

RED LAKE BAND of CHIPPEWA INDIANS



Red Lake, MN 56671

Phone 218-679-3341 • Fax 218-679-3378

DIVISION:

RESOLUTION NO. 168-2000

TRIBAL COUNCIL
Organized April 18, 1918
(Revised Constitution & By-Laws,
January 6, 1959)

OFFICERS:
BOBBY WHITEFEATHER, Chairman
JUDY ROY, Secretary
DAN KING, Treasurer

DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES:

FABIAN COOK
DELORES LASLEY
LARRY DUDLEY
JULIUS "TOADY" THUNDER
LAWRENCE BEDEAU
HARLAN R. BEAULIEU
CLIFFORD C. HARDY
BRUCE STILLDAY, SR.

ADVISORY COUNCIL:

7 HEREDITARY CHIEFS

CHIEF COUNCIL OF 1889

May-dway-gwa-no-nind
Nah-gaun-e-gwon-abe
Mays-co-co-caw-ay
Ahnab-me-ay-ga-shig
Naw-ay-tah-wowb
Nah-wah-quay-ga-shig

Upon a motion by Representative Fabian Cook and second by Treasurer Dan King, the following was enacted:

WHEREAS, the Red Lake Tribal Council is the governing body of the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, a federally recognized tribe; and,

WHEREAS, the Tribal Council has the authority and responsibility to regulate the harvest of game and fish on Red Lake lands through Title X, Chapter 1000, of Red Lake's Game and Fish Code; and,

WHEREAS, moose are an important big game animal to Red Lake Band members; and,

WHEREAS, moose populations in northwestern Minnesota, including Red Lake lands, have declined dramatically during the past 10 years, prompting the state D.N.R. to close their moose hunting season in northwestern Minnesota since 1997; and,

WHEREAS, surveys conducted on Red Lake lands support findings by the state of Minnesota and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and extensive monitoring of moose populations is ongoing throughout northwestern Minnesota to identify causes for moose declines; and,

WHEREAS, continued harvest of moose on Red Lake lands will delay and possibly prevent recovery of local moose populations; now,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, the Red Lake Tribal Council hereby adopts the attached emergency rules, which supercede any and all prior Tribal Council actions, that will protect moose inhabiting Red Lake lands to facilitate local and regional moose recovery efforts; and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the emergency rules place a moratorium on moose harvest from all of Red Lake lands until such time as the Tribal Council determines moose populations have recovered to a level that will support hunter harvest.

RED LAKE BAND of CHIPPEWA INDIANS



Red Lake, MN 56671

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DIVISION:

RESOLUTION NO. 168-2000
PAGE 2

FOR : 7
AGAINST : 1 - Representative Harlan Beaulieu

We do hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly presented and enacted upon at the Regular Meeting of the Tribal Council held on Wednesday, August 9, 2000, with a quorum present at the Red Lake Nation Headquarters, Red Lake.


BOBBY WHITEFEATHER, CHAIRMAN


JUDY ROY, SECRETARY

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(Revised Constitution & By-Laws,
January 8, 1959)

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EMERGENCY RULES GOVERNING THE TAKE OF MOOSE FROM RED LAKE LANDS

These rules, pursuant to and made part of Tribal Resolution No. 168-2000, are implemented in an effort to protect those moose inhabiting Red Lake lands, as part of region-wide recovery efforts. These rules shall remain in effect until the Red Lake Tribal Council determines moose numbers have increased to a level that will support hunter harvest.

1. The hunting, shooting, and possession of moose from all Red Lake lands, including the ceded lands and Northwest Angle, is prohibited.
2. Any moose transported across Red Lake lands must have a valid state tag attached.
3. Any person who violates any of these rules shall be deemed guilty of a gross misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$3,000.00 or imprisonment of not more than one (1) year, or any combination of these penalties. Confiscation and forfeiture of any equipment used to aid in the violation of the rules stated herein shall be mandatory.

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JUDY ROY, Secretary
DARRELL G. SEKI, SR., Treasurer

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ALLEN PEMBERTON
DONALD E. DESJARLAIT
DONALD J. "DUDIE" MAY
WILLIAM "BILLY" GREENE
RICHARD BARRETT, SR.

7 HEREDITARY CHIEFS

RED LAKE BAND
of CHIPPEWA INDIANS
RED LAKE NATION HEADQUARTERS



PO Box 550, Red Lake, MN 56671

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JUDY ROY, Secretary
DARRELL G. SEKI, SR., Treasurer

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ADVISORY COUNCIL:

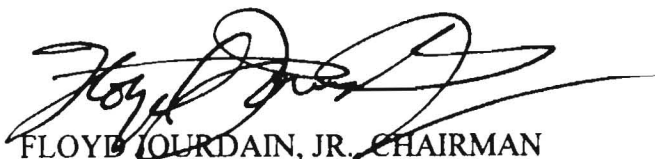
7 HEREDITARY CHIEFS

RESOLUTION NO. 223-04
PAGE 2

- 3.) Guiding fees shall be determined by the guide and his / her client.
- 4.) Guides are responsible for their client's actions, must ensure all clients possess licenses, and ensure compliance with relevant hunting or fishing regulations.
 - a. State and federal seasons and bag limits and relevant regulations (tribal, state, and federal) for waterfowl.
 - b. Tribal season, limits and other relevant regulations for fishing.
 - c. Guides hunting or fishing with clients are subject to the same regulations as their clients.
- 5.) A single individual may not be responsible for more than six clients at one time, and must remain in contact with clients at all times. Clients cannot be left unattended.
 - a. Fishing guides must remain in contact with clients (not necessarily in the same boat).
 - b. Waterfowl hunting guides must remain near all hunters they are responsible for.
- 6.) No preference for hunting or fishing spots shall be given. Use of hunting and fishing spots will be determined on a first come – first serve basis. Guides shall promote good sportsmanship at all times.
- 7.) Failure to comply with the above regulations could result in individuals having their guiding privileges revoked.

FOR : 10
AGAINST : 0

We do hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly presented and enacted upon at the Special Meeting of the Tribal Council held on Thursday, October 28, 2004, with a quorum present, at the Red Lake Nation Headquarters, Red Lake.


FLOYD JOURDAIN, JR., CHAIRMAN


JUDY ROY, SECRETARY

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DONALD J. "DUDIE" MAY
WILLIAM "BILLY" GREENE
RICHARD BARRETT, SR.

ADVISORY COUNCIL:

7 HEREDITARY CHIEFS

RESOLUTION NO. 67-05

Upon a motion by Representative Clifford Hardy and second by Secretary Judy Roy, the following was enacted:

BE IT RESOLVED, that hook and line fishing by non-Red Lake Band Members on the lakes and rivers of the Red Lake Indian Reservation is prohibited except that:

- a) Officers of the Tribal Council, at their discretion, may issue free or 1/2 price permits.
- b) Non-members married to members of the Red Lake Band may purchase a seasonal fishing permit for \$20.
- c) At the discretion of the Officers, permits, may be sold to non-resident, non-members at the following rates:

SEASON: \$50.00

WEEKLY: \$25.00

1-DAY: \$10.00

Permits are not required for children under the age of 16, so long as they are accompanied by a permitted adult at all times, whether on shore or in a boat. The bag limit for children shall be reduced as prescribed in the regulations, which are attached to, and made a part of, this resolution.

- d) Fishing by permittees shall be by hook and line only, and subject to the rules and regulations as issued by the Red Lake Department of Public Safety and the following:
 - 1) A list of Red Lake Indian guides will be available at the Red Lake Tribal Headquarters Office.
 - 2) Only members of the Red Lake Band 18 years of age and older shall act as guides and must register and secure guide permits from the Council Office Tribal Resolution 223-04. Permittees may launch or use their

SPECIAL REGULATIONS

1. Only one (1) largemouth bass over 15" (tip of snout to tip of tail) may be kept.
2. Only One (1) northern pike over 36" (tip of snout to tip of tail) may be kept.
3. Only three (3) lake trout may be kept.
4. Walleye may not be taken by non-members.
5. Children under the age of 16, when accompanied by an adult, may fish without a permit. However, the bag limit shall be one-half the regular bag limit.

OTHER RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. Outboard motors are prohibited on Kinney, Island and Green Lakes (Redby District), however electric trolling motors may be used.
2. The possession of live minnows on Kinney, Island and Green Lakes (Redby District) are prohibited.
3. The use of barbless hooks is encouraged, especially for the taking of trout species.
4. Once a limit of fish has been placed on a stringer or in a live well, it is not legal to catch and sort fish of that species-stringer sorting is illegal, and all fish not intended to be kept must be immediately returned to the water.
5. One US Coast Guard approved personal floatation device must be readily accessible to every person on board a watercraft. Seat cushions do not count as a personal floatation device.
6. Fish may be filleted, but must be; identifiable to species; able to be counted; and measurable if a length limit is in effect for that species. If fish are to be transported off the Reservation, they must be processed in a manner to meet State Law. See Minnesota regulations for details.
7. Camping is prohibited on the Reservation.
8. Only one (1) lake trout per child may be kept.
9. Hunting, or the possession of firearms in a boat is prohibited.
10. A valid fishing permit must be in your possession at all times.
11. A copy of these regulations should be kept with you at all times- violations of the rules and regulations herein shall result in immediate revocation of fishing privileges and subject the violator to detainment or arrest.
12. Questions about these rules and regulations should be directed to a Conservation Officer or the Red Lake Public Safety Department @ (218) 679-3313.

CATCH AND RELEASE IS ENCOURAGED-SAVE SOME FOR THE FUTURE

NON-MEMBER HOOK AND LINE FISHING REGULATIONS

FISHING BY NON-MEMBERS IS PROHIBITED ON LOWER RED LAKE, UPPER RED LAKE WITHIN RESERVATION BOUNDARIES, AND ALL OTHER RIVERS, STREAMS AND LAKES EXCEPT THOSE LISTED BELOW.

WHERE FISHING IS PERMITTED

Fishing shall be permitted only on the following water bodies:

Bass Lake	Dickens Lake
Big Lake	Island Lake
Shell Lake	Kinney Lake
Chain of Lakes	Squaw-Smith Lake
Shemahgon Lake	McCall Lake
Sandy Lake	Heart Lake
Bigstone Lake	Mollison Lake
Morrison Lake	Dunbar (Dunaven) Lake
Round Lake	Johnson Lake
Thunders Lake	Emerald Lake
Fullers (Isle) Lake	Green Lake (Redby District)
Birch Lake	Morin Lake
Red Lake River (Below the dam)	

SEASON AND LIMITS (BAG LIMITS FOR CHILDREN UNDER AGE 16 IN PARENTHESIS)

<u>SPECIES</u>	<u>SEASON</u>	<u>POSSESSION LIMIT</u>
Largemouth Bass	Last Saturday in May-Oct 31	5 (3)
Black Crappie	2 nd Saturday in May – Oct 31	12 (6)
Bluegill/Sunfish	2 nd Saturday in May-Oct 31	30 (15)
Rock Bass	2 nd Saturday in May – Oct 31	30 (15)
Yellow Perch	2 nd Saturday in May – Oct 31	30 (15)
Northern Pike	2 nd Saturday in May– Oct 31	3 (2)
Rainbow & Brook		
Trout (combined)	2 nd Saturday in May – Oct31	5(3)
Lake Trout	2 nd Saturday in May- Oct 31	3 (1)
Rough Fish	2 nd Saturday in May – Oct 31	NO LIMITS
(Sheepshead, Sucker, Bullhead)		

private boats if there are no boats available for rent at the landings on the lakes or designated rivers.

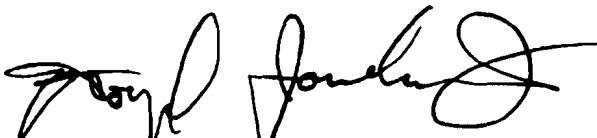
- 3) Permittees will not be allowed to hunt, or to have firearms in a boat. If a guide accompanies a fisherman in a boat, he too, shall not be allowed to have firearms in a boat.
- 4) Any permittees who violate the provisions of this Resolution shall cause his or her permit to be revoked by the Tribal Council and other Reservation authorities.
- 5) This Resolution supercedes all previous Non-member fishing resolutions and will remain effective until rescinded by the Tribal Council.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians assumes no responsibility or liability for accident and that each fisherman goes upon a lake at their own risk.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that anyone not possessing a valid permit under these regulations, found fishing on Reservation waters, shall be deemed to be trespassing on the Reservation and shall forthwith be ordered off the Reservation or charged with such trespass, as the case may require. All persons not subject to the jurisdiction of the Red Lake Tribal Code fishing in violation of any Tribal, State, or Federal laws or regulations shall be delivered or reported to the proper authorities of the State, Federal or local governments for prosecution in appropriate courts.

FOR	: 9
AGAINST	: 0

We do hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly presented and enacted upon at the Special Meeting of the Tribal Council held on Monday, April 25, 2005, with a quorum present, at the Red Lake Nation Headquarters, Red Lake.


FLOYD JOURDAIN, JR., CHAIRMAN


JUDY ROY, SECRETARY

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RICHARD BARRETT, SR.

ADVISORY COUNCIL:
7 HEREDITARY CHIEFS

RESOLUTION NO. 45-07

Upon a motion by Representative Pemberton and second by Representative Westbrook, the following was enacted:

WHEREAS, the Red Lake Tribal Council is the duly elected governing body of the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians; and

WHEREAS, the laws of the Red Lake Band of Chippewa are incorporated in the Tribal Code; and

WHEREAS, Title X, Chapter 1000, Game and Fish Code of the Tribal Code lacks authority of the Red Lake Band of Chippewa to enforce civil forfeiture proceedings against non-Indians;

WHEREAS, the Game and Fish Code employs criminal terminology that may demonstrate an intent to punish rather than remedy offenses committed by non-Indians, and it does not contain a clear statement of legislative intent that outlines the remedial purpose behind the forfeiture regulations; and

WHEREAS, the Game and Fish Code should be amended to strengthening the authority of the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians to enforce civil forfeiture proceedings against non-Indians by avoiding implications of criminal jurisdiction and explicitly characterizing the forfeiture action as a remedial and preventative regulation; now

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the following changes shall be effective to amend Title X, Chapter 1000, Game and Fish Code:

TITLE X
CHAPTER 1000
GAME AND FISH CODE

1000.01 Definitions

Subdivision 15. "Person" includes any Indian or non-Indian individual and any firm, partnership, corporation, association.

Subdivision 18. "Reservation" means the Red Lake Indian Reservation, including but not limited to all land held in trust for the Band by the United States and all tribally managed lands and waters.

1000.03 General Restrictions

Subdivision 1. No person shall, at any time within the Reservation, take, buy, sell, transport or possess any protected wild animals except as permitted by Title X hereof.

Subdivision 2. No person shall possess within the Reservation any wild animals or fur therefrom which has been unlawfully taken, bought, sold or possessed outside of the boundaries of the Reservation or unlawfully transported therefrom into the Reservation.

Subdivision 3. No person shall enter within the boundaries of the Reservation without lawful authority or otherwise trespass onto the Reservation to commit a violation of this Chapter.

Subdivision 4. As appropriate to the person in violation, violations of this Chapter may be punishable by civil penalty, criminal penalty, removal, or all of the above.

1000.04 Regulatory Powers of the Council

Subdivision 1. The Council is authorized and shall have the power to make any and all Rules and Regulations including fines and royalties for violation of the same for the taking, possession and transportation of wild animals, fish and mussels from the lands and waters of the Reservation by Indian members of the Band, by Indian non-members of the Band and by non-Indians.

Subdivision 2. The Council shall have the power to make any and all Rules and Regulations regarding the seizure and forfeiture of property of persons who enter the boundaries of the Reservation without permission to commit a violation of this Chapter.

Subdivision 3. The Council may implement such regulatory authority by providing for a system of issuing permits to non-member Indians and non-Indians governing the right to enter the boundaries of the Reservation to hunt and take migratory water fowl and to fish.

Subdivision 4. The Council is authorized and shall have power to make additional rules and regulation pertaining to the taking, possession and transportation of fish for commercial purposes.

1000.05 Instrumentalities Used to Violate the Law

Wild game and fur which is taken, possessed or transported in violation of the laws or rules and regulations of the Reservation shall be confiscated in accordance with the laws on

forfeiture. Equipment, devices or instrumentalities used in connection with or to facilitate the accomplishment of such a violation of the laws or rules and regulations of the Band governing the taking, possession or transportation of wild animals shall also be confiscated pursuant to the laws of forfeiture.

1000.08 Powers of Red Lake Law Enforcement Officers

Subdivision 1. For the purposes of this section, Red Lake Law Enforcement Officers includes Red Lake Conservation Officers. Red Lake Law Enforcement Officers are authorized and empowered to execute and serve all warrants and processes issued by the Red Lake Tribal Court having jurisdiction under the laws related to wild animals. Red Lake Law Enforcement Officers may arrest any person, without a warrant, in accordance with the laws of criminal procedure.

Subdivision 2. Red Lake Law Enforcement Officers are authorized and empowered to enter upon any lands within the Reservation for the purpose of carrying out his duties and functions or to make investigations of any violations of the game and fish laws and to initiate proceedings if the proofs warrant it.

Subdivision 3. Red Lake Law Enforcement Officers are authorized and empowered to seize in the name of the Band including, but not limited to, any wild animals taken, bought, sold, possessed, or transported in violation of the game and fish laws of the Reservation and rules and regulations issued pursuant to this Title and to seize all guns, firearms, bows and mows, nets, boats, lines, rods, poles, fishing tackle, motor vehicles, motors, trailers, airplanes and other equipment, devices and instrumentalities used by the owner, or any other person with the owner's knowledge, in unlawfully taking, possessing or transporting wild animals in violation of the game and fish laws of the Reservation and the rules and regulations issued pursuant to this title. Articles which have no lawful use or which would pose a health concern if retained may be immediately destroyed. All other articles may be subject to forfeiture as provided in this Chapter.

Subdivision 4. The property seized pursuant to Subdivision 3 hereof shall be held, preserved and protected, by the Red Lake Conservation Officers pending the outcome of the forfeiture proceeding or the criminal charge against the person from whom the property seized, if filed. All property subject to seizure may be forfeited to the Red Lake Band in accordance with the procedure set forth in Section 1000.15.

Subdivision 5. Wild animals, seized pursuant to Subdivision 3 here of which are perishable in nature and/or have economic value shall be disposed of by the Red Lake Conservation Officers in a reasonable manner taking into consideration the nature of the confiscated wild animal. Reasonable disposal methods shall include, but shall not be limited to, selling, exchanging or gifting the wild animals. All sales, exchanges or gifts of confiscated wild animals shall be made for the benefit of the Red Lake Band.

1000.10 Requirements

Subdivision 1. Except as permitted by law, rule or regulation, no non-Indian person may enter the Reservation to take, buy, sell, transport or possess any protected wild animals of the Red Lake Indian Reservation or any aquatic plants thereof without first procuring a license therefor from the Council pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Council. Possession of instrumentalities reasonably related to such taking, purchase, sale, transportation or possession shall create a presumption that entry into the Reservation is for such purpose.

Subdivision 2. Every person to whom a license is issued shall have it upon his person while doing any act for which the license is required and upon request of any Red Lake Law Enforcement Officer shall exhibit the license so issued.

Subdivision 3. No person may lend or transfer to another or borrow from another any license or use any license not issued to him.

Subdivision 4. The license of any person who is convicted of violating any provisions of Title X hereof or any order, rule or regulation issued pursuant to Title X hereof, shall immediately become null and void and no license of the same kind shall be issued to such person for three (3) years after the date of conviction.

1000.12 Violations

Violations of Title X hereof shall be heard before the Red Lake Tribal Court pursuant to the provisions of this Code.

1000.15 Civil Penalties and Civil Forfeiture

The lands and resources of the Band are of tremendous import to the Band economically, socially, and culturally. Accordingly, their protection is of the greatest importance to the Band. Civil penalties, including civil fines and civil forfeiture, are therefore intended to remedy and prevent unlawful intrusions upon the health and safety of the people and resources of the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians to defray the considerable expense of enforcing the Band's governmental and sovereign rights within its lands and waters.

Subdivision 1. Civil Forfeiture; Purpose. Property seized under this Chapter, including any liens or other interests in such property, shall be subject to civil forfeiture when the property is used to facilitate the commission of a violation of any provision this Chapter. Property is subject to forfeiture regardless of whether the actual owner of the property participated in, or had knowledge of or consented to, the illegal use. In addition to the remedial and restorative purposes above, civil forfeiture proceedings under this Chapter are also designed to secure the payment of any civil fines assessed under this Chapter.

Subdivision 2. Civil Forfeiture Procedure. All property seized pursuant to Section 1000.08 shall be subject to forfeiture in accordance with the following procedure:

- a) The Red Lake Conservation Department shall file with the Red Lake Tribal Court a complaint against the property and describe its use in the particular violation.
- b) A copy of the complaint and a summons shall be served, pursuant to law, upon the person in charge of the property at the time of the seizure. A copy of the complaint and summons shall also be served, pursuant to law upon any person, corporation, partnership or other entity known or believed to have any right, title or interest in, or lien upon, any of the property.
- c) The summons shall be served as a summons in a civil action.
- d) If no answer is filed with the Red Lake Tribal Court within the time prescribed by law, said court shall, upon an affidavit by the Clerk of Court setting forth that no answer was filed within the time prescribed by law, order that the property be sold by the Red Lake Conservation Department in accordance with the provisions in this section.
- e) If no answer is filed within the time prescribed by law, the Red Lake Tribal Court shall fix a time for hearing which shall be not more than thirty (30) days after the time for filing the answer expires. The matter may be continued or stayed and is otherwise subject to the court's management. The matter shall be heard and determined by said court, without a jury, as in other civil actions. If the Red Lake Tribal Court shall find that such property, or any other part thereof, was used in any such violation as described in the complaint, it shall order the property so unlawfully used, sold as herein provided, unless, the owner shall show to the satisfaction of said court that the property was not used or intended to be used in any such violation.
- f) In making any such sale, the officer conducting the sale, shall deduct from the proceeds of the sale the expense of keeping the property, the fee for seizure, the costs of the sale and shall pay all liens according to their priority which have been established at the hearing as being bona fide and as existing without the lien or having any notice of knowledge that such property was being used or intended to be used for or in connection with any such violation specified in the complaint. The balance of the proceeds shall be paid to the Red Lake Band.
- g) Any sale of property under this section shall operate to free the property sold from any and all liens therein.

Subdivision 3. Civil Penalty.

- a) In addition to civil forfeiture, or any other sanction or remedy available under this Chapter or under Chapters 400 and 500 of the Red Lake Tribal Code, the Red Lake Tribal Court may assess a civil penalty for each violation of this Chapter. The civil penalty may not exceed Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) for each violation of any provision of this Code or its implementing regulations, in addition to civil forfeiture or other penalties in accordance with this Chapter and with other Chapters of the Red Lake Tribal Code.
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- b) Red Lake Law Enforcement Officers may issue citations for civil penalties by: (1) personal service or (2) by United States Mail, first class postage prepaid addresses to the last known address of the violator.
- c) If the violator fails to make payment within thirty (30) days of the date of issuance of the citation, or, if an installment payment program is made by the Court, the violator fails to meet the scheduled payments:
 - 1) the civil penalty may be tripled to reflect the increased burden on the Band in enforcing the provisions of this Chapter, and
 - 2) if subject to the court's criminal jurisdiction, the violator may be found guilty of a gross misdemeanor and may be required in addition to other penalties prescribed by this Code, the violator may be required to provide not more than thirty (30) days of community service. Each day shall constitute a separate offense.

If payment is not timely made, the Band may assess additional civil penalties or take other action consistent with this Code, including exclusion.

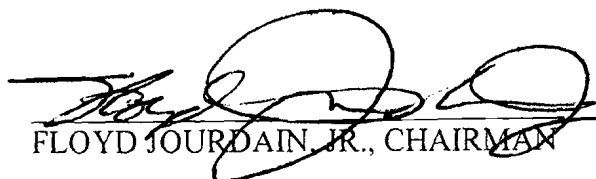
Subdivision 4. Criminal Penalties. Criminal violations of this Chapter shall be punished a criminal misdemeanor in accordance with Chapter 400 and 500 consistent with the provisions of this Chapter.

1000.16 Applicability to Non-Indians. Any non-Indian person found violating this Chapter shall be subject to all civil penalties under this Chapter and any other applicable Chapter of this Code. Any non-Indian person who enters the Reservation shall be deemed to have given consent to enforcement of all penalties under this Chapter and may be subject to exclusion, fines, and seizure and forfeiture of property.

1000.17 Notice. Notice hereof shall be posted in public area on the Reservation and shall warn the public that violation shall result in civil and/or criminal penalties.

FOR : 10
AGAINST : 0

We do hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly presented and enacted upon at the Regular Meeting of the Tribal Council held on Tuesday, April 10, 2007, with a quorum present, at the Red Lake Nation Headquarters, Red Lake.


FLOYD JOURDAIN, JR., CHAIRMAN


KATHRYN BEAULIEU, SECRETARY

Phone 218-679-3311 • Fax 218-679-3378

RESOLUTION NO. 102-08

1. Hook and line fishing for the commercial fishery will now take place from Sunday through Friday noon. Any fish caught on Fridays must be turned in by noon. Subsistence fishing regulations will remain unchanged – Band members may still subsistence fish on Friday afternoons and Saturdays (the possession limit will remain the same at 10 fish per person).
2. The Red Lake Fisheries plant will be open to accept fish from Monday through Friday. **We will no longer accept fish on Saturdays and Sundays.** Sunday's catch must be turned in as soon as possible Monday morning. All fish must be turned in by 3:00 PM Monday through Thursday and by 12:00 noon on Fridays.
3. The **commercial** hook and line quota will **increase** from 50 **to 75 fish per fisherman per day beginning on Sunday, June 15, 2008.**
4. A valid Tribal ID will be required to check out a cooler and to pick up checks.

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RED LAKE NATION HEADQUARTERS



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ADVISORY COUNCIL:

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RESOLUTION NO. 173-08

Upon a motion by Representative May and second by Secretary Beaulieu, the following was enacted:

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Revised Constitution and Bylaws of the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, the Red Lake Tribal Council is the duly elected governing body of the Tribe; and

WHEREAS, the Red Lake Band and its partners have restored the Red Lake walleye population to levels which can sustain commercial harvest; and

WHEREAS, the Red Lake Tribal Council, doing business as the Red Lake Fisheries, began hook and line commercial fish production in 2007 as a means of affording employment for all Band members; and

WHEREAS, after one year of practicing strictly a hook and line only commercial fishery, marketing (production and supply) issues arose resulting in a shortage of Red Lake Walleye when fishing was slow - thus making it impossible to provide a steady and consistent supply of Red Lake Walleye and potentially jeopardizing customer sales; now

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, after careful consideration, the Red Lake Tribal Council, from time to time when processed inventory of Red Lake Walleye is low, hereby authorizes the Red Lake Fisheries manager to hire experienced Red Lake Tribal fishers (as employees of the Red Lake Fisheries) to set commercial gills nets to supplement the hook and line commercial catch; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the following guidelines must also be met if nets are used:

- The total annual quota by all methods of harvest must not be exceeded;
- Every effort will be made to first harvest the quota by hook and line. The Red Lake Fisheries manager has the authority to adjust the daily hook and line limit between 50 and 75 fish per commercial fisher per day to meet this goal while enabling him or her to manage plant capacity and product quality. Changes in the daily quota will be posted (via a memo signed by the plant manager) at the Red Lake Fisheries at least seven days prior to the change. Copies will also be distributed to RLTC members, Tribal wardens and posted in each community;

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RESOLUTION NO. 173-08
PAGE 2

- One experienced fisher from each district will make up the hired netting crew. If four crews are used, one experienced crew from each district will be hired;
- Tribal Wardens will be notified prior to setting of the number and location of the nets along with the names of the crew(s);
- Once the nets are pulled they are to be brought directly to the Red Lake Fisheries by plant employees to be processed;

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, the Red Lake Tribal Council authorizes nets to be set up to a maximum of three times per week to keep customers supplied with Red Lake Walleye and to maintain steady employment for the Red Lake Fisheries plant employees.

FOR : 5 May, Beaulieu, Westbrook, Pemberton, Greene
AGAINST : 3 Seki, Martin, Nelson

We do hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly presented and enacted upon at the Special Meeting of the Tribal Council held on Thursday, October 30, 2008, with a quorum present, at the Red Lake Nation Headquarters, Red Lake.


FLOYD JOURDAIN, JR., CHAIRMAN


KATHRYN BEAULIEU, SECRETARY

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KATHRYN BEAULIEU, Secretary
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ALLEN PEMBERTON
DONALD E. DESJARLAIT
DONALD J. "DUDIE" MAY
WILLIAM "BILLY" GREENE
RICHARD BARRETT, SR.

ADVISORY COUNCIL:

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RESOLUTION NO. 184-08

Upon a motion by Representative Nelson and second by Representative May, the following was enacted:

WHEREAS, the Red Lake Tribal Council is the governing body of the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians; and

WHEREAS, historically, lake sturgeon were an important resource for the Band; and

WHEREAS, the Red Lake Band is currently working cooperatively to recover this culturally important species; and

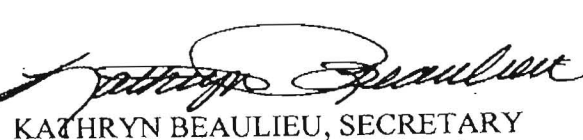
THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, the Red Lake Tribal Council hereby adopts new rules and regulations to protect newly introduced lake sturgeon in the Red Lakes and its tributaries, as part of an effort to recover this important species; and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, there shall be a moratorium on harvest of lake sturgeon until such time as the Red Lake Department of Natural Resources and Red Lake Tribal Council determine that the lake sturgeon population is self sustaining and can withstand limited sustainable harvest.

FOR : 10
AGAINST : 0

We do hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly presented and enacted upon at the Regular Meeting of the Tribal Council held on Tuesday, November 11, 2008, with a quorum present, at the Red Lake Nation Headquarters, Red Lake.


FLOYD JOURDAIN, JR., CHAIRMAN


KATHRYN BEAULIEU, SECRETARY

TRIBAL COUNCIL Organized April 18, 1918 (Revised Constitution & By-Laws, January 6, 1959)

CHIEF COUNCIL OF 1889: May-dway-gwa-no-nind, Nah-gaun-e-gwon-abe, Maya-co-co-caw-ay, Ahnah-me-ay-go-shig, Naw-ay-tah-wowb, Nah-wah-quay-go-shig

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ADVISORY COUNCIL:
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RESOLUTION NO. 27-09

Upon a motion by Representative May and second by Representative Desjarlait, the following was enacted to amend Resolution No.173-08 upping the limit from 75 to 100 walleye per day for those fishers harvesting for the Red Lake Fisheries;

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Revised Constitution and Bylaws of the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, the Red Lake Tribal Council is the duly elected governing body of the Tribe; and

WHEREAS, the Red Lake Band and its partners have restored the Red Lake walleye population to levels which can sustain commercial harvest; and

WHEREAS, the Red Lake Tribal Council, doing business as the Red Lake Fisheries, began hook and line commercial fish production in 2007 as a means of affording employment for all Band members; and

WHEREAS, after one year of practicing strictly a hook and line only commercial fishery, marketing (production and supply) issues arose resulting in a shortage of Red Lake Walleye when fishing was slow - thus making it impossible to provide a steady and consistent supply of Red Lake Walleye and potentially jeopardizing customer sales; now

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, after careful consideration, the Red Lake Tribal Council, from time to time when processed inventory of Red Lake Walleye is low, hereby authorizes the Red Lake Fisheries manager to hire experienced Red Lake Tribal fishers (as employees of the Red Lake Fisheries) to set commercial gills nets to supplement the hook and line commercial catch; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the following guidelines must also be met if nets are used:

- The total annual quota by all methods of harvest must not be exceeded;
- Every effort will be made to first harvest the quota by hook and line. The Red Lake Fisheries manager has the authority to adjust the daily hook and line limit between 50 and 100 fish per commercial fisher per day to meet this goal while enabling him or her to manage plant capacity and product quality. Changes in the daily quota will be posted (via a memo signed by the plant manager) at the Red Lake Fisheries at least seven days prior to the change. Copies will also be distributed to RLTC members, Tribal wardens and posted in each community;

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ADVISORY COUNCIL:

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RESOLUTION NO. 27-09
PAGE 2


- One experienced fisher from each district will make up the hired netting crew. If four crews are used, one experienced crew from each district will be hired;
- Tribal Wardens will be notified prior to setting of the number and location of the nets along with the names of the crew(s);
- Once the nets are pulled they are to be brought directly to the Red Lake Fisheries by plant employees to be processed;


BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, the Red Lake Tribal Council authorizes nets to be set up to a maximum of three times per week to keep customers supplied with Red Lake Walleye and to maintain steady employment for the Red Lake Fisheries plant employees.

FOR: 9

AGAINST: 0

We do hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly enacted upon at the Special Meeting of the Red Lake Tribal Council held on Tuesday, February 24, 2009 with a quorum present, at the Red Lake Nation Headquarters, Red Lake.


FLOYD JOURDAIN, JR., CHAIRMAN


KATHRYN BEAULIEU, SECRETARY

RED LAKE BAND
of CHIPPEWA INDIANS
RED LAKE NATION HEADQUARTERS



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RESOLUTION NO. 142-10

Upon a motion by Secretary Cook and second by Representative May, the following was enacted:

WHEREAS, the Red Lake Tribal Council wishes to allow non-Band members to hunt migratory waterfowl on a designated portion of the Diminished Red Lake Reservation under rules and regulations prescribed by the Tribal Council; and,

WHEREAS, this resolution shall supercede previous regulations pertaining to non-member waterfowl hunting on the Diminished Reservation (most recently RESOLUTION NO. 161 - 2009); now

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, The Tribal Council hereby approves non-Band members to hunt migratory waterfowl within an area of the Red Lake Reservation, west of Highway #1 and 89. Hunting shall be permitted west of a line extending from the north edge of the Reservation on Highway 89, southward along Highway 89, then southward along #1 and 89, to the junction with the Sandy River road, then southward on the Sandy River road to an intersection with the South Boundary road, at Chaboyeas corner (Figure 1). This tract of land contains the following notable features: the Butcher Knife Chain of Lakes, the Kiwosay Wildlife Area, the Red Lake River, and Good Lake. Many small potholes and wetlands are also contained within this region. The Red Lake Farms, adjacent to the western edge of the Diminished Reservation, are also included. Non-member hunting east of this line, including Tribal portions of the Red Lakes, is strictly prohibited.

Hunters shall also be subject to the following Tribal regulations:

1. Red Lake's regular non-member waterfowl hunting season shall begin 7 days prior to the beginning of Minnesota's regular waterfowl season. The end of Red Lake's season and bag limits shall coincide with state regulations.
2. There shall be a season permit fee of \$60.00 per hunter, or a \$35.00 fee for seven consecutive days of hunting. All hunters, regardless of age, shall be required to purchase a permit
3. All hunters must be accompanied by a guide at all times, unless authorized by a Tribal Officer. All guides are subject to regulations outlined in RESOLUTION NO. 223-04.

4. Complimentary permits may be issued at the discretion of Tribal Officers, and permit holders may not be required to have a guide.

Anyone found hunting on Red Lake lands who has not purchased or been awarded a permit, is trespassing and shall be ordered off of the reservation. Equipment involved in the violation may be confiscated and formal charges issued. Persons not subject to Tribal jurisdiction, and found in violation of state or federal regulations, shall be delivered to, or reported to the proper authorities.

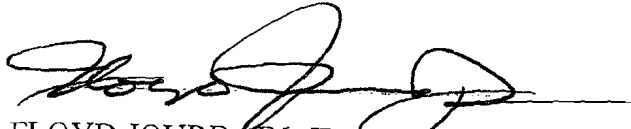
5. Overnight camping and open fires on the Diminished Reservation are not allowed.
6. All non-member hunters and their guides are required to use ammunition containing non-toxic shot.
7. Non-member use of secondary roads outside of the designated hunting area is prohibited, even if accompanied by a guide.
8. Shooting hours shall be sunrise to sunset, with season end dates and bag-limits following those set by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and State of Minnesota. These regulations also pertain to special hunts (e.g., early or late seasons), however start and end dates for early and late season hunts shall be the same as those set for Minnesota.
9. No Indian guide shall have in his/her possession or under his/her control waterfowl in excess of the daily bag limit (as set by federal and state regulations) while guiding non-members, nor shall guides allow non-member permittees to exceed these limits.
10. Violation of regulations or unsportsmanlike conduct may result in revocation of hunting privileges by the Tribal Council, Tribal Game Wardens, or Tribal Police. Violators may be refused future hunting and fishing opportunities.
11. Hunting on the Tribally-owned Red Lake Farms is permitted, with hunters subject to the same regulations as those hunting within the designated area on the Diminished Reservation. There shall be no hunting in close proximity to homes, buildings and equipment and the Band reserves the right to control or restrict access to the farms at any time.
12. The Band assumes no responsibility for accidents, injuries, losses or damages incurred by permittees.
13. This hunt and associated regulations may be cancelled or modified at any time by the Tribal Council.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, with respect to the Kiwosay and ZahGheeng Wildlife Areas, the regulations contained within Resolutions No. 70 and 71, dated May 18, 1971, shall be enforced, and are as follows:


1. No Indian shall hunt waterfowl on the Kiwosay or ZahGeeng Wildlife Areas during March, April, May, June, July, or August.
2. During federal and state defined seasons, use of firearms other than shotguns loaded with birdshot to harvest waterfowl is prohibited.

FOR : 9
AGAINST : 0

We do hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly presented and enacted upon at the Special Meeting of the Tribal Council held on Wednesday, August 25, 2010, with a quorum present, at the Red Lake Nation Headquarters, Red Lake.



FLOYD JOURDAIN, JR., CHAIRMAN



DON R. COOK, SR., SECRETARY

RED LAKE BAND
of CHIPPEWA INDIANS
RED LAKE NATION HEADQUARTERS



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DARRELL G. SEKI, SR., Treasurer

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DONALD J. "DUDIE" MAY
WILLIAM "BILLY" GREENE
RICHARD BARRETT, SR.

ADVISORY COUNCIL:
7 HEREDITARY CHIEFS

RESOLUTION NO. 158-10

Upon a motion by Secretary Cook and second by Representative May, the following was enacted:

WHEREAS, the Red Lake Tribal Council has the authority and responsibility to protect all natural resources on all Red Lake lands for the benefit of Red Lake Band members, and to regulate harvest of game and fish through Title X, Chapter 1000 of Red Lake's Game and Fish Code; and

WHEREAS, the Minnesota subspecies of the gray wolf (*Canis Lupus*) has reached population levels in Minnesota that has initiated a federally-administered process to remove them from the federal Endangered Species List in the state; and

WHEREAS, the State of Minnesota will assume management authority over wolves across much of the state, once the process of federal "de-listing" (removing wolves from the Federal Endangered Species List) is completed; and

WHEREAS, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians is not subject to state jurisdiction and has always successfully managed wolves on Red Lake lands, even when wolves were driven to extremely low numbers in most of the state; and

WHEREAS, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians' Department of Natural Resources (RLDNR) provides guidance to the Red Lake Tribal Council on matters that involve management of Tribal natural resources, including fish and game species; and

WHEREAS, the RLDNR's Wildlife Program has collected data on wolf numbers and distribution on tribal lands for over 15 years, and was awarded a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service-administered grant in 2008 to collect current wolf abundance and distribution data from Red Lake lands during intensive surveys and develop a comprehensive Gray Wolf Management Plan; now

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians hereby designates all Red Lake lands a wolf sanctuary and recognizes the "**Red Lake Band of Chippewa: Gray Wolf Management Plan**" as the official tribal guide to managing wolves on Red Lake lands; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, wolves are a sacred animal and the Red Lake Band of Chippewa assumes all management authority over wolves found on Red Lake lands, and adopts the following regulations and policies relating to future management activities:

1. All Red Lake lands shall be a sanctuary for wolves, and all efforts will be made to preserve this important tribal animal and its habitats.
2. Hunting and trapping of gray wolves on Red Lake lands by Red Lake Band members is prohibited, unless by special permit issued by the Red Lake Tribal Council. Violation will result in a \$500.00 fine and forfeiture of equipment used during the illegal activity.
3. Under rare circumstances, wolves may be killed by Tribal members; when they are thought to be a danger to humans, or when they are thought to be a direct and immediate threat to livestock or pets. Any occurrence of a Red Lake Band member killing a wolf should be reported to Red Lake Tribal Conservation Officers or RLDNR-Wildlife staff immediately, and the wolf carcass shall be turned over to the RLDNR for examination. If an investigation finds that the wolf killing was not justified, individuals who participated in the activity shall be charged with illegal hunting of wolves and will be subject to prosecution in Tribal court.
4. A non-member who illegally kills a wolf on Red Lake lands will be fined \$500.00 and will forfeit equipment used during the illegal activity. State and Federal authorities may be contacted for additional legal actions.
5. RLDNR staff may shoot or trap wolves at any time to achieve management objectives. Wolves that are hit by cars or found dead due to unknown causes shall be collected and examined by RLDNR staff. Diseased animals (or tissue samples from them) may be submitted for laboratory analysis. Useable carcasses shall be distributed to Tribal members for cultural and ceremonial uses at the discretion of the RLDNR.

FOR : 10
AGAINST : 0

We do hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly presented and enacted upon at the Regular Meeting of the Tribal Council held on Tuesday, September 14, 2010, with a quorum present, at the Red Lake Nation Headquarters, Red Lake.



FLOYD JOURDAIN, JR., CHAIRMAN



DON COOK, SR., SECRETARY

Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians Gray Wolf Management Plan



Tribal Council Resolution No. 158-10

September 14, 2010



Wolf (Ma'iingan) Management Plan

Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This plan was developed using information collected during gray wolf (*Canis lupus*) population surveys, literature reviews, and public surveys. Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (MNDNR) wolf management information, as well as information from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Wisconsin, and Michigan, was reviewed and incorporated when pertinent.

A main goal of this plan is to outline management options that help ensure long-term survival of wolves on Red Lake lands and protect them from adverse effects that could lead to population declines. The wolf represents a “minor” Clan of the Red Lake Band of Chippewa and the importance of wolves in Chippewa culture is highlighted in legends and oral history. Tribal Spiritual leaders and elders speak of the parallel fates of wolves and native people. Many believe that if wolves prosper, the people of Red Lake will prosper, and if wolf populations suffer, so will the Red Lake Nation.

Thus, management of wolves on Red Lake lands shall be driven by the great respect that the Red Lake Band of Chippewa have for this important tribal resource. Red Lake lands shall remain a sanctuary for wolves, with management scenarios designed to promote and preserve them. Support from tribal members will be a key component to survival of wolves at Red Lake.

Wolves at Red Lake

Wolves have always inhabited remote portions of Red Lake Lands, even during periods of exploitation and persecution throughout Minnesota and the United States. Red Lake's unique legal status and direct government to government relationship with the federal government allows independent management of all tribal resources. Because Red Lake recognizes that its land holdings are a part of a larger ecological landscape, comprised of federal, state, and private land holdings, tribal management activities are often designed to complement regional efforts.

Due to abundant prey and improved public perception, wolf numbers in the state may be higher today than they have ever been. Increased human-wolf conflicts may occur as wolves continue to move into agricultural areas and incidents of livestock and pet depredations increase. Addressing human-wolf interactions has been deemed critical for the long-term sustainability of Minnesota wolves. Minnesota's Wolf Management Plan describes the state's plan for dealing with wolf depredations on livestock and pets, and addresses public safety concerns.

On Red Lake lands, wolves were not subjected to the same level of persecution as the rest of the state. Historical accounts suggest wolves were always important in tribal customs, ceremony, and spirituality, and directed removal efforts by tribal members probably did not occur. Subsistence harvest of game and fish is still very important at Red Lake and although wolves could be perceived as competition for some game species (e.g. deer), this perception has not generated major concern at Red Lake. Local wolf numbers may have experienced a decline during years of active removal in the rest of the state, but Red Lake's large, remote land holdings probably always supported sustainable populations.

Currently, considering wolf social organization and their habitat and prey requirements, Red Lake lands are probably saturated with wolves, and have been for some time. In the short term, natural processes, such as weather, disease, and fluctuations in prey density will likely have more of an impact on wolf numbers than direct human interaction. The long-term effects of logging activities will continue to favor wolves by promoting vegetation types that support prey species, but increased demands for natural resources and space by the Band could reduce habitat availability and/or quality.

When wolf management authority is given back to the state of Minnesota, Red Lake will have final authority over the management of wolves that occur on Red Lake lands. Tribal Council resolutions and tribal game codes will supersede state laws on reservation lands. Specific guidelines that describe the relationship between the Red Lake Band and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, in regards to management of natural resources on Red Lake's lands, are not well defined. In the past, tribal activities that involve federal endangered species or other federally-protected species have been dealt with on a case-by-case basis.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Red Lake Department of Natural Resources (RLDNR) – Wildlife Program thanks Chairman Jourdain and Red Lake's Tribal Council for their guidance during development of this plan, and the many tribal members that gave comments and opinions during public surveys and meetings. We would also like to thank the many contributors to this management plan including Margaret Anderson, Jeff Dittrich, John Erb, and Gretchen Mehmel. Editorial comments were provided by Margaret Anderson, Jeff Dittrich, Gregg Knutsen and Gretchen Mehmel.

We offer a special thank you to Mr. Eugene Stillday, Tribal Elder and Spiritual Leader, for providing guidance and insight during the development of this plan.

RLDNR - Wildlife

Jay T. Huseby, Wildlife Program Director
David E. Price, Wildlife Biologist
Sarah J. Ruffing, Wildlife Biologist
Frank L. DeFoe, Wildlife Technician
Stephen S. Strong, Wildlife Technician

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	2
WOLVES AT RED LAKE	2
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	4
TABLE OF CONTENTS	4
INTRODUCTION	6
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AT RED LAKE	6
DESCRIPTION OF LAND HOLDINGS	7
MAJOR FACTORS AFFECTING WOLVES ON RED LAKE LANDS.....	8
VEGETATION	8
FORESTRY.....	10
PREY.....	10
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	11
INJURIES, DISEASES, AND PARASITES	11
WOLF DISTRIBUTION AND A CURRENT POPULATION ESTIMATE	12
METHODS	12
DIMINISHED RESERVATION	13
CEDED LANDS	13
NORTHWEST ANGLE.....	13
PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS.....	14
PUBLIC MEETINGS	14
PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY	14
SURVEY AND PUBLIC INPUT RESULTS	14
MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS.....	14
POPULATION MONITORING	14
INFORMATION AND EDUCATION	15
LAW ENFORCEMENT.....	15
HABITAT MANAGEMENT	15
HUMAN – WOLF INTERACTIONS	16
Public Safety	16
Depredations	16
Illegal Killing/Possession.....	16
Harvest	16
Incidental Take.....	16
COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT OPPORTUNITIES	16
APPENDICES.....	18
SELECTED REFERENCES	21

INTRODUCTION

A primary goal of this management plan is to maintain gray wolf (*Canis lupus*) numbers at levels that will contribute to the long-term survival of the species, and that are widely accepted by tribal members. Habitat management and public education are key components of the plan, allowing humans and wolves to coexist, in accordance with Red Lake's tribal traditions and customs.

This document describes habitat conditions and management guidelines for wolves inhabiting lands of the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians. Wolves were first given limited protection on federal lands with the passing of the federal Endangered Species Preservation Act of 1966. The federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 provided protection for wolves throughout the lower 48 states, marking the beginning of population recovery efforts and wolf range expansion in Minnesota. The Eastern Timber Wolf Recovery Plan was published in 1978 and wolves were reclassified as threatened. A population recovery goal of 1251-1400 wolves, listed in the 1992 revised federal Recovery Plan, was met and wolf numbers reached an estimated 2,500 animals in the late 1990s. Evidence suggests wolves inhabited most of the northern half of the state at that time. Wolves were removed from the federal Endangered Species List in 2007, but re-listed again in 2008, despite populations exceeding the recovery criteria for the past 10 years. This changing status has been a result of lawsuits that were filed to prevent or delay delisting. Authorities are currently in the process of removing wolves from the federal Endangered Species List. Following de-listing, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will continue to closely monitor the status of wolves for five years to ensure that recovery goals are being met and that states are managing wolves in ways that do not allow numbers to fall below 1992 Recovery Plan goals.

Wolves were often feared or viewed as competition for food by European settlers. In Minnesota, there was a bounty on them until 1965. Prior to the Endangered Species Act of 1973, wolves in Minnesota were unprotected and public hunting and trapping was unrestricted. Wolves were listed as a state threatened species by Minnesota in 1984 and removed from the state list after meeting recovery criteria in 1996.

Resource Management at Red Lake

The RLDNR is comprised of seven primary programs: Wildlife, Fisheries, Forestry, Water Resources, Wetlands, Environmental Protection, and Cultural and Traditional Resources. Early resource management at Red Lake focused on timber harvest and commercial fishing, with other programs starting in the 1990's. Although wildlife-promoting activities occurred previously, an "official" Wildlife Program began in 1997, with the hiring of a full-time Wildlife Biologist. Currently Red Lake's Wildlife Program consists of three full-time Biologists, two full-time Technicians, and a number of seasonal and temporary staff. The RLDNR developed an Integrated Resource

Management Plan (IRMP) in 2000 (updates are currently in progress) to promote communication and facilitate cooperative management efforts amongst programs.

Red Lake Tribal Game Wardens are a component of Red Lake's Department of Public Safety. Generally, harvest of wildlife on Red Lake lands is regulated in two ways: (1) the Red Lake Code of Indian Offences, Title X Game and Fish, Chapter 1000, Game and Fish Code, and (2) through specific resolutions of the Tribal Council. The Game and Fish Code lays out the framework for what constitutes an illegal activity, legal jurisdiction, and penalties. Seasons and limits for Band members and non-Band members, as well as species-specific regulations, are typically set via Tribal Council resolutions.

In preparation for delisting, the state of Minnesota published their management plan for gray wolves in 2001. This document recognizes that some tribal governments have authority to independently manage wolves on their land holdings. The Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians controls over 800,000 acres of land within Minnesota's wolf range and is not subject to state jurisdiction. Thus, a considerable number of wolves in the state are dependent upon habitats found on land holdings managed by the Red Lake Band and are subject to the Band's management authority. Because wolves are a wide-ranging species, with large home ranges and strong tendencies for juvenile dispersal, individual wolf packs will maintain home ranges that include multiple political jurisdictions. To effectively manage wolves in the state, it is important for all jurisdictions to develop science-based management plans that recognize a need for inter-agency communication and cooperative management efforts.

In 2008, the Band was awarded a grant through the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service – Tribal Wildlife Grants (TWG) Program. The primary goals of this project were to conduct intensive monitoring efforts to identify important wolf areas, document habitat use and generate current estimates of wolf distribution and abundance on Red Lake lands. Survey data were used to develop this Wolf Management Plan and guide development of Tribal Council approved regulations and ordinances governing management of wolves on Red Lake lands.

Description of Land Holdings

The Red Lake Band has political status that is very different than other tribes in the United States. Red Lake chiefs chose not to participate in the Nelson Act of 1889 (Minnesota's application of the Dawe's Allotment Act of 1887). The goal of these actions was to parcel out Indian reservation lands to tribal members, with "left-over" lands ceded to the federal government. Ultimately, participation by most tribes resulted in checkerboard patterns of Indian land holdings within original reservation boundaries. Today, much of the land within the boundaries of other reservations is in private (or other non-Indian) ownership. While the size of the Red Lake Reservation has been reduced through the treaties and agreements of 1863 (amended in 1864), 1889, 1892, 1904, and 1905, the "Diminished" Red Lake Reservation has never been broken apart or allotted to individuals.

The Red Lake Reservation is often referred to as a "closed reservation", one of few in the United States. The term "closed" refers to the large contiguous blocks of tribally-owned land, where public access is restricted and the tribal government has full sovereignty, subject only to federal legislation. The Tribe has the right to limit who can live on, or visit the reservation. It has never been subjected to the criminal or civil jurisdiction of the State of Minnesota, and has a unique government-to-government relationship with the United States government. Decisions involving tribal resources are ultimately made by Red Lake's Tribal Council, the governing body for the Red Lake Band of Chippewa.

Based on location and ownership history, the Red Lake Band's land holdings are grouped into three general categories. Much of Red Lake's land is contained within a contiguous block surrounding Lower Red Lake and the west half of Upper Red Lake. This 649,082 acre block of land and water is often called the "Diminished Reservation". The label "Diminished Reservation" is based on treaty history, and describes lands that Red Lake retained following treaties and agreements with the federal government. This land was never ceded to the federal government. The other two general categories of land were ceded to the U.S. government by treaty, but subsequently restored to the Band. The largest contiguous block of these restored territories is located at the Northwest Angle (53,304 acres), and is only accessible by land through Manitoba, Canada. The other restored ceded lands (132,808 acres) are commonly termed the "Ceded Lands". These lands are scattered acreages of varying size between the Diminished Reservation and Canada. The largest contiguous blocks amount to several thousand acres.

The present-day Red Lake Indian Reservation, located in north-central Minnesota, has total land holdings of over 843,000 acres. It is the largest Reservation in the U. S. Bureau of Indian Affairs' (BIA) Midwest Region, accounting for 55 percent of all Indian land. Holdings are distributed across more than 10,000 square miles, in eight counties (Figure 1).

MAJOR FACTORS AFFECTING WOLVES ON RED LAKE LANDS

Vegetation

Red Lake's land holdings include approximately 342,000 acres of forest (includes forested wetlands), 240,000 acres of lakes, 466,043 acres of wetlands (includes forested wetlands), and 371 miles of rivers and streams. The Red Lake Reservation contains much of northern Minnesota's patterned peatland, which has received worldwide scientific recognition because it is the largest peatland resource outside of Alaska and because it supports many rare and endangered species. About 78% of the landscape is at or near water table levels. The Reservation is named after Red Lake, the sixth largest natural freshwater lake in the United States.

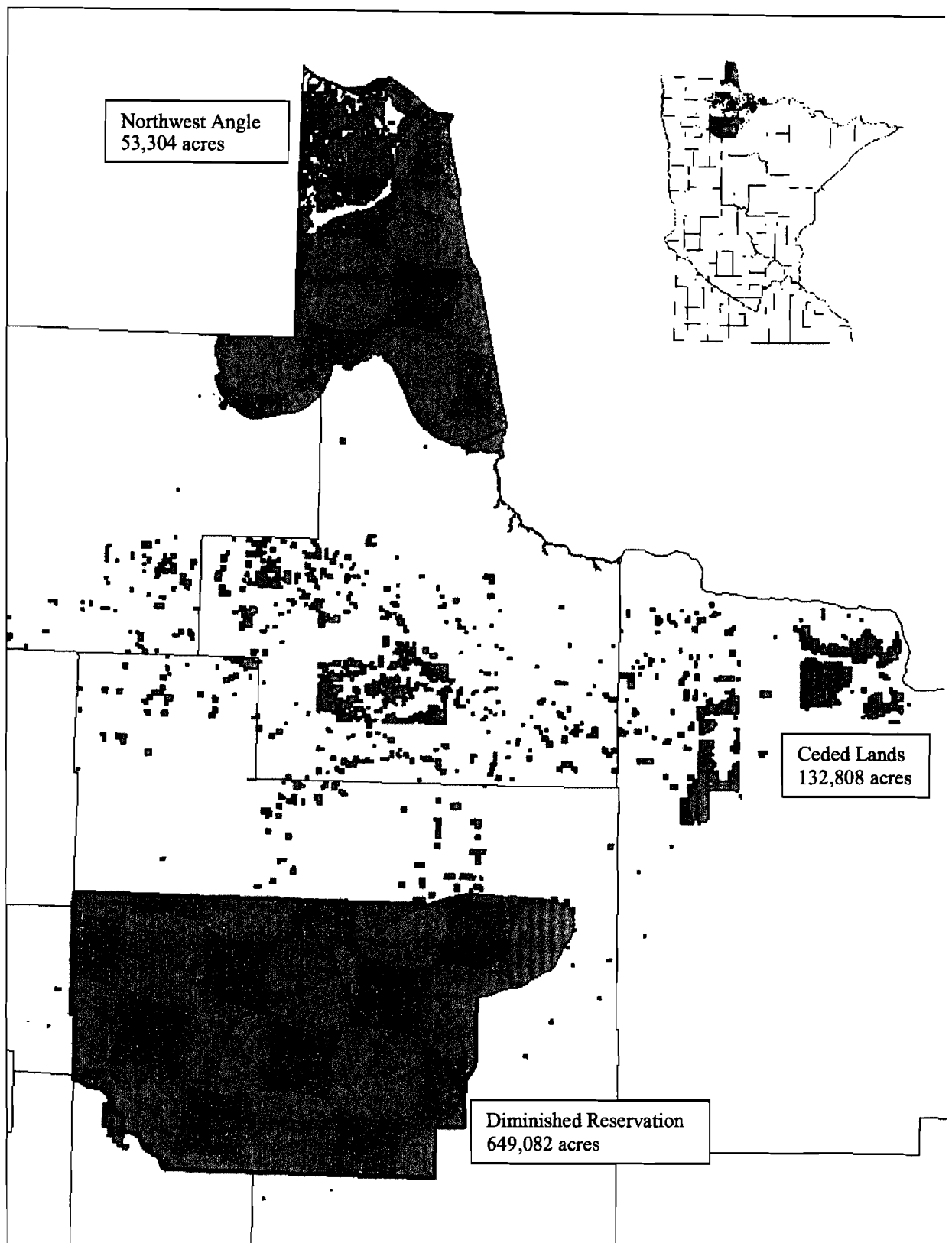


Figure 1. Red Lake Band land holdings; including the Diminished Reservation, Ceded Lands and Northwest Angle.

Three major vegetation zones occur on the Diminished Red Lake Reservation. These zones are second growth deciduous and pine forest, marsh/wet prairie/oak savannah, and boreal swamp conifer and bog. The second growth deciduous and pine forest characterizes the Ponemah peninsula, a point of land jutting between Upper and Lower Red Lakes from the east, and the areas to the south of Lower Red Lake. This zone tends to be very biologically diverse, both in the number of vegetation types and the diversity of wildlife it supports. These areas have also sustained the greatest amount of human impact. To the west lie the marsh/wet prairie/oak savannah types. Sedges and wet grass species typify the zone, with some areas of lowland brush. Upland islands commonly support aspen associations. Fires frequently occur in this region, especially in drier years. Boreal swamp conifer and bog associations predominate in northern portions of the reservation. Upland islands are often nearly monotypic stands of aspen or jack pine. Access to much of the north and western portions of the Diminished Reservation is limited. Many areas can only be reached during winter or by all-terrain vehicle or snow machine.

The Ceded Lands lie largely on the old beds of glacial Lake Agassiz. This area, as well as the Northwest Angle, is mostly comprised of upland ridges and islands of pure aspen and jack pine interspersed with boreal swamp conifer and bog associations. Most of the Ceded Lands and Northwest Angle is limited to winter-only access.

Forestry

Extensive harvest of hardwoods during the past 20 years has promoted early-stage successional vegetation communities on many upland sites that favor several key prey species, particularly white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*). On the Diminished Reservation, approximately 38% of the forested acreage is classified as young aspen. Timber harvest in many areas has slowed, but will continue to be a major factor affecting Red Lake's forested areas. Although logging activities may have short-term impacts on pack and/or individual wolf use of an area, these effects should be absorbed by the long term benefits of increased forage and cover that will promote increased prey abundance.

A major pine restoration effort is underway on Red Lake's Diminished Reservation. Many upland sites that are currently dominated by hardwood communities will be cleared and replaced by coniferous forest covers types. The restoration effort involves reestablishing 50,000 acres of pine by the year 2057. Although conversion to pine communities might reduce local prey availability (within plantations) overall landscape effects to the prey base should be small. Establishment has been occurring at a rate of about 300 acres per year. The size of individual plantations will range from approximately five to 300 acres and they will be placed in suitable sites across Red Lake's Diminished Reservation and restored ceded lands. It is expected that 70% of the plantations will be red pine, 15% white pine, and 15% jack pine.

Prey

Availability of prey and adequate amounts of quality habitat are key components to maintaining regional wolf numbers. Wolf social organization is complex, with individuals typically living in packs that can vary in size from a pair, to over 15 animals.

Within a pack, only two animals are reproductively active, and a pack will generally produce a litter of four to seven pups per year. Although reproductive potential appears high, pup survival is highly dependant on food availability. Generally, wolf packs compete for food resources and defend territories against use by other packs. Territory size is often related to prey density and can range from 25 to 200 square miles. Thus, the number of packs (and wolves) that can inhabit a region is affected by wolf social constraints, as well as habitat quality and prey density.

Large expanses of relatively inaccessible land comprise much of Red Lake's land holdings. Increased logging activities during the past 20 years has produced early stage successional vegetation communities that favor a number of prey species used by wolves: white-tailed deer, moose (*Alces alces*), snowshoe hares (*Lepus americanus*), beavers (*Castor canadensis*), and muskrats (*Ondatra zibethica*). With a regional decline in moose numbers, white-tailed deer are the primary food source for wolves in most of Minnesota. It has been suggested that each adult wolf requires the food equivalent of 15 to 19 deer per year for survival, so management activities that improve habitat for deer will contribute to the maintenance of regional wolf numbers. Mild winters since 1996 have helped maintain and promote high deer numbers across the state.

Human Development

Increased habitat fragmentation due to human developments may lead to reduced capability of some areas to support wolves. There are four main areas of concentrated human development on Red Lake lands, including the villages of Little Rock, Ponemah, Redby, and Red Lake.

Wolves may prefer areas with limited human access. Increased use of all-terrain vehicles and snow machines during the past 20 years has allowed or increased human use of natural resources in remote Red Lake land holdings. The long-term effects of these types of activities on wolves will be monitored and future restrictions may become necessary to protect wolves and other natural resources.

Recent detection of tuberculosis in cattle and white-tailed deer in northern Minnesota has resulted in efforts designed to temporarily reduce or eliminate local deer and cattle herds to slow transmission of this disease. Reduced deer numbers in the "deer reduction zone" undoubtedly has had an effect on local wolf packs, promoting their use of alternate prey and or promoting greater use of areas outside of the "deer reduction zone". Deer numbers in this region should quickly recover once reduction efforts end.

Injuries, Diseases, and Parasites

Wolves are susceptible to a variety of injuries, diseases and parasites. Due to their territorial nature and predatory lifestyle, it is not uncommon for individual animals to succumb (directly or indirectly) to injuries incurred as a result of territorial disputes, fighting, or handling of prey. Human-related injuries (e.g. car collisions, hunting and trapping activities) can also lead to injuries that have negative impacts on survival of individual animals. Similarly, parasites usually act at the level of individual animals,

often having the greatest impact on subgroups within a local population (e.g. young animals or those weakened from other causes).

In contrast, disease outbreaks can have dramatic effects on wildlife populations at local, and sometimes landscape levels. Wolves are susceptible to a number of diseases that can reduce numbers at a local scale. Well known diseases, such as mange, canine distemper, lyme disease, and rabies can spread rapidly within local populations, with dramatic effects on distribution and abundance.

WOLF DISTRIBUTION AND A CURRENT POPULATION ESTIMATE

Methods

Data collected during intensive inventory and monitoring (2008 – 2010), combined with existing data sets, helped us develop a baseline for wolf distribution and abundance on Red Lake lands. During 2008 - 2010, a total of 30 scent post surveys per year were conducted (10 each: Diminished Reservation, Ceded Lands, and Northwest Angle), 30 one-mile winter track survey routes were established and surveyed on the Diminished Reservation each year, and 100 miles of remote trails were traversed each year in search of wolf sign (Diminished Reservation and Northwest Angle). Incidental sightings of wolves or wolf sign by field personnel were also recorded. Attempts were made to survey a representative portion of Red Lake lands, but surveys were often limited to areas accessible by ATV or snowmobile.

Scent post surveys were conducted in late summer and fall during snow-free periods using procedures similar to those used during MNDNR's annual "predator-furbearer scent post survey". Survey routes were selected by locating accessible areas of likely habitat (e.g. remote wooded uplands), with gravel or dirt roads through them. Each survey route consisted of 10 scent stations spaced 0.3 mile apart, on alternating sides of the roadway, for a total of 2.7 miles per route. Each station consisted of a three - foot diameter circle of fine soil (or other track medium) at the road edge. A fatty acid impregnated scent disc was placed in the center of each circle and elevated on a small rock to maximize scent dispersal. Each survey route was left unattended for 24 hours and then checked to document species that visited the sites.

Winter track surveys and reconnaissance surveys were conducted when there was adequate snow cover (late November through February) and following a new snow fall. Each winter track survey was one mile long. Each species and estimated number of individuals was identified by track, scat and other sign. Wolf rendezvous sites were documented and numbers of individuals using these sites were estimated. Whenever possible, trail cameras were placed at these sites to help document pack size and composition.

To investigate the effects of mineral availability on deer size and antler characteristics, a mineral supplement study has been conducted at the Northwest Angle since 2005. Mineral sites are located in areas of moderate to heavy deer use. To better document use of blocks and monitor deer numbers, trail cameras are placed overlooking high use sites. Probably due to increased deer numbers, wolves are frequently recorded

at or near these sites and tracks, scat, and photos provided additional wolf distribution and abundance information for these areas.

All wolf sign and estimates of group size (where enough sign was observed), were recorded and plotted on maps to identify high-use areas and to generate an estimate of occupied wolf territory. Following MNDNR population estimation procedures, population size was estimated using occupied range estimates and assuming average territory size equal to 100 square miles and average pack size of five to six animals in spring. We assumed the proportion of lone wolves in a population averaged 10-15%, and that pack territorial boundaries do not vary from year to year. We assumed all useable area was occupied by wolves.

Estimates of areas occupied by wolf packs were derived using Geographical Information Systems (GIS). GIS was used to document habitat types that wolves used during surveys. This information was then used to estimate total acres of useable wolf habitat on the Diminished Reservation, Ceded Lands and Northwest Angle. Most wolf sign was recorded in and around mixed forest types, large tracts of uninhabited land, and wooded wetlands. Water and areas with high concentrations of human populations were not considered as potential wolf habitat.

Diminished Reservation

A total of 383,337 acres (599 square miles) was labeled as "suitable habitat" during GIS analysis. Using assumptions of average pack size during spring and pack territorial requirements, the Diminished Reservation potentially supports six wolf packs, or about 30 – 36 individual wolves in spring, with an additional five lone wolves. Fall wolf numbers could potentially reach 60 – 72 individual wolves depending on fecundity and pup survival. These estimates are supported by our surveys and other incidental sightings. However, the number of wolves on the Diminished Reservation could vary depending on the location of wolf pack territories along borders with other jurisdictions.

Ceded Lands

A total of 37,336 acres (58 square miles) of tribal land was determined to be "suitable wolf habitat" in the Ceded Lands. Since this area is a checkerboard pattern of land ownership, we know that all wolves recorded on tribal land also occupy adjacent lands under different jurisdictions. Radio telemetry work on radio-collared wolves, conducted by the MNDNR (2007 - 2008), suggests at least six wolf packs in this (924 square miles) area. Our surveys and incidental sightings support this estimate. Although wolf pack territories (identified by MNDNR) encompass many tribal parcels, tribal lands only comprised about 20% of individual pack territories in the Ceded Lands.

Northwest Angle

A total of 51,194 acres (80 square miles) was determined to be "suitable wolf habitat" on the Northwest Angle. Using assumptions of average pack size during spring and pack territorial requirements; the Northwest Angle probably supports one or two wolf packs for a total of 10 – 12 individual wolves. However, surveys and observations by residents and deer hunters in winter of 2010 indicated a pack with 10 - 15 wolves. Since

wolf packs can easily cross the border to and from Canada, seasonal wolf numbers on the Northwest Angle could vary widely depending on locations of "Canadian" packs that have territories along the border between the Northwest Angle and Canada.

PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS

Public Meetings

Wolf information was distributed to Band members via the internet, newspaper articles and flyers. Public meetings were held to collect Band member opinion on wolf issues and provide direction to management plan development.

Public Opinion Survey

A brief questionnaire was developed and distributed to the Red Lake membership to investigate their views of wolves and their opinions about various management options. Of primary concern were cultural, regulatory and public safety aspects. Support from Red Lake tribal members is essential to the long-term survival of wolves on Red Lake lands.

Survey and Public Input Results

A total of 56 Red Lake residents submitted completed survey forms. Participants ranged in age from 21 to 70 and were represented by about equal numbers of males and females.

In general, many had observed wolves in the wild, but most were not aware of current wolf numbers or whether they are too high or low. Only two thought wolf numbers were too high and only one had a negative perception of wolves. Most think that Red Lake lands hold plenty of deer to support wolf populations and most do not consider wolves a threat to people, pets or livestock. Eighty percent would not support harvest of wolves (hunting or trapping) and most support strict punishment (monetary fines and confiscation of equipment) for those convicted of illegally killing a wolf on Red Lake lands. Some expressed interest in receiving a wolf pelt, if a distribution program were in place.

MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

Population Monitoring

A primary goal of this management plan is to ensure the long-term survival of wolves on the Red Lake Reservation, while addressing wolf-human conflicts. Red Lake will continue to participate in state-wide monitoring efforts and use regional trends to make inferences about wolves on Red Lake lands. Data collected from 2008 - 2010 helped us establish a baseline to compare with data that will be collected in the future. Population monitoring will continue; utilizing and enhancing current methodologies to estimate wolf population densities and distribution, and detect changes in both. Habitat changes due to logging or human encroachment will also be monitored to determine effects on wolf populations and prey base. Wolf health and diseases will continue to be monitored to determine impacts on populations occupying Red Lake lands. The remains

of wolves that died from unknown or potential disease-related causes will be collected and submitted to a certified laboratory for evaluation.

Photographs from remote cameras, carcass assessments, and direct observations of live animals suggest that many wolves on the Northwest Angle are showing symptoms (e.g., lethargy, moderate to severe hair loss) of sarcoptic mange. At present, this disease may affect up to 50% of the wolves on the Northwest Angle, and it has the potential to considerably reduce local populations during the next few years.

Changes in the public's perception of wolves may change how wolves are managed on Red Lake lands in the future. The Tribal Council will ultimately determine management strategies.

Information and Education

Information about wolves and wolf management will be made available to the public. A wide variety of methods will be utilized to keep the public informed on wolf population trends, management activities and pertinent regulations. The RLDNR website will be used to describe ongoing management activities and announce educational opportunities.

Law Enforcement

Tribal conservation codes supersede state laws on Red Lake lands. Red Lake's Department of Public Safety includes Conservation Officers that are responsible for enforcing Tribal Council Resolutions and tribal fish and game codes. This management plan has resulted in the development of Tribal Council approved regulations and/or codes that will guide management of wolves on Red Lake lands.

Habitat Management

White-tailed deer are the primary food source for Red Lake wolves, and generally, in Red Lake's remote, inaccessible land holdings, habitats that favor white-tailed deer will also favor wolves. Habitat manipulation has the greatest potential to affect wolves inhabiting Red Lake lands. Wolves are adapted to survive in many habitat types, but cannot exist in areas without an adequate prey base, regardless of the habitat type. An increase in hunting pressure of white-tailed deer, due to increased hunter access to remote areas, may reduce the prey base for wolves.

Increased logging and cutting in remote areas will also increase public access and break-up contiguous blocks of habitat. This can impact habitat and prey composition and distribution. Most wildlife species do not immediately adapt or sometimes recover from severe population setbacks caused by loss of habitat or forage base. A successful management plan should remain fluid, allowing for strategies that acknowledge "lag times", often associated with factors that can influence wolf numbers over time. The plan should also account for secondary factors affecting wolf productivity and mortality such as timber harvest and human encroachment.

Human – Wolf Interactions

Public Safety - Wolves thought to be a threat to public safety may be harassed at any time. In the event that a wolf is deemed a threat to human safety, and must be killed, the incident must be reported to tribal law enforcement immediately and the carcass shall be turned in to the RLDNR for examination.

Depredations - Agricultural livestock are not common on Red Lake lands, and most tribal members who own livestock have small operations where animals are held close to home sites, reducing the risk of wolf depredations. However, many families own dogs or other pets that may be at risk to predation. Tribal members may protect their livestock and pets from wolf predation, but all reasonable efforts should be made to deter wolves using non-lethal means. Reports of wolf depredations will be investigated by tribal authorities. Currently, a Tribal program to compensate livestock or pet owners, for losses due to wolf predation, is not in place. Reports of wolf-related depredation of domestic animals on Red Lake lands have been negligible during the last 20 years, and it is unlikely to be a major management issue. Depredation incidents will be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.

Harvest - Hunting and trapping of wolves on tribal lands is strictly prohibited. The Tribal Council may issue special permission for the harvest of wolves for cultural and ceremonial purpose.

Illegal Killing/Possession - Wolves are hereby protected via Tribal law and are currently protected under federal law. Illegal killing or possession of a wolf is prohibited and regulations will be enforced by tribal law enforcement.

Incidental Take - The remains of wolves killed or collected by tribal law enforcement or DNR officials, killed by vehicles, or taken incidental to authorized hunting or trapping activities shall be salvaged and turned over to the RLDNR for examination and potential distribution.

Cooperative Management Opportunities

Many of the wolf packs that use Red Lake lands also use lands that are managed by other agencies or are owned by private citizens. Thus, management strategies and recommendations made by the MNDNR and implemented in jurisdictions surrounding Red Lake's land holdings will be evaluated and considered when Red Lake makes wolf management decisions. However, Red Lake's Tribal government shall have final authority over all wolf management activities conducted on tribal lands.

Without further action by the Red Lake Tribal Council, Red Lake lands shall be a sanctuary for wolves. All efforts will be made to preserve wolves and the habitats that support them.

Issues involving wolves crossing Red Lake Tribal land boundaries may arise. Wolves may leave reservation lands and become involved in off-reservation livestock

depredation incidents. State or federal officials may wish to address the issue, but are not authorized to conduct certain activities on Red Lake lands. Tribal authorities will attempt to coordinate activities with state and federal agencies and cooperate with regional management activities. Situations involving tribal properties and jurisdiction will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis by representatives of the tribal government.

Efforts to retain viable wolf populations in Minnesota will require a cooperative effort by tribal, federal, state, and private land owners. Regional management scenarios should remain flexible to account for different pressures and changing public attitudes. Of utmost importance, is maintenance of habitat and public acceptance of wolves on the landscape. Pressures on natural resources will increase and change over time, with concepts such as "multiple-use" making management and decision-making for a single species more complex.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1. Points of Contact for Wolf-Related Issues, 2010.

Name	Position	Area	Phone
Margaret Anderson	Refuge Manager	Agassiz National Wildlife Refuge USFWS	218-449-4115 x202
Jeff Dittrich	Area Wildlife Manager	Baudette MNDNR	218-634-1705
Shelley Gorham	Area Wildlife Manager	Bemidji MNDNR	218-308-2332
Gretchen Mehmel	Wildlife Area Manager	Red Lake WMA MNDNR	218-783-6861
Tim Patronski	Native American Liaison	USFWS	612-713-5108
Randy Prachar	Wildlife Area Manager	Thief Lake WMA MNDNR	218-222-3747
Paul Telander	Regional Wildlife Manager	Region 1 MNDNR	218-308-2674

Appendix 2. Resolutions and ordinances

RED LAKE BAND of CHIPPEWA INDIANS

RED LAKE NATION HEADQUARTERS

PO Box 550, Red Lake, MN 56671

Phone 218-679-3341 • Fax 218-679-3378



OFFICERS:

FLOYD JOURDAIN JR., Chairman
DON R. COOK, SR., Secretary
DARRELL G. SEKI, SR., Treasurer

DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES:

GARY NELSON
GLENDA J. MARTIN
JULIUS "TOADY" THUNDER
ALLEN PEMBERTON
ROMAN "DOCKIE" STATHLY
DONALD J. "DODIE" MAY
WILLIAM "WILLY" GREENH
RICHARD BARRITT, SR.

ADVISORY COUNCIL:

7 HEREDITARY CHIEFS

RESOLUTION NO. 158-10

Upon a motion by Secretary Cook and second by Representative May, the following was enacted:

WHEREAS, the Red Lake Tribal Council has the authority and responsibility to protect all natural resources on all Red Lake lands for the benefit of Red Lake Band members, and to regulate harvest of game and fish through Title X, Chapter 1000 of Red Lake's Game and Fish Code; and

WHEREAS, the Minnesota subspecies of the gray wolf (*Canis lupus*) has reached population levels in Minnesota that has initiated a federally-administered process to remove them from the federal Endangered Species List in the state; and

WHEREAS, the state of Minnesota will assume management authority over wolves across much of the state, once the process of federal "de-listing" (removing wolves from the Federal Endangered Species List) is completed; and

WHEREAS, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians is not subject to state jurisdiction and has always successfully managed wolves on Red Lake lands, even when wolves were driven to extremely low numbers in most of the state; and

WHEREAS, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians' Department of Natural Resources (RLDNR) provides guidance to the Red Lake Tribal Council on matters that involve management of Tribal natural resources, including fish and game species; and

WHEREAS, the RLDNR's Wildlife Program has collected data on wolf numbers and distribution on tribal lands for over 15 years, and was awarded a U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service-administered grant in 2008 to collect current wolf abundance and distribution data from Red Lake lands during intensive surveys and develop a comprehensive Gray Wolf Management Plan; now

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, The Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians hereby designates all Red Lake lands a wolf sanctuary and recognizes the "Red Lake Band of Chippewa: Gray Wolf Management Plan" as the official tribal guide to managing wolves on Red Lake lands; and

TRIBAL COUNCIL Organized April 28, 1928 (Revised Constitution & By-Laws, January 6, 1999)

CHIEF COUNCIL OF 1889: May-derry-gut-to-mind, Nish-gum-e-green-sha, Mayo-co-co-cow-ay, Ah-shah-mo-ay-go-shig, Nare-ay-tah-wah, Nish-wah-quay-go-shig

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, wolves are a sacred animal and the Red Lake Band of Chippewa assumes all management authority over wolves found on Red Lake lands, and adopts the following regulations and policies relating to future management activities:

1. All Red Lake lands shall be a sanctuary for wolves, and all efforts will be made to preserve this important tribal animal and its habitats.
2. Hunting and trapping of gray wolves on Red Lake lands by Red Lake Band members is prohibited, unless by special permit issued by the Red Lake Tribal Council. Violation will result in a \$500.00 fine and forfeiture of equipment used during the illegal activity.
3. Under rare circumstances, wolves may be killed by Tribal members: when they are thought to be a danger to humans, or when they are thought to be a direct and immediate threat to livestock or pets. Any occurrence of a Red Lake Band member killing a wolf should be reported to Red Lake Tribal Conservation Officers or RLDNR-Wildlife staff immediately, and the wolf carcass shall be turned over to the RLDNR for examination. If an investigation finds that the wolf killing was not justified, individuals who participated in the activity shall be charged with illegal hunting of wolves and will be subject to prosecution in Tribal court.
4. A non-member who illegally kills a wolf on Red Lake lands will be fined \$500.00 and will forfeit equipment used during the illegal activity. State and federal authorities may be contacted for additional legal actions.
5. RLDNR staff may shoot or trap wolves at any time to achieve management objectives. Wolves that are hit by cars or found dead due to unknown causes shall be collected and examined by RLDNR staff. Diseased animals (or tissue samples from them) may be submitted for laboratory analysis. Useable carcasses shall be distributed to Tribal members for cultural and ceremonial uses at the discretion of the RLDNR.

FOR : 10
AGAINST : 0

We do hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly presented and enacted upon at the Regular Meeting of the Tribal Council held on Tuesday, September 14, 2010, with a quorum present, at the Red Lake Nation Headquarters, Red Lake.



FLOYD JOURDAIN, JR., CHAIRMAN



DON COOK, SR., SECRETARY

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