



**Results of the 2012 Off-Reservation *Waawaashkeshi*
(deer), *Omaskooz* (elk) and *Makwa* (bear) Harvest in
the 1836, 1837 and 1842 Ceded Territories of
Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin**

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Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION.....	4
WAAWAASHKESHI.....	5
Regulation Summary.....	5
Harvest.....	7
Success Rates.....	11
Antlerless Thresholds.....	14
MAKWA.....	17
Regulation Summary.....	17
Harvest.....	18
Success Rates.....	21
Makwa Harvest by Zone and Waawaashkeshi Management Unit.....	22
OMASHKOOZ.....	23
Regulation Summary.....	23
Harvest.....	23
REFERENCES.....	24

List of Tables

Special hunts at Minnesota State Parks wholly or partially within the 1837 ceded territory in 2012.....	6
Summary of waawaashkeshi harvested off-reservation during the 2012 tribal waawaashkeshi season by registration station, state, and type of waawaashkeshi.....	8
Summary of waawaashkeshi harvested off-reservation during the 2012 tribal waawaashkeshi season by county.....	10
Summary of hunter participation and success rates during the 2012 off-reservation tribal waawaashkeshi season.....	11
Number of successful hunters and the number of waawaashkeshi they harvested off-reservation during the 2012 tribal waawaashkeshi season.....	13
Off-reservation tribal waawaashkeshi harvest and antlerless threshold by permit area during the 2012 tribal waawaashkeshi season in Minnesota.....	14
Off-reservation tribal antlerless waawashkeshi harvest and antlerless threshold by management unit during the 2012 tribal waawaashkeshi deer season in Wisconsin.....	15
Number of makwa harvested off-reservation by registration station during the 2012 tribal makwa season.....	19
Number of makwa harvested off-reservation by county during the 2012 tribal makwa season.....	19
Summary of hunter participation and success rates by tribe for the 2012 off-reservation tribal makwa season.....	21
Summary of makwa harvested off-reservation in Wisconsin by zone, waawaashkeshi management unit, and sex during the 2012 tribal makwa season.....	22
Michigan omashkooz hunt periods.....	23
Sex distribution of omashkooz harvested in Michigan during the 2012 off-reservation tribal omashkooz season by hunt period.....	23

List of Figures

Location of ceded territories and GLIFWC member tribes in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan.....	4
Distribution of off-reservation tribal waawaashkeshi harvest by GLIFWC member tribes in 2012. See Table 3 to match harvest by county and state.....	9
Hunter success during the off-reservation tribal waawaashkeshi season from 2003-2012.....	12
Trends for number of waawaashkeshi harvested per hunter from 2003-2012.....	12
Distribution of off-reservation tribal makwa harvest by GLIFWC member tribes in 2012. See Table 9 to match harvest by county and state.....	20

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of the 2012 off-reservation harvest of *waawaashkeshi* (deer), *omashkooz* (elk) and *makwa* (bear) in the 1836, 1837 and 1842 ceded territories of Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin by GLIFWC member tribes (Figure 1).

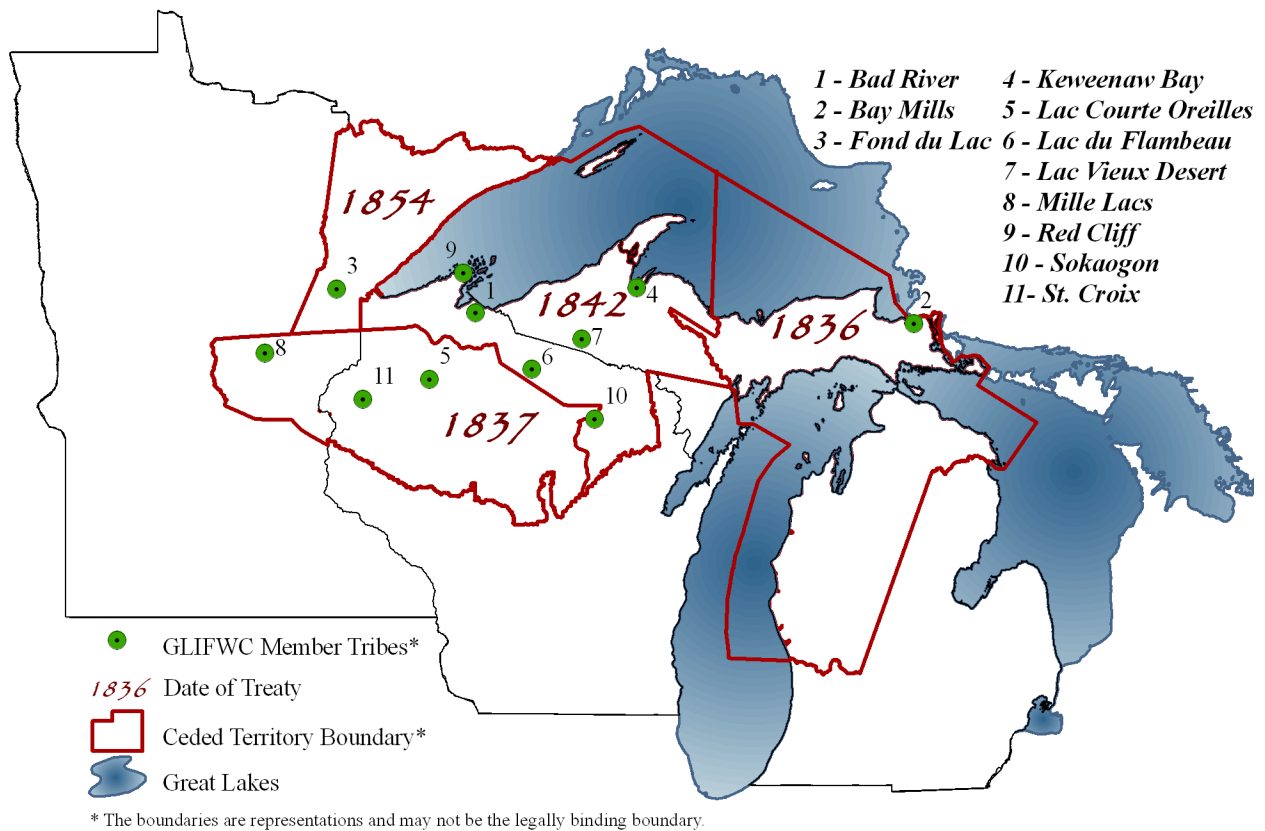


Figure 1. Location of ceded territories and GLIFWC member tribes in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan.

WAAWAASHKESHI

Regulation Summary

Michigan

1836 Ceded Territory - In the 1836 ceded territory in Michigan, season regulations were enacted to be consistent with the 2007 Inland Consent Decree (*United States v. Michigan* (2007)) signed by five tribes and the State of Michigan. The Bay Mills Indian Community is the only GLIFWC member tribe that is signatory to the treaty of 1836 and the 2007 Inland Consent Decree.

1842 Ceded Territory - Five tribes have enacted regulations on harvesting in this area: Keweenaw Bay, Lac Vieux Desert, Lac du Flambeau, Sokaogon, and Fond du Lac. Tribal wardens and GLIFWC Conservation Enforcement wardens enforce tribal regulations, with hearings on alleged violations held in tribal court.

Minnesota

In the 1837 ceded territory in Minnesota, season regulations were enacted to be consistent with *Minnesota v. Mille Lacs* (1999) and the wildlife management plans which have been developed by tribal and state officials following the Supreme Court's affirmation of the tribes' reserved rights. GLIFWC member tribes with treaty reserved rights in the 1837 ceded territory of Minnesota have enacted regulations at least as restrictive as the Model Off-Reservation Conservation Code for the 1837 Minnesota Ceded Territory ("Minnesota Model Code").

A harvest threshold system precludes the need to establish tribal antlerless *waawaashkeshi* quotas in Minnesota. Under this system, if the tribal antlerless *waawaashkeshi* harvest surpasses the threshold established for that permit area, then a declaration process is required for that permit area in the subsequent year. Because no antlerless thresholds were exceeded in 2011, no declarations were required for the 2012 season.

Six State Parks that are wholly or partially within the Minnesota portion of the 1837 ceded territory hold special hunts to reduce *waawaashkeshi* populations and associated browsing within the park. In these State Park special hunts, hunting opportunity is limited by hunter density and not by desired harvest. Because of this, a declaration is required for participation in State Park special hunts. These declarations are for the number of hunters, not the number of *waawaashkeshi*. Table 1 summarizes the special hunts that took place in 2012.

Table 1. Special hunts at Minnesota State Parks wholly or partially within the 1837 ceded territory in 2012.

Park	Date	Type of Hunt
Banning S.P.	10/27-10/28	Youth
St. Croix S.P.	10/27-10/28	Youth
Wild River S.P.	11/3-11/5	All Ages / Earn-A-Buck
Mille Lacs Kathio S.P.	11/9-11/11	All Ages / Earn-A-Buck
St. Croix S.P.	11/9-11/12	All Ages / Either Sex
William O'Brien S.P.	11/10-11/11	All Ages / Either Sex
Crow Wing S.P.	12/7-12/9	Muzzleloader / Earn-A-Buck

Wisconsin

Tribal *waawaashkeshi* hunting regulations for members hunting in the 1837 and 1842 ceded territories in Wisconsin were enacted to be consistent with the rulings and stipulations related to *Lac Courte Oreilles v. Voigt* (1983). GLIFWC member tribes with treaty reserved rights in the 1837 and 1842 ceded territories of Wisconsin have adopted codes at least as restrictive as the Voigt Treaty Off-Reservation Conservation Code (“Voigt Model Code”). Currently, the Voigt Model Code can change through a technical amendment process, which allows for nearly automatic updates when state law, hunting, fishing, or harvesting regulations are liberalized. The Voigt Model Code can also be updated with more restrictive provisions as needed for conservation. An example of this is a recent Commission Order which was issued on November 16, 2012, to prevent the spread of Chronic Wasting Disease among *waawaashkeshi* in the 1837 ceded territory.

A harvest threshold system precludes the need to establish tribal antlerless *waawaashkeshi* quotas in Wisconsin. Under this system, if the tribal antlerless *waawaashkeshi* harvest surpasses the threshold established for that management unit, then a declaration process is required for that management unit in the subsequent year. Because no antlerless thresholds were exceeded in 2011, no declarations were required for the 2012 season.

Commercial harvest of *waawaashkeshi* was permitted when the hunter's tribal government specifically authorized such a harvest. Persons wishing to hunt antlerless *waawaashkeshi* for commercial purposes were required to obtain a commercial antlerless *waawaashkeshi* permit. Level 1 commercial antlerless *waawaashkeshi* permits were valid for specific zones, based on the location of registration and enabled the holder to harvest a total of 10 *waawaashkeshiwag*. If a hunter wished to harvest more than 10 *waawaashkeshiwag* for commercial purposes a level 2 commercial permit was required to be issued by the tribal council. There were no *waawaashkeshi* registered for commercial purposes in 2012.

Harvest

Waawaashkeshi harvest data were collected at tribal registration stations. Tribal registration stations were located on each of GLIFWC's 11 member tribe's reservations in addition to two stations in St. Paul, MN. GLIFWC conservation wardens also registered harvest in the field. With the exception of Keweenaw Bay and Fond du Lac members hunting in Minnesota, all tribal permits and harvest registrations were entered into GLIFWC's online permit system. Keweenaw Bay provided tribal off-reservation harvest data by county upon the season's closure. Fond du Lac provided a summary of harvest by permit area upon the season's closure.

Total Harvest

A total of 2,044 *waawaashkeshiwag* were harvested off-reservation in the 1836, 1837 and 1842 ceded territories of Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin by GLIFWC member tribes during the 2012 tribal *waawaashkeshi* season (Table 2, Figure 2).

Michigan

A total of 274 *waawaashkeshiwag* were harvested off-reservation in Michigan during the 2012 tribal *waawaashkeshi* season (Table 2). Antlered *waawaashkeshi* comprised 43% of the total harvest. Bay Mills members harvested 152 *waawaashkeshiwag* in the 1836 ceded territory. In the 1842 ceded territory, 122 *waawaashkeshiwag* were harvested by members of Bad River, Keweenaw Bay, Lac Courte Oreilles, Lac Du Flambeau, Lac Vieux Desert, and Red Cliff. *Waawaashkeshi* were harvested from 8 counties in Michigan during the 2012 tribal *waawaashkeshi* season (Figure 2, Table 3). Harvest was greatest in Chippewa, Mackinac and Gogebic counties.

Minnesota

A total of 140 *waawaashkeshiwag* were harvested off-reservation in the Minnesota 1837 ceded territory by members of Fond du Lac and Mille Lacs (Table 2). Antlered *waawaashkeshi* comprised 44% of the harvest. Mille Lacs County had the most *waawaashkeshi* registered (Figure 2, Table 3).

Wisconsin

In Wisconsin, a total of 1,630 *waawaashkeshiwag* were harvested off-reservation in the 1837 and 1842 ceded territories. Antlered *waawaashkeshi* comprised 41% of the harvest. Harvest during the 2012 tribal *waawaashkeshi* season was distributed among 22 counties in Wisconsin (Figure 2, Table 3). Burnett, Bayfield, Vilas, Sawyer, Douglas, Forest and Washburn counties accounted for 83% of the harvest.

Table 2. Summary of *waawaashkeshi* harvested off-reservation during the 2012 tribal *waawaashkeshi* season by registration station, state, and type of *waawaashkeshi*.

Station	Michigan		Minnesota		Wisconsin			Subtotal			Total
	Antlered	Antlerless	Antlered	Antlerless	Antlered	Antlerless	Unknown	Antlered	Antlerless	Unknown	
Bad River	4	26			50	57		54	83		137
Bay Mills	63	89						63	89		152
Fond Du Lac ^a			11	27	23	30	1	34	57	1	92
Keweenaw Bay ^b	30	19						30	19		49
Lac Courte Oreilles					162	250		162	250		412
Lac Du Flambeau	3	3			115	242	2	118	245	2	365
Lac Vieux Desert	14	12						14	12		26
Mille Lacs			38	37	19	25		57	62		119
Mole Lake					79	119		79	119		198
Red Cliff					67	71		67	71		138
St. Croix			2		145	149	1	147	149	1	297
Unknown	1				7	14		8	14		22
Warden Registration	4	6	10	15		2		14	23		37
Subtotal	119	155	61	79	667	959	4	847	1,193	4	2,044
Total	274		140		1,630			2,044			

^a Includes harvest by Fond du Lac members reported by Schrage (2013).

^b Includes harvest by Keweenaw Bay members provided by Kauppila (2013).

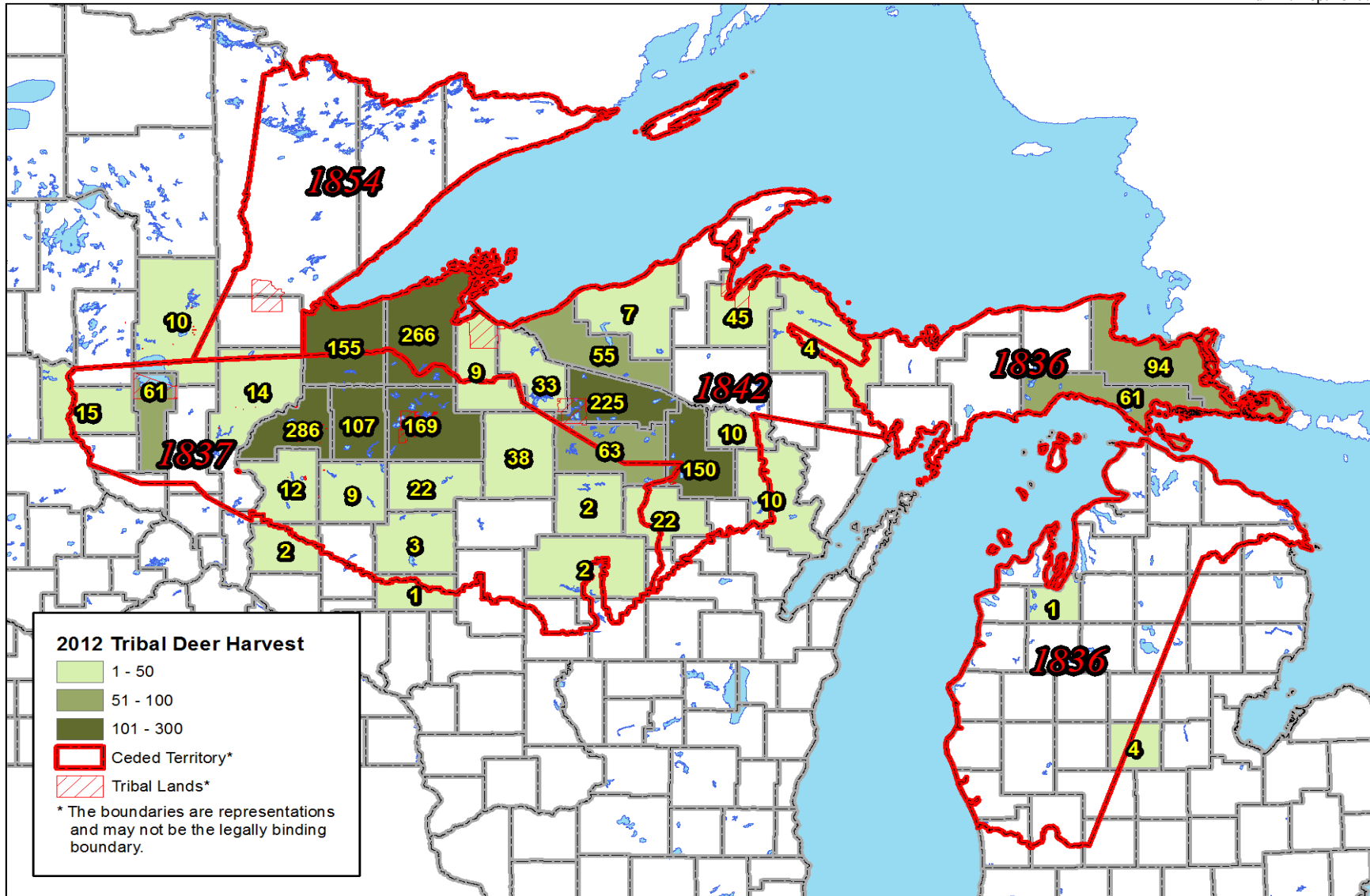


Figure 2. Distribution of off-reservation tribal *waawaashkeshi* harvest by GLIFWC member tribes in 2012. See Table 3 to match harvest by county and state.

Table 3. Summary of *waawaashkeshi* harvested off-reservation during the 2012 tribal *waawaashkeshi* season by county.

State	County	Antlered	Antlerless	Unknown	Total
Michigan	Baraga ^a	29	16	0	45
	Chippewa	54	40	0	94
	Gogebic ^a	18	37	0	55
	Grand Traverse	1	0	0	1
	Isabella	0	4	0	4
	Mackinac	11	50	0	61
	Marquette ^a	2	2	0	4
	Ontonagon	4	3	0	7
	Unknown	0	3	0	3
	Subtotal	119	155	0	274
Minnesota	Aitkin	8	2	0	10
	Mille Lacs	22	39	0	61
	Morrison	11	4	0	15
	Pine	10	4	0	14
	Unknown ^b	10	30	0	40
	Subtotal	61	79	0	140
Wisconsin	Ashland	4	5	0	9
	Barron	6	3	0	9
	Bayfield	132	134	0	266
	Burnett	126	159	1	286
	Chippewa	3	0	0	3
	Douglas	57	97	1	155
	Eau Claire	0	1	0	1
	Florence	3	7	0	10
	Forest	57	93	0	150
	Iron	8	24	1	33
	Langlade	12	10	0	22
	Lincoln	0	2	0	2
	Marathon	1	1	0	2
	Marinette	4	6	0	10
	Oneida	27	36	0	63
	Polk	10	2	0	12
	Price	13	24	1	38
	Rusk	12	10	0	22
	Sawyer	61	108	0	169
	St. Croix	1	1	0	2
	Vilas	71	154	0	225
Washburn	46	61	0	107	
Unknown	13	21	0	34	
	Subtotal	667	959	4	1,630
Total		847	1,193	4	2,044

^a Includes harvest by Keweenaw Bay members provided by Kauppila (2013).

^b Includes harvest by Fond du Lac members reported by Schrage (2013), county of harvest was not recorded.

Success Rates

Calculation of success rates requires both the number of licensed hunters and the number of successful hunters. Because Fond du Lac and Keweenaw Bay used a separate system to issue licenses and did not report the number of licensed hunters, they were not included in the calculation of success rates (Tables 4-6; Figures 3-4). Bay Mills and Lac Vieux Desert were included in success rate calculations beginning in 2012 (Tables 4-6; Figures 3-4).

A total of 2,657 tribal members obtained a permit to hunt *waawaashkeshi* in 2012 (Table 4, Figure 3). There were 711 successful *waawaashkeshi* hunters in 2012 or 26.8% of tribal hunters (Table 4, Figure 3). The average number of *waawaashkeshi* harvested per hunter in 2012 was 2.7 (Figure 4). During the 2012 off-reservation tribal *waawaashkeshi* season 379 (53%) successful hunters shot more than 1 *waawaashkeshi* (Figure 4, Table 5). Many tribal hunters provide meat to an extended family and thus, preserving the ability to harvest multiple *waawaashkeshi* has been an on-going goal of the off-reservation tribal *waawaashkeshi* season structure.

Table 4. Summary of hunter participation and success rates during the 2012 off-reservation tribal *waawaashkeshi* season.

Tribe of Enrollment	Hunters	Successful Hunters	Percent Successful
Bad River	354	82	23.2%
Bay Mills	201	80	39.8%
Lac Courte Oreilles	762	164	21.5%
Lac Du Flambeau	361	108	29.9%
Lac Vieux Desert	99	19	19.2%
Mille Lacs	217	71	32.7%
Mole Lake	121	47	38.8%
Red Cliff	396	98	24.8%
St. Croix	146	42	28.8%
Total	2,657	711	26.8%

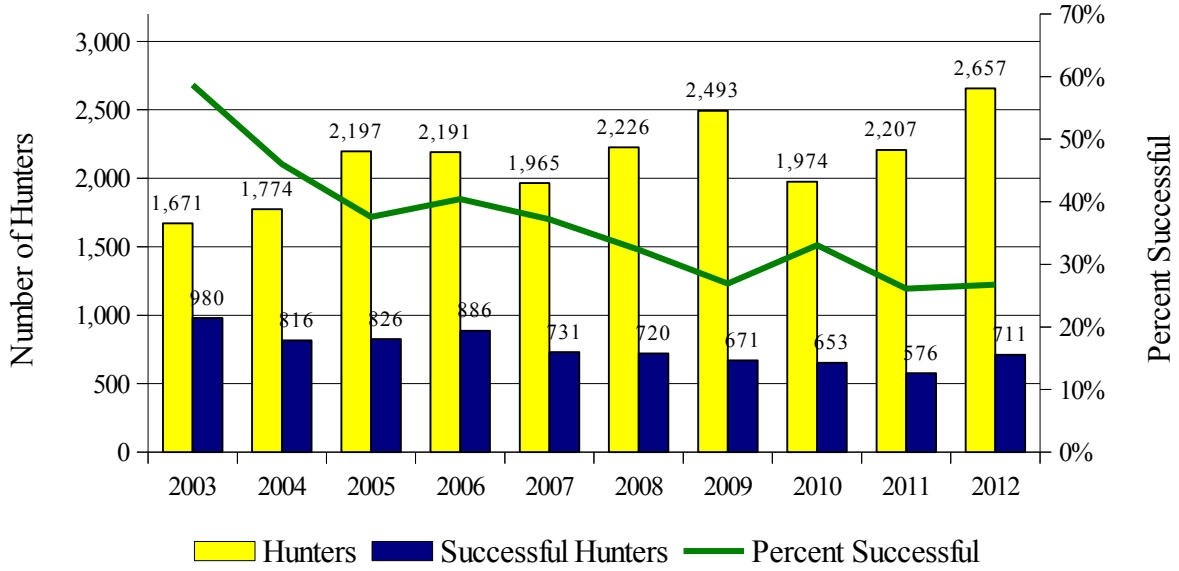


Figure 3. Hunter success during the off-reservation tribal *waawaashkeshi* season from 2003-2012.

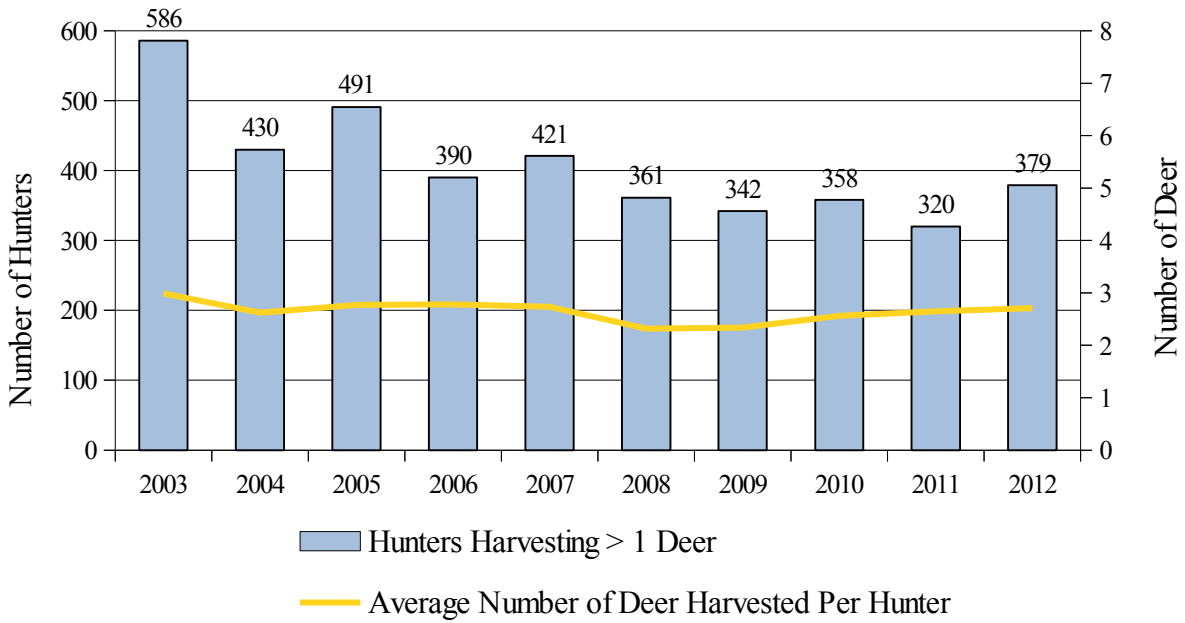


Figure 4. Trends for number of *waawaashkeshi* harvested per hunter from 2003-2012.

Table 5. Number of successful hunters and the number of *waawaashkeshi* they harvested off-reservation during the 2012 tribal *waawaashkeshi* season.

Number of Deer	Number of Hunters	Percent of Hunters	Total Number of Deer
1	332	46.7%	332
2	150	21.1%	300
3	71	10.0%	213
4	53	7.5%	212
5	36	5.1%	180
6	18	2.5%	108
7	11	1.6%	77
8	7	1.0%	56
9	5	0.7%	45
10	7	1.0%	70
11	2	0.3%	22
12	6	0.8%	72
13	5	0.7%	65
14	2	0.3%	28
17	1	0.1%	17
19	1	0.1%	19
23	1	0.1%	23
27	2	0.3%	54
33	1	0.1%	33
Total	711	100.0%	1,926

Antlerless Thresholds

Minnesota

Fifteen *waawaashkeshi* permit areas and 6 State Parks which hold special *waawaashkeshi* hunts are wholly or partially within the 1837 ceded territory. A total of 158 *waawaashkeshiwag* were harvested by tribal members from 7 permit areas and 3 state parks in 2012 (Table 6). The tribal antlerless *waawaashkeshi* harvest was below the threshold level in all permit areas, thus there was no need for a tribal declaration or tribal quota for 2013.

Table 6. Off-reservation tribal *waawaashkeshi* harvest and antlerless threshold by permit area during the 2012 tribal *waawaashkeshi* season in Minnesota.

Permit Area	Antlerless Threshold	Antlerless Harvest
152	25	0
154	100	0
156 ^a	100	5
157	100	13
159 ^a	100	6
183 ^a	100	4
221 ^a	100	0
222	100	4
223	100	0
224	25	0
225	100	0
227	100	0
235	25	0
236	100	0
249	100	27
Mille Lacs Kathio S.P. ^a	--	10
St. Croix S.P. ^a	--	1
Wild River S.P. ^a	--	2
Unknown	--	7
Total	1,275	79

^a Includes harvest by Fond du Lac members reported by Schrage (2013).

Wisconsin

A total of 68 *waawaashkeshi* management units in Wisconsin are wholly or partially within the ceded territories. The Bad River and Menominee Indian Reservations account for 2 of these units. A total of 1,630 *waawaashkeshiwag* were harvested from 45 *waawaashkeshi* management units in 2012. Antlerless *waawaashkeshi* accounted for 59% of the harvest. The antlerless threshold was calculated by taking 15% of the state's 9 day firearm antlerless harvest plus the bow antlerless harvest (or the predicted bow antlerless harvest in the case where the state restricted bow hunting to bucks only) plus any other antlerless harvest not restricted by a quota, such as the youth, disabled or military hunts. Antlerless harvest did not exceed the threshold value for any unit in 2012, thus there was no need for a tribal declaration or tribal quota in 2013 (Table 7).

Table 7. Off-reservation tribal antlerless *waawaashkeshi* harvest and antlerless threshold by management unit during the 2012 tribal *waawaashkeshi* deer season in Wisconsin.

Unit	Antlerless Threshold	Antlerless Harvest
1	169	9
2	566	49
3	273	92
4	187	21
5	0	20
6	445	10
8	379	25
9	434	39
10	419	73
11	431	74
12	267	27
13	417	102
14	214	2
15	897	9
16	712	1
17	252	12
18	421	6
19	398	3
20	340	0
21	580	1
22	700	1
22A	1,105	0
23	676	1
24	415	0
25	423	2
26	645	1

Table 7. (Continued).

Unit	Antlerless Threshold	Antlerless Harvest
27	680	0
28	230	20
29A	151	10
29B	75	5
30	165	17
31	385	22
32	501	3
33	772	0
34	105	64
35	276	45
36	411	39
37	336	7
38	429	4
39	136	32
40	394	9
42	308	1
43	377	13
44	474	47
45	550	17
46	764	0
47	644	0
48	0	0
49A	159	0
49B	274	0
50	401	0
52	315	1
57	545	0
57A	543	0
57B	1,084	0
57C	834	0
58	1,268	1
59A	1,058	0
59B	1,715	0
62A	1,196	0
62B	2,208	0
78	23	0
79	1	0
Unknown	--	22
Total		959

MAKWA

Regulation Summary

Michigan

1836 Ceded Territory – In the 1836 ceded territory in Michigan, season regulations were enacted to be consistent with the 2007 Inland Consent Decree (*United States v. Michigan* (2007)) signed by five tribes and the State of Michigan. The Bay Mills Indian Community is the only GLIFWC member tribe that is signatory to the treaty of 1836 and the 2007 Inland Consent Decree. The 2007 Inland Consent Decree limits tribal *makwa* harvest to 10% of available harvest in each *makwa* management unit, provided that, if tribal members harvest 10% of available harvest in any unit, the tribe may authorize take of 12.5% of available harvest for that unit in subsequent years.

1842 Ceded Territory – Five tribes have enacted regulations on harvesting in this area: Keweenaw Bay, Lac Vieux Desert, Lac du Flambeau, Sokaogon, and Fond du Lac. Tribal wardens and GLIFWC Conservation Enforcement wardens enforce tribal regulations, with hearings on alleged violations held in tribal court.

Minnesota

In the 1837 ceded territory in Minnesota, season regulations were enacted to be consistent with *Minnesota v. Mille Lacs* (1999) and the wildlife management plans which have been developed by tribal and state officials following the Supreme Court’s affirmation of the tribes’ reserved rights. GLIFWC member tribes with treaty reserved rights in the 1837 ceded territory of Minnesota have enacted regulations at least as restrictive as the Model Off-Reservation Conservation Code for the 1837 Minnesota Ceded Territory (“Minnesota Model Code”).

A harvest threshold system precludes the need to establish tribal *makwa* quotas in Minnesota as long as tribal *makwa* harvest is below a threshold level. Under this system, if the tribal *makwa* harvest surpasses the threshold established for that permit area, then a declaration process is required for that permit area in the subsequent year. Because no *makwa* thresholds were exceeded in 2011, no declarations were required for the 2012 season.

Wisconsin

Tribal *makwa* hunting regulations for members hunting in the 1837 and 1842 ceded territories in Wisconsin were enacted to be consistent with the rulings and stipulations related to *Lac Courte Oreilles v. Voigt* (1983). GLIFWC member tribes with treaty reserved rights in the 1837 and 1842 ceded territories of Wisconsin have adopted codes at least as restrictive as the Voigt Treaty Off-Reservation Conservation Code (“Voigt Model Code”). Currently, the Voigt Model Code can change through a technical amendment process, which allows for nearly automatic updates when state law, hunting, fishing, or harvesting regulations are liberalized. The Voigt Model Code can also be updated with more restrictive provisions as needed for conservation.

A harvest threshold system precludes the need to establish tribal *makwa* quotas in Wisconsin as long as tribal *makwa* harvest is below a threshold level (15% of state harvest). Under this system, if the tribal *makwa* harvest surpasses the threshold established for that zone, then a declaration process is required for that zone in the subsequent year. Because no *makwa* thresholds were exceeded in 2011, no declarations were required for the 2012 season.

Special Regulations

Some tribes have enacted more restrictive harvest regulations to acknowledge the relationship with *makwa*:

- Lac Courte Oreilles prohibits its members from harvesting *makwa*.
- Sokaogon's registration station is only authorized to register *makwa* for its own members, but Sokaogon members may register *makwa* at other tribal registration stations.

Harvest

Makwa harvest data were collected at tribal registration stations. Tribal registration stations were located on each of GLIFWC's 11 member tribe's reservations in addition to two stations in St. Paul, MN. GLIFWC conservation wardens also registered harvest in the field. With the exception of Keweenaw Bay and Fond du Lac members hunting in Minnesota, all tribal permits and harvest registrations were entered into GLIFWC's online permit system. Keweenaw Bay provided tribal off-reservation harvest data by county upon the season's closure. Fond du Lac provided a summary of harvest by permit area upon the season's closure.

Total Harvest

A total of 50 *makwag* were harvested off-reservation in the 1836, 1837 and 1842 ceded territories of Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin by GLIFWC member tribes during the 2012 tribal *makwa* season (Tables 8 and 9, Figure 5).

Michigan

A total of 3 *makwag* were harvested off-reservation in Michigan during the 2012 tribal *makwa* season (Table 9, Figure 5).

Minnesota

No *makwag* were harvested off-reservation in Minnesota during the 2012 tribal *makwa* season.

Wisconsin

In Wisconsin, a total of 47 *makwag* were harvested off-reservation during the 2012 tribal *makwa* season (Table 9, Figure 5).

Table 8. Number of *makwa* harvested off-reservation by registration station during the 2012 tribal *makwa* season.

Station	Boar	Sow	Unknown	Total
Bad River	2	2	0	4
Bay Mills	1	1	0	2
Fond du Lac	4	1	0	5
Keweenaw Bay ^a	1	0	0	1
Lac Courte Oreilles	0	1	0	1
Lac du Flambeau	3	2	0	5
Mole Lake	1	0	0	1
Red Cliff	6	11	1	18
St. Croix	6	6	0	12
Unknown	0	1	0	1
Total	24	25	1	50

^a Includes harvest by Keweenaw Bay members provided by Kauppila (2013).

Table 9. Number of *makwa* harvested off-reservation by county during the 2012 tribal *makwa* season.

State	County	Boar	Sow	Unknown	Total
Michigan	Baraga	1	0	0	1
	Chippewa	1	0	0	1
	Unknown	0	1	0	1
	Subtotal	2	1	0	3
Wisconsin	Bayfield	7	11	0	18
	Burnett	5	4	0	9
	Douglas	3	3	1	7
	Oneida	3	1	0	4
	Vilas	0	1	0	1
	Washburn	2	1	0	3
	Unknown	2	3	0	5
	Subtotal	22	24	1	47
Total		24	25	1	50

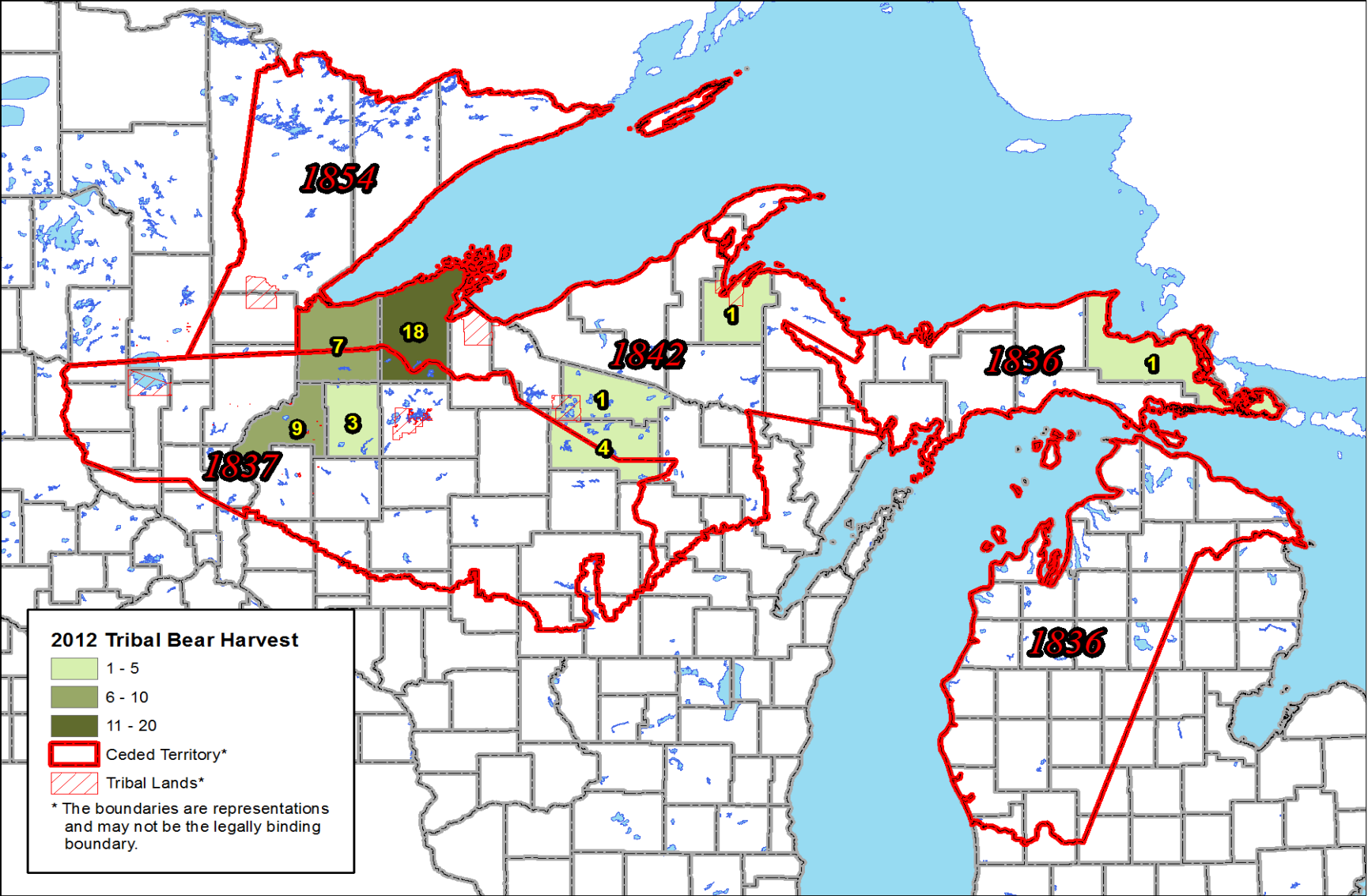


Figure 5. Distribution of off-reservation tribal *makwa* harvest by GLIFWC member tribes in 2012. See Table 9 to match harvest by county and state.

Success Rates

Calculation of success rates requires both the number of licensed hunters and the number of successful hunters. Because Fond du Lac and Keweenaw Bay use a separate system to issue licenses and do not report the number of licensed hunters, they were not included in the calculation of success rates (Table 10). Bay Mills and Lac Vieux Desert were included in success rate calculations beginning in 2012 (Table 10).

A total of 653 tribal members obtained a permit to hunt *makwag* in 2012 (Table 10). There were 41 successful *makwa* hunters in 2012 or 6% of the number of *makwa* hunters.

Table 10. Summary of hunter participation and success rates by tribe for the 2012 off-reservation tribal *makwa* season.

Tribe of Enrollment	Hunters	Successful Hunters	Percent Successful
Bad River	152	8	5%
Bay Mills	68	2	3%
Lac Courte Oreilles	0	0	--
Lac du Flambeau	139	4	3%
Lac Vieux Desert	0	0	--
Mille Lacs	7	5	71%
Mole Lake	54	1	2%
Red Cliff	192	18	9%
St. Croix	41	3	7%
Total	653	41	6%

***Makwa* Harvest by Zone and *Waawaashkeshi* Management Unit**

Wisconsin

A total of 38 *makwag* (18 boars, 19 sows, 1 of unknown sex) were harvested in Zone A plus 3 *makwag* (2 boars, and 1 sow) were harvested in Zone B (Table 11). An additional 6 *makwag* were registered without a management unit recorded. No tribal harvest exceeded the threshold value for any *makwa* management zone, thus no tribal quota was required for the 2013 season.

Table 11. Summary of *makwa* harvested off-reservation in Wisconsin by zone, *waawaashkeshi* management unit, and sex during the 2012 tribal *makwa* season.

Zone	Unit	Boar	Sow	Unknown	Total	Threshold
A	2	1	3	1	5	
	3	6	9	0	15	
	4	2	0	0	2	
	6	1	0	0	1	
	8	1	1	0	2	
	9	1	1	0	2	
	10	1	0	0	1	
	11	3	2	0	5	
	15	1	2	0	3	
	31	1	1	0	2	
	Subtotal	18	19	1	38	287
Zone B	35	0	1	0	1	
	38	2	0	0	2	
	Subtotal	2	1	0	3	127
Unknown	Unknown	2	4	0	6	
Total		22	24	1	47	

OMASHKOOZ

Regulation Summary

In 2012, *omashkooz* were only available for tribal harvest in lower Michigan by tribes signatory to the treaty of 1836. Season regulations were enacted to be consistent with the 2007 Inland Consent Decree (*United States v. Michigan* (2007)) signed by five tribes and the State of Michigan. The Bay Mills Indian Community is the only GLIFWC member tribe that is signatory to the treaty of 1836 and the 2007 Inland Consent Decree. *Omashkooz* permits are tied to specific hunt periods (Table 12), but unfilled tags may be filled during the tribal season. The 2007 Inland Consent Decree limits tribal *omashkooz* harvest to 10% of state-issued either-sex permits and cow *omashkooz* harvest is limited to 10% of state-issued cow-only permits.

Table 12. Michigan *omashkooz* hunt periods.

Hunt Period	Dates	Management Units
1	Aug. 28-31 Sept. 14-17 Sept. 28 – Oct. 1	L
2	Dec. 8-16	F, G, X
Tribal	Dec. 17-31	

Harvest

In 2012, the Bay Mills Indian Community issued four *omashkooz* permits to tribal hunters (three cow-only tags and one either-sex). A total of three *omashkoozoog* (one bull and two cows) were harvested off-reservation in the 1836 ceded territory of Michigan by members of the Bay Mills Indian Community during the 2012 *omashkooz* season (BMIC 2013, Table 13). All animals were checked in at Michigan DNR check stations for disease testing and a tooth was taken for aging.

Table 13. Sex distribution of *omashkooz* harvested in Michigan during the 2012 off-reservation tribal *omashkooz* season by hunt period.

Hunt Period	Cow	Bull	Total
1	0	0	0
2	0	0	0
Tribal	2	1	3
Total	2	1	3

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