

Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa

Treaty Natural Resources Division Newsletter

Volume 10, Issue 1, Ziigwan Spring 2021



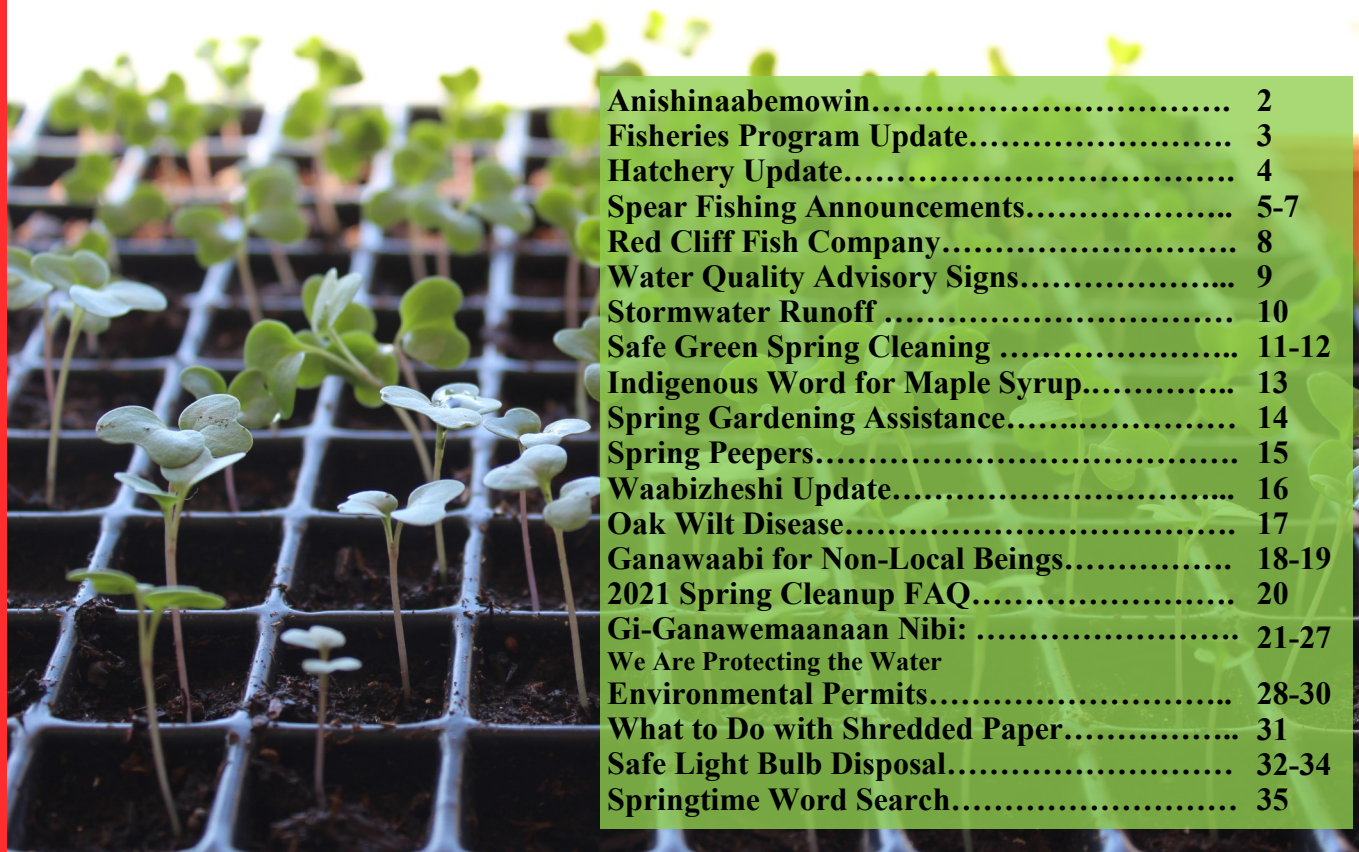
Ganawenjigaade

It is taken care of, protected . . .

We take care of, protect, keep it.

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ZIIGWAN

It is Spring

ISKIGAMIZIGE-GIIZIS

Maple Sugar Moon

WAABIGWANII-GIIZIS

Flower Moon

ODE'IMINI-GIIZIS

Time for Picking Strawberry Moon

NAADOOBII

s/he gathers sap

ODOONIBIINS

A Lake Herring

ISKIGAMIZIGAN

A sugar bush, a sugar camp

OMAGAKII

A Frog

ANIT

A fish spear

OBIIGOMAKAKII

A Toad

JIMAAN

A Canoe ; A Boat

WAABIZHESHI

A Marten

OGAA

A Walleye

ANIMIKIIKAA

There is thunder

ADIKAMEG

A Whitefish

BAASHKIKWA'AM

s/he makes thunder

Red Cliff Fish Hatchery

Lance Bresette-TNR

It is almost that time of the year where everyone should be getting their anit (spears) sharpened, jiimaan (boats) ready and lights shining bright. If biboon (winter) ever decides to let up it will be the period to harvest oгаа (walleye) in no time. Making certain your anit are sharp, jiimaan are water ready, and lights are bright will all ensure you have successful harvest.



Walleye stocking in lake



Pictured above and to the right are some of the Walleye raised in 2020



This year we will be collecting Walleye eggs from lake Namekagon and Upper St. Croix Lake. We will be working with the WI DNR collecting Walleye eggs on lake Namekagon and we will be using our shock boat to collect eggs from Upper St. Croix lake. It is our goal to collect enough eggs to have another successful walleye season.

Fisheries Program Update

The Red Cliff Fisheries Department has a busy field season planned for 2021. 2021 is the Cooperative Science Monitoring Initiative (CSMI) year for Gichigami (for more info see: <https://www.epa.gov/great-lakes-monitoring/cooperative-science-and-monitoring-initiative-csmi>). The CSMI is conducted on a 5-year cycle and is a binational effort to coordinate science and monitoring activities in the Great Lakes. Fisheries specific activities that Red Cliff is participating in includes monitoring for Name (Lake Sturgeon) and Coaster Brook Trout.

We are also collaborating with Tribal, academic, state, and federal partners on research projects. We recently began sampling at beaches on the Bayfield Peninsula with the purpose of investigating the early life history of Adikameg (Lake Whitefish) and Odoonibiins (Lake Herring). We are hoping to learn more about the habitats they occupy after hatching and what food resources are important to them. Another project planned to start in late May will investigate how giigoonh (fish), specifically Brook Trout, use the streams connected to Gichigami within the Reservation and elsewhere on the south shore.

Lastly, we will be conducting our routine assessments for Namegos (Lake Trout), Odoonibiins, Adikameg, Coaster Brook Trout, and non-local beings. These assessments are conducted at various times throughout the spring-fall in the Wisconsin and Michigan waters of the 1842 ceded area.



Fisheries Technician Reed Saam with beach sampling equipment at Frog Bay this spring.

Spear Fishing

Springtime and warmer temperatures means spear fishing activities will soon begin. Spear fishing begins after the ice leaves inland lakes. On average this normally takes place around mid-April, however could start earlier in 2021 if temperatures remain mild. Below is a brief history of spear fishing and a summary of spear fishing regulations.

Ceded Territory Spearfishing Regulations and History

The year 2021 will mark the 37 consecutive spring that spear fishing was conducted by the Chippewa tribes in the off-reservation waters of northern Wisconsin. An average of 450 tribal members from Lac Courte Oreilles, Lac du Flambeau, Mole Lake, Bad River, St. Croix and Red Cliff spear each year.

Spearfishing has been a tribal tradition for many tribes but the legality of off-reservation spearfishing came into the public beginning in 1973 when the Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Chippewa filed suit against the State of Wisconsin. The tribe claimed that the States laws conflicted with tribal hunting, fishing, and gathering activities guaranteed in the Treaties of 1837 and 1842. The suit was dismissed by the Federal District Court initially but in the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals it was reversed. The State of Wisconsin petitioned the United States Supreme Court to review the Seventh Circuit Courts decision but the petition was denied. On August 21, 1987, Federal Judge Barbara Crab reaffirmed the standard principles brought about by other treaty rights cases throughout the country. She held that the State may regulate in the interest of conservation and that such regulations are necessary, however, the tribes may enact a system of regulations resulting from another decision on May 9, 1990. Throughout this whole process there were many protests against treaty rights with the worst protests happening while tribal members exercised their rights.

Basic Spearfishing Regulations

No member shall spear without first possessing a valid spearfishing permit issued by GLIFWC and a valid tribal identification card.



Photo courtesy of GLIFWC.org

Equipment Regulations:

Spear must have: (a) a minimum of three barbed tines which are a minimum of 4-1/2" inches long; (b) each tine having a barb extending perpendicular which is greater than 1/8" inch. NOTE: While spearfishing (open water) no member shall possess any other harvesting devices, other than a spear.

Bag Limits; Possession Limits:

No member while fishing off-reservation may have in their possession fish in excess of the bag or possession limit.

- Walleye-(by permit only) – a) one fish may be any size b) one fish between 20" – 24" c) all other up to 20"
- Muskellunge-(bag limit by permit only) – a) first fish may be any size b) after first fish, at least ½ of catch must be at least 32"
- Northern Pike - bag limit – 10 per person/day
- Largemouth and Smallmouth Bass - bag limit – 10 per person/day

Spear Fishing Cont'd

Miscellaneous Regulations:

- Battery cover: No member shall operate any motorboat equipped with a storage battery in the waters of the ceded territory unless the battery is: a) provided with suitable supports and secured against shifting with the motion of the boat b) equipped with a nonconductive shielding means to prevent accidental shorting of battery terminals
- Personal flotation devices: No member shall operate or use a boat unless one PFD is on board for each person and that PFD is in serviceable condition
- Lighting Equipment: All boats are required to have lighting equipment and be on from sunset to sunrise: a) one lamp aft (rear) showing a bright white light all around the horizon (Must be visible for 2 miles on a dark clear night) b) one combined lamp in the fore part (front) of the motorboat and lower than the white light aft, showing green to starboard (left) and red to port (right) and so fixed that each side of the combined lamp throws a light from directly ahead to 2 points abaft the beam on its retrospective side. (Must be visible for one mile on a dark clear night)

-Exception for motorboat operated for spearing purposes: The lighting requirements shall not apply to a member operating or using a motorboat while actively fishing with a spear provided that the member is using a light in the front part of the boat as part of such fishing and is operating the boat at a slow-no wake speed

- Assist by non-members: Those persons who may assist a member: member's spouse, forebears (includes only parents and grandparents), children, grandchildren and siblings (includes person who have one or both parents in common). NOTE: assist is limited to operation of spearing boat only!
- Waste of Natural Resources: No member shall unreasonably waste, injure or destroy or impair natural resources while engaging in the exercise of off-reservation treaty rights
- Throwing refuse in waters: No member shall deposit, place or throw into any off-reservation waters any cans, bottles, debris, refuse or any other solid waste materials
- Sharing of tags/permits: No member shall lend, share, give, sell, barter or trade, or offer to lend, share, give, sell, barter or trade to any person any identification document, permit or tag issued by the tribe

If you have any questions about spear fishing or any other regulations related to treaty protected harvest activities you can visit the Great Lake Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission website at GLIFWC.org or contact the Red Cliff Wardens at 715-779-3732.

Harvester Harassment

Best Practices in the Event of Harassment while Exercising Ojibwe Treaty Rights

Ojibwe tribal members have the right to exercise their inherent rights in a safe environment. If you are harassed while hunting, fishing, or gathering in the Ceded Territory, it is important to know how to take immediate action. Please follow the guidelines below to keep yourself safe and to properly document the occurrence. Following "The Four Cs" supports both short-term and long-term safety. Reporting harassment allows for enforcement intervention, which may reduce future incidents, creating a safer environment for all harvesters.

If you are harassed while exercising your treaty rights, follow "The Four Cs"

Create Distance.

Staying safe should always be your #1 priority. If you are being physically harassed (rocks are being thrown, firecrackers set off, gunshots fired, etc.), immediately move to a location where you will be safe. The same is true if there is a verbal threat of physical harm ("I'm going to get my gun," etc.). If you are being verbally harassed but there is no immediate threat of physical harm (you are yelled at to leave, called names, etc.), use your best judgement about continuing to harvest in that area. Never engage or provoke harassers.

Confirm your Location.

Documenting the location where harassment is taking place is important and helpful when contacting law enforcement and when filing a report. One of the easiest ways to confirm your location is to use a smartphone. Location mapping apps allow you to "Drop a Pin" to mark your exact location. Download the app to your phone prior to going out harvesting. Two of the most popular location mapping apps are Maps and Google Maps. The onX Hunt app is also frequently used for hunting. If you don't have a smartphone, do your best to know and provide directions. Look for easily identifiable roads, landmarks, trees, docks, houses, houselights, etc.

Call 911.

In the event of physical harassment or a verbal threat of physical harm, **CALL 911 IMMEDIATELY.** Give them your name, location, phone number, situation, and any additional information the dispatcher may request. Provide your home phone number in addition to your cell phone in case you get disconnected, especially if you are harvesting in a remote area. You may be asked to stay on the line until officers arrive on scene to provide them with important updates. Once law enforcement arrives, they will address any active threat or emergency prior to taking a statement. Be prepared to spend some time at a safe location nearby so that you can provide the officer(s) with a detailed report.

Check in with GLIFWC.

If the harassment you are being subjected to does not warrant emergency response, call GLIFWC Enforcement at 715-685-2113 to document the incident after you are done harvesting.

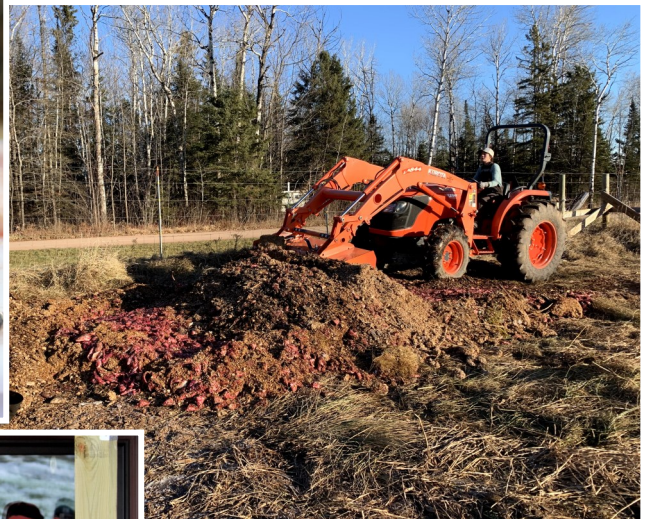


Red Cliff Fish Company

After nearly a decade of planning, the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa broke ground on the Red Cliff Fish Company processing facility in May of 2020 and began operations as of November 2020. “This is a historic milestone in furthering our community and food sovereignty goals,” one that enables the Tribe to achieve local food control, maximize the fisheries’ economic potential, preserve the commercial fishing tradition at Red Cliff, and nourish its community. “ - Tribal Chairman Richard Peterson.

The Company is currently processing Lake Superior whitefish, trout, herring, walleye, and burbot into fresh, frozen, and smoked products, with aspirations to expand into additional value added products such as dips and pickled fish in the near future. To align with sustainability and community food sovereignty goals, the Company is a zero waste facility with all fish waste being composted at the Tribe’s Mino Bimaadiziwin Gitigaanin (return to the good life community farm) for use on the farm property and throughout the community.

Funding from the Keepseagle vs. Vilsack settlement, Administration for Native Americans- Social and Economic Development Strategies (ANA SEDS), and USDA Rural Business Development programs have contributed greatly to making this endeavor a reality. The Treaty Natural Resources Division is currently administering the facility’s grant funding and overseeing operations.



Water Quality Advisory Signs

The Red Cliff Environmental Department has new water quality signs that will be posted at many of the beaches and mouth of rivers and streams. These signs will indicate whether it is safe to swim, if there is a swimming advisory, or when no swimming is highly recommended based on E.coli levels. E.coli is a type of bacteria that normally lives in your intestines. Most types of E.coli are harmless. However, when high levels of E.coli are present in water, it is a strong indication of sewage or animal waste contamination. Sewage or animal waste contamination can cause diarrhea, nausea, headaches, or fatigue, and in very rare cases can lead to severe illness. So keep a look out for the new signs this summer! Water quality

levels will be indicated by a movable water droplet.



- ← **E.coli levels are below the threshold. There are no health warnings**
- ← **Be aware that E.coli levels are above the threshold value**
- ← **E.coli levels are very high or have been high for several weeks. It is highly recommended you do not swim or wade.**

For questions, call the Red Cliff Environmental Department at (715) 779-3650

Stormwater Runoff

What is running off your yard, driveway, and street and into our streams and Lake Superior?

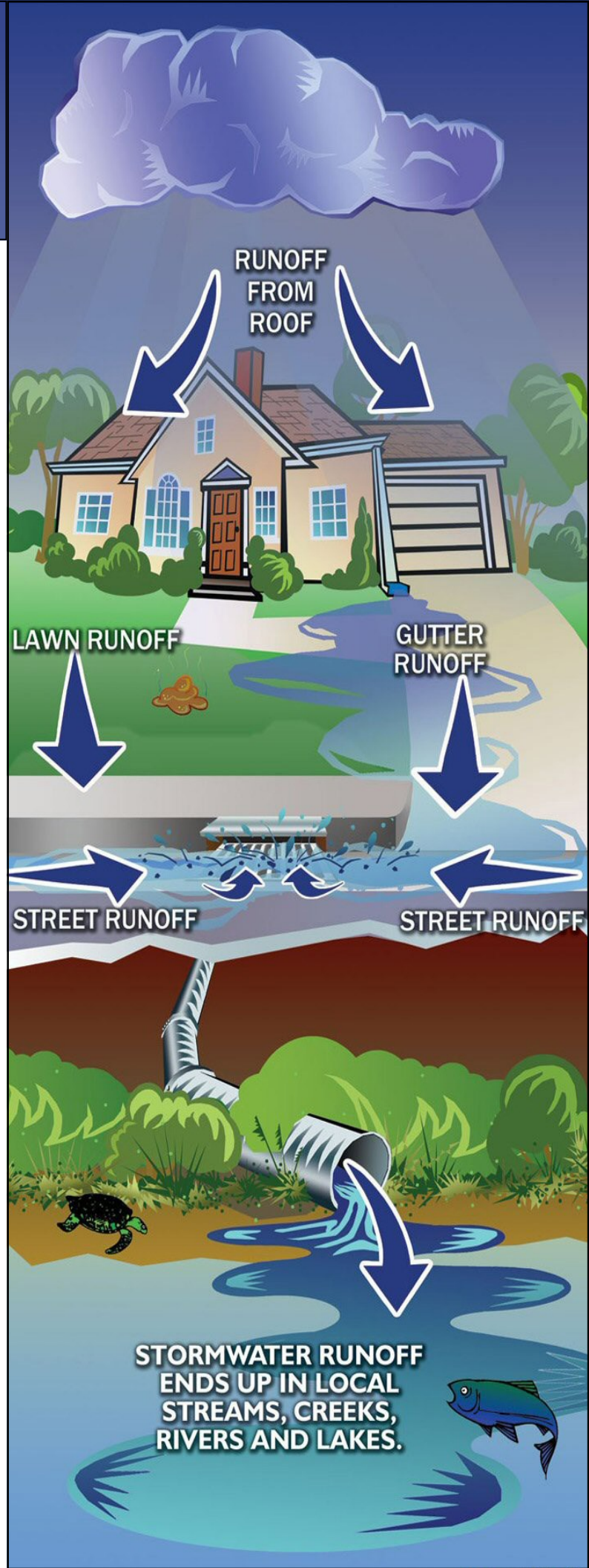
Residential areas tend to have high amounts of impervious surfaces (areas where water cannot get into the ground due to solid structures such as rooftops, driveways, roads, etc.). High amounts of impervious surfaces allow water to run off the land at a faster rate and in turn, the water is able to carry more pollutants into nearby streams and to Lake Superior. Water also moves more rapidly, causing erosion problems and depositing sediment into streams, which damages water quality and fish habitat.

Some common pollutants coming from our yards and streets include:

- ◇ Heavy metals (from cars and shingles)
- ◇ Road salt and sand
- ◇ Toxic substances such as antifreeze from cars
- ◇ Oil/grease/gasoline
- ◇ Debris such as garbage
- ◇ Pesticides/fertilizers from treated lawns/gardens
- ◇ Viruses, bacteria, and nutrients from pet waste
- ◇ Thermal pollution (water warms up from dark surfaces such as blacktop)

All of this non-point source pollution can have very negative impacts on the environment, including:

- ◇ Harm fish and wildlife
- ◇ Kill native plants
- ◇ Foul drinking water
- ◇ Make recreational and swimming areas unpleasant



Remember to



this spring!

Cleaning products are everywhere in our homes and offices: on dishes, countertops, furniture, clothes, floors, windows, and even floating through the air.

But most of the conventional cleaning products we all grew up with can have negative health and environmental impacts.

Health Effects

- ◇ Skin and lung irritation
- ◇ Watery eyes, sneezing
- ◇ Headaches
- ◇ Chemical burns
- ◇ Hormone disruption (& possible birth defects)
- ◇ Some products can cause cancer in the long term.

Environmental Effects

- ◇ Toxic to fish and wildlife
- ◇ Can cause excess algae growth
- ◇ Many products are oil based: contributing to the overuse of oil
- ◇ Oil based bottles are usually non-recyclable



Check out these cheap, easy, and toxic free cleaning recipes to try at home!

All Purpose Cleaner

4 cups water

1/4 cup vinegar

2 tsp borax

2 drops essential oil of your choice

Disinfectant

2 tsp borax

4 Tbsp

3 cups hot water

For stronger cleaner power, add 1

tsp castile soap

Window/Glass Cleaner

2 cups water

1/4 cup isopropyl alcohol

2 drops essential oil of your choice

Mold & Mildew

Use white vinegar or lemon juice

Tub and Tile Cleaner

Rub in baking soda with a damp sponge and rinse. For tougher jobs: rub down with vinegar first.

Floor Cleaner/Polish

Linoleum: 1 cup vinegar, 1/4 C borax, few drops baby oil, 1 gallon hot water

Wood: apply a thin coat of 1 part vegetable oil and 1 part vinegar

Brick/Stone Tile: 1 cup vinegar and 1 gallon water, rinse with fresh water

Drain Cleaner

1/2 cup salt with a gallon water, heat and pour down drain

Toilet Bowl Cleaner

1/4 cup baking soda

1 cup vinegar



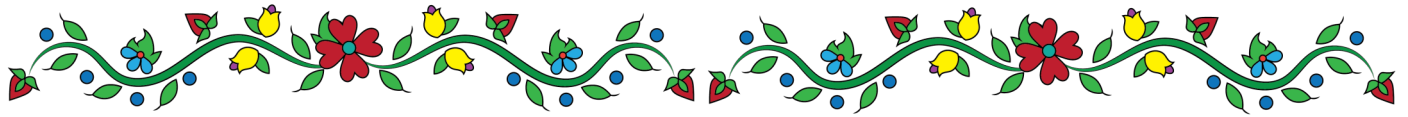
Stop by or call the Environmental Office with questions or for more recipes!

Indigenous Words of Maple Syrup courtesy of the Decolonial Atlas

Which words have you heard before?



SPRING GARDEN ASSISTANCE for the Red Cliff Community



Raised Bed Give-Away



Free raised beds are available for tribal members.
Questions? Want to sign up? Please call Noah at the Environmental Department
(715) 779—3650 ext. 4315 or
noah.saperstein@redcliff-nsn.gov

Garden Tilling Assistance

Need some backyard garden tilling assistance?
Look for more details coming soon!



Save the Date for the Annual Seed & Plant Give-Away !



May 27th and 28th at Mino Bimaadiziiwin Tribal Farm. Look for

Looking for signs that spring is here? Keep an ear out for Omagakii (Frog) and Obiigomakakii (Toad) Calls

Those first tentative frog calls you might hear are one sign that spring may finally be arriving for real. Melting snow and ice along with early rains can bring lakes, marshes, and wooded wetlands to life. One of the earliest frog species to emerge and begin calling to attract mates is the Wood Frog. Boreal Chorus Frogs and Spring Peepers are rarely far behind. All three of these frogs emerge and become active in early spring as water temperatures reach 50 degrees. Most people probably recognize the high-pitched “peep” of the spring peeper call and have heard it reach almost deafening levels on warm spring nights when breeding activity is in full swing. However, the calls of wood and chorus frogs may not be as familiar. Many people think a wood frog call sounds similar to a low quacking or chuckling sound, while the call of a chorus frog is similar to the sound of a fingernail being run along the teeth of a comb. The Northern Leopard Frog often starts calling shortly after these first three species. It’s call sounds like a short, low pitched snore. When water temperatures continue to warm into the 60s, breeding activity for those 4 species starts tapering off and other species like the American Toad (a long, drawn out trill) and Gray



Spring Peeper. Photo credit A.B. Sheldon and WDNR



A young Obiigomakakii (toad) that may grow to adulthood and add its voice to the sounds of an early summer

Treefrog (a loud, multi-note chirp or trill) add their voices to the sounds of late spring evenings. Finally as water temperatures warm into and above the 70 degree mark, Green Frogs (a short call almost like the sound of a banjo string being plucked) and American Bullfrogs (the classic “jug-o-rum” call) can be heard.

The fact that these frogs and toads are so vocal makes it relatively easy for us to monitor their presence. Abundant frogs and toads are a sign that wetlands are healthy. To help monitor the health of wetlands on the Reservation and adjacent Ceded Territory areas, TNR wildlife staff began conducting surveys at 13 wetlands spread across the Reservation’s main stream drainages in 2020. It is a low tech survey, staff simply visit the selected wetlands after dark and listen for a period of 5 minutes. Each species heard calling is recorded, and a note is made of calling activity level – whether only a few easily counted individuals are calling, multiple individuals are calling with some overlap, or if they are

in full chorus with so many overlapping calls that it is impossible to distinguish individuals. The survey is run during three different periods, starting in April and ending by mid-July, to cover the water temperatures and breeding activity of all the species. We hope to make the survey part of our annual wildlife and wetlands monitoring program. Wood frogs, chorus frogs, spring peepers, American toads, gray treefrogs, and green frogs were heard in 2020.

Want to learn more about our frogs and toads and recognize their calls? Visit this website!

<https://www.wisconsinwetlands.org/updates/six-frog-species-you-can-find-in-Wisconsin/>

WAABIZHESHI

American Marten



American marten, or waabizheshi in Ojibwemowin, is a small tree dwelling weasel or mustelid. Waabizheshi is the only mammal listed by the State of Wisconsin as endangered. Thanks to the Apostle Island translocation efforts and some patches of high quality habitat on the Reservation, we are now seeing them on the Reservation again. Waabizheshi is a culturally important species as it is one of the many clan animals. Red Cliff's wildlife department has been monitoring marten in Red Cliff since 2015 with the ultimate goal of capturing and GPS collaring a few to help us learn more.

With the use of GPS collars we hope to be able to track their movements, identify den trees and other suitable habitat for protection, and if they may be breeding and producing kits. With the use of our trail camera traps we feel confident in saying that we now have at least two individuals on the Reservation. If you look at the throat patch of waabizheshi in these photos you can see that they are two different animals. All waabizheshi have different and unique throat patches which makes it possible for us to identify individuals.



Forestry Concerns: Oak Wilt Fungal Disease

Red Cliff Wildlife & Forestry

OAK WILT DISEASE

threatens **oak trees** in this area.

Watch the WI DNR's new video about this **devastating fungal disease** at:

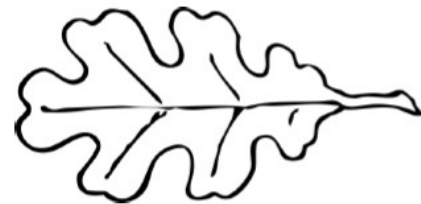
dnr.wi.gov/

Keyword: "oak wilt"

Oak wilt kills trees in the **red oak group** (red, black and northern pin oaks), and also harms trees in the **white oak group** (white, bur and swamp white oaks).



Red oak leaves typically have pointed lobes.



White oak leaves have rounded lobes.

Help protect oak trees from oak wilt—
**don't prune or otherwise "wound" oaks
from April through July.**

WDNR Flyer

Oak wilt has been found in southern Bayfield County. Please contact Red Cliff Wildlife and Forestry if you have questions, comments or concerns; or especially if you spot any oak trees that look like they may have oak wilt disease: Ron.Nordin@redcliff-nsn.gov

715-779-3795

Ganawaabi for Non-local Beings (she/he watches)

In order to protect the natural communities of Miskwaabekong, we are asking you to keep an eye out for beings that may be out of place. When non-local beings, also referred to as invasive species, come into a new habitat they are able to spread rapidly and outcompete local beings, displacing plants and animals, and sometimes cause physical harm to people and/or property. Daga (please) be mindful when you are out and about around Miskwaabekong and report out of place plants to Gabrielle VanBergen, 715-779-3795.

Right: Tanner and Gabrielle on their way to plant native trees in an effort to outcompete reed canary grass that has overtaken a wetland.



Properly cleaning heavy machinery, ATVs, boats, and other equipment is critical to prevent the spread of non-local beings.



This patch of Japanese knotweed is an example of a plant that can consume an entire area and cause damage to property. Watch out for plants that may be taking over large spaces, and avoid bringing new plants into your garden unless you know what they are.

Ganawaabi for Non-local Beings (she/he watches)

These are some known non-local beings in/around Miskwaabekong
to keep an eye out for:



Non-Native Phragmites



Buckthorn



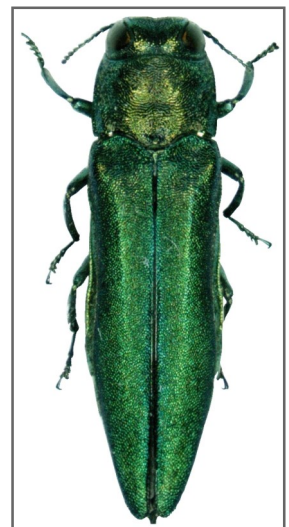
Purple Loosestrife



Leafy Spurge



Knotweed



Emerald Ash Borer:
Not in Miskwaabekong
yet. To avoid: do not
move firewood long
distances.



2021 Spring Cleanup Event FAQ



By: Red Cliff Environmental Department

1. What cleanup events will be happening this year?

Tire Collection Event: On May 25th, 2021, there will be a Tire Collection Event. Vouchers for 4 passenger tires will be made available to the tribal community a week in advance. Vouchers can be picked up at the Environmental Department. Stay tune for additional details. All other tires will still be accepted for a fee. Fee schedule can be found on the Red Cliff Transfer Station website.

Spring Cleanup Day: On May 28th, 2021 (10am—6pm), Tribal staff will be at the Transfer Station to assist in offloading items. Spring cleanup dumpsters will be made available to community beginning May 27th, 2021 (10am – 6pm) and ending May 29th, 2021 (8am – 12pm). Normal dumpster services will resume afterwards.

2. How much are curbside pick-ups for this year's spring cleanup?

Elders (55+ years old) can schedule **1 free pick up**. Free pick up includes 1 truckload worth. Please call the Environmental Office at 715-779-3650 to get on pick up list. After the first free load for Elders, pricing will resume as normal. All other loads must pay in advance. Truckloads that require unloading assistance on site will be charged \$40 per load. Truckloads that don't require any unloading assistance will be charged \$20 per load.

If you are located in one of the Housing Authority units, please call Housing Authority at 715-779-3744 to schedule a pick-up.

3. If I am an Elder, do I have the option of bringing in my first free load to the Transfer Station?

Yes, if you are an Elder that wants to bring in their **single** free load (1 truck load), then you will still need to call the Environmental Office at 715-779-3650 to get on the list prior to disposal.

4. Where can I pay for a curbside pick-up?

If you are located in one of the Housing Authority units, please call Housing Authority at 715-779-3744. All others please see the Red Cliff Transfer Station Manager or Red Cliff Finances Department to pay for your pick up in advance. Once you have paid, please call the Environmental Office at 715-779-3650 to get on the pick-up list. *All prepaid pickups will be verified.*

5. What can I dispose of during spring cleanup?

Appliances, electronics, special waste, and tires will be charged individually, separate from loads. Please check out the [Red Cliff Transfer Station Brochure](#) for individual pricing.





Gi-Ganawemaanaan Nibi: We Are Protecting the Water

April 2020

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

Line 5 1836 Territory Updates:

- Enbridge's 67 year old pipeline moves oil and natural gas from **Oodenaang** (Superior, WI) to near the Aamjiwnaang First Nation near Sarnia, Ontario traveling under the Straits of Mackinac. Line 5 has had over 30 spills totaling over 1 million gallons of oil.
- Little Traverse Bay Band of Odawa Indians has formally recognized the Straits of Mackinac as a Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) Site. Many concerned Anishinaabe tribes have made this assertion haven't passed resolutions recognizing this status. Sault St. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians has also asserted that the 1836 Treaty of Washington did not cede the Great Lakes or their bottomlands.
- The Army Corp of Engineers is still reviewing Enbridge's application. The Army Corp has requested additional information from Enbridge about construction related impacts to threatened and endangered plants and animals. The Army Corp is still working to establish if they will consider impacts outside of the construction areas on the north and south ends of the Straits of Mackinac.
- A Michigan Public Services Commission (MPSC)'s Administrative Law Judge ruled that the environmental review for the proposed Line 5 Tunnel can only focus on the physical tunnel construction. The environmental review cannot include climate change impacts related to the extraction, processing, or consumption of the oil and gas that will be transported within the proposed Line 5 Tunnel.
- Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) issued a NPDES permit (the discharge of water from construction activities) and a water resource permit (allowing for wetland and Great Lakes bottomland impacts) despite concerns of Tribes, environmental non-profits, and much of the public.
- Michigan's Governor Whitmer revoked Enbridge's easement on the bottomlands of the Straits of Mackinac in December. This revocation ordered oil to stop flowing in the Straits of Mackinac by May 2021. Governor Whitmer then filed a suit in state court to uphold this action. Enbridge counter sued in federal court. The two parties are scheduled to enter mediation per a court directive. It is unclear if the current ongoing court cases will allow Enbridge to continue to pump oil through the pipeline after the May 2021 deadline

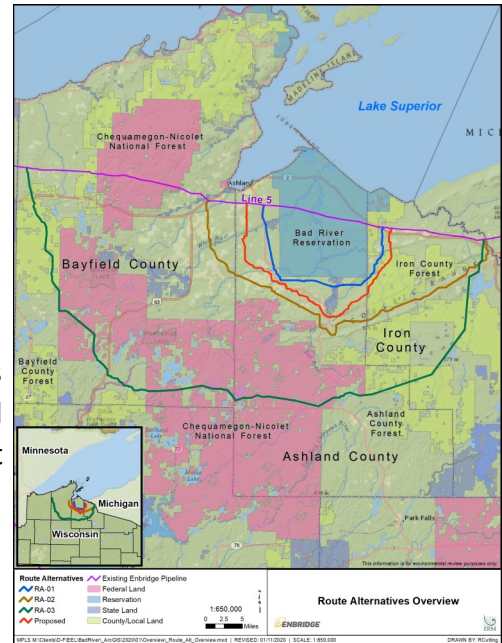


Gi-Ganawemaanaan Nibi: We Are Protecting the Water

April 2021

Line 5 1842 Territory Updates:

- Bad River continues to be entrenched in a legal battle with Enbridge to remove Line 5 from their reservation. Enbridge is trying to renew their on-reservation easements that expired almost a decade ago, do on-reservation maintenance, and push forward with their proposed Reroute.
- Enbridge subpoenaed GLIFWC, Red Cliff, Sierra Club Wisconsin, and Wisconsin Green Fire requesting all emails referencing Enbridge for their lawsuit with Bad River. Red Cliff and GLIFWC asserted sovereign immunity and did not share any further information with Enbridge.
- GLIFWC has researched how Wisconsin's expanded Felony Trespass Bill in conjunction with the proposed Line 5 Reroute will impact tribal members' ability to use their treaty rights and access certain cultural sites. The WDNR and Army Corp of Engineers staff were unaware of this recent law and had not considered its impacts on treaty rights in relation to this project.
- The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) is writing a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS), which the WDNR expects to be made public this May. Tribes and GLIFWC have reviewed two draft chapters of the DEIS and have been talking with the WDNR about content to include in other chapters.
- The Army Corp of Engineers is still considering this project under a General Permit which would not require as much environmental review. Tribes and GLIFWC are asserting that the impact the project will have on tribal treaty rights Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Statement be written.
- The Wisconsin Public Services Commission is no longer involved in this proposed project. Enbridge rescinded their eminent domain application after making minimal route adjustments to work around landowners that weren't signing easements and coercing other landowners into signing easements.
- Enbridge's "community investments" have been very public across Iron and Ashland Counties. Enbridge's "community investments" are now more visible in Bayfield County with their recent sponsorship of the "Education Hero of the Month". The image to the right is one of the latest of these sponsorships.



EDUCATION
hero of the month
SPONSORED BY
ENBRIDGE
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ENBRIDGE
has teamed up with
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to spotlight some of our
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MONTHLY PRIZE
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\$200 CHAMBER DOLLARS
TO BE USED AT LOCAL BUSINESSES
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VOTE NOW! FOR EDUCATOR OF THE MONTH

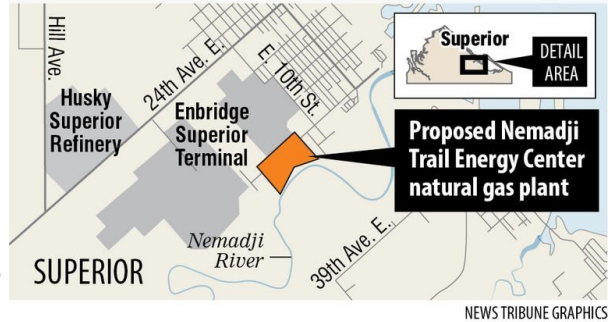
No purchase necessary. For official rules visit Ashlanddailypress.net. Contest and its prizes subject to change at any time without notice.

Gi-Ganawemaanaan Nibi: We Are Protecting the Water

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Nemadji Trail Energy Center Updates:

- Dairyland Power Cooperative and Minnesota Power are proposing to build a natural gas powerplant in **Oodenaang** (Superior, WI).
- The project site is located on the Nemadji River next to an Enbridge facility and is expected to use fracked gas. The site is next to the St. Francis Xavier Cemetery, where Ojibwe graves were relocated after U.S. Steel moved them from what is known as Wisconsin Point. The WDNR is still reviewing application documents.



Line 3 Expansion Updates:

- Enbridge's proposed tar sands pipeline that would cross over 200 water ways and the heart of **Manoomin** (wild rice) nibi from the Cree, Chipewyan and Metis territory known as Alberta, Canada to **Oodenaang** (Superior, WI).
- Enbridge has received all state and federal permits after years of regulatory and legal setbacks. Many of these permits are being challenged in state and federal court, but Enbridge has been working on this pipeline since the start of December. Enbridge has been rapidly building this pipeline in hopes of finishing the portions of the project that are being challenged in court.
- An Enbridge worker died at a Line 3 worksite on December 18th, after being runover by a forklift. Work stopped for the day, but resumed on December 19th.
- There are several resistance camps that have formed.
 - A Fond du Lac tribal member has started Camp Miigizi, a Line 3 resistance camp, on land within reservation boundaries that borders the Line 3 corridor. This camp has been reporting various worksite violations connected to worker safety and construction techniques that increase the likelihood of future oil spills.
 - Honor the Earth has the Welcome Water Protectors Camp located north of Palisade, MN along the Mississippi River next to the pipeline easement.
 - The Giniw Collective, an Anishinaabekwe and two spirit led group, has had a camp since 2018 near the pipeline easement.
 - The RISE Coalition recently started the *Manoomin Genawendang Endazhigabeshing* (Manoomin Protector Camp), on White Earth Trust Land.
 - Red Lake has the Red Lake Treaty Camp, a tribal council sanctioned encampment, on Red Lake Trust Land.



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Line 3 Updates continued:

- Many opponents to Line 3 have been urging President Biden to revoke Line 3's Army Corp permit similar to Former President Obama's intervention for the Dakota Access Pipeline. Recently, 38 Minnesota Legislators signed a letter asking President Biden to revoke the permit.
- In late February, Enbridge recently reported that someone threw an object into a pipeline construction area. Law enforcement responded with bomb squads and evacuated nearby residences. No explosive device was recovered. Enbridge and law enforcement are using this to create a narrative that the water protectors are violent and dangerous. In late August 2016 Morton County Sheriff publicly claimed the Oceti Sakowin camp had "pipe bombs" when the fight against the Dakota Access Pipeline was first garnering national attention. There is concern that law enforcement is using this same tactic to allow them to use force similar to what was seen in Standing Rock.
- As Line 3 opponents have warned, there has been an increase in violence against women and femmes near the Line 3 Expansion easement. In late February, a collaborative law enforcement undercover operation led to the arrest of seven individuals connected to a human trafficking ring. Two of the arrested individuals are out of state Enbridge employees. The Violence Intervention Project in Thief River Falls has also reported an increase of sexual harassment at local businesses and increased assaults. They have requested reimbursements from the Minnesota's Enbridge funded Line 3 Public Safety Fund.
- Law enforcement agencies from across the Minnesota have arrested over 200 Water Protectors and Land Defenders who have put their bodies on the line to ensure treaties are upheld. These actions have included climbing into pipes, blocking roads with people locked to vehicles, and blocking worksites with people suspended in bi-pods and tri-pods.



Water Protectors are gathered at a worksite (shown above) while others climbed inside of the pipeline (shown below) near the Crow Wing River.



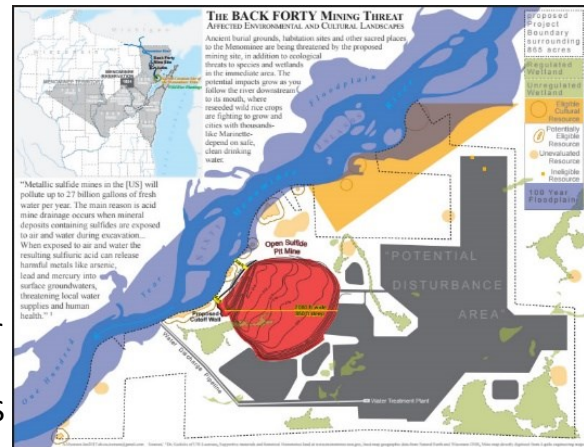
Water Protectors blocked a road in the Savanna State Forest with a person suspended in a bi-pod (pictured above *left*) and two people attached to an overturned car (pictured above *top*). Prior to this one Water Protector burnt their oil and gas per cap (pictured above *bottom right*).

Gi-Ganawemaanaan Nibi: We Are Protecting the Water

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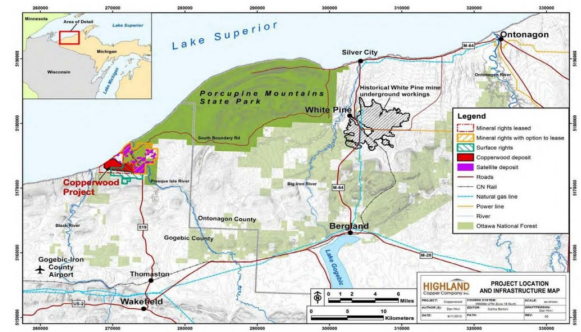
Back 40 Mine Updates:

- The Back 40 Mine is Aquila Resources’s proposed sulfide mine on the shores of the **Manoominkaani-ziibi** (Menominee River), upstream of the birth of the Menominee People and **Boojwiikwed** (Green Bay).
- The proposed project’s only valid permit is their Air Permit. Aquila Resources recently submitted a revised Dam Safety Permit application and a NPDES permit (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, a permit that allows for the discharge/release of used water) reissuance application for the project.
- The project’s Wetland Permit was recently revoked in an appeal process after a judge determined “the project is not in the public interest” and the project lacks adequate environmental analysis. Aquila Resources is appealing this decision.
- The Mining Permit is also being challenged in a contested case hearing. The hearing is on hold for at least two months per a request from Aquila. Until this case has been resolved, the Mining Permit is not valid.



Copperwood Mine Updates:

- The Copperwood Mine is a proposed copper mine near the shores of Anishinaabe Gichigami just outside of the Porcupine State Park. There are no new updates on this proposed mine!
- Copperwood Project’s proposed water intake structure in Lake Superior is currently the only federally regulated aspect of this project, which would pump 500,000 gallons/day out of Anishinaabe Gichigami. This structure would pump water from between the **Makadewaagamiwi-ziibi** (Black River) and the **Gaa-minitigojiwaniing** (Pesque Isle River). Tribes and GLIFWC have expressed concern with impact to the wellbeing of fish, spawning grounds, and how/where the water would be handle after it was contaminated by the mining process.
- The company, like Aquila Resources, has applied for a NPDES Reissuance Permit for the proposed project. EGLE (Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy) has begun to review the reissuance application. EGLE is expecting to have it ready for tribal review in a couple months.



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Aquila Exploration, Bend Deposit Updates:

- Aquila Resources, the company behind the proposed Back 40 Mine, has applied for exploratory mining permits in Taylor County near the Yellow River. This mineral deposit, known as the Bend Deposit, has been the subject of exploratory activities since the 1990s.
- The US Forest Service has contacted tribes and inter-tribal agencies regarding consultation as part of the Environmental Assessment process.

Metallic mining in Wisconsin

Gogebic Deposit

Iron ore, magnetite
Status: License issued spring of 2011.

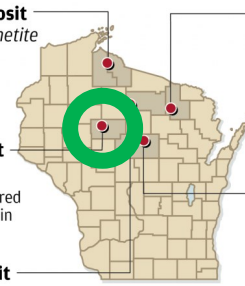
Bend Deposit

Copper, gold
Status: Considered for exploration in fall or winter.

Lynne Deposit

Zinc, lead, silver

Status: Two mining companies considering exploration.



Crandon Deposit

Zinc, copper, lead, gold, silver

Status: Site purchased by Chippewa and Potawatomi Tribes in 2003; all activity terminated.

Reef Deposit

Gold

Status: License issued spring 2011.

SOURCE: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

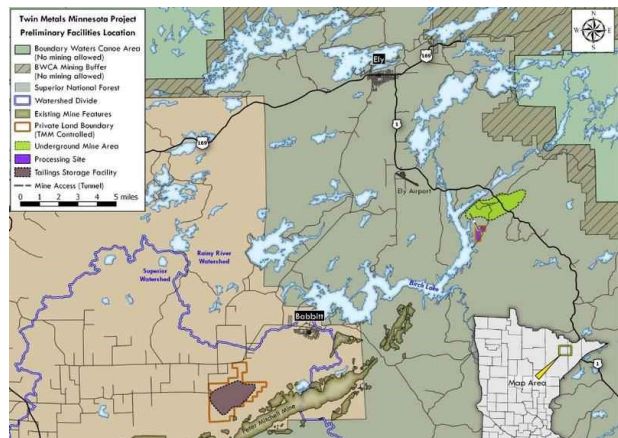
State Journal

Wisconsin Mining Regulation Updates:

- In 2017, Wisconsin's "Prove It First" mining law was removed from mining regulation without replacing it with anything. This law previously required a company to "prove" their proposed mine would be safe by comparing it to a similar sulfide mine that had operated or been remediated for 10 years without environmental harm being done. The DNR have update updated the mining rules to fill in some gaps for nonferrous metallic (sulfide) mining in Wisconsin.
- Wisconsin's Natural Resources Board adopted the updated mining rules. These rules increased the cost of permits and reviews and will require notification to tribes for proposed projects that will impacted areas with court affirmed treaty rights. There are still concerns that the rules will not adequately protect our relatives from mining impacts. This rule has also removed a list of specific areas that was grew over time.

Twin Metals Mine Updates:

- The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has begun the scoping process for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the proposed copper sulfide mine.
- Currently, the BLM are trying to figure out what topics should be included in the document. The Department of Interior directed the BLM to have a Final EIS completed by summer 2022. Tribal staff have concerns about the adequacy of an EIS developed in such a short time frame.



Gi-Ganawemaanaan Nibi: We Are Protecting the Water

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Minntac Mine Update

- The Minnesota Supreme Court supported Fond du Lac, Water Legacy, and the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency's assertion that drinking water standards apply to the water that the taconite mine discharges (NPDES permit). Justice Paul Thissen noted the importance of the sulfate standard as well.



Want to get involved and protect the Nibi?

Opportunities to Comment to the Federal or State Agencies:

- The U.S. Forest Service is **still** accepting public comments regarding Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest's expired Line 5 Special Use Permit, for details go to: <https://www.fs.usda.gov/project/?project=44889>
- To get WDNR updates on the proposed Line 5 Reroute, go to: <https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/EIA/Enbridge.html>
- To get updates on Michigan's process for the proposed Line 5 Tunnel or to submit comments, go to: <https://www.michigan.gov/line5/>
- Stay up to date on the Nemadji Trail Energy Center with the WI DNR's website: <https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/WaterUse/ntec.html>

Want to join the Frontlines?

- Need help figuring out the best way for you to get involved in the fight against Line 5? Reach out to Red Cliff's Environmental Justice Specialist! Contact info below.
- Contact the Giniw Collective at ginew@protonmail.com or www.facebook.com/ginewcollective/
- Check out Honor The Earth's *Welcome Water Protectors* at <https://www.facebook.com/welcomewaterprotectors/> or <https://welcomewaterprotectors.com/>
- Contact the Red Lake Treaty Camp at <https://www.facebook.com/redlaketreatycamp/>

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

ATTENTION VISITORS:

To ensure public health and safety, the Red Cliff Environmental Department is limiting visitors to the office. If you need any of the following permits:

- Burn Permit
- Small Harvest Permit
- Wood Cutting Permit
- Environmental Change Permit
- Environmental Activities Permit



Please call 715-779-3650 (ext. 4310 or ext. 4314) or 715-209-3955 or email linda.nguyen@redcliff-nsn.gov. Permits will be issued over the phone or by email. Miigwech for your patience at this time.



When Burning is Allowed?



The following chart shows:

- When you need a burn permit
- What you can burn
- When you can burn

Permit Required	WHAT CAN BE BURNED	Low	Moderate	High	Very High	Extreme
YES	Grass, Brush, Wood	Burn		Do Not Burn		
NO	3x3x3' Ring for Cooking/Warming	Burn			Do Not Burn	
NO	3x3x3' Ring for Ceremonial	Burn				

Ceremonial fires will be allowed during high to extreme conditions, but shall be in compliance according to Red Cliff Tribal Council Resolution 4-16-2015 A, which includes having a fire keeper monitoring the fire at all times.

The current fire danger can be viewed at :

<http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/forestfire/restrictions.html>

Or call:

1-888-WIS-BURN (947-2876)

If you have any questions or would like a burn permit, please contact the

Red Cliff Environmental Department at 715-779-3650.

If you come across a fire that needs to be reported, please contact:

Red Cliff Tribal Wardens at 715-779-3732 or

Bayfield County Dispatch at 715-373-6120.

Environmental Department Permits FAQ

The following information is provided to answer general questions about *non-project related* permits issued by the Red Cliff Environmental Department. These permits do not grant authorization to trespass. Permit holders must retain their copy of the permit while engaging in the permitted activity. If there are any questions, please contact the Department at 715-779-3650 or visit our location at 37295 Community Road!

Burn Permit

A Burn Permit authorizes the permit holder to burn grass, brush, and untreated and unpainted wood if weather conditions do not pose a fire hazard and during designated times. Conditions are outlined on the permit upon issuance. You can find current fire conditions by visiting <https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/forestfire/restrictions.html> or by viewing the Smokey Bear signs, located outside the Environmental Department and at the intersection of Highway 13 and Blueberry Road.

Duration: This permit is valid for seven (7) days and is required at all times of the year.

Charge: There is no fee for this permit.

Small Harvest Permit

A Small Harvest Permit authorizes the permit holder to harvest designated amounts of the forest products listed below. Harvest of amounts less than those listed do not require a permit.

- Birch Bark for more than twenty (20) trees and in compliance with RCCL 11.7.3.
- Conifer Boughs in the amount of more than one hundred (100) pounds and in compliance with RCCL 11.7.5.
- Lodge Poles in the amount of more than sixty (60) trees and in compliance with RCCL 11.7.6.
- Ginseng harvest requires a permit for any amount, but not more than ten (10) plants may be harvested per season (September 1st – October 31st) and in compliance with RCCL 11.8.2.
- Leeks in any amount used for commercial purposes and in compliance with RCCL 11.8.3. Harvest of leeks for personal use does not require a permit.

Duration: This permit is valid until the end of the calendar year for which the permit was originally issued.

Charge: There is no fee for this permit.

Wood Cutting Permit

A Wood Cutting Permit authorizes the permit holder to collect standing dead trees for firewood on trust lands and harvest of living trees within designated woodcutting lots up to the amount of five (5) logger's cords. These zones are outlined on the permit. Any person seeking to cut more than permissible amounts must receive advance approval from the Red Cliff Tribal Council. This permit does not allow for sale of firewood or other wood products.

Duration: This permit is valid until the end of the calendar year for which the permit was originally issued.

Charge: There is no fee for this permit.

What to Do with Shredded Paper You Can't Recycle

By Linda Nguyen, Environmental Director

If you are both safety conscious and environmentally conscious you will want to shred private files and then recycle them. *Unfortunately, shredded cannot be placed in the recycle bin.* If shredded paper is put in our recycling bins, the Red Cliff Transfer Station will get charged a contamination fee by our waste hauler. Currently, we provide free recycling to the community, but if contamination fees continue and increase, recycling service fees may need to be reconsidered. Transfer Station on site will assist patrons and a separate disposal fee may be charged for bags of shredded paper.

Why Can't Shredded Paper Be Recycled?

When recycled materials leave the Red Cliff Transfer Station, they go to a bigger recycling facility to be sorted out. Lots of recycling facilities do not sort out recyclables smaller than 3/8th of an inch. Because of the size of shredded paper, it can get mixed in with recyclable materials that are marketable. For example, a buyer doesn't want paper mixed in with a bail of plastic.



What Can I do with Shredded Paper Instead?

- Use shredded paper instead of bubble wrap or peanuts.
- Loosely stuff it into empty toilet paper rolls or cut up paper towel rolls to make kindling or fire starters.
- Ditch the tissue paper and use as filler for gift bags.
- Use it as a layer of mulch under fill dirt, compost or other mulch. This works best with plain white paper or newspaper. Colored paper or paper that's glossy won't break down as easily.
- If you don't want to do anything with it, offer it on Freecycle or a Facebook neighborhood swap site. There may be others who may want it for any of the above reasons.
- Lastly, throw it out with your household waste.

If there are any questions, please contact the Environmental Department at 715-779-3650 or Transfer Station at 715-779-0171. Miigwech!

I Broke a Light Bulb – Now What?

By Linda Nguyen – Environmental Director

What is the difference between Compact Fluorescent Light (CFLs), Light Emitting Diode (LEDs), and incandescent bulbs?

For starters, the composition difference is listed under each bulb in the photo below:



An incandescent light bulb produces light by heating a filament wire to a high temperature until it glows.



A CFL contains a mixture of argon and mercury gases that produces invisible ultraviolet light (UV) when the gas is excited by electricity.



An LED contains electrons that recombine with electron holes, releasing energy in the form of photons and illuminating the bulb.

Photo Credit: <http://arcadianhome.com/blog/troubleshooting-light-bulbs-lighting-fixtures-and-lamps>

Incandescent bulbs are the most commonly used type. CFLs consume a quarter of the energy that incandescent bulbs and tend to last longer – think of the energy cost savings! LEDs are long-lasting and eco-friendly; they emit no heat and will work in the cold – talk about versatility! With the change of materials to make longer lasting and energy efficient bulbs, comes specific disposal methods for broken and expired CFLs and LEDs!

If a CFL or other mercury-containing bulb breaks, how do I safely clean it up?

EPA recommends the following steps to safely clean up any broken CFLs. The most important steps to reduce exposure to mercury vapor from a broken bulb are:

1. BEFORE CLEAN UP:

- a. Have people and pets leave the room.
- b. Air out the room for 5-10 minutes by opening a window or door to the outdoor environment.
- c. Shut off the central forced air heating/air-conditioning system, if you have one.

- d. Collect materials needed to clean up broken bulb:
 - stiff paper or cardboard;
 - sticky tape;
 - damp paper towels or disposable wet wipes (for hard surfaces); and
 - a glass jar with a metal lid or a sealable plastic bag.

2. DURING CLEAN UP:

For Hard Surfaces

- a. Carefully scoop up glass fragments and powder using stiff paper or cardboard and place debris and paper/cardboard in a glass jar with a metal lid. If a glass jar is not available, use a sealable plastic bag.
(NOTE: Since a plastic bag will not prevent the mercury vapor from escaping, remove the plastic bag(s) from the home after cleanup.)
- b. Use sticky tape, such as duct tape, to pick up any remaining small glass fragments and powder. Place the used tape in the glass jar or plastic bag.
- c. Wipe the area clean with damp paper towels or disposable wet wipes. Place the towels in the glass jar or plastic bag.
- d. Vacuuming of hard surfaces during cleanup is not recommended unless broken glass remains after all other cleanup steps have been taken. [NOTE: It is possible that vacuuming could spread mercury containing powder or mercury vapor, although available information on this problem is limited.] If vacuuming is needed to ensure removal of all broken glass, keep the following tips in mind:
 - Keep a window or door to the outdoors open;
 - Vacuum the area where the bulb was broken using the vacuum hose, if available; and
 - Remove the vacuum bag (or empty and wipe the canister) and seal the bag/vacuum debris, and any materials used to clean the vacuum, in a plastic bag.
- e. Promptly place all bulb debris and cleanup materials, including vacuum cleaner bags, outdoors in a trash container or protected area until materials can be disposed of. Avoid leaving any bulb fragments or cleanup materials indoors.
- f. Next, check with your local government about disposal requirements in your area, because some localities require fluorescent bulbs (broken or unbroken) be taken to a local recycling center. If there is no such requirement in your area, you can dispose of the materials with your household trash.
- g. Wash your hands with soap and water after disposing of the jars or plastic bags containing bulb debris and cleanup materials.
- h. Continue to air out the room

For Carpeting or Rugs

- a. Carefully scoop up glass fragments and powder using stiff paper or cardboard and place debris and paper/cardboard in a glass jar with a metal lid. If a glass jar is not available, use a sealable plastic bag.
(NOTE: Since a plastic bag will not prevent the mercury vapor from escaping, remove the plastic bag(s) from the home after cleanup.)

- b.** Use sticky tape, such as duct tape, to pick up any remaining small glass fragments and powder. Place the used tape in the glass jar or plastic bag.
- c.** Vacuuming of carpeting or rugs during cleanup is not recommended unless broken glass remains after all other cleanup steps have been taken. [NOTE: It is possible that vacuuming could spread mercury containing powder or mercury vapor, although available information on this problem is limited.] If vacuuming is needed to ensure removal of all broken glass, keep the following tips in mind:
- Keep a window or door to the outdoors open;
 - Vacuum the area where the bulb was broken using the vacuum hose, if available, and
 - Remove the vacuum bag (or empty and wipe the canister) and seal the bag/vacuum debris, and any materials used to clean the vacuum, in a plastic bag.
- d.** Promptly place all bulb debris and cleanup materials, including vacuum cleaner bags, outdoors in a trash container or protected area until materials can be disposed of. Avoid leaving any bulb fragments or cleanup materials indoors.
- e.** Next, check with your local government about disposal requirements in your area, because some localities require fluorescent bulbs (broken or unbroken) be taken to a local recycling center. If there is no such requirement in your area, you can dispose of the materials with your household trash.
- f.** Wash your hands with soap and water after handling of the jars or plastic bags containing bulb debris and cleanup materials.
- g.** Continue to air out the room where the bulb was broken and leave the H&AC system shut off, as practical, for several hours.

How do I properly dispose of the broken or expired CFL or other mercury-containing bulbs?

Once the broken pieces of the bulb or expired bulbs are contained in a separate bag or packed in a box, please bring them down to the Red Cliff Transfer Station. The Red Cliff Transfer Station will accept CFLs and LEDs for a low rate and is open on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. These bulbs *cannot* be disposed of as household waste and *cannot* be recycled because of the contents. Please notify the staff on site when disposing of any hazardous items.

For more information, check out:

Further details on clean-up procedures: <https://www.epa.gov/cfl/cleaning-broken-cfl#qi>
Mercury in your environment: <https://www.epa.gov/mercury>

If there are any questions, please contact the Environmental Department at 715-779-3650 or email linda.nguyen@redcliff-nsn.gov .

ISKIGAMIZIGE-GIIZIS Maple Sugar Moon

WAABIGWANII-GIIZIS Flower Moon

ODE'IMINI-GIIZI
Time for Picking Strawberry Moon



Ziigwan Word Search

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

NAADOOBII

(S/HE GATHERS SAP)

ISKIGAMIZIGAN

(A sugar bush)

ANIT

(A FISH SPEAR)

JIIIMAN

(A CANOE; A BOAT)

OGAA

(A WALLEYE)

ADIKAMEG

(A WHITEFISH)

ODOONIBIINS

(A LAKE HERRING)

OMAGAKII

(A FROG)

OBIIGOMAKAKII

(A TOAD)

WAABIZHESHI

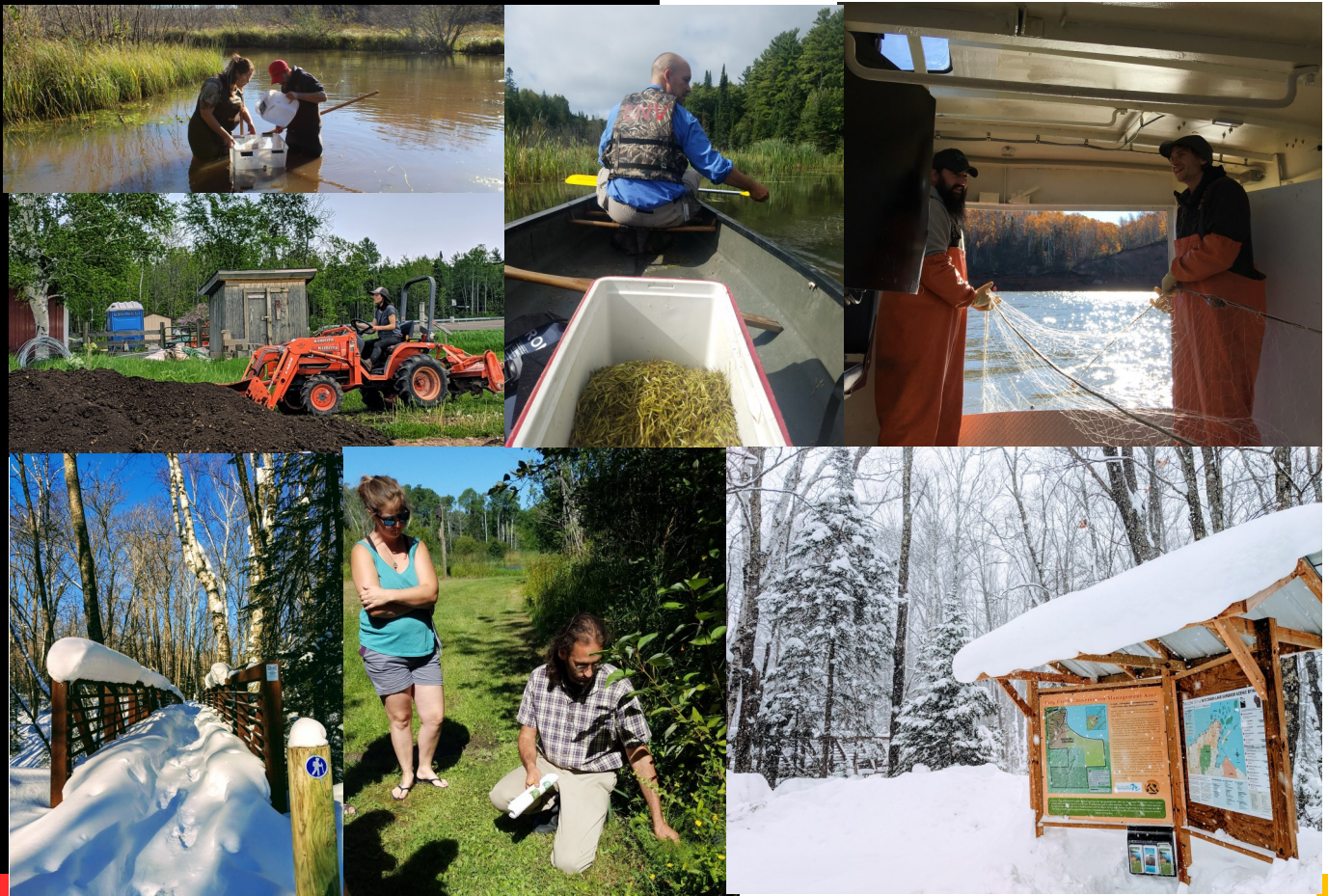
(A MARTEN)

ANIMIKIIKAA

(THERE IS THUNDER)

BAASHKIKWA'AM

(S/HE MAKES THUNDER)



RED CLIFF BAND OF LAKE SUPERIOR CHIPPEWA

Treaty Natural Resources Division



Fisheries	715-779-3750
Environmental	715-779-3650
Natural Resources	715-779-3795
Transfer Station	715-779-0171
Conservation Wardens	715-779-3732
Mino Bimaadiziiwin Farm	715-779-3782