

Treaty Hunting Regulation Summary 1837 and 1842 Ceded Territories of Wisconsin and Minnesota



BE ADVISED:

This booklet summarizes various Tribal rules for treaty hunting in the 1837 and 1842 Ceded Territories of Minnesota and Wisconsin. Changes may occur from time to time so check with your tribe to be sure you know that appropriate rules. It does not state your Tribe's entire ordinance. You are responsible for knowing your Tribe's regulations, which could be more restrictive. This summarizes rules that will be enforced in your Tribal court. It does not summarize state or federal criminal law relating to the use or possession of firearms that may be enforced in other courts. Check with your Tribe or GLIFWC if you have questions.

INTRODUCTION

The rules summarized in this booklet are the minimum rules that apply to Tribal members hunting in the Wisconsin and Minnesota Ceded Territories.

Tribal members may hunt on public lands following these rules. Your Tribe may have imposed additional restrictions or requirements, you should check with your Tribe's conservation department for their full ordinance.

If you have questions regarding hunting in the Ceded Territories, contact your Tribe's conservation department or GLIFWC (glifwc.org).

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I. GENERAL PROVISIONS THAT APPLY TO BIG GAME AND SMALL GAME HUNTING THROUGHOUT THE CEDED TERRITORIES.

1. Permit and Identification Requirements.

- A. Hunting Permits and Band IDs. You must possess a valid ceded territory hunting permit or stamp that is required by your Band, and issued by your Band's Natural Resources Department, as well as a valid Band identification card while hunting.
- B. Carcass Tags. You must possess a valid carcass tag while hunting for elk, bobcat, and otters. These requirements are discussed in more detail in specific species sections below.
- C. Disabled Hunter's Permit. Eligible Band members may obtain a Band disabled hunter's permits for hunting from a stationary motor vehicle within a roadway under limited conditions. See section 21.A.
- D. Display of Documents. You must display permits and identification documents to any Band, state, local, or federal law enforcement officer upon request.
- E. Sharing of Permits/Stamps/Tags. It is illegal to share, give, sell, barter, trade or to offer to share give, or sell any permit, stamp or tag. It is also illegal to hunt with a permit, stamp or tag issued to another person.

Note: Group elk, deer and bear hunting is allowed (see elk, deer and bear hunting regulations).

- 2. Registration of Animals.** Elk, bobcats and otters must be registered in person at a tribal registration station or by a tribal warden.
 - A. Elk: Must be registered by 5pm of the next working day after harvest.
 - B. Bobcat and Otter: Must be registered by 5pm of the third working day after harvest.
 - C. Deer, Bear and Turkey: May be registered remotely via phone 844-234-5439 or online (glifwc.nagfa.net/online/) by 5pm of the next day after harvest, or in person at a tribal registration station or by a tribal warden by the third working day after harvest. Note: Check with your Band's conservation department about the availability of online or phone registration for bear.
 - D. Cranes: Must be registered within 48 hours of harvest via phone (844-234-5439), online (glifwc.nagfa.net/online/), or in person at a tribal registration station or by a tribal warden.
- 3. Hunter Education Requirements.** Unless you were born before January 1, 1977 (WI) or January 1, 1980 (MN), you must successfully complete a hunter education and firearm

safety course. Qualifying courses include those offered by the Band or by another Band, a state or a province of Canada that are the same as the Band's course. Armed Forces basic training substitutes for a hunter safety course.

A. Mentor Hunter. Members who do not have Hunter Safety Education and wish to try hunting may participate in a mentor hunter program. Under this program a member without a Hunter Safety Card (at any age 10 years or over), may hunt with a licensed hunter as long as the licensed hunter is within arms-length of the mentored hunter and only one gun is possessed between them.

4. Juvenile Hunting.

A. Under 10 Years Old. No hunting permitted (WI). A member under 10 years of age may hunt small game and migratory birds if participating in a mentored hunt in Minnesota.

B. 10-11 Years Old. Hunting permitted under Mentor Hunter only. Unless the person is participating in a Tribal Youth Hunt (WI); OR hunting small game and migratory birds with a parent (MN).

C. 12-13 Years Old. With Hunter Safety Education a member may hunt while

accompanied by parent guardian or another adult member designated by a parent or guardian. Without Hunter Safety Education, a member may hunt while accompanied by a mentor, a parent, a guardian, or other adult member designated by a parent or guardian.

- D. 14-15 Years Old. With Hunter Safety Education a member may hunt unaccompanied. Without Hunter Safety Education a member may hunt while accompanied by a mentor, a parent, guardian, or other adult member designated by a parent or guardian.
- E. Parental Obligation. It is illegal to allow or encourage a child to violate these age restrictions.
- F. Tribal Youth Hunts: Provide opportunities for members under 16 years of age to hunt outside of regular seasons.

5. Blaze Orange Requirements. You must wear blaze orange (or blaze pink in Wisconsin) on at least 50% of your outer clothing during the firearm deer season. This includes any extension to the season but does not include muzzle-loader season.

6. Where You May Hunt.

- A. Public Lands. You may hunt on most public lands in the ceded territories with the

following exceptions and restrictions in all ceded territories:

- a. Designated public campgrounds, public beaches, public picnic areas and public water access sites.
- b. Public land within incorporated areas except where hunting is permitted under Minnesota State law. In those cases, you may use the same methods that state law allows.

1. Minnesota 1837 Ceded Territory: No hunting allowed in the following:

- a. All public parks, game refuges, forests, scientific areas, natural areas, and wildlife management areas. Note: Hunting is allowed in some of these areas under special conditions and, in some cases, a special permit is required. Your tribal conservation department or GLIFWC can provide additional information about hunting in these areas.

2. Wisconsin 1837 and 1842 Ceded Territory: No hunting allowed in the following:

- a. Within 1700 feet of any hospital, school ground, or sanatorium where hunting closure is clearly posted.
- b. School forests, public landfills, and public gravel pits where deer, bear or

small game hunting is posted as prohibited.

B. Private Lands. You may hunt only on private lands that are enrolled in Minnesota's tree growth tax program or in Wisconsin's forest cropland/managed forest tax law program. Note: These are the only private lands where you may hunt under your Band's treaty regulations. Landowner consent regarding other private lands does not change this.

1. You should avoid trespassing on private lands even if you are attempting to retrieve animals that you first shot on public land or on other private land where you may hunt.
2. State authorities might prosecute you in state court if you are trespassing or if you are hunting on any other private land without a state license. State prosecution will not prevent prosecution in tribal court under your Band's regulations.
3. In Wisconsin, some managed forest lands may be closed to public access for hunting. It is your responsibility to know whether this is the case.

C. Refuges. You must comply with the closures and other restrictions found in the document entitled "Tribal Wildlife Refuges

and Closed Areas,” which is available from your tribal conservation department or from GLIFWC.

D. Other Closed Areas. Some areas may be closed to hunting by a Band emergency closure order. Emergency closures will be publicized by your Band and by GLIFWC. In addition, where harvest of an animal is governed by quota, hunting may be closed in a management unit or zone when the quota is reached. Management unit or zone closures will be publicized by your Band and by GLIFWC. However, it is your responsibility to know whether an area is open before hunting there.

7. **Weapons in Vehicles/Shooting from the Road.** Band law generally prohibits loaded or uncased weapons in motor vehicles and motorboats under power, as well as the discharge of weapons on or across roads:

A. Minnesota 1837 Ceded Territory:

1. Transportation of Weapons in a Motor Vehicle. You may not transport a firearm unless it is unloaded and completely enclosed in a gun case or unloaded and in a closed trunk. You may not transport a bow or crossbows unless it is not armed with a bolt or arrow, or in a closed trunk.
Note: Handguns may be carried in a motor

vehicle in compliance with specific Minnesota state laws governing the possession of handguns.

a. A person may transport an unloaded, uncased firearm, excluding a handgun, in a motor vehicle while lawfully hunting; or traveling to or from a site the person intends to hunt lawfully that day; or has hunted lawfully that day, unless: near a school or where the government has prohibited the discharge of a weapon.

2. Discharge of Weapons from Motor Vehicles. You may only shoot from a stationary motor vehicle that is parked outside of a road right-of-way (unless you have a Band disabled hunter's permit).

3. Discharge of Weapons on Highways. You may not shoot a firearm, bow or crossbow on, over, across, or within the right-of-way of any improved public highway whether on foot or from a motor vehicle. This includes shooting a decoy of a big game animal that has been set out by a Band, State, or GLIFWC officer. Note: Band disabled hunter permit holders may shoot from or within a road right-of-way. See Deer Hunting Regulation Summary, Section B, below.

4. **Motor Vehicle Defined.** Motor vehicles include automobiles, trucks, trailers pulled by other vehicles, ATV's, snowmobiles, motorboats, and airplanes.

B. **Wisconsin 1837 and 1842 Ceded Territories:**

1. **Weapons in Motorboats:** You may not have a loaded firearm, a bow with an arrow nocked, or a cocked crossbow in a boat while the motor is running.
2. **Weapons in Motor Vehicles.** You may not have a loaded firearm, a bow with an arrow nocked, or a cocked crossbow in any other motor vehicle that is: moving, or within the road right-of-way (unless you have a disabled hunter's permit), or within 50 feet of the center of a road right-of-way (unless you have a disabled hunter's permit).
3. **Discharge of Weapons from Motor Vehicles.** You may only shoot a firearm, bow or crossbow from a motor vehicle when parked outside of a road right-of-way and more than 50 feet from the center of the roadway (unless you have a disabled hunter's permit).
4. **Discharging Weapons and Hunting Within Road Rights-of-Way.** Generally, you may

- not hunt or discharge a weapon from a road or within a road right-of-way:
- a. You may not hunt while possessing a loaded firearm or strung bow or crossbow within 50 feet of the center of a roadway (unless you have a disabled hunter's permit).
 - b. You may not discharge a weapon from or across a road.
 - c. You may not discharge a weapon within the road's right-of-way or within 50 feet of the center of the roadway (unless you have a disabled hunter's permit).
 - d. You may shoot from the roadway on unpaved roads if you are hunting small game with a shotgun loaded with shot size BB or smaller.
 - e. Motor Vehicle Defined: Motor vehicles include automobiles, trucks, trailers pulled by other vehicles, ATV's, UTV's, snowmobiles, motorcycles, and airplanes, etc.

8. **Shining.** Shining is prohibited with limited exceptions:

A. Shining Defined: Shining means casting rays of light (including motor vehicle lights) into an area for the purpose of illuminating or locating wild animals. Anyone shining light

into an area frequented by wild animals is presumed to be shining wild animals. You may dispute this presumption with information and evidence.

B. Shining Prohibited: You may not shine wild animals:

1. while hunting, or
2. while possessing a firearm, bow or crossbow, or
3. at any time during the regular state firearm (not muzzle-loader) season; or
4. even if you are not hunting or do not possess a weapon, between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m. from Labor Day through December 31 in the Minnesota 1837 and 1842 ceded territories.

C. Exceptions. The limited exceptions to the prohibition on shining are:

1. Using a Flashlight While Hunting Certain Small Game Species. See: "Small Game Hunting Regulation Summary, Section D, below."
2. Shining in the Minnesota 1837 Ceded Territory While Deer Hunting. See "Night Hunting Deer" under the Deer Regulation Summary, below.
3. Shining in the Wisconsin 1837 and 1842 Ceded Territories While Deer Hunting. See:

“Night Hunting Deer” under the Deer Hunting Regulation Summary, below.

9. Hunting Hours. See Elk, Deer, Bear and Small Game chapters for specific hunting hours.

10. Use of Bait.

A. You may hunt with the use of bait subject to these restrictions:

1. Bait may not contain or be contained within metal, plastic, glass, wood, or non degradable materials.
2. You may hunt over bait materials deposited by natural vegetation or found solely as a result of normal agricultural practices.

B. Minnesota 1837 Ceded Territory:

1. Bait or liquid scent may not be used within one hundred fifty (150) yards of any campsite, road, or trail used by the public.
2. Bear bait stations may not be established or maintained prior to the Friday nearest August 14th.
3. Bait may not contain uncured swine products.
4. When using any bait to hunt deer or bear, a non-degradable identification tag indicating

the member's tribal affiliation and tribal identification number must be placed on the tree nearest the bait, at eye level, and directly facing the bait.

A. Wisconsin 1837 and 1842 Ceded

Territories:

1. Bait must be confined to an area measuring no more than 2 feet wide by 2 feet long.
2. Bait or liquid scent may not be used within fifty (50) yards of any campsite, road or trail used by the public.
3. Bait may not contain honey.
4. If animal meat is used, a non-degradable identification tag indicated the member's name and address, or tribal affiliation and tribal trapping identification number and the initials indicating the membership in the tribe must be placed on the tree nearest the bait, at eye level, and directly facing the bait.

11. Waste. You may not unreasonably waste or destroy any natural resource while exercising your treaty rights.

12. Duties Regarding Hunting Accidents. If involved in a hunting accident, you must immediately render assistance, obtain

medical care, give your name, and address to the injured person, and report the accident to the proper law enforcement authorities. In addition, you must report any hunting accident, including those that are self-inflicted, to the Band conservation department or a GLIFWC warden within 10 days.

13. Larceny of Natural Resources. It is prohibited to disturb or take any wild animal that has been lawfully reduced to possession by another.

14. Hunting While Intoxicated. It is illegal to hunt while under the influence of an intoxicant or controlled substance. You may be required to take a blood or breath test under certain circumstances.

15. Resisting Conservation Wardens. It is illegal to resist or obstruct any law enforcement officer authorized to enforce your Band's ordinance.

16. Threatened and Endangered Species. It is illegal to take, transport, possess, process, or sell any endangered or threatened species. A Band Threatened and Endangered Species List is available from your Band's conservation department or GLIFWC.

17. Protected Species. It is illegal to hunt any of the following species:

A. Minnesota 1837 Ceded Territory:

Wolverine, flying squirrel, wolf, cougar, elk, homing pigeon or any wild bird (except where bird hunting is specifically allowed and regulated).

B. Wisconsin 1837 and 1842 Ceded

Territories: Marten, wolverine, badger, flying squirrel, wolf, lynx, cougar, moose, homing pigeon or any wild bird (except where bird hunting is specifically allowed and regulated).

18. Unprotected Species.

A. Minnesota 1837 Ceded Territory:

Opossum, coyotes, striped skunk, weasel, woodchuck, gophers, and porcupine; starlings, English sparrows, common pigeons, coturnix quail, chukar partridge, monk parakeet and rock doves.

B. Wisconsin 1837 and 1842 Ceded

Territories: Opossum, skunk, weasel, woodchuck; starlings, English sparrows, coturnix quail, chukar partridge and rock doves.

19. Hunting with Non-Members. You may hunt or be in the woods with non-members if the non-member is legally hunting under state law or otherwise is not violating state law. However, group hunting between members and non-members is not allowed. In addition,

the only non-members who may assist you while hunting are those in your immediate family, including grandparents, parents, children, spouses, and siblings. Assistance may be rendered in all hunting activities except the actual use of a weapon to kill an animal. It is legal for non-members to help you with an animal that you have already reduced to your possession.

20. Giving Away or Selling Game. You may give away to any person anything that you legally harvest under your Band's ordinance. Special rules apply to what animals or parts of animals may be sold. It is your responsibility to know what you may legally sell and to comply with certain record keeping requirements. If you have questions, you should contact your Band's conservation department or registration station, or GLIFWC.

A. Gifts. Except for gifts of wildlife within a household, you must give a receipt to the recipient that contain your name and address, the name and address of the recipient, the date of transfer, a description of the item(s) transferred, including species and number, and the permit number under which the animal was taken or, if you acquired it other than by taking, a

description of how you acquired the animal. The recipient must retain the receipt as long as he or she has the item(s) transferred. You may also be required to transfer the registration tag. See Elk, Deer, and Bear regulation summaries below.

B. Sales. In some instances, selling of wildlife requires a special permit. If an animal or part of an animal is sold, you generally must keep a record of each transaction. For some items, such as furs, records are not required. In addition, records are not required for subsistence uses. Subsistence uses include consumption by your family, making or selling of handicraft items, and barter between tribal members.

When a written record is required, it must be made within 24 hours of the transaction on forms that you can get from your Band's conservation department indicating the amount and type of resource involved in the transaction, the parties to the transaction, and the date of the transaction. You must forward these records monthly to your Band's conservation department.

21. Disabled Hunter's Permit.

A. Eligibility. A member who:

1. suffers from physical disability or impairment and would face a significant health risk by participating in normal hunting activities; or,
2. would find it unduly burdensome to participate in normal hunting activities; or,
3. would otherwise be unable to participate in normal hunting activities, may apply for a Band disabled hunter's permit at the Band's conservation department.

B. Permit Requirements. A disabled hunter's permit authorizes hunting from a stationary vehicle with these conditions:

1. The roadway cannot be a street or a state or federal highway.
2. You may not fill the permit or tag of another.
3. The vehicle must have handicapped or disabled license plates or must display a sign provided by the Band that says "disabled."
4. You must shoot away from, and not across or parallel to the roadway.

II. ELK HUNTING REGULATIONS. In addition to the general provisions outlined in Section I, above,

the following provisions apply during the ceded territory treaty elk hunting season.

1. Open Season Dates.

A. Wisconsin 1837 Ceded Territory.

1. Season dates: Day after Labor Day through the first Sunday following New Year's Day.

2. Hunting Hours.

A. Wisconsin 1837 and 1842 Ceded

Territories: One-half hour before sunrise to 20 minutes after sunset.

3. Permits, Tagging and Registration.

The following permit, tagging and registration provisions apply to subsistence elk hunting only. If your Band has approved commercial elk hunting, special rules apply and you should contact your Band's conservation department or registration station, or GLIFWC.

A limited number of elk harvest permits are available in any given year. Your Band's conservation department may have specific procedures in place governing allocation of these permits. Please consult with your Band's conservation department well in advance of the elk hunting season to determine how to apply for a permit.

4. Permitting Requirements.

- A. No member may harvest a bull elk without a bull elk harvest permit valid for the elk management unit they are hunting in.
- B. No member may harvest an antlerless elk without an antlerless elk harvest permit valid for the elk management unit they are hunting in.

5. Tagging Requirements.

- A. You must possess a valid carcass tag to hunt elk. Upon harvesting an elk, you must immediately affix the tag to the elk before moving or field dressing it.

6. Elk Registration.

- A. You must register elk in-person by 5:00pm of the next working day after harvest. Elk may be registered at your Band's registration station or in the field with a Band or GLIFWC warden.

7. Allowable Weapons. You may use only a firearm, bow or crossbow that meets the following requirements to hunt elk:

- A. Firearms. You may not hunt elk with a .22 rim-fire rifle, 5 mm rifle, or .17 caliber center-fire rifle, with a smooth-bore muzzle-loader less than .45 caliber, with rifled muzzle-loader less than .40 caliber, nor with a buckshot, tracer shells, incendiary shells, or with a silencer. Only .357, .41, or .44 magnum caliber handguns may be used or

cartridges which produce a minimum muzzle energy of 1000 ft-lbs and have a minimum barrel length of 5.5 inches. You may only possess one handgun while hunting elk. For all firearms, only soft point or expanding type bullets may be used.

B. Bows. You must use a bow with a pull of at least 30 pounds. Arrowheads must be barbless broadheads at least 7/8th inch diameter and have at least two cutting edges. Retractable broadheads meeting the same requirements may be used.

C. Crossbows. A crossbow must be fired from the shoulder, have a draw weight of at least 100 pounds, be at least 30 inches in length, have a working safety and used with broadhead bolts of at least 14 inches long.

8. **Group Elk Hunting.** You may use the tribal elk permit/stamp and tribal antlerless permit/stamp of a member of your hunting party on an elk you have shot if you are in visual or voice contact with that member when you harvest the elk.

9. **Removal and Retention of Tags.** You may not remove a carcass or registration tag from an elk until it is butchered. You must keep the registration tag until the meat is consumed or otherwise disposed of. If the meat is given to another person, or sold to another member,

you either must keep the registration tag or transfer it to the other person with the meat. The person receiving the meat does not need to have the registration tag if you keep it.

10. Sale of Elk and Elk Parts.

- A. Elk Hides. You may sell the head, hide, teeth, or hooves of any elk to any person. There is no special permit required.
- B. Sale of Elk Meat to Members. You may sell the meat of any elk you take to another member. There is no special permit required. However, meat sold to member cannot be resold to non-members unless special rules are followed.
- C. Sale of Elk Meat to Non-members. Selling elk meat to non-member is covered by special rules, including a special permit requirement pertaining to antlerless deer. No elk meat (including meat previously sold to another member) may be sold to any non-member unless you comply with these special rules. It is your responsibility to check with your Band to determine whether it has enacted these special rules. Questions should be directed to your Band's conservation department or registration station, or to GLIFWC.

III. DEER HUNTING REGULATIONS. In addition to the general provisions outlined in Section I, above, the following provisions apply during the ceded territory treaty deer hunting season.

1. Open Season Dates.

A. Minnesota 1837 Ceded Territory.

1. Season dates: Day after Labor Day through December 31.

B. Wisconsin 1837 and 1842 Ceded Territories.

1. Season dates: Day after Labor Day through January 31. Some bands deer season goes through the first Sunday after the first Saturday in January. Check with your tribe to see this applies to you.

2. Hunting Hours.

A. Minnesota 1837 Ceded Territory.

1. One-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset.

B. Wisconsin 1837 and 1842 Ceded Territories.

1. One-half hour before sunrise to 20 minutes after sunset.

3. Antlerless Deer Quotas/Deer Management Units or Permit Areas. In most years there are no Tribal antlerless deer quotas. However, when they are required, tribal antlerless deer quotas are determined annually. They are available from your Band's conservation

department or registration station, or from GLIFWC. Tribal deer management units or permit areas are those portions of Minnesota state areas or Wisconsin units that are located within the 1837 and 1842 ceded territory.

4. Permits, Stamps, Tags and Registrations.

The following permit, stamp, tagging, and registration provisions apply to subsistence deer hunting only. If your Band has approved commercial deer hunting, special rules apply and you should contact your Band's conservation department or registration station, or GLIFWC.

Any of the following permits, stamps, or tags can be obtained from your Band's conservation department or registration station. In addition, you may be able to obtain them from another Band's conservation department or registration station if that Band has enacted an ordinance similar to your Band's.

A. Tagging Requirements. You must have a valid deer stamp on your hunting license for the area you intend to hunt deer. (Unit-specific stamps may be issued in years when antlerless deer quotas are necessary). A carcass tag is not required, however, if you leave a carcass unattended in the field,

attach a tag to the carcass with your NAGFA ID and Stamp #.

B. Antlerless Deer Permits. If no quota is established as in II(3) above, then no antlerless deer permit/stamp is required. When antlerless deer quotas are established, you must possess a valid antlerless deer permit/stamp to take an antlerless deer. An antlerless deer is any deer not having at least one antler 3 inches or more long. The permit/stamp must be valid for the date and management unit where you kill the deer. You cannot kill an antlerless deer in a unit that is closed.

The permit is valid in all units that currently are indicated as open. A permit will clearly indicate its expiration date. Upon expiration, you must revalidate your permit. If you fill your permit before its expiration date, you may obtain another permit for the remainder of that permit period for those units that remain open.

C. Deer Registration. Registration can be via phone (844-234-5439), online (glifwc.nagfa/online), or in person at a tribal registration station or by a GLIFWC warden. Deadlines: in-person, by 5 pm on the third working day after harvest; phone/online/GLIFWC warden, by 5 pm the

day after harvest. You must provide certain information: NAGFA ID#, stamp #, date of harvest, type of deer, unit, and county of harvest. A registration tag is not required, however, if you leave the carcass with a third party, attach a tag to the carcass with your NAGFA ID, stamp # and harvest report #.

5. Transportation. All deer must be transported so that they can easily be inspected by registration agent or wardens (MN). There may be additional rules governing the transport of harvested deer from areas within Tribal CWD Management Zones. Check with your tribe or GLIFWC for these rules.

6. Allowable Weapons. You may use only a firearm, bow, or crossbow that meets the following requirements to hunt deer:

A. Firearms. You may not hunt deer with a .22 rim-fire rifle, 5 mm rifle, or .17 caliber center-fire rifle, with a smooth-bore muzzle-loader less than .45 caliber with a rifled muzzle-loader less than .40 caliber, with shot shells containing shot size less than 12 gauge “00” buckshot (except that “00” buckshot is prohibited during the Minnesota state gun season), with tracer shells or incendiary shells, or with a silencer. Only

.357, .41, or .44 magnum caliber handguns may be used or cartridges which produce a minimum muzzle energy of 1000 ft-lbs and have a minimum barrel length of 5.5 inches. For all firearms, only soft point or expanding type bullets may be used.

B. Bows. You must use a bow with a pull of at least 30 pounds. Arrowheads must be barbless broadheads at least 7/8th inch diameter and have at least two cutting edges. Retractable broadheads meeting the same requirements may be used.

C. Crossbows. A crossbow must be fired from the shoulder, have a draw weight of at least 100 pounds, be at least 30 inches in length, have a working safety and used with broadhead bolts of at least 14 inches long.

7. **Group Deer Hunting.** You may use the tribal deer permit/stamp and tribal antlerless permit/stamp of a member of your hunting party on a deer you have shot if you are in visual or voice contact with that member when you harvest the deer.

8. **Sale of Deer and Deer Parts.**

A. Deer Hides. You may sell the head, hide, or hooves of any deer to any person. There is no special permit required.

B. Sale of Deer Meat to Members. You may sell the meat of any deer you take to

another member. There is no special permit required. However, meat sold to members cannot be re-sold to non-members unless special rules are followed.

C. Sale of Deer Meat to Non-members. Selling deer meat to non-members is covered by special rules, including a special permit requirement pertaining to antlerless deer. No deer meat (including meat previously sold to another member) may be sold to any non-member unless you comply with these special rules. It is your responsibility to check with your Band to determine whether it has enacted these special rules. Questions should be directed to your Band's conservation department or registration station, or to GLIFWC.

9. **Night Hunting Deer.** Night hunting of deer is

permitted under limited conditions:

A. Advanced Hunter Safety Course. To be eligible for a deer night hunting, you must successfully complete an advanced hunter safety course, receive marksmanship training, and pass a marksmanship test. For more information on this course, contact your Band's conservation department or registration station, or GLIFWC.

B. Minnesota 1837 Ceded Territory Night Hunting Rules. There is a limited opportunity

to hunt deer while night hunting with a special permit. Deer night hunting rules are:

1. You may hunt deer at night from one-half hour after sunset to one-hour before sunrise.
2. Night hunting must take place at a pre-approved and inspected location from an elevated stand at least 10 feet above the ground.
3. You may only possess a loaded weapon at and shoot from the elevated stand.
4. A battery-operated flashlight containing 5 “D” batteries and a krypton bulb is the only light that can be used.
5. Firearms cannot have scopes.
6. You may only shoot at a deer that you are shining with the flashlight and that is at a bait pile.
7. The bait pile must be placed within 17 yards of the elevated stand. You may use only one bait pile, and the pile cannot be larger than 16 square feet or more than 4 feet in length on any side.
8. You may pursue and kill a wounded deer if you do not use a firearm to kill it until legal daytime hunting hours.
9. Hunting deer at night may not take place during the Minnesota state regular firearm (not muzzle-loader) season.

10. In addition to these special rules for shining deer, all the other rules that apply to deer hunting still apply.

C. Wisconsin 1837 and 1842 Ceded Territory

Night Hunting Rules. There is a limited opportunity to hunt deer while night hunting with a special permit. Deer night hunting rules are:

1. You must submit a shoot plan with a safe zone of fire identified to receive a night hunt permit. Warden approval is required for plans where the shooter is not elevated at least 10 feet (ground blind). Shoot plans and instruction are available at:
data.glfwc.org/regulations
2. You may hunt deer at night from one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise with a night hunting permit, a signed and certified shooting plan, and a tribal identification.
3. Open Season: November 1 through the first Monday in January.
Closed season: Night hunting is closed from the Friday preceding the Wisconsin state firearm season through the night following the last day of the Wisconsin state firearm deer season.
4. You are not allowed to possess a loaded weapon outside of the safe zone of fire

identified on your shooting plan outside of daytime or night hours.

5. You can not discharge your weapon outside of the safe zone of fire identified on your shooting plan or in a direction inconsistent with your safe zone of fire.
6. Disabled hunter permits can include night hunting shoot plans from the road.
7. Members aged 10-15 may participate in night hunting if they are accompanied by a mentor hunter.
8. In addition to these special rules for night hunting deer, all the other rules that apply to deer hunting still apply.
9. Wounded deer may be dispatched with a firearm, bow, or crossbow within the safe zone of fire, otherwise an alternative means must be used.

IV. MOOSE HUNTING REGULATIONS. If you are hunting deer in the 1837 ceded territory in Minnesota and have a special permit, you may take a moose in that territory for subsistence uses only. The requirements for tagging, transporting, and registering moose are the same as those for deer.

V. BEAR HUNTING REGULATIONS. In addition to general provisions outlined in Section I, above,

the following provisions apply during the ceded territory treaty bear hunting season. Some bands have special regulations governing bear hunting. Check with your tribe to see if any of these apply to you.

1. Open Season Dates.

- A. Minnesota: Day after Labor Day – November 15
- B. Wisconsin: Day after Labor Day – October 31

2. Hunting Hours.

- A. Minnesota: $\frac{1}{2}$ hour before sunrise to $\frac{1}{2}$ hour after sunset.
- B. Wisconsin: $\frac{1}{2}$ hour before sunrise to 20 minutes after sunset.

3. Bear Quotas. In most years there are no Tribal bear quotas. When they are required, tribal bear quotas are determined annually. They are available from your Band's conservation department or GLIFWC. A map of the zones is available from your Band's conservation department, registration station, or from GLIFWC.

4. Tagging and Registration. The following tagging and registration provisions apply to subsistence bear hunting if your Band has approved subsistence bear hunting. If your Band has approved commercial bear hunting, special rules apply and you should contact

your Band's conservation department, registration station, or GLIFWC.

- A. You must have a valid bear stamp on your hunting license for the area you intend to hunt bear. Unit-specific stamps may be issued in years when a bear quota is necessary.
- B. A carcass tag is not required, however, if you leave a carcass unattended in the field, attach a tag to the carcass with your NAGFA ID and Stamp #.
- C. Registration can be via phone, online, or in person at a tribal registration station or by a GLIFWC warden. Deadlines: In-person by 5pm on the third working day after harvest; phone/online/GLIFWC warden, by 5pm the day after harvest.
- D. A registration tag is not required, however, if you leave the carcass with a third party, attach a tag to the carcass with your NAGFA ID, Stamp # and Registration #.

5. **Skinning Prior to Registration.** You may not skin or butcher (other than field dressing) a bear prior to registration unless you leave the claws, head and teeth attached to the hide.
6. **Transportation.** All bears must be transported so that they can easily be inspected by registration agents or wardens.

- 7. Allowable Weapons.** You may use only a firearm, bow, or crossbow that meets the following requirements to hunt bears:
- A. Firearms. You may not hunt bear with any .22 caliber rifle, 5 mm rifle, or .17 caliber center-fire rifle, with a smooth-bore muzzle-loader less than .45 caliber, with a rifled muzzle-loader less than .40 caliber, with buckshot, with tracer shells or incendiary shells, or with a silencer. Only .357, .41, or .44 magnum caliber handguns may be used or a cartridge which produces a minimum muzzle energy of 1000 ft-lbs. and which has a minimum barrel length of 5.5 inches. Only one handgun may be in your possession. For firearms, only soft point or expanding type bullets may be used.
- B. Bows. You must use a bow with a pull of at least 40 pounds. Arrowheads must be barbless broadheads at least 7/8th inch diameter and have at least two cutting edges. Retractable broadheads meeting the same requirements may be used.
- C. Crossbows. A crossbow must be fired from the shoulder, have a draw weight of at least 100 pounds, be at least 30 inches in length, have a working safety and used with broad-head bolts at least 14 inches long.

8. Group Bear Hunting. You may use a tribal carcass tag of a member of your hunting party on a bear you have shot if you are in visual or voice contact with that person when you kill the bear. You may not leave the bear unattended until it is tagged.

9. Use of Bait. You may use bait as outlined in the General Regulation Summary, Section A, above.

10. Hunting Bears with Dogs.

A. Minnesota: Prohibited.

B. Wisconsin: Hunting with dogs is allowed provided:

1. Dogs must be tattooed or wear a collar with the owner's name and address attached.

2. No more than 6 dogs in a single pack regardless of the number of bear hunters or dog ownership.

3. Dogs may be trained by pursuing wild bears from July 1 through August 30.

11. Shooting Bears in Dens. Prohibited.

12. Hunting Bears in Landfills. Prohibited.

13. Shooting Cubs or Bears with Cubs.

Prohibited.

14. Sale of Bears and Bear Parts.

A. Bear Hides.

1. Sale of Bear Hides to Member. You may sell the hide, head, teeth, paws, or claws to

another tribal member either together or separately. There is no special permit required. Severed teeth and claws cannot be resold to a non-member unless you follow special rules.

2. Sale of Bear Hides to Non-Members. You may sell the hide of a bear that you harvested for subsistence purposes to a non-member with or without the teeth, claws, or paws. You cannot sell severed bear paws to non-members at all, but if you sell the hide to a non-member with the paws attached, the claws must also be attached. There are special rules for selling the hides of bears harvested under a special commercial harvest permit to non-members. It is your responsibility to check with your Band to determine whether it has enacted these special rules. Questions should be directed to your Band's conservation department, registration station, or to GLIFWC.

B. Bear Meat.

1. Sale of Bear Meat to Members. You may sell the meat of any bear you take to another member. There is no special permit required. Meat sold to members cannot be resold to non-members unless special rules are followed.

2. Sale of Bear Meat to Non-members.

Selling bear meat to non-members is covered by special rules, including a special commercial harvest permit requirement. No bear meat (including meat sold to another member) may be sold to any non-member unless you comply with these special rules. It is your responsibility to check with your Band to determine whether it has enacted these special rules. Questions should be directed to your Band's conservation department, registration station, or to GLIFWC.

C. Severed Bear Paws and Internal Organs.

1. Sale of Severed Bear Paws and Internal Organs to Members. You may sell a severed bear paw or internal bear organ to another member, but the other member cannot subsequently sell it to a non-member under any circumstances.
2. Sale of Severed Bear Paws and Internal Organs to Non-Members. You may not sell a severed bear paw or an internal bear organ to a non-member under any circumstances.
3. Sale of Severed Bear Paws and Internal Organs to the Band. If your Band has chosen to allow commercial bear hunting for the purpose of selling severed bear

paws and internal bear organs to the Band, special rules apply. It is your responsibility to check with your Band to determine whether it has enacted these special rules. Questions should be directed to your Band's conservation department, registration station, or to GLIFWC.

15. Night Hunting Bears.

- A. Minnesota: If you are legally hunting deer at night (see Deer Hunting Regulation Summary, Section B, above), you may take bear during the open bear hunting season subject to the same conditions as taking a deer at night.
- B. Wisconsin: Prohibited.

VI. SMALL GAME HUNTING REGULATIONS. In addition to the general provisions outlined in Section I, above, the following provisions apply during the ceded territory treaty small game hunting seasons. This summary does not address trapping regulations; these can be found in the trapping regulation booklet.

1. Open Season Dates.

<u>Species</u>	<u>Open Season (Dates Inclusive)</u>
Badger:	
Minnesota.....	Day after Labor Day - March 1
Wisconsin.....	Closed
Bobcat.....	October 1 - March 31
Beaver.....	Year Around

Bobwhite Quail.....	Day after Labor Day - March 31
Coyote.....	Year Around
Cottontail Rabbit.....	Year Around
Hungarian Partridge.....	Day after Labor Day - March 31
Mink:	
Minnesota.....	October 1 - March 31
Wisconsin.....	No Hunting
Muskrat:	
Minnesota.....	October 1 - March 31
Wisconsin.....	No Hunting
Otter:	
Wisconsin.....	October 1 - March 31
Pheasant:	
Minnesota.....	Day after Labor Day - December 31
Wisconsin.....	Day after Labor Day - March 31
Raccoon:	
Minnesota.....	Year Around
Wisconsin.....	Day after Labor Day - March 31
Red Fox:	
Minnesota.....	Year Around
Wisconsin.....	Day after Labor Day - March 31
Gray Fox.....	Day after Labor Day - March 31
Red, Gray, Fox Squirrels.....	Year Around
Ruffed Grouse.....	Day after Labor Day - March 31
Sharp-tailed Grouse.....	Day after Labor Day - January 31
Snowshoe Hare.....	Year Around
Unprotected Species.....	Year Around
Turkey:	
<u>Minnesota:</u>	
Spring Season.....	Saturday nearest April 11 for 44 consecutive days, or end of the State spring season, whichever is later.
Fall Season.....	Day after Labor Day - December 31
<u>Wisconsin:</u>	
Spring Season.....	Wednesday nearest April 13 for 42 consecutive days.
Fall Season.....	Day after Labor Day - December 31

2. Hunting Hours.

A. Minnesota:

1. All species except fox, raccoon, and unprotected species – One-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset.
2. Fox, raccoon, and unprotected species – 24 hours per day except during the regular Minnesota state deer firearm (not muzzle-loader) season when they are the same as for deer hunting.

B. Wisconsin 1837 and 1842 Ceded Territories:

1. September 1 through March 31 – All species except for coyote, fox, raccoon, snowshoe hare and unprotected species. One-half hour before sunrise to 20 minutes after sunset.
 2. April 1 through August 31 – All species open to hunting during that time 24 hours per day, except for wild turkeys when hunting is limited to one-half hour before sunrise to 20 minutes after sunset.
 3. Note: During the Wisconsin state regular firearm (not muzzle-loader) deer season, all small game hunting hours are the same as for deer hunting.
- ### 3. Small Game Quotas/Management Zones and Daily Bag Limits.

- A. Bobcat and Otter Quotas. In most years there is no tribal quota for bobcats or otters. Quotas are determined annually, and unit-specific stamps may be issued to manage harvest appropriately.
- B. Daily Bag Limits. Except for wild turkeys and sharp-tailed grouse, there are no limits on the number of small game animals that you may harvest each day by hunting. Turkey bag limit is 3 turkeys per day and sharp-tailed grouse bag limit is 1 per day.

4. Tagging and Registration. The following tagging and registration provisions apply to small game hunting. Carcass tags can be obtained from your Band's conservation department. In addition, you may be able to obtain them from another Band's conservation department if that Band has enacted an ordinance similar to your Band's.

- A. Carcass Tags. You must possess a carcass tag to hunt bobcat (WI and MN) and otter (MN). Upon harvest of a bobcat or otter you must immediately affix a carcass tag to the animal before moving or field dressing it.
- B. Bobcat, Otter and Turkey Registration. You must register the animal by 5:00 p.m. of the third working day (Monday – Friday, excluding holidays) at a Band's registration

station or in the field with a Band or GLIFWC warden, or for turkeys via the phone or online registration system. For a bobcat, you may present the entire carcass or just the whole skin with the carcass tag attached. You must provide certain information, such as NAGFA ID#, stamp#, date and location of harvest, tribal wildlife management unit# and any other information requested.

- C. Note: If requested by the Band or GLIFWC, you must provide the bobcat carcass (without the skin) for scientific research purposes.

5. Small Game Hunting Methods/Allowable Weapons.

- A. Prohibited Methods. You may not use any devise to drive rabbits out of their dens, use a ferret, disturb a squirrel nest or den, or use smoke, fire, or mechanical devices to take small game. In addition, you may not hunt wild turkeys with the aid of recorded or electronically amplified bird calls, with live decoys or dogs (in Minnesota only).

- B. Weapons and Caliber Restrictions. For most small game species, you may hunt with a rifle, handgun, bow or crossbow.

1. For hunting wild turkeys in Wisconsin, you may only use a shotgun, or a larger muzzle-loading shotgun fired from the shoulder, or a bow or crossbow.
2. For hunting wild turkeys in Minnesota, you may only use a 20-guage or larger shotgun or muzzle-loading shotgun 12-guage or larger, using fine shot size No. 4 or smaller or a bow or crossbow.
3. For bobwhite quail, Hungarian partridge, pheasant, ruffed grouse, and sharp-tailed grouse, you may use only a .22 caliber rifle or a shotgun with shot no larger than No. BB.
4. You may not hunt otter with a firearm except a .223 or smaller caliber firearm (Wisconsin).

6. Sale of Small Game Animals and Animal Parts. You may sell to any person any small game animal or any part of an animal. The recordkeeping requirements for commercial transactions do not apply to the sale of furs.

7. Shipment of Furs. When you ship furs, you must mark the outside of the package showing your name and address, and the number and kinds of hides.

VII. MIGRATORY BIRD HUNTING REGULATIONS.

1. Migratory bird hunting regulations are established on an annual cycle and are available from your tribe or GLIFWC.

VIII. ENFORCEMENT.

1. **Wardens.** Band, GLIFWC, Minnesota and Wisconsin DNR officers are empowered to enforce your Band's ceded territory conservation code. They may seize evidence of alleged violations, including animals and weapons, and may issue citations.
2. **Tribal Court.** Alleged violations will be prosecuted in your Band's court under tribal law.
3. **Penalties.** The Band court will set the fines for violations up to a maximum of \$5,000.00. The court also may revoke or suspend your hunting rights, order you to forfeit any property used in committing the violation, order you to pay a natural resources assessment up to 75% of the fine, and impose court costs. Penalties may be enhanced for repeat offenders. The court may order community service.
4. **Civil Damages.** In addition to other penalties, the Band court also may order payment of damages to the Band for the value of the resources taken illegally.

5. Parties to a Violation. If you aided, abetted, assisted or in any way were involved with another member who committed a violation, you may be charged with the same violation.