if I go for a stroll outside in an unmatching outfit, the harshest critic is usually myself. Snowshoe hares, though, are less lucky when it comes to mistakes in fashion. While most wild animals maintain the same coat color year-round, snowshoe hares swap out their brown summer coats for “ecologically fashionable” white winter coats. Starting in October, snowshoe hares begin a coat color make over when they turn from brown to white. Once they have fully molted to white, they blend in to a snowy, winter background. Molting is triggered by day length (shorter days triggering the molt to winter white and longer days to summer brown), the same thing that causes leaves to fall from trees. Even though Wisconsin winters are roughly three weeks shorter than they were 50 years ago, the day length (photoperiod) does not change. As winters shorten and lead to fewer snow days, snowshoe hares are mismatched with their environment more frequently. Picture a white snowshoe hare on a brown background; it is almost like a neon sign that says “EAT ME” to predators. This phenomenon can have lasting effects on snowshoe hare populations, as evidenced by their southern range boundary in Wisconsin moving northward.

The Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa and the University of Wisconsin Madison are working together to study patterns of snowshoe hare fall and spring molts and rates of mismatch across the state. Our early results show that snowshoe hares may be adapted across the state to different snow conditions. For example, snowshoe hares in the Red Cliff area start to change from brown to white earlier in the fall than southern cousins. This indicates that snowshoe hares in Red Cliff may be better adapted to longer periods of snowpack compared to hares in central Wisconsin. Broadly, this means that snowshoe hares may have some local adaptation to their environments, which is good news for them and the ecological systems that depend on them. This research project aims to better understand snowshoe hare molt timing, how shortened snow seasons may cause higher rates of mismatch and other impacts from climate change on snowshoe hare’s specially designed wardrobe. With this information, managers can make better informed decisions for conserving this species. *The pictures below show the fall molt from brown to white at one of the Red Cliff sites.*



Ma'iingan monitoring update—One focal point of the Wildlife Program is conducting research and monitoring work to learn more about the Ma'iingan, or wolf, packs that call Red Cliff and the surrounding ceded territory home. We do this in several ways. One way is keeping tabs on locations and times when we find tracks, scat (poop), or other evidence like sites where wolves have killed deer, beaver, or some other animal for a meal. We also rely on reports from community members of locations where they have seen wolves or wolf sign. Technology has certainly helped us in our study of these amazing animals. Many of you have probably seen images or videos taken by trail cameras—they certainly are a big hit with followers of Red Cliff's Facebook page. One of the most useful tools to learn a lot about Ma'iingan movements and use of the Red Cliff area is without a doubt a GPS collar.

On June 8, 2018, Red Cliff Wildlife staff captured and collared an adult male wolf from the Echo Valley Pack near the western Reservation boundary. The collar was programmed to get a GPS location every 30 minutes, and over a 9 month period successfully obtained and transmitted about 10,000 locations. That data was extremely valuable in helping us map the Echo Valley Pack territory, identify rendezvous sites, investigate clusters of locations to gain insight on the pack's diet (kill sites), identify resting and travel areas, and learn something about seasonal movements. While the frequency of data was incredibly useful, it also resulted in the collar battery failing sooner than we would have liked, and the last transmission occurred in March 2019. However, the WDNR also collared the breeding female from the Echo Valley Pack several years ago with a standard VHF, or radio, collar. Those collars last much longer, but do not collect or transmit locations—instead relying on someone going out with an antenna and receiver, finding the radio signal, and calculating the animal's location from the signal strength and direction.

Fortunately we have been able to keep tabs on the breeding female and on May 7, 2020 were able to locate a den and ultimately confirm that 7 pups were produced this spring. When the den was located, we were able to capture 2 of the pups and the other 5 retreated into the den before we could round them up. The two pups were quickly examined, their sex was determined, they were weighed, and then they were PIT tagged (essentially the same process as microchipping a pet dog or cat). The PIT tag will allow us to identify those two animals if we ever happen to capture them in the future, potentially shedding some light on survival. The pups were then released back to the den. About 27 hours later the breeding female moved the pups about 3/4 of a mile to another denning area and we chose not to visit or disturb the new denning area again this spring. Since 2015 we have confirmed at least 27 pups produced by this female, who is now at least 8 years of age.

In another exciting development, Wildlife staff captured and collared a yearling female wolf near Emil Road on May 11, 2020. Many community members have reported seeing wolves and wolf sign from various locations around the Reservation but outside the Echo Valley Pack's territory for a number of years. This past winter we were able to confirm numerous reports of wolf tracks, a few deer kills, and get trail camera images of at least two different wolves. Now, with a GPS collar in the pack, we have been able to confirm that there are at least 3 wolves (collared yearling and the breeding pair) in what we are referring to as the Miskwaabikaang Pack. The collar is currently set to get a location every hour and transmit the locations after every 12th successful fix. In October the fix schedule will go to every 2 hours, and hopefully we will get about 2 years of battery life from the collar. After only a week of locations, we were able to locate the Miskwaabikaang Pack's den and confirm the presence of 5 pups. As with the Echo Valley pups, we were able to capture and handle 2 of the 5 pups. The pack subsequently moved to a new denning area about a half mile away and again, we have chosen not to further disturb them this spring.

At this point we only have about 5 weeks of data (~500 locations) for the Miskwaabikaang Pack, so it is too early to try and say for sure what the pack territory will look like. However even with limited locations, it appears clear that the pack is occupying the eastern two thirds of the Red Cliff Reservation and portions of the ceded territory to the east of the Echo Valley Pack territory. It will be interesting to see the entire territory get defined over the coming months and to see if there is any winter use of the nearby Apostle Islands. Stay tuned!



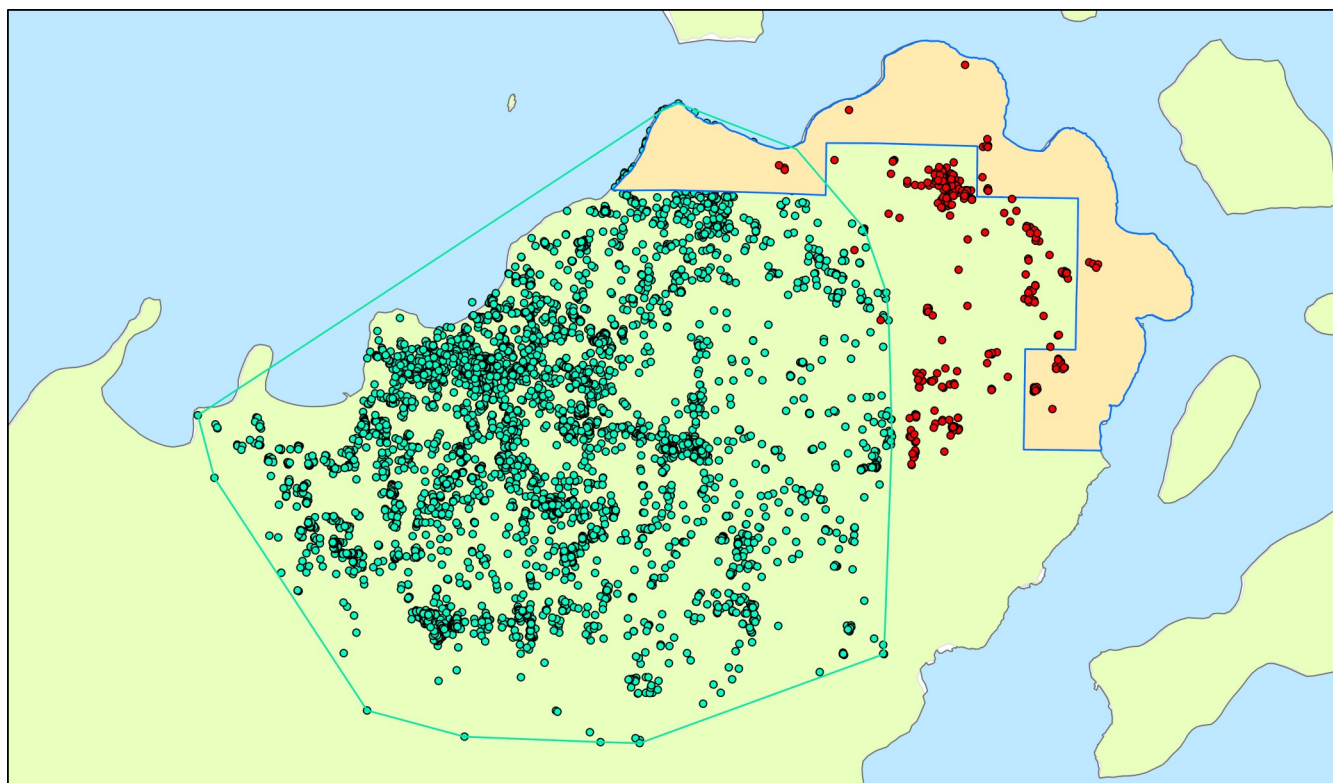
Top Left: Wildlife Tech Ron Nordin weighing one of the Echo Valley pups. Top Right: A view inside the Echo Valley Pack den. Bottom Left: Wildlife Biologist Andy Edwards records data under a close supervision of a curious wolf pup. Bottom Right: Ron and Megan Nordin with two of the pups from the Miskwaabikaang pack. Megan interned with TNR in 2019.





ULTRAFIRE WR6

Above: The GPS collared yearling female wolf from the Miskwaabikaang Pack, she was collared on May 11, 2020.
Below: Map showing locations and approximate territories of wolf packs using the Red Cliff Reservation.



- Red Cliff Reservation
- Miskwaabikaang Pack GPS Locations May 11 - June 17, 2020
- Echo Valley Pack Territory
- Echo Valley Pack GPS Locations June 9, 2018 - March 9, 2019



0 1.5 3 6 Miles

Red Cliff Wildlife, 17 June 2020





Gi-Ganawemaanaan Nibi: We Are Protecting the Water

June 2020

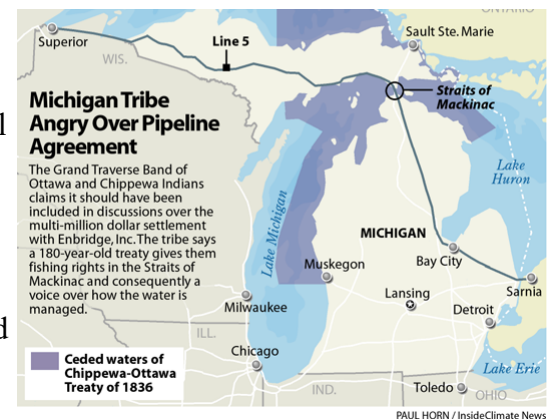
Nibi Akawe Mashkiki, water is the first medicine. **Nibi Bimaadiziwin**, water is life. Any threat to water is a threat to all life, the Anishinaabeg, **giigoonh** (fish), **mashkiki** (medicines) and all of our other **indinawemaaganag** (relatives). As industry continues to try to destroy the **aki**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

Enbridge Updates:

- Enbridge decreased the flow in their Lakehead System pipelines due to a decrease in oil demand and saw first quarter losses of \$1.43 billion Canadian. In early May, Enbridge offered their employees early buyout packages. About 800 employees (roughly 7% of the workforce) accepted the buyout. Enbridge CEO Al Monaco and several directors took 15% salary cuts. Executive vice-presidents took 10% salary cuts.
- On June 18th, Enbridge announced that they settled with the EPA for failure to identify and report damages to the Lakehead System pipelines across northern Minnesota and Wisconsin. Enbridge was fined \$6.7 million for this negligence as a result of the 2017 Consent Decree, an agreement that came out of Enbridge's 2010 Kalamazoo River Oil Spill.

Line 5 Updates for 1836 Territory:

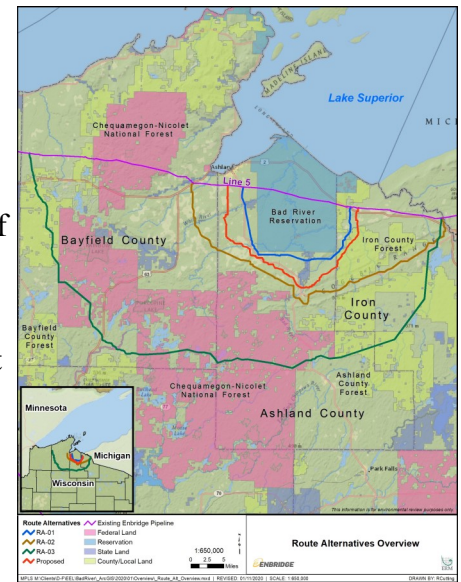
- Enbridge submitted applications to EGLE (Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes and Energy) for the proposed tunnel through the Straits of Mackinac. EGLE found the application incomplete on the basis that the public needs to be able to understand the documents.
- MI EGLE is holding an informational meeting for tribes on July 1st to answer any application questions. A public comment period has not been released yet, but MI EGLE expects to have the permitting process completed by November.
- Enbridge submitted an application to MPSC (Michigan Public Services Commission) to authorize the construction of a tunnel for Line 5 as well as a request to determine whether the MPSC's 1953 authorization of Line 5 would classify the proposed tunnel as "maintenance". Many GLIFWC and CORA affiliated tribes commented on this and challenged Enbridge's assertion that the proposed tunnel is "maintenance" along with Michigan's Attorney General. Bay Mills filed as an "intervenor" in the MPSC's process. Intervenor status gives them equal legal standing as the applicant in raising concerns. The MPSC recently determined that the proposed Tunnel is not "maintenance" and that a contested case hearing is necessary.
- Enbridge submitted applications to the Army Corp for the proposed tunnel as well. The Army Corp has issued a Public Notice and comments will be accepted until July 14th. GLIFWC and CORA affiliated tribes plan to submit comments.
- On May 26th, Enbridge reported four new locations with gaps in the protective coating of the pipeline in the Straits of Mackinac.
- On June 18th, Enbridge reported that in the Straits of Mackinac an anchor struck Line 5 yet again causing "significant damage" to the pipeline. Enbridge briefly shut down Line 5, but then turned back on the western twin line. After refusing to share documentation of the damage to Line 5 Michigan was awarded a Temporary Restraining Order by a State Court forcing Enbridge to shut down both of the Line 5 pipelines in the Straits of Mackinac.



Gi-Ganawemaanaan Nibi: We Are Protecting the Water

Line 5 Updates for 1842 Territory:

- Bad River sent Enbridge a letter notifying the company of “unlawful occupation of tribal lands”. Bad River is requesting that Enbridge pay \$45 million as compensation, cease operations of Line 5 in Bad River and decommission or remove Line 5 from the Bad River watershed. Enbridge posted a response on their website. Enbridge sent Bad River a letter informing them stating the prior settlement offer had expired and if Bad River wants a larger settlement they would need to accept a “20-50 year” agreement.
- During the Governor’s Safer at Home Order, Enbridge contractors, most of whom were out of state workers, completed upland geotechnical boring and began wetland geotechnical boring in over 30 locations across the proposed reroute
- The Wisconsin Public Services Commission issued a Notice of Investigation which marked the start of their Public Interest Determination process regarding eminent domain for the proposed Reroute. Bad River, Honor the Earth, landowners & local and statewide environmental organizations requested “intervenor status” in the Public Interest Determination process. Some of these entities requested that a contested case be held. Wisconsin Industrial Energy Group also requested “intervenor status” presumably in support of this project. A contested case hearing has been requested. Enbridge requested a two week stay for the Public Interest Determination (eminent domain) process on the pretense that soon all landowners will have signed right of way agreements. The request was submitted about four weeks ago. Enbridge has since requested to extend the Stay until July 31st. The PSC has not responded to Enbridge’s requests or to Intervenor status requests.
- WI DNR has contacted Red Cliff leadership offering consultation for the proposed Reroute. The WI DNR has also issued a Public Hearing Notice for the proposed Wetland and Waterway Permit and the EIS Scoping Process. Comments for these issues are due July 11th. WI DNR is holding a Virtual Hearing on July 1st to hear concerns with Enbridge’s Wetlands and Waterways Permit Applications and to inform the scope of the DNR’s EIS. This is the only opportunity for public comments on the Wetland and Waterways Permit processes. This Virtual Hearing is also when the DNR will hear from the community about what should be considered in the draft EIS.
- The Army Corp will not consider Enbridge’s application “complete” until additional surveys and wetland delineations have been conducted this field season.
- GLIFWC has raised concerns to the DNR and Army Corp regarding the way Enbridge contractors are classifying waterways as perennial, ephemeral and intermittent. Enbridge’s definitions do not match regulatory definitions. GLIFWC also raised concerns that Enbridge referenced existing access roads that do not exist.





Gi-Ganawemaanaan Nibi: We Are Protecting the Water

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.

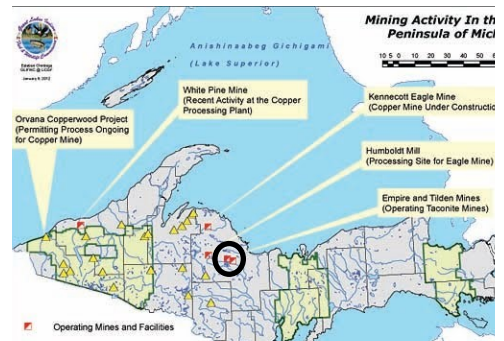
Line 3 Updates:

- The MN Public Utilities Commission (PUC) issued the recent revised Final Environmental Impact Statement and issued both the Certificate of Need and the Approved Route permit. One commissioner wrote a ten page dissenting opinion for the Final EIS supporting many of the concerns that tribes and environmental groups have been raising. Enbridge filed an application to amend the routing permit to widen the width of the right of way. This is currently being considered by the PUC. The Minnesota Department of Commerce filed a request for the PUC to reconsider the Certificate of Need. Red Lake, White Earth, Mille Lacs, Honor the Earth, Sierra Club and Friends of Headwater filed a similar request.
- The MN Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) released draft air and water permits. Red Cliff TNR submitted technical comments raising concerns with the draft 401 Certificate. MPCA will hold a Contested Case Hearing for the 401 Water Certification with a decision expected in November. Previously, the permit decision was expected to be made in August. The Army Corp permits cannot be issued until the 401 Water Certificate has been issued.
- Of increasing concern are pipe deterioration related issues and the integrity of the pipes for this project. Many of them have been stored in outdoor pipe yards since at least December 2018.



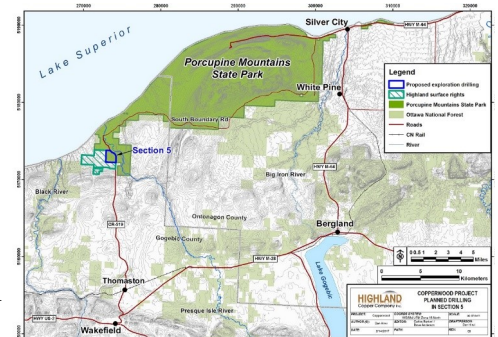
Tilden Mine Updates:

- Cleveland Cliffs, the company that owns Tilden Mine and Northshore Mining (near Silver Bay, MN), have decided to idle both the Tilden Mine and Northshore Mining due to a decrease demand in the global market. This means the mines will temporarily halt operations. Cleveland Cliff expects Tilden Mine to be idle mid April until July.



Copperwood Mine Updates:

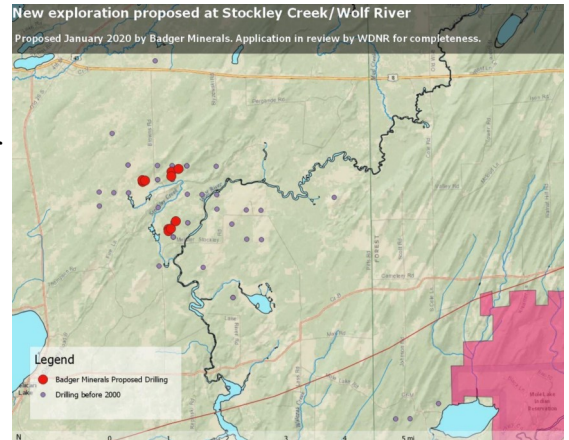
- The Army Corp of Engineers sent a letter along with a series of documents to tribes that are engaged in consultation. The Army Corp has determined not to expand the scope of their review despite tribal requests. They claim that the scope of their review is limited to the water intake structure and cannot consider the proposed mine, what the water would be used for or where that water is discharged.
- Inter-tribal calls have resumed for this project with participation from Keweenaw Bay, Lac du Flambeau, Bad River, Red Cliff and GLIFWC.



Gi-Ganawemaanaan Nibi: We Are Protecting the Water

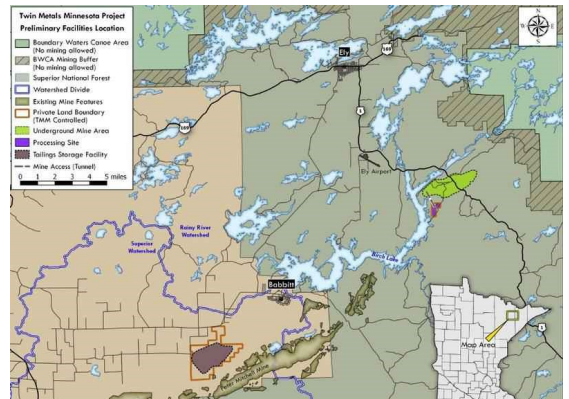
Badger Minerals Updates:

- There is exploratory drilling occurring in Oneida County near the headwaters of the Wolf River. Mole Lake has passed a resolution opposing this project, and is beginning baseline water monitoring and plans to request consultation with the DNR. Menikanaehkem (a grassroots Menominee group) and Mole Lake had a Water Walk for the river.
- The DNR has approved exploratory drilling for this project. The Company began drilling in June despite community opposition and demonstrations organized in part by Menikanaehkem.



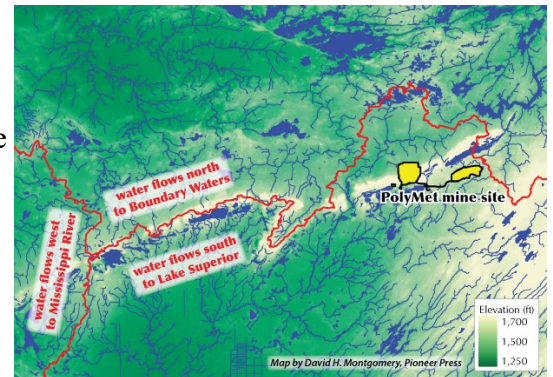
Twin Metals Mine Updates:

- The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has met with staff from Fond du Lac, Grand Portage, Bois Forte, GLIFWC & 1854 Treaty Authority
- Despite long standing legal challenges, a Federal Court affirmed the Department of Interior's decision to renew the hardrock mineral leases.
- The BLM has begun contacting tribes for Consultations. Letters inviting tribes to join as a Cooperating Agency for the federal EIS process are expected to be sent out soon.
- The Department of Interior directed the BLM to complete their Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) process within two years. The BLM and MN DNR are trying to figure out how they can have overlapping public hearings to reduce confusion of multiple EIS's.
- The BLM and USFS have continued to host their biweekly calls with tribes.
- Twin Metals has selected a contractor, 106 Group, to do cultural surveys. The 106 Group was involved in the National Park Service monument at Grand Portage and PolyMet project.



PolyMet Mine Updates:

- Minnesota Court of Appeals has sent PolyMet's Air Permit back to the MPCA for further review. The court ruled that the MPCA failed to consider a report indicating increased air emissions if the mine increases its operation.
- PolyMet has petitioned the Minnesota Supreme Court to review the Court of Appeals decision to send the Air Permit back to the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA). The Court of Appeals had previously ruled that the MPCA failed to consider a report addressing the company's intention to expand the proposed operation.





Gi-Ganawemaanaan Nibi: We Are Protecting the Water

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.

Want to get involved and protect the Nibi?

Opportunities to Comment to Federal or State Agencies:

- To submit comments to the Wisconsin DNR for the proposed Line 5 Reroute or to participate in the Virtual Public Hearing, go to: <https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/eia/enbridge.html>
- 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>
- Stay up to date on the Nemadji Trail Energy Center with the WI DNR's website: <https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/WaterUse/ntec.html>
- Sign up with MN DNR and MPCA for Line 3 updates on their websites:
-<https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/line3/index.html>
-<https://www.pca.state.mn.us/regulations/enbridge-line-3-pipeline-replacement-project>

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.
- Contact the Ginew Collective to help fight Line 3 ginew@protonmail.com or www.facebook.com/ginewcollective/

For more information about any of these projects, please contact our Environmental Justice Specialist at noah.saperstein@redcliff-nsn.gov or (715) 779 3650 ext. 4315

Impacts to TRIBAL RIGHTS AND RESOURCES from Oil Pipeline Construction in Wisconsin*

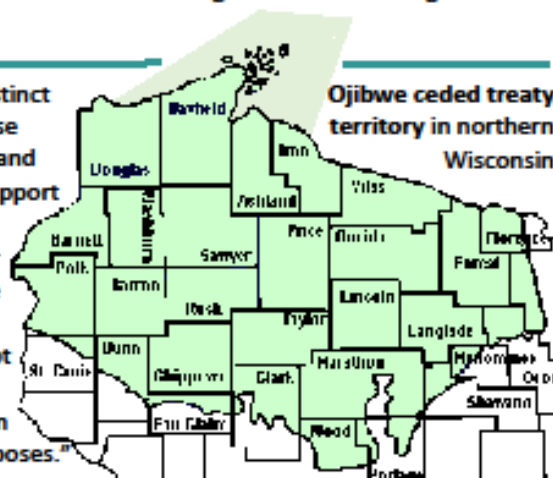
LAST UPDATED JUNE 2020

PRODUCED THROUGH A PARTNERSHIP OF MIDWEST ENVIRONMENTAL ADVOCATES & WISCONSIN'S GREEN FIRE

This guide identifies tribal rights and resources (or non-human relatives) that may be impacted by oil pipeline construction. The guide focuses on opportunities for tribal members or governments to address impacts through participation in state and federal regulatory processes. While government-to-government relations between tribal and other governments are essential to effective decision-making and tribes may provide other input opportunities such as tribal listening sessions, this guide does not focus on those relations and opportunities. Much of this guide, including any quotations, draws from Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission publications on *Metallic Mineral Mining and Sulfide Mining*.

Overview of Tribal-Specific Rights and Resources

Tribal nations and members in Wisconsin have rights and concerns distinct from non-tribal people, many rooted in treaties and federal laws. These include concerns for culturally significant and ancestral sites, animals and plants that tribal members hunt, fish, and gather, and habitats that support those sites and species. Of particular note are animals and plants that Ojibwe tribes reserved the right to hunt, fish, and gather outside their reservations in northern Wisconsin in 1837 and 1842 treaties with the United States. These treaty rights have been affirmed by state and federal courts, beginning in the 1970s. These species are important not just as natural resources, but as symbiotic relatives essential to tribal cultures, as they “sustain the lifeways of Indian people who depend on them for spiritual, cultural, medicinal, subsistence, and economic purposes.”



Potential Impacts

A pipeline could cause multiple impacts during construction or operation. Impacts may stem from increased erosion, pipeline leaks or spills, land disturbance from construction, or impeded access to important sites. Factors such as these could lead to harm to habitats that support fish, wildlife, and plants used by tribal members, lost harvest opportunities, lost economic value from species harvested by tribal members, impacts to tribal culture from environmental harms, and harm to cultural sites and sacred landscapes. Not only are some species, such as wild rice, especially sensitive to environmental changes, but tribal members' higher-than-average consumption levels mean they more acutely feel impacts such as habitat loss, reduction in species reproductivity, or bioaccumulation of toxins in species they consume. Further, these potential impacts can impair tribal communities and ways of life predicated on the rights, resources, and relationships with the non-human world described in the Overview.

Importance of Participating

Since tribes and members may be uniquely impacted by pipeline regulatory decisions, it is important that tribal perspectives and impacts be shared during federal, state, and local regulatory processes. Cultural and Traditional Ecological Knowledge held by tribal members may provide critical information not just about tribal relationships to natural resources (or non-human relatives), but about the resources themselves and their appropriate management. This sharing of perspectives and impacts in public regulatory processes offers avenues to influence oil pipeline projects distinct from government-to-government communication of impacts from a tribal government to a federal, state, or local decision-maker, and participation in regulatory processes can be done in addition to government-to-government consultation.



Opportunities to Participate in Regulatory Processes

Several state and federal regulatory processes provide opportunities for public input from tribes and members. For an overview of all permits and approvals that must be obtained to construct an oil pipeline in Wisconsin, go to <https://midwestadvocates.org/assets/resources/Permits-Approvals-Guide.pdf>. Apart from these, government-to-government consultation provides other important opportunities for tribes to communicate impacts, and tribes may provide their own input processes for members beyond those outlined below.

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

The **National Environmental Policy Act** and **Wisconsin Environmental Policy Act** require federal and state agencies to assess the impacts of their decisions on the environment. Raising impacts to tribal rights and resources during the initial identification of environmental impacts, called **scoping**, encourages agencies to address those issues. In addition, submitting written comments on the **Draft Environmental Impact Statement** can provide agencies with useful information they failed to consider or show why the agency's analysis of tribal impacts is inadequate. This review process then informs the issuance of necessary permits. For details, go to <https://midwestadvocates.org/assets/resources/EIS-Guide.pdf>.

ENDANGERED RESOURCE REVIEW

The **Federal Endangered Species Act** and **Wisconsin Endangered Species Act** require agencies to assess impacts of their decisions on listed endangered and threatened species. Tribes and their members have unique relationships with protected species, such as Gray Wolves, which Ojibwe people traditionally see as brothers to humans, or the Piping Plover, which the Mashkiizibii Natural Resources Department has worked to protect on Lake Superior beaches. Public comments are only solicited if an agency finds unavoidable impacts to a protected species, which require an **Incidental Take Permit**.

EMINENT DOMAIN & CONDEMNATION

The **Public Service Commission of Wisconsin** may authorize oil pipeline companies to acquire property or easement rights to build a pipeline across private lands, though the Commission cannot condemn reservation land owned by a tribe. However, many tribal members do not live, work, recreate, or exercise treaty-reserved rights exclusively within reservation bounds on tribally owned land. Because of this, members may have a range of relevant concerns in this process and can voice any concerns through public testimony or written comments. For details on the eminent domain and condemnation process, go to <https://midwestadvocates.org/assets/resources/PSC-Guide.pdf>.

WATER RESOURCE PERMITTING

Wetland permits are required for the discharge of dredged or fill material into wetlands. Waterway permits are required to place a pipeline or associated material on or across the bed of a waterway. Permit approval is based on whether the pipeline will obstruct navigation, be detrimental to the public interest, reduce the waterway's flood flow capacity, or adversely impact fish, wildlife, or scenic beauty. Many treaty-reserved species, such as wild rice and numerous fish species, are sensitive to impacts on their aquatic habitats. **Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources** will hold a minimum 30-day public comment period on these permits, and any person can request that DNR hold a public hearing. For details, go to <https://midwestadvocates.org/assets/resources/Water-Resource-Permitting-Guide.pdf>.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION CONSULTATION

The **National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)** requires federal and state agencies to consider impacts of their actions on historic properties through consultation with State and Tribal Historic Preservation Officers. Wisconsin's **Historic Preservation Program** requires state agencies to consider impacts even if federal review is not required. Historic properties include any prehistoric or historic districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects that are or may be listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Also included are any artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within historic properties and places of religious and cultural importance to tribes. NHPA's consultation requirement means tribal concerns are typically communicated directly from a tribal government to a state or federal agency. A public comment period would only be held to resolve any adverse impacts found by the agency.

✦ THIS GUIDE IS FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY AND MAY BECOME OUTDATED. THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS GUIDE SHOULD NOT BE USED AS LEGAL ADVICE APPLICABLE TO A SPECIFIC SITUATION AND IN NO WAY CONSTITUTES AN ATTORNEY-CLIENT RELATIONSHIP.

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WISCONSIN'S GREEN FIRE

PO Box 1206, Rhinelander, WI 54501
info@wgreenfire.org / (715) 203-0384
WIGREENFIRE.ORG

What Can Be Recycled?

Please empty all bags that you brought recyclables in!
Do not dispose of bags in recycle bin.

Mixed Papers



Cardboard Boxes Flattened



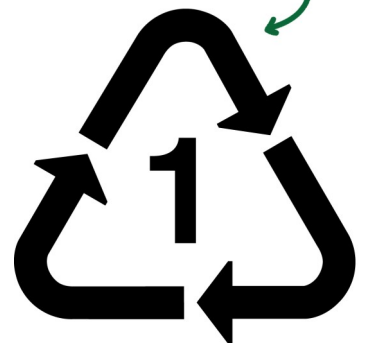
Steel, Tin and Aluminum Cans



#1 and #2 Plastic Bottles



look for this!



Glass Bottles



Aluminum Cans

Cans are placed in a separate container at the Transfer Station. Please watch for signs!

What Can't Be Recycled?



LIGHT BULBS & LIGHTNING FIXTURES



PAINT, OIL, GASOLINE, PESTICIDES, FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS



FOOD WASTE



PLASTIC BAGS & OVERWRAP (PLASTIC FILM)



Styrofoam



MEDICATIONS & USED NEEDLES



CELLPHONES



Diapers



Cigarette Butts



Clothing



Used Napkins, Utensils, or Paper Plates



Broken Mirrors/Windows

ATTENTION:
Red Cliff Transfer Station
will have reduced hours on...

Saturday, July 4th, 2020!

We will be open: 8am - 12pm.

Please contact 715-779-3650 or
715-779-0171, if there are any questions.

Miigwech!

Red Cliff Environmental Department





ATTENTION CAMPERS



Fee-exempt Camping at National Forest Campgrounds

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



To Use A Fee-Exempt Campground You Must:

1. Be a Red Cliff Tribal member or member of another Band that has ratified the Tribal/USFS Campground Agreement.
2. Obtain a Tribal camping permit from the Red Cliff Wardens. Call to make an appointment A list of fee-exempt campgrounds, and the booklet entitled *Regulations Summary: National Forest Treaty Gathering and Camping* are available at the Wardens Office.
3. Follow the camping registration procedures at the campground. Generally, this involves providing information requested on the registration envelopes found at the campground and placing it in the deposit box. Free parking passes are also available.
4. Camp only at the campsite for which you have registered.
5. You may not leave your possessions unattended at a campground for more than 24 hours. If left unattended for 24 hours or more, your possessions may be confiscated and retained by GLIFWC law enforcement personnel.

Other information regarding to camping or other Treaty Rights may be found on the GLIFWC website or by calling the Red Cliff Wardens at 715-779-3732.

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:

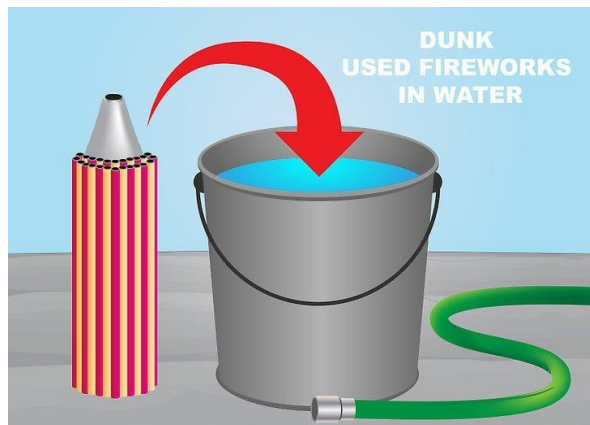
Red Cliff Tribal Wardens at 715-779-3732 or

Bayfield County Dispatch at 715-373-6120.

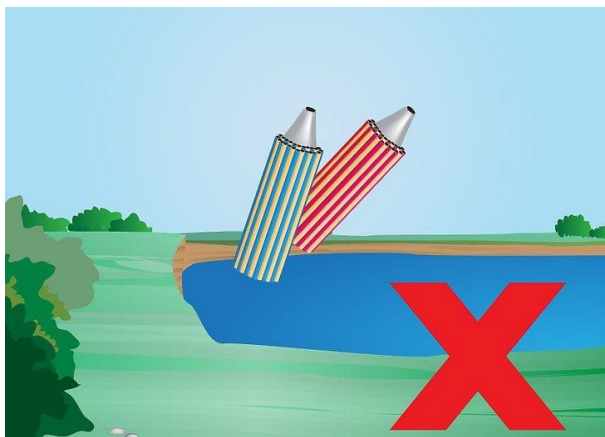
July 4th: Fireworks and Safe Disposal

Fourth of July festivities have just happened! If you have unused, misfired, or "dud" fireworks, following these safe disposal steps will minimize fire hazards and help ensure the protection of you, your family, and waste haulers when handling.

- **Completely submerge fireworks in a large bucket of water and soak until thoroughly saturated. This may take a few minutes for small fireworks or as long as overnight for larger ones.**



- **Double wrap the completely soaked fireworks in plastic wrap or two plastic bags so they do not dry out.**
- **Place the double-bagged fireworks in the household trash or take them to the local solid waste facility.**
- **Please avoid dousing fireworks in lakes, ponds, or rivers because the chemical compounds can be harmful to the ecosystem.**



If you plan to store unused fireworks that have not yet expired, keep them in a cool, dry place such as a garage and out of the reach of children. Never place fireworks on top of an electrical appliance, such as a refrigerator or freezer. The appliance could be struck or damaged through extreme weather events such as lightning or power surges, resulting in the possible ignition of the fireworks. Please also follow any other instructions accompanying the firework products.

If there are any questions, call the Red Cliff Environmental Department at 715-779-3650!



NIIBIN - It is summer

MAWINZWAA - Berries picked

ANDAWAWINZ - s/he goes to look for berries to pick

DANAWINZO -s/he picks berries in a certain place

GIDAAAN -eat all of it, eat it up

SUMMERTIME WORD SEARCH

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

- niibin
- mawinzwaan
- andawawinzo
- danawinzo
- gidaan
- miskominikaa
- nimiidiwn
- jimaanike
- biidaasamishkaa
- miinagaawanzhiig
- Zhaawanong
- jiigeweyaadagaa
- manoominike
- giizhikikaa
- bagidawewin
- mitaawangaa
- wikwandiwin



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