



**Results of the 2013 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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Results of the 2013 Off-Reservation *Waawaashkeshi* (deer), *Omashkooz* (elk) and *Makwa* (bear) Harvest in the 1836, 1837 and 1842 Ceded Territories of Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of the 2013 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).

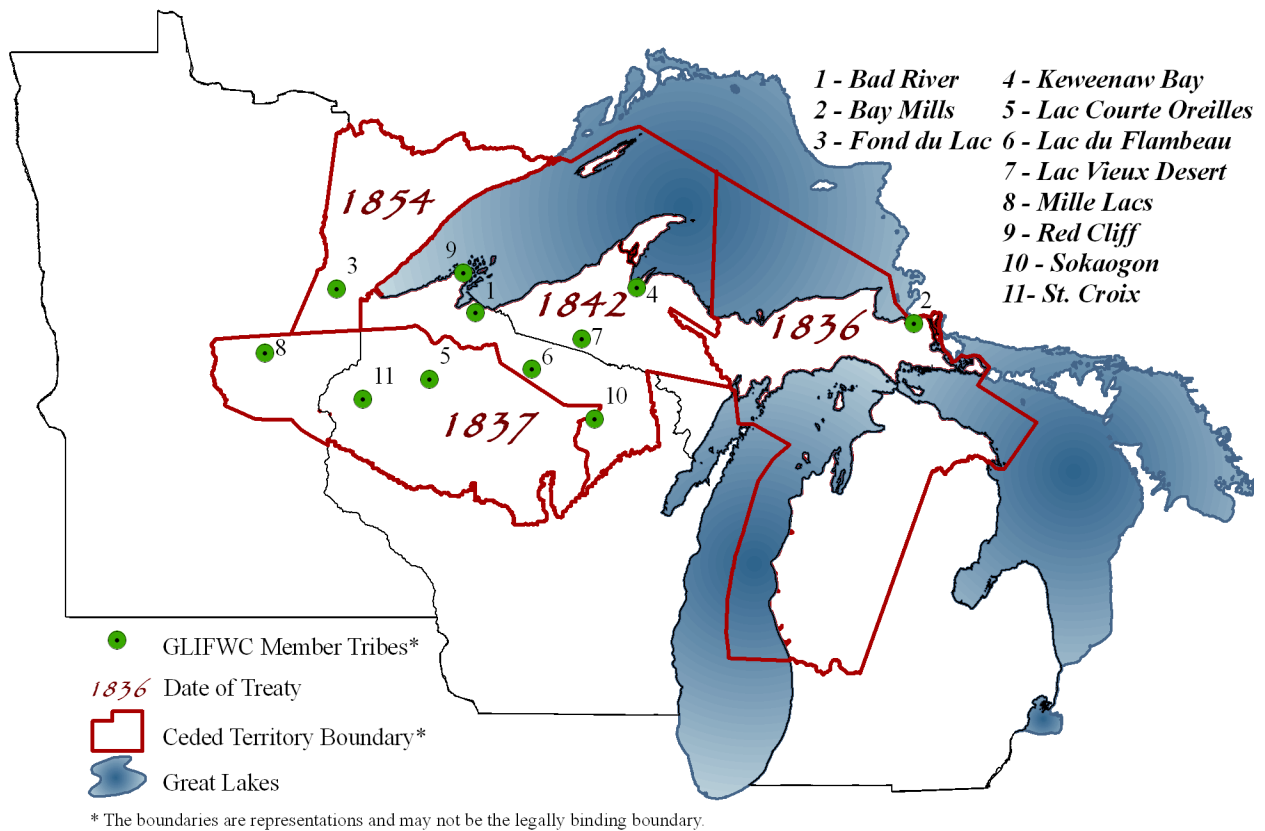


Figure 1. Location of ceded territories and GLIFWC member tribes in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan.

WAAWAASHKESHI

Regulation Summary

Michigan

1836 Ceded Territory - 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 2012, no declarations were required for the 2013 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 2013.

Table 1. Special hunts in 2013 at Minnesota State Parks wholly or partially within the 1837 ceded territory.

Park	Date	Type of Hunt
Banning S.P.	11/2-11/3	Youth
St. Croix S.P.	11/2-11/3	Youth
St. Croix S.P.	11/15-11/18	All Ages / Either Sex
William O'Brien S.P.	11/9-11/10	All Ages / Either Sex
Crow Wing S.P.	12/13-12/15	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.

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 2012, no declarations were required for the 2013 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.

Harvest

Waawaashkeshi harvest data were collected in the field by GLIFWC conservation wardens and 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. 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 (Kauppila 2014). Fond du Lac provided a summary of harvest by permit area upon the season's closure (Schrage 2014).

Total Harvest

A total of 1,734 *waawaashkeshiwag* were harvested off-reservation in the 1836, 1837 and 1842 ceded territories of Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin by GLIFWC member tribes during the 2013 tribal *waawaashkeshi* season (Tables 2 and 3, Figure 2). There were no *waawaashkeshi* registered for commercial purposes in 2013.

Michigan

A total of 234 *waawaashkeshiwag* were harvested off-reservation in Michigan during the 2013 tribal *waawaashkeshi* season (Table 2). Antlered *waawaashkeshi* comprised 38% of the total harvest. Bay Mills members harvested 137 *waawaashkeshiwag* in the 1836 ceded territory. In the 1842 ceded territory, 97 *waawaashkeshiwag* were harvested by members of Bad River, Keweenaw Bay, Lac Courte Oreilles, Lac Du Flambeau, Lac Vieux Desert, and Sokaogon. *Waawaashkeshi* were harvested from 10 counties in Michigan during the 2013 tribal *waawaashkeshi* season (Table 3, Figure 2). Harvest was greatest in Chippewa County, followed by Gogebic and Mackinac counties.

Minnesota

A total of 107 *waawaashkeshiwag* were harvested off-reservation in the Minnesota 1837 ceded territory by members of Fond du Lac, Lac Courte Oreilles, Mille Lacs, and St. Croix (Table 2). Antlered *waawaashkeshi* comprised 41% of the harvest. Harvest was greatest in Mille Lacs County (Table 3, Figure 2).

Wisconsin

In Wisconsin, a total of 1,393 *waawaashkeshiwag* were harvested off-reservation in the 1837 and 1842 ceded territories. Antlered *waawaashkeshi* comprised 40% of the harvest. Harvest during the 2013 tribal *waawaashkeshi* season was distributed among 22 counties in Wisconsin (Table 3, Figure 2). Harvest in Vilas, Burnett, Bayfield, Forest and Sawyer counties accounted for 71% of the harvest.

Table 2. Harvest summary for the 2013 off-reservation tribal *waawaashkeshi* season by registration station, state and type of *waawaashkeshi*.

Station	Michigan		Minnesota		Wisconsin		Subtotal		Total
	Antlered	Antlerless	Antlered	Antlerless	Antlered	Antlerless	Antlered	Antlerless	
Bad River	0	1			51	49	51	50	101
Bay Mills	49	87					49	87	136
Fond du Lac ^a			4	16	22	26	26	42	68
Keweenaw Bay ^b	9	8					9	8	17
Lac Courte Oreilles					100	162	100	162	262
Lac Du Flambeau	1	5			132	264	133	269	402
Lac Vieux Desert	29	44			2	4	31	48	79
Mille Lacs			37	44	12	25	49	69	118
Red Cliff					55	53	55	53	108
Sokaogon					68	143	68	143	211
St. Croix			0	1	111	111	111	112	223
Warden Registration	0	1	3	2	0	3	3	6	9
Subtotal	88	146	44	63	553	840	685	1,049	1,734
Total	234		107		1,393		1,734		

^a Includes harvest by Fond du Lac members reported by Schrage (2014).

^b Includes harvest by Keweenaw Bay members members provided by Kauppila (2014).

Table 3. Harvest summary for the 2013 off-reservation tribal *waawaashkeshi* season by state, county and type of *waawaashkeshi*.

State	County	Antlered	Antlerless	Total
Michigan	Baraga ^a	7	6	13
	Benzie	0	2	2
	Chippewa	39	39	78
	Gogebic	25	35	60
	Ionia	0	1	1
	Iron	0	2	2
	Mackinac	9	42	51
	Marquette ^a	1	2	3
	Ontonagon ^a	6	11	17
	Otsego	0	4	4
	Unknown	1	2	3
	Subtotal	88	146	234
Minnesota	Aitkin	2	5	7
	Crow Wing	1	2	3
	Mille Lacs	20	31	51
	Morrison	4	2	6
	Pine	11	5	16
	Unknown ^b	6	18	24
	Subtotal	44	63	107
Wisconsin	Ashland	7	6	13
	Barron	0	2	2
	Bayfield	98	113	211
	Burnett	105	128	233
	Chippewa	7	1	8
	Douglas	47	52	99
	Eau Claire	1	0	1
	Florence	2	12	14
	Forest	44	94	138
	Iron	9	11	20
	Langlade	8	17	25
	Lincoln	2	3	5
	Marinette	3	7	10
	Oneida	30	41	71
	Polk	9	4	13
	Price	8	19	27
	Rusk	6	7	13
	Sawyer	48	78	126
	St. Croix	0	3	3
	Unknown	14	20	34
Vilas	93	189	282	
Washburn	12	33	45	
	Subtotal	553	840	1,393
Total		685	1,049	1,734

^a Includes harvest by Keweenaw Bay members provided by Kauppila (2014).

^b Includes harvest by Fond du Lac members reported by Schrage (2014).

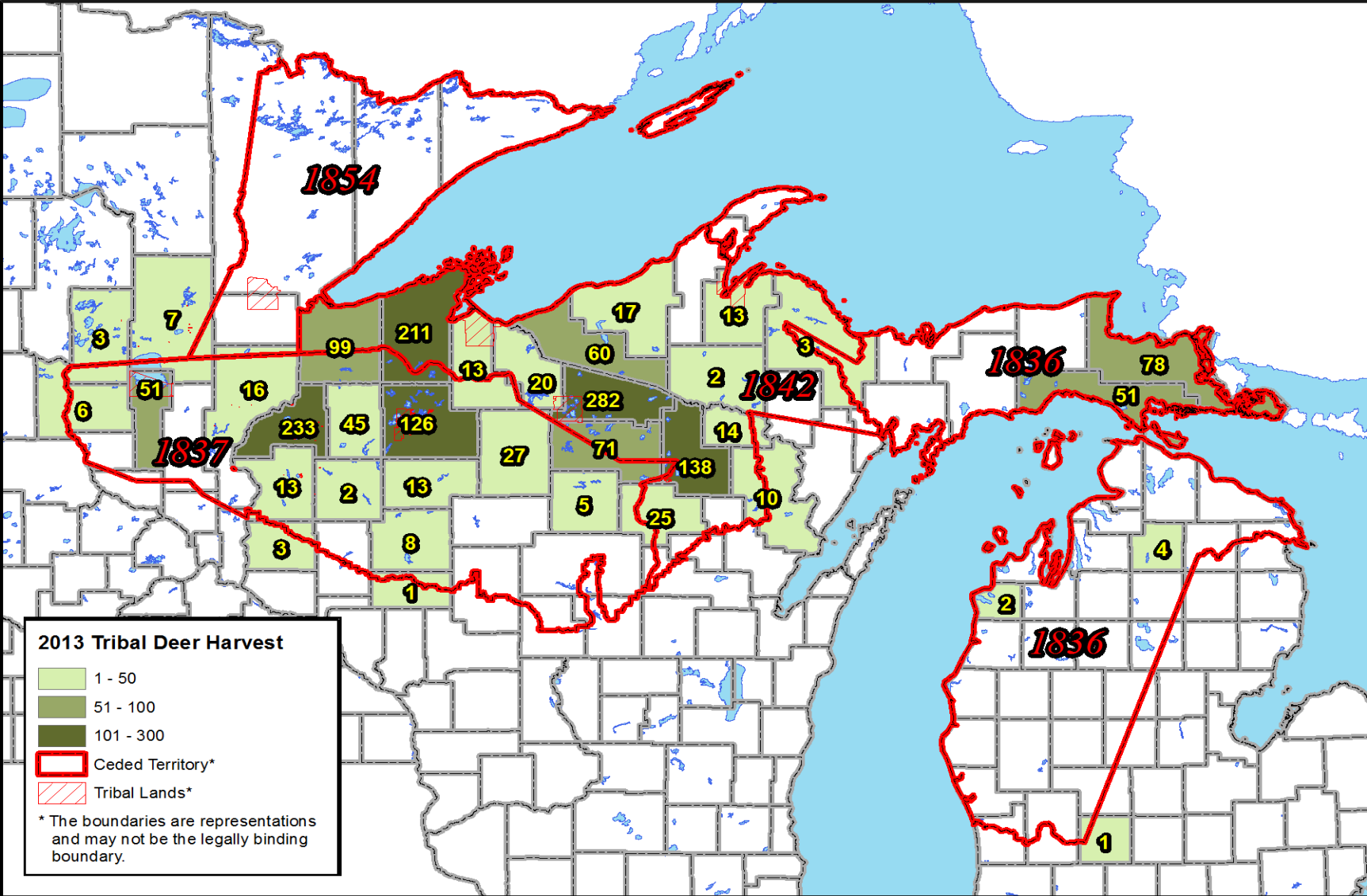


Figure 2. Distribution of off-reservation tribal *waawaashkeshi* harvest by GLIFWC member tribes in 2013. See Table 3 to match harvest by county and state.

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 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 4-5; Figures 3-4). Bay Mills and Lac Vieux Desert were included in success rate calculations beginning in 2012 (Tables 4-5; Figures 3-4).

A total of 2,662 tribal members from 9 tribes obtained a permit to hunt *waawaashkeshi* in 2013 (Table 4, Figure 3). There were 657 successful *waawaashkeshi* hunters in 2013 or 24.7% of tribal hunters (Table 4, Figure 3). The average number of *waawaashkeshi* harvested per hunter in 2013 was 2.5 (Figure 4). During the 2013 off-reservation tribal *waawaashkeshi* season 356 (54%) successful hunters shot more than 1 *waawaashkeshi* (Figure 4, Table 5). Many tribal hunters provide meat for extended family, other tribal members in need, elders, feasts, and other community events. Thus, preserving the ability to harvest multiple *waawaashkeshiwag* 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 2013 off-reservation tribal *waawaashkeshi* season.

Tribe of Enrollment	Hunters	Successful Hunters	Percent Successful
Bad River	359	82	22.8%
Bay Mills	192	63	32.8%
Lac Courte Oreilles	741	146	19.7%
Lac Du Flambeau	377	110	29.2%
Lac Vieux Desert	114	30	26.3%
Mille Lacs	218	68	31.2%
Red Cliff	409	73	17.8%
Sokaogon	131	43	32.8%
St. Croix	121	42	34.7%
Total	2,662	657	24.7%

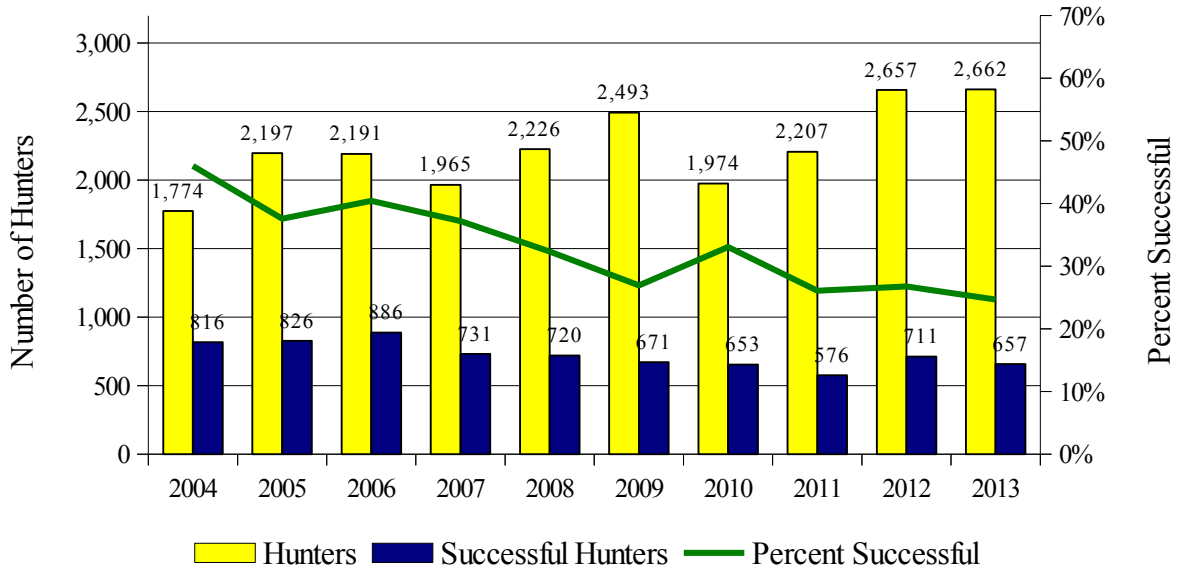


Figure 3. Hunter success during the off-reservation tribal *waawaashkeshi* season from 2004-2013.

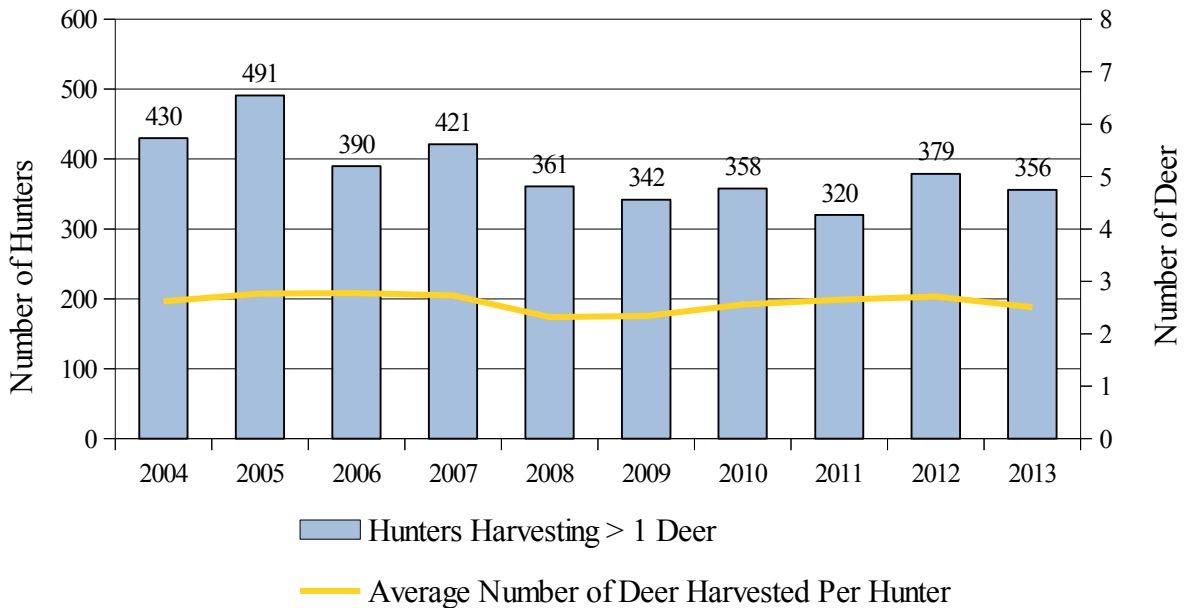


Figure 4. Trends for number of *waawaashkeshi* harvested per hunter and number of hunters harvesting more than one *waawaashkeshi* from 2004-2013.

Table 5. Number of successful hunters and the number of *waawaashkeshi* they harvested off-reservation during the 2013 tribal *waawaashkeshi* season.

Number of Deer	Number of Hunters	Percent of Hunters	Total Number of Deer
1	301	45.8%	301
2	154	23.4%	308
3	66	10.1%	198
4	49	7.5%	196
5	29	4.4%	145
6	14	2.1%	84
7	12	1.8%	84
8	10	1.5%	80
9	3	0.5%	27
10	7	1.1%	70
11	3	0.5%	33
12	2	0.3%	24
13	1	0.2%	13
14	2	0.3%	28
15	1	0.2%	15
18	1	0.2%	18
22	1	0.2%	22
32	1	0.2%	32
Totals	657	100%	1,678

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 61 antlerless *waawaashkeshiwag* were harvested by tribal members from 7 permit areas and 1 state park in 2013 (Table 6). An additional 2 *waawaashkeshiwag* were harvested with no unit recorded. 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 2014.

Table 6. Off-reservation tribal antlerless *waawaashkeshi* harvest and antlerless threshold by permit area during the 2013 tribal *waawaashkeshi* season in Minnesota.

Permit Area	Antlerless Threshold	Antlerless Harvest
152	25	1
154	100	0
156 ^a	100	7
157	100	6
159 ^a	100	8
183 ^a	100	5
221	100	0
222	100	2
223	100	0
224	25	0
225	100	0
227	100	0
235	25	0
236	100	0
249	100	26
St. Croix S.P. ^a	--	6
Unknown	--	2
Total	1,275	63

^a Includes harvest by Fond du Lac members reported by Schrage (2014).

Wisconsin

A total of 30 *waawaashkeshi* counties in Wisconsin are wholly or partially within the ceded territories. A total of 1,359 *waawaashkeshiwag* were harvested from 21 *waawaashkeshi* counties in 2013 (Table 3). An additional 34 *waawaashkeshiwag* were harvested with no county recorded (Table 3). Antlerless *waawaashkeshi* accounted for 60% 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. Tribal antlerless harvest did not exceed the threshold value for any county in 2013, thus there was no need for a tribal declaration or tribal quota in 2014 (Table 7).

Table 7. Off-reservation tribal antlerless *waawaashkeshi* harvest and antlerless threshold by county during the 2013 tribal *waawaashkeshi* season in Wisconsin.

County	Antlerless Threshold	Antlerless Harvest
Ashland	600	6
Barron	1,394	2
Bayfield	666	113
Burnett	949	128
Chippewa	1,341	1
Douglas	894	52
Eau Claire	976	0
Florence	452	12
Forest	390	94
Iron	83	11
Langlade	615	17
Lincoln	765	3
Marathon	2,926	0
Marinette	2,163	7
Oneida	1,010	41
Polk	1,733	4
Price	822	19
Rusk	1,072	7
Sawyer	803	78
St. Croix	809	3
Vilas	646	189
Washburn	886	33
Unknown	--	20
Total		840

MAKWA

Regulation Summary

Michigan

1836 Ceded Territory – 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 2012, no declarations were required for the 2013 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 2012, no declarations were required for the 2013 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 in the field by GLIFWC conservation wardens and 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. 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 (Kaupilla 2014). Fond du Lac provided a summary of harvest in Minnesota by permit area upon the season's closure (Schrage 2014)

Total Harvest

A total of 41 *makwag* were harvested off-reservation in the 1836, 1837 and 1842 ceded territories of Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin by GLIFWC member tribes during the 2013 tribal *makwa* season (Tables 8 and 9, Figure 5).

Michigan

A total of 3 *makwag* were harvested off-reservation in Michigan during the 2013 tribal *makwa* season (Table 9, Figure 5).

Minnesota

No *makwag* were harvested off-reservation in Minnesota during the 2013 tribal *makwa* season.

Wisconsin

In Wisconsin, a total of 38 *makwag* were harvested off-reservation during the 2013 tribal *makwa* season (Table 9, Figure 5).

Table 8. Number of *makwa* harvested off-reservation by registration station during the 2013 tribal *makwa* season.

Station	Boar	Sow	Total
Bad River	2	0	2
Bay Mills	1	0	1
Fond du Lac	2	2	4
Keweenaw Bay ^a	2	0	2
Lac Du Flambeau	4	1	5
Red Cliff	9	10	19
Sokaogon	1	3	4
St. Croix	2	2	4
Total	23	18	41

^a Includes harvest by Keweenaw Bay members members provided by Kauppila (2014).

Table 9. Harvest summary for the 2013 off-reservation tribal *makwa* season by state, county, and sex.

State	County	Boar	Sow	Total
Michigan	Baraga ^a	1	0	1
	Chippewa	1	0	1
	Marquette ^a	1	0	1
	Subtotal	3	0	3
Wisconsin	Bayfield	10	10	20
	Burnett	2	1	3
	Douglas	2	1	3
	Forest	2	2	4
	Iron	1	0	1
	Langlade	0	1	1
	Oneida	1	0	1
	Taylor	0	1	1
	Vilas	2	1	3
	Washburn	0	1	1
	Subtotal	20	18	38
Total		23	18	41

^a Includes harvest by Keweenaw Bay members provided by Kauppila (2014).

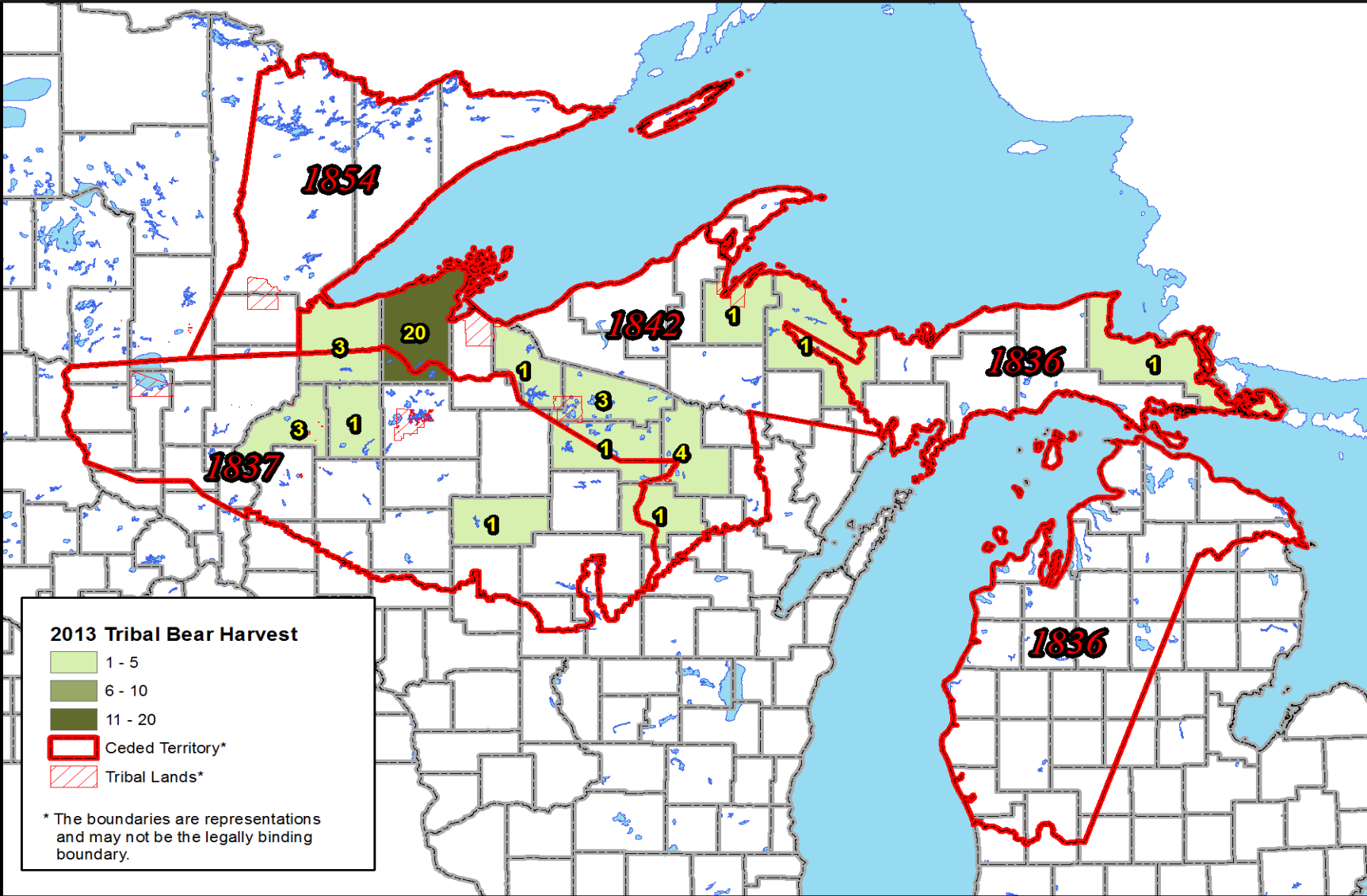


Figure 5. Distribution of off-reservation tribal *makwa* harvest by GLIFWC member tribes in 2013. See Table 9 to match harvest by county and state.

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 555 tribal members from 6 tribes obtained a permit to hunt *makwa* in 2013 (Table 10). There were 27 successful *makwa* hunters in 2013 or 4.9% of the number of licensed *makwa* hunters.

Table 10. Summary of hunter participation and success rates by tribe for the 2013 off-reservation tribal *makwa* season.

Tribe of Enrollment	Hunters	Successful Hunters	Percent Successful
Bad River	142	4	2.8%
Bay Mills	55	1	1.8%
Lac Courte Oreilles	0	0	--
Lac Du Flambeau	127	4	3.1%
Lac Vieux Desert	0	0	--
Mille Lacs	4	1	25.0%
Red Cliff	175	13	7.4%
Sokaogon	52	4	7.7%
St. Croix	0	0	--
All Tribes	555	27	4.9%

***Makwa* Thresholds**

Wisconsin

A total of 31 *makwag* (17 boars and 14 sows) were harvested in Zone A plus 7 *makwag* (4 boars and 3 sows) were harvested in Zone B (Table 11). Three *makwa* were registered without a unit of harvest recorded, these *makwa* were assigned to management zones based upon the county of harvest. No tribal harvest exceeded the threshold value for any *makwa* management zone, thus no tribal quota was required for the 2014 season.

Table 11. Harvest summary for the 2013 off-reservation tribal *makwa* season in Wisconsin by zone, *waawaashkeshi* management unit, and sex.

Zone	Unit	Boar	Sow	Total	Threshold
A	01	1	1	2	
	02	1	0	1	
	03	6	9	15	
	04	1	0	1	
	05	3	0	3	
	08	1	1	2	
	11	0	1	1	
	26	0	1	1	
	28	1	0	1	
	29b	1	0	1	
	32	1	0	1	
	Unknown	1	1	2	
	Subtotal	17	14	31	287
B	34	0	1	1	
	36	1	0	1	
	39	0	1	1	
	43	0	1	1	
	44	2	0	2	
		Unknown	1	0	1
	Subtotal	4	3	7	127
Total		21	17	38	

OMASHKOOZ

Regulation Summary

In 2013, *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 harvest to 10% of state-issued cow-only permits.

Table 12. Michigan *omashkooz* hunt periods.

Hunt Period	Dates	Management Units
1	Aug. 27-30 Sept. 13-16 Sept. 27-30	L
2	Dec. 7-15	F, G, X
Tribal	Dec. 16-31	

Harvest

In 2013, the Bay Mills Indian Community issued four *omashkooz* permits to tribal hunters (3 cow-only tags and 1 either-sex). A total of 4 *omashkooz* (1 bull and 3 cows) were harvested off-reservation in the 1836 ceded territory of Michigan by members of the Bay Mills Indian Community during the 2013 *omashkooz* season (BMIC 2014, Table 13). All animals were checked in at Michigan DNR check stations for disease testing and a tooth was taken for aging.

Table 13. Harvest summary for the 2013 off-reservation tribal *omashkooz* season in Michigan by hunt period and sex.

Hunt Period	Cow	Bull	Total
1	2	1	3
2	0	0	0
Tribal	1	0	1
Total	3	1	4

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