

# From the Eagle's Nest

Published Quarterly by the Native American Fish & Wildlife Society

Volume 16 Late Fall 2003

## 2003 SOUTHWEST REGIONAL SHOOT OUT

by: Ray Aspa, Colorado River Indian Tribes

Wednesday, August 13, 2003 at 7 a.m., brought forth a beautiful New Mexican morning. Having conducted advanced meetings with the host tribe's representative, Mr. Glen Harper, and the Pueblo of Santa Ana police agency assisted by providing the setting of a calm and relaxed atmosphere at the gun range.

A special thanks goes out to the Governor of the Santa Ana Pueblo, the Honorable Myron Armijo and the Santa

Ana Pueblo tribal council for inviting us to their homeland. The setting of the event was great.

Thanks also to John F. Foster, Santa Ana Pueblo, chief of police and Detective/Range Master Frank R. Kosciow for allowing us the use of the department's firing range. Very special thanks to Mr. Mike Olguin (Southern Ute) who offered his assistance and was delegated the task of scoring the targets aided by Kurt Dennison (Navajo Nation). Last but not least, thanks to all

(See p. 4, SW Shoot. -)



Photo by Ray Aspa, CRT

Southwest Region shoot competitors. (Back row L - R): Ray Beck; Robin Martinez; Owen Phone; Jose Sanchez; Larry Kie; Abel Velasquez, Jr.; Charles Chia; Genevia Cundiff; Ralph Watts; Frank R. Kosciow. (Front row L - R): Gene Martinez, Charles Ruybal; Ray Aspa; and Earl Chicharello.

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## SUMMER YOUTH PRACTICUM IMPACTS STUDENTS ONCE AGAIN

by: Karen Lynch, NAFWS

The 34 students attending this summer's Environmental Awareness Summer Youth Practicum received words that to have a strong mind, heart, and spirit could take you anywhere you want to go. Then there was the science, the cultural and economic as well as the social and spiritual connections all infused into program's daily format.

Despite a shorter program this year by two days, Sally Carufel-Williams, coordinator of the practicum said the program still ran effectively well. "We worked hard to consolidate the needed components while not taking away from the quality of the instruction."

The classes were conducted by a cadre of university student teachers/ interns and Native American instructors and elders during the three-day

practicum held at Mt. Evans Outdoor Lab School in Evergreen, Colorado.

By invitation, Bob Aloyisus, an elder from southwest Alaska served as a teacher along with Adrian "Dusty" Miller who returned for a sixth year to share Menominee wisdom and knowledge.

Outdoor classes and field trips formed a larger part in this

year's program. Field trips were made to Mt. Evans and water ecology classes were conducted at various river locations.

Diane Mann-Klager, a wildlife biologist and avid trapper from the Aberdeen Area Office Bureau of Indian Affairs spent an afternoon showing how beavers are trapped and to show for this she brought an array of pelts for students to admire and handle. She provided a history about beaver trapping and

(See p. 8 - Summer Youth -)



The 2003 Environmental Summer Youth Practicum students, counselors, and instructors pose for a photo at the Mt. Evans Outdoor Laboratory School in Colorado.

## 224 MEMBER TRIBES

Agdaagux Tribal Council/Akiachak Native Community/Akiak Native Community/Akutana Traditional Council/Alakanuk Traditional Council/Alderville Indian Band/Allakaket Village Council/Arapaho Business Council/Asi'carsamit Tribal Council/Atmanlak Traditional Council/Barona Band of Mission Indians/Bay Mills Indian Community/Beaver Tribal Council/Big Sandy Rancheria/Birch Creek Village Council/Blackfeet Tribe/Bois Forte Reservation/Bridgeport Indian Reservation/Caddo Indian Tribe of Oklahoma/Catawba Indian Nation/Chalkstik Village Council/Chemehuevi Indian Tribe/Cherokee Nation/Chevak Traditional Council/Cheyenne & Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma/Chippewa River Sioux Tribe/Chippewa Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy Reservation/Chippewa of Nawash Band/Chistochina Village Council/Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana/Citizen Potawatomi Nation/Clarks Point Village Council/Coeur d'Alene Tribe/Colorado River Indian Tribes/Cohville Confederated Tribes/Comanche Tribe/Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians/Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes/Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation/Confederated Tribes of Grande Ronde/Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians/Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation/Crow Creek Sioux Tribe/Eastern Band of Cherokees/Eastern Pequot/Ekwok Village Council/Elk Valley Rancheria/Ely Tribe/Eransville Tribal Council/Fakes Pass Tribal Council/Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa/Fort Belknap Community Council/Fort Independence Paiute Tribe/Fort McDowell Mohave Apache/Fort Mojave Indian Tribe/Fort Sill Chiricahua Warm Springs Apache/Fort Peck Assiniboine Sioux Tribe/Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa/Hannahville Indian Community/Hoopa Valley Tribal Council/Hopi Tribe/Hopland Band of Pomo Indians/Houlton Band of Maliseets/Husila Tribal Council/Hyderabad Cooperative Association/Iowa Tribe of Kansas & Nebraska/Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma/Iqummiut Traditional Council/Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe/Ilicarilla Apache Tribe/Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians/Karuk Tribe/ Kaw Nation of Oklahoma/Kenaitze Indian Tribe/Ketchikan Indian Corporation/Keweenaw Bay Indian Community/Kickapoo Nation of Kansas/Klamath Tribe/Klawock Cooperative Association/Kodiak Tribal Council/Kotlik Traditional Council/Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewas/Lac du Flambeau Chippewa/Lac Vieux Desert Chippewa Tribe/Leech Lake Chippewa Tribe/Little River Band of Ottawa Indians/Little Traverse Bay Bands of Ottawa Indians/Louden Village Council / Manokotak Village Council/Manzanita Band of Mission Indians/Marshall Traditional Council/Mashantucket Pequot Tribe/McGrath Native Village Council/Menominee Indian Tribe/Mentasta Tribal Council/Mescalero Apache/Micosukee Tribe/Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians/Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma/Morong Band of Mission Indians/Nambe Pueblo /Nanwalek IRA Council/Narragansett Tribe/Native Village of Atka/Native Village of Barrow/Native Village of Deering/Native Village of Eklana/Native Village of Elm/Native Village of Eyak/Native Village of Fort Yukon/Native Village of Goodnews Bay Traditional Council/Native Village of Kotzebue/Native Village of Kwinhagak/Native Village of Mekoryuk/Native Village of Shaktolik/Native Village of Shishmaref/Native Village of St. Michael/Native Village of Wales/Native Village of White Mountain/Navajo Nation/Nenana Native Council/Nez Perce Tribe/Nightmute Traditional Council/Ninilchik Traditional Council/North Fork Mono Rancheria/Northern Cheyenne Tribe/Nottawaseppi Huron Band of Potawatomi/Nulato Tribal Council/Ojibla Sioux Tribe/Ojibway 1850 Treaty Council/Oncada Indian Nation/Oncada Tribe of Indians/Organized Village of Kwethluk/Osage Nation/Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma/Passamaquoddy Tribe/Pedro Bay Village Council/Penobscot Indian Nation/Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians/Pilot Point Traditional Council/Pilot Station Traditional Council/Poarch Band of Creek Indians/Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians/Ponca Tribe of Nebraska/Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe/Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation/Pueblo of Acoma/Pueblo of Cochiti/Pueblo of Isleta/Pueblo of Jemez/Pueblo of Laguna/Pueblo of Poaque/Pueblo of San Ildefonso/Pueblo of Santa Ana/Pueblo of Santa Clara/Pueblo of Taos/Pueblo of Tesuque/Pueblo of Zia/Pueblo of Zuni/Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe/Qawalangin Tribe of UnAlaska/Quapaw Tribe/Qugan Tavagunjin Tribe/Quileute Tribe/Rainy River Band/Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewas/Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians/Redwood Valley Little River Band of Pomo Indians/Salt River Pima/Maricopa Indian Community/San Carlos Apache Tribe/San Pasqual Band of Indians/Santee Sioux Tribe of Nebraska/Santo Domingo Tribe/Sault Ste. Marie Chippewa Band/Scotts Valley Band of Pomo Indians/Seminole Tribe/Seneca-Cayuga Tribe/Shoalwater Bay/Shoshone-Bannock Tribes/Shoshone-Paiute Tribe of Duck Valley/Shuswap Nation/Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe/Sitka Tribe of Alaska/Six Nations of Canada/Soboba Band of Mission Indians/Southern Ute Tribe/Spirit Lake Sioux Tribe/Spokane Tribe/Squaxin Island Tribe/St. Croix Tribal Council/St. Regis Mohawk Tribe/Standing Rock Sioux Tribe/Swinomish Tribal Community/Stevens Village Council/Stilaguamish Tribe/Summit Lake Paiute Tribe/Swinomish Tribal Council/Tanana Tribal Council/Three Affiliated Tribes/Tlingit & Haida Central Council/Ihono O'odham Nation/Tribal Government of St. Paul/Isawwassen Indian Band/Tiulimne Me-Wuk Tribal Council/Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians/Ugaskik Traditional Village/Unga Tribal Council/Upper Sioux Community/Ute Indian Tribe/Ute Mountain Ute Tribe/Walker River Paiute Tribe/Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head/White Earth Reservation of Minnesota/White Mountain Apache Tribe/Wichita & Affiliated Tribes/Winnabago Tribe of Nebraska/Yakutat Tlingit Tribe/Yankton Sioux Tribe/Yavapai Apache Nation/Isleta Del Sur Pueblo/Yupit of Adreafski/Yurok Tribe

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*Thank you to the following people for contributing to our publication:*

*Alan Veasey, UAB*

*Patrick Durham, USFWS*

*Ron Skates, USFWS*

*Todd Hall, Three Affiliated Tribes*

*Jeffrey Day, Wampanoag Tribe*

*Diane Mann-Klager, BIA, Aberdeen Area*

*Ray Aspa, Colorado River Indian Tribes*

*Millie Titla, NRCS*

*Teresa Harris, Catawba Indian Nation*

*Norman Jojola, Northern Pueblos Agency*

*D.J. Monette, USFWS*

## FROM THE EAGLE'S NEST

Is a communication tool to inform and facilitate the exchange of NAFWS news and information nationally, including Canada. We seek relevant information from our members and others who are interested. However, at times we do have limitations, so please understand if we should select another vehicle for your valued information.

## EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE

Hello Everyone,

Since our last newsletter the Southwest, Northeast and Pacific Regions have had their regional conferences. I'm happy to announce that Tim Gould of the Northeast Region and Joe Jay Pinkham of the Pacific Region have been re-elected as Society Board Directors. John Antonio of the Southwest Region has been newly elected, and will be confirmed by the board of directors in May of 2004 during the Society's National conference. John assumes the good work of Sam Diswood, director of the Acoma Game & Fish Enterprise at Acoma Pueblo in New Mexico. Thanks Sam.

Of special note: The Taholah, Quinalt High School students were able to join us throughout the Pacific Regional conference and provide us with their own informative and interactive session on the agenda. These young Native American adults were impressive and presented advanced professional public skills, commendable job, easily praised.

The Southeast Regional conference will be held on February 23-27, 2004 and hosted by the Catawba Tribe. The Alaska Regional conference is also scheduled to be on December 4 - 5, 2003 in Anchorage.

At this writing, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service is busy reviewing and selecting grant applications for the Tribal Land Incentive Program (TLIP), and the Tribal Wildlife Grants (TWG) program. Before the year's end, TWG and TLIP awards will be announced to the Tribes and is expected to total \$14 million in funds. Next year's cycle for funding looks promising, and given that the regulatory process has been concluded through the Federal Register, the tribes may anticipate a rapid response to proposals.

The Great Plains Region held its first planning meeting in preparation for the Society's 2004 National Conference. The event will be held at the Snow King Ski Resort in Jackson, Wyoming (Jackson Hole), May 3-6, 2004. The planning committee's agenda should provide an enjoyable and informative time for all conference participants. Among the special events, the annual traditional feast will be



*"The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs will be working with Tribes and tribal organizations to write and support for the legislation."*

hosted by the Wind River Reservation's Arapahoe and Shoshone Tribes. These two tribes are spread alongside Jackson's 10,000 animal elk herd. Site seeing tours and recreational opportunities will be available as well. Plan on being there, bring the family.

Development update for the Native American Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Act: The bill is still in the draft development phase. The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs will be working with Tribes and Tribal organizations to write and support for the legislation. Plans are to present the bill to the 108th Congress. With the multiple requests seen among the applicants for TWG & TLIIP funds, the need for mandated financial assistance to Tribes for fish and wildlife management is well demonstrated.

Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) has posed recurring questions and concerns for Society members. Deer and elk populations in the endemic disease area are threatened by stressful population dynamics and face alarming potential severe impacts. Epidemiology and physiology of the disease agent are relatively unknown, lending a high degree of uncertainty for effective control management methods. To date, for managers, development of surveillance methods offer tangible action dealing with the disease until research can offer effective management control. The Society is working with the USDA - APHIS Veterinary Service to provide CWD training for Tribes in the endemic disease area and financially assist sample submission for testing. CWD outreach instruction efforts will be available on-site, and in area seminars. Announcements and schedules will be forthcoming.

West Nile Virus is identifiable but has not received conclusive surveillance or monitoring efforts to make statements on impacts to wildlife populations. Enough necropsy evidence has been documented to indicate impacts to waterfowl, raptors, upland game birds and various other bird and wildlife species. Without complete understanding of all transmissibility and occurrence factors, federal agencies are convening interagency response committees to develop plans to address monitor and control methods.

The Society will work to bring these and other important issues to our regional and national forums. In the interim, the Center of Disease Control, APHIS and other Interior agency websites can keep you abreast of national developments.

I hope that all Society friends have a good fall hunting season and enjoy your holidays.

Thank You  
IRA

## CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE WORKSHOP HOSTED

The Bureau of Indian Affairs, USGS National Wildlife Health Center, Native American Fish and Wildlife Society, Three Affiliated Tribes, and Lower

Brule Sioux Tribe worked cooperatively to conduct a Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) Sampling and Surveillance Plan Development Workshop in New Town, North Dakota on August 26-27, 2003.

The objective of this workshop was to provide training on cervid necropsy, sampling for CWD, and to provide tribes with a good foundation for the development and finalization of a CWD

surveillance plan. The workshop included a review of CWD, a discussion and assistance in the development of a surveillance plan, and demonstration of sampling techniques. There was a demonstration of a full necropsy of an elk and white-tailed deer and a typical hunter station extraction of lymphnode and brain tissue samples for CWD testing.

There were 28 participants

representing the following tribes: Rosebud, Three Affiliated Tribes, Crow, Oglala, Standing Rock, Crow Creek, Cheyenne River, Santee, Yankton, Chippewa-Cree, and Lower Brule.

# CALENDAR

## December 2 - 4, 2003 - Northwest Fish Culture Conference, Portland, OR.

This conference will provide hatchery workers with an informal forum to present information related to their work, the art and science of fish culture. For more information:

rz.smith@noaa.gov

## December 4 - 5, 2003 - Native American Fish & Wildlife Society, Alaska Regional Conference,

Anchorage, Alaska. For more information, Patty Schwalenberg at (907) 562-6647.

## February 23 - 26, 2004 - Southeast Conference of the Native American Fish & Wildlife Society, Catawba Indian Nation, South Carolina.

For more info: (803) 366-4792.

## March 2 - 3, 2003 - 10th Annual Whirling Disease Symposium, Salt Lake City, UT.

For more information: (406) 585-0860 or e-mail: whirling@mcn.net

## March 8 - 11, 2004, Emergency Management Framework for Tribal Governments, Emmitsburg, Maryland.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is providing opportunity for tribal members that have emergency responsibilities. For more information: NETC Admissions Office at (301) 447-1035 or (301) 447-1162 for course content information.

## March 22 - 26, 2004 - Wildlife Management Short Course, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO.

This week-long course will provide an overview of principles of wildlife (including fisheries) ecology and management. For more information, Eugene Decker at: (970) 491-6222.

## President's News...

by Ron Skates, NAFWS President



Greetings Everyone, I hope you had a great summer and you spent time with your families. A for most of us in resource management; summer means putting a lot of time in the field gathering information so we can make prudent decisions regarding the on-going management of our numerous natural resources.

In areas of the country, the weather provided interesting challenges ranging from extreme drought and fires to wet soggy conditions that included tornados, hurricanes and disastrous flooding. Whatever the condition, I hope everyone weathered the season safely.

Over the last few months, the Society has been involved in many functions which include youth practicums, regional conferences, training, and developing cooperative agreements that will bring funding and positions to the Society. And if this wasn't enough, the Society also moved

its national office from its Broomfield location to a new Denver location. Our new office is co-located with the American Indian College Fund. So, if any of you are in the Denver area, please stop by and visit our new location at 8333 Greenwood Boulevard. Should you need directions, the phone number is the same, so give our staff a call. They will be more than happy to give you directions.

Other exciting issues include the Tribal Wildlife Grants and Tribal Landowner Incentive Program that the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service will administer to the tribes. These

*It's important that we demonstrate to Congress that there are needs throughout Indian country regarding the management of vital natural resources...*

funds will be used to accomplish important fish, wildlife and habitat projects. The Service has provided guidance on how

they should fill out their applications and the deadline for them was September 11, 2003. I hope all of you are taking advantage of this opportunity. If the Society can be of assistance, please give our staff a call, that will benefit everyone.

Planning for next year's national conference has already begun in earnest. The Great Plains Region will be hosting the 2004 conference, which will be held in Jackson Hole, Wyoming. The Eastern Shoshone and Arapaho Tribes of the Wind River Reservation will be the primary hosts and will be involved in providing the traditional feast. For those of you who haven't been to Jackson Hole, you will be in for a treat. As it is perhaps one of the most beautiful places on earth. Surrounded by the majestic Teton Mountain range, the area is rich in wildlife resources and a key wintering ground for approximately 11,000 elk and several hundred buffalo. So, be sure and bring your cameras and plenty of film. You will be glad you did.

As the fall season comes in full swing, many of us will be out enjoying the resources and of course, gathering the essentials that will feed our families for another year. Take the time to enjoy those opportunities with family and friends – and be grateful for the things you are able to harvest. Until we meet again, I wish you a safe and prosperous season. God Bless, Ron Skates.

*(SW Shoot, cont. from p. 1)*

the tribes that sent their top-guns to the shoot. I commend all those that participated in this event for their professionalism which attributes to their training programs and allowed us to have a safe and fun event.

The 2004 Southwest Shoot team consists of the following: Charles Cia - Pueblo of Acoma; Raphael Watts - Southern Ute; Charles Ruybal "Grass Hopper" - Southern Ute; Ray Beck - Mescalero Apache; Abel Velasquez - Southern Ute; and Robin Martinez (alternate) - Colorado River Indian Tribes.

The 2003 Top Gun Award went to Charles Chia with a score of 899 out of a possible 900 points. Congratulations goes out to these officers and we wish them well at the 2004 National Conference to be held in Jackson, Wyoming.



2003 Southwest shoot team that will compete at the national competition. (L - R): Robin Martinez (alternate), Colorado River Tribes; Abel Velasquez, Jr., Southern Ute Tribe; Raphael Watts, Southern Ute Tribe; Charles Chia, Acoma Pueblo; Charles Ruybal, Southern Ute Tribe; and Ray Beck, Mescalero Apache Tribe.

Photo by: Kay Aspa, CKIT

# FORT BERTHOLD PLANS SURVEILLANCE ON CWD

By J Bearstail

In August, 12 tribal game & fish departments from the region gathered at the 4 Bears Casino & Lodge for a workshop to develop a chronic wasting disease sampling and surveillance plan.

The two-day workshop introduced surveillance techniques and how to contain local wildlife, which have already come into contact with the chronic wasting disease (CWD).

CWD is said to be like mad cow disease, but found in wildlife like deer and elk.

States with free-ranging wildlife have already found cases of the CWD. States like Wyoming, Colorado, Nebraska, Wisconsin, southwestern South Dakota and Saskatchewan and Manitoba, Canada.

Todd Hall, Director of the Game & Fish Department on the Fort Berthold reservation said that there are no known cases of CWD in the area, but "it looks to be circling us. This is why we need to have a surveillance plan and also containment. We

actually started our surveillance and containment last year and haven't come across any CWD."

U.S. Department of the Interior, BIA Regional Wildlife Biologist, Diane P. Mann-Klager coordinated the two-day training and this was the second training of this year. Mann-Klager said that the CWD has been around for twenty years. "CWD is such a low occurring disease, we are now learning it on the fly."

To the hunters who see or find sickly looking game such as deer or elk, should bring them to the Game & Fish Department where it will be sampled and tested. The hunter will also receive a new license.

After asking about finding a cure or prevention of the CWD, Mann-Klager said the only way right now is to reduce population density because we are still finding out about the disease.

Wildlife Biologist of the Rosebud Sioux Tribe in South Dakota, Stephanie Middlebrooks said they tested 75 deer (white tail and mule) and elk which all came up negative; but "we are aware that there are cases near the Rosebud Sioux Tribe."

Joanna Murray of the Game & Fish Department at the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe is a wildlife biologist and has tested elk that are kept captive but



Rex Sohn, U.S. Geological Survey, National Wildlife Health Center, Madison Wisconsin conducts a class on chronic wasting disease in Mandaree, North Dakota.



Chronic wasting disease workshop attendees at the 4 Bear's Marina in Mandaree, North Dakota.

have found no cases. Although they have found the West Nile disease in some of the wildlife.

The two-day training ended with an actual necropsy on a deer, to examine and learn more about the disease.

# STUDENTS HOSTED BY WAMPANOAGS

by: Jeff Day, Wampanoag Tribe

In August, the Wampanoag Tribe of Aquinnah in the Northeast Region hosted a Summer Youth Environmental Practicum for students aged 14-17 at Martha's Vineyard Island, Massachusetts.

Four different tribes from the northeast sent youth or chaperones to participate in the fun and educational programs. Students had the opportunity to sample the island and learned about the Wampanoag Tribe's environment and culture.

One adventurous activity involved a fishing trip aboard the Arabella, a boat owned by singer James Taylor's brother. The fishing captain for this trip was Brian Vanderhoop from the Wampanoag Tribe. Other activities that students were involved in were horseback riding, a field trip to Clay Cliffs of Aquinnah and Lobsterville Beach where the Tribal Cranberry Bogs are located.

Students also participated in a lobster boil luncheon with Wampanoag tribal elders and Beverly Wright (WTGHA) Chairperson. They further

(See page 6- Wampanoag Camp - )



Students that participated in the Northeast Region's Summer Environmental Youth Practicum enjoy a sailing boat trip near Martha's Vineyard Island.

# ST. REGIS MOHAWK NATION HOSTS NORTHEAST MEETING

The Northeast Regional Conference was held at the St. Regis Mohawk Tribal Nation in Akwesasne, New York on August 4-7, 2003.

James Ransom, Chief and Kenneth Jock, SRMT Environment Division Director welcomed all 65 participants to their Tribal lands for the cultural and environmental education programs they established for the weeks events.

Several excellent presentations comprised the week's agenda. Tribal elder Cecelia Mitchell presented on medicinal plants. Bob Stevenson demonstrated life skills. Les Benedict SRMT gave a presentation on Black Ash Restoration. Adrian MacDonald instructed a course in Bioterrorism & Hazardous Materials.

Other topics included; Invasive species, EPA Federal water quality Standards for Tribal Reservations, Aquaculture, Wetlands and Lead Safe Ranges.

The regional election resulted in Timothy Gould, Penobscot Nation Chief Game Warden, being re-elected as one of the directors representing the Northeast Region.

Jennifer "Jenna" Herne, St. Regis Mohawk Environment Division, was elected as Alternate Director. Jenna Herne, James Snyder (St. Regis Mohawk Environment Division), and DJ Monette (USFWS R5 Native American Liaison) were recipients of the 2003 Northeast Region Awards for outstanding contributions to the furtherance of Tribal Wildlife Programs. Each had volunteered considerable time and efforts to make the regional conference a huge success. Les Benedict, SRMT Environment Div, accepted a plaque of appreciation for the Division's support of the regional conference. Josh Loring, Penobscot Nation Game Warden, received the Region's Top Gun Award as top shooter at the Conservation Officers Shoot.

Billy Two Rivers spoke at the banquet and awards dinner. We raised over \$900 between auction and raffle items for regional funds. Still waiting for Sharri Venno to give us the o.k. to host next years Regional Conference!

For more information please contact: the New England Aquarium at (617) 973-5247.



Participants at the 2003 Northeast Regional Conference hosted by the St. Regis Mohawk of New York.



(Wampanoag Camp, . from p. 5) participated in tribal legends of Moshup pageant which is a theatrical performance of the Aquinnah Wampanoag Tribe's creation story.

Educational programs were also provided which included the Tribal Language Project, Respecting Elders, Hunter Safety Program, Water Quality Laboratory Operations, Shellfish Hatchery Operations, and Solid Waste Management. The instructors were: Jessie Little Doe - WTGHA Language Project; Jeff Day - WTGHA Ranger; Tobias Vanderhoop - Tribal Council; Greg dain - Environmental Protection Agency; and Hillary Crook - WTGHA Lab.

(See next column)

There were a total of 10 students that participated in this summer youth environmental program. "We hope more students and teachers will join us for next year when the Passamquoddy Tribe (Indian Township) hosts the 2004 Northeast Region NAFWS Summer Environmental Youth Practicum," said Jeff Day, coordinator of the Northeast practicum.

"A special thanks goes out to the EPA Region 1 office and the Narragansett Indian Tribe for funding of this year's practicum."

*Submitted by Jeffrey Day, Conservation Ranger Coordinator, Wampanoag Tribe (Aquinnah).*



Marine Mammals and Sea Turtle rescue training held at the Wampanoag Tribe.

## TRAINING FOR MARINE MAMMAL AND SEA TURTLE RESCUE

On September 17, 2003 the Wampanoag Tribe (Aquinnah) hosted a Marine Mammals and Sea Turtle Rescue training with the New England Aquarium. Four Tribes sent representatives and 33 people participated in this great training. The Tribe is a partner with New England Aquarium Marine Mammal Rescue Team and trains volunteers to respond to stranded and distressed marine turtles, whales, dolphins and seals. Participants were trained to identify species, give supportive care, proper

immobilization and transportation techniques.

Spectator and responder safety was emphasized. Veterinarians instructed participants in the anatomy & physiology of marine mammals and performed a necropsy on three specimens. Data collection for a series of national databases tracking species survival rates was also covered. Attendees will join the Aquarium's volunteer efforts and assist with future emergencies.

# SOUTHWEST TRIBES HOSTED BY THE PUEBLO OF SANTA ANA

by: Karen Lynch, NAFWS

Pueblo of Santa Ana's hosting skills were put to the test this year as they hosted the 18th Annual Southwest Regional Conference on August 11-14, 2003.

The pueblo's Tamaya Hyatt-Regency Resort and conference center located north of Albuquerque along the Rio Grande River served as the site for the southwest tribes.

Tradition with the Southwest regional conferences is for the host tribe to showcase its programs and projects in regards to natural resources. Glen Harper, manager, Department of Natural Resources, Pueblo of Santa Ana outlined the pueblo's history and culture to the more than 160 participants that attended the conference.

Harper discussed the history of the area and indicated how early European influence created a sophisticated culture that is rich economically, socially and ecologically.

In addition, he also discussed the challenges of implementing the pueblo's riparian restoration project along the Rio Grande River with the management of the endangered Rio Grande silvery minnow and the willow flycatcher.

Over the course of three days at least seven plenary sessions dealt with issues critical to tribes in the Southwest.

Kicking off the plenary sessions was a discussion that carried the topic, "*Erosion of Tribal Sovereignty in Natural Resources Management*." A presenter, Rod Lewis, an attorney at the Gila River Indian Community of Arizona discussed a tribal water rights settlement case involving tribal claims to billions of gallons of water from the Salt and Gila Rivers.

At the settlement of this case impacts will be far-reaching said Lewis. "It will effect our future 100 years from

now"

The Gila River Tribe is requesting 653,500 acre-feet of water per year. Lewis said, "Water from this river is our life source and blood. And to be dealing with non-Indians and their non-commitment has been "mind-boggling."

While he touched upon the "important" subject of education Lewis also emphasized that tribes need to invest more in education.

Lewis encouraged students to finish their education and to return to their tribes to work. He said tribes should make it easier for students to work and to gain practical experience.

In another plenary session the impacts of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) in regard to the Rio Grande silvery minnow and tribal water rights was responded to by state and federal representatives from New Mexico. The parameters of the case is that it involves two watersheds, 10 tribes, four U.S. government agencies, and the numerous water users along the Rio Grande all within a drought situation.

"At Pyramid Lake Tribe (PLT) we are dealing with similar issues involving the ESA" said tribal manager, Erik Ringelberg who recently assumed directorship at the tribe's fisheries program.

"Although we have a different water shed in Nevada, we do have one endangered and threatened fish that we are dealing with. However, with regard to tribal water rights our situation is similar.

"Issues like this could affect a tribe's sovereignty and whether the ESA has authority over a tribe. This includes how tribes work with or if they want to work collaboratively with the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service in recovery efforts."

He added that their issues are different in the sense that PLT's working relationship with the state is better than its relationship with the federal government.

He said of course this is opposite in some cases with other tribes in the southwest.

Ringelberg commented that the conference location was a "fabulous place" to host a conference. He said there seemed to be good communication between the audience and the panelists. "The panel sessions were the ones I got the most out of and there was good information which spurred in my mind how we might want to do things a little differently here."

The religious use of eagles and its compatibility with conservation panel, addressed the legal, historical, and cultural implications for

New Mexico also gathered eaglettes and "practiced in the same way that we do in regards to ceremonies.

"If we could work with these other tribes it would be good because our program is only a year and a half old. Right now we are operating from an endowment fund.

"We radio-tagged ten eagles and because we don't have a biologist on staff, we've tagged the eagles and are collecting data so we can keep track of the population.

Talayumtewa said it was good that three people from Hopi were able to attend this conference. "It opened doors for us and I learned alot."



Butch Blazer, state forester, State of New Mexico and former president of the NAFWS, moderates a session, "Tribal/State Relations in Wildlife Management - Opportunities for Cooperation", that brought together state and tribal representatives. (Seated on the panel are L-R): Peter Pino - Pueblo of Zia; Howard Richards - Southern Ute; and Joe Muniz - Jicarilla Apache Natural Resources.

distribution of eagle feathers .

A representative from the Zuni Aviary located at the Pueblo of Zuni, Edward Wemytewa, a cultural affairs manager said the aviary gives eagles to the community and traditional leaders for the purposes of using the feathers for ceremonies.

"It is important that when we talk about eagles, it is not just about feathers," said Wemytewa, "we need to talk about the bird itself which is more than an animal with feathers."

Darren Talayumtewa, wildlife technician who works with eagles and performs migratory bird surveys for the Hopi Tribe's Wildlife Ecosystem Management Program said he learned that other pueblos in

Also in attendance at this conference, Patricia Dwyer, chief of Aboriginal Affairs and Transboundary Wildlife, Canadian Wildlife Service in the National Capital of Canada said she looked for a pragmatic way of addressing the eagle conservation topic.

"I think the panelists were voicing for the practice of use of eagles for ceremonial purposes without necessarily speaking to whether or not use was affecting conservation.

"I don't think it affects conservation but I do not know. I think that there are natural laws about birds in the nest."

She added that numbers of birds or the number of eggs in a nest may change over time and it is natural that the young

(See page 13 - Santa Ana -)

(SYP- Cont. from p. 1)

answered questions about beaver behavior and their economic value.

A water ecology class was taught by Nathan Spees, a biologist and EPA tribal liaison working in Anchorage, Alaska.

John Grits from the American Indian College Fund gave the students advice about career planning. Rick Williams, executive director at the American Indian College Fund entertained the students with stories and an inspiring message that "we each have special gifts."

The importance of having "special gifts" was carried over by another student instructor, Jim Garrett, a doctoral candidate in range ecology at Colorado State University, who talked about the relationships that exist between the Lakota people and the bison.

Saying that he is an "old" student he encouraged the students that it is "never too late to get an education."

When you finish college, go and work with your tribes because you are needed."

He said, "despite the political nature at tribes makes it hard, but with an education it is possible to flood out the political maneuverings which goes with tribal politics."

As a teacher, wildlife biologist, and founding father of the Society, Norman Jojola contributed not only his experiences as a biologist but his talents as a photographer and kept the students entertained with a teaching method called "Integrated Resource Management Scenarios."

This interactive exercise puts students to the test of being able to plan for and to deal with real-life environmental situations such as a proposed tribal enterprise. This exercise captures student interest because students have the opportunity to role-play as tribal council members, biologists, foresters, environmentalists, tribal community members, health officials, government officials, or elders from the community.

Jeanne Lubbering, from New Mexico shared with the students the meaning of the circle of life. She taught them that "everything in life is a

circle and has purpose whether it is environmental disasters, fires, or tornadoes. There's always life."

SYP alumnus, Wanbli Williams, returned for a second year as a student teacher. He taught a class on the "real" Three R's: Respect, Responsibility and Relations.

Relations in the natural world connect on various levels: the physical, emotional, intellectual and spiritual.

"As we bond with each other it strengthens our circle, our centers and our communities," said Williams. Then a sense of cooperation is developed along with trust enabling students and staff to gain mutual and reciprocal Respect.

"As we have made these students our relations, our connections to them has strengthened our hoop. Thereby, making them responsible for the learning of the community and the instructors responsible for maintaining respect."

Williams is a senior at Washington University, Huxley College of the Environment majoring in Environmental Science and Mass Communications.

Jarvis Gust, Crow Tribe, and former SCEP student now working at the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service in Portland, OR also served as an instructor.

"Our classroom time was not so much about wildlife but how to better ourselves," said 11th grade student, Taryn Anquoe, Kiowa, from Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, "like the importance of getting an education."

"I liked what they taught us about Respect. Most of what was taught here was new stuff for me because I come from a non-traditional Indian family. It seemed to make me more aware of myself as a Native American," said Anquoe.

Students were to choose a symbol from nature that they could most identify with and assigned to write a short essay about the object.

Anquoe chose a tree which she could relate with as her symbol in the natural world. "Trees take care of people and they give us shade, even to a weary traveler I can extend my branches so they could be

under my shade. I hope that someday as a tree I will be admired for the rings in my trunk."

A junior attending high school in Rhode Island and a member of the Narragansett Tribe, Chali Gonsalves said the practicum experience had made her think more about furthering her education.

"It is important for survival of our Native people. I particularly liked the story about the Native woman who learned how to care for her own children just from observing a buffalo cow raise its calf."

She said I guess it all ties in with the week's teachings which have taught me that it is also important to be a "leader more than a follower"

"I learned a lot about fishing and salmon," said Cameron Seegonee, a Winnebago/Potawatomie/Seneca/Iroquois from Minnesota.

"I particularly enjoyed learning about goal setting. That it is possible to set a goal and when you achieve it, then set it higher the next time."

"Even though I may not agree with some aspects of the circle taught by our elders, I learned about other tribal cultures and I like being exposed to new things."

Seegonee said that even though he was not brought up with cultural teachings, he enjoyed hearing the evening drumming that was taking place at the practicum. He said, "It brought back a feeling to my bones...I know I'm a part of it but I'm also not."

Sylvan Pumpkinseed, a sophomore from Wanblee, South Dakota said his experience at the practicum was more than he expected.

"This is the first time I've been to the mountains and I've had the opportunity to meet other students from different areas of the country.

"I'm totally into this because I like the outdoors, I'm glad my science teacher recommended for me to attend this practicum.

"All the teachers have been great!"



Miriam Killiam, Penobscot Natural Resources Dept. taught a class on water quality .



Bob Aloyisus, from Kalskag, Alaska served as a practicum instructor while also sharing the wisdom of his culture

# ARMY BASE SERVES AS CAMP HEADQUARTERS

Eighteen students attended the 2nd Southeast Region Summer Youth Practicum, held June 21-27, 2003 at the Louisiana Army National Guard Camp Beauregard in Pineville, Louisiana.

As a daily event, students each morning were awakened by reveille followed by a morning traditional prayer, flag ceremony, and breakfast before the day's activities began.

After a day of team-building led by OIC Capt. Judd Mahouz, "it was amazing to watch the youth help each other through each task," said Teresa Harris, program coordinator and board director from the Southeast Region.

Team-building also included wood box installation and then they visited an archeological site led by Dr. David Morgan with the University.

A Haz-Mat class was taught by Lisa McCormick who worked with building communication using tinker toys. Virginia Jenkins, USDA-APHIS gave a presentation on her area of work at the APHIS. And Doug Harris from the Naragansett Tribe talked to the students about cultural issues. This gave students a history lesson and what was important to their heritage.

On the third day, the youth enjoyed a morning of fishing, provided by David Byrd with the U.S. Forest Service. He gave an excellent program of the types of fish in the area. The students also toured Camp Beauregard, the museum, Code Talkers Monument, and the Keep Safe Cemetery.

In the evening, Dr. Kier Klepzig of U.S. Forest Service discussed options for careers in natural resources management. He was followed by Dr. James Brown, Tribal Liaison with U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service. Both gave excellent presentations.

Students also visited the Marksville Historic Site. The museum staff gave an excellent presentation and a tour about the Native people from the area and the various mounds located at the site. The youth even had the opportunity to observe eagles flying about.

For one day, the youth and staff visited the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas led by tribal member, Cecilia Flores, an environmental specialist. Ms Flores also helped out with the practicum for the entire week. The tribal chairman welcomed the students and toured the reservation and tribal departments. Some of the cultural activities that the students got involved with were basket making, traditional games, traditional dinner, and story telling by Armando Roderqious. Tribal elders were also included in the activities.

For the the closing ceremony, the students and staff experienced a military type send-off. Each person that attended was recognized with a plaque to take home to remember the week spent at the Summer Youth Practicum. Awards were given by Lt. Col. Michael Tarpley, Col. Michael Woods, and Kevin Chapman.

"This is the beginning of a great partnership with the Southeast Region and Camp Beauregard," said Teresa Harris. "We are already making plans for the 2004 Summer Youth Practicum next year. We will

set a date in October and start raising funds, we want to increase the number of students next year."

The two camp counselors were Dwayne Rogers, Conservation Officer from Catawba and Lisa McCormick from University of Alabama, CLEAR. These two individuals were with the students 24/7, they are an excellent team for the youth.

Students represented the following tribes: Alabama-Coushatta of Texas, Catawba Indian Nation of South Carolina, Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana, Jena Band of Choctaw Indians of Louisiana, Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, Poarch Creek Tribe of Alabama, and Tunica-Biloxi of Louisiana.

*Submitted by Teresa Harris*



Southeast youth practicum students, staff, and Camp Bouregard personnel. (Standing L - R): Lt. Col. Michael Tarpley, Raeann Thompson (student); Maj. Keith Kingston; Cassie Battise (student); K.C. George-Warren (student); Ashley Wesley (student); Terry Scott-Southeast Region board director; and Lisa McCormick - Counselor.

## USFWS Native American Liaison Update

by Patrick Durham



Hello all.

I recently went up to Quinault Reservation (Washington) for the Society's Pacific Northwest Regional Conference and was overwhelmed by what beautiful country they have up there. The massive trees in their coastal forests are truly humbling and the sound of the ocean always is comforting to me. We were all treated to a yummy feast ...was that elk loaf? ...and I spent much time talking to the folks from the Region. I greatly appreciated the hospitality of the locals.

Your Society Director, Ira New Breast, met with me for breakfast while I was up there

and I am very happy that he seems to be so engaged in our Fish and Wildlife Service programs. There is still a great deal of work ahead of us but am glad that we have someone like him on point.

Regional Directors, Ted Lamebull and Joe Jay Pinkham were, as usual, all smiles and did a great job putting this conference together. Buzz Cobell - now with Bonneville Power - conducted the auction and made everyone smile. Tammy Cowapoo made sure that everything went according to plan and lots of others from the Region chipped in as well. I hope to get back soon.

You want to know when the Tribal Grants are going to be selected, don't you? The Service was very pleased with the response to the new Tribal Wildlife Grants and Tribal Landowner Incentive Program. We received nearly \$40 million dollars in requests in 220 proposals. Remember that we have a total of \$14 million to distribute and will be selecting the top (approximately) one

*(see page 10- Liaison- )*



Students and staff visit the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas during the Southeast Summer Youth Practicum.

## Education News

by: Sally-Carufel Williams, Education  
Coordinator, NAFWS



Dear  
Friends and  
Family of the  
Society:

As always, we hope that this issue of From the Eagle's Nest finds you well. As you read in the previous newsletter, our national office went through the transition of moving to another location. Transitions can be stressful but, in our case, I think we did it really well. And as you know, we had over 16 years of "stuff" to sift through so everyone here had to go down memory lane with me a whole bunch of times. *Karen Lynch* has hundreds of photos and it was fun to see those pictures. Some of our members have changed and some look exactly the same. Anyway, we're in a different place for the time being. We've already had visits from members and the office is easy to find, so please come visit us the next time you're in Denver.

Speaking of members, whenever a student participates in the national Summer Youth Practicum, he / she receives a student membership for a year and some of our past participants continue with their memberships. The Northeast Region, the Southeast Region and the Southwest Region all had Youth Practicums this summer (see reports elsewhere in the newsletter). The Northeast Region, through sponsorship by the Wampanoag Tribe, had all their participants join the Society as members.

Over the past months, we've been fortunate to see, hear from or hear about some of our alumni.

◆ At the national conference in Traverse City, we were really proud to see *Matt Dana* (Passamaquoddy, '96), Passamaquoddy Tribal Warden, on the Northeast Shoot Team.

◆ At a USET meeting, *Pat Durham* ran into *Tihtiyas "Dee" Sabattus* (Passamaquoddy, '94 '95 '96) who works for the organization as a Project Administrator.

◆ During a visit home to the Lac du Flambeau rez, my

daughter, *Ida*, and I got to see *Ryan Gauthier* (LdF Ojibwe, '00 '01 '02) who was leaving the next day to the University of Wisconsin-Superior. Ryan worked for the LdF Natural Resources Department in summers and our folks there encouraged him to participate in the Practicum as part of his work. This past summer, Ryan worked for the Tribe's youth environmental program and utilized his SYP experiences to benefit the younger ones.

It's especially good when our students can combine the Practicum with work and even better when they can connect to school.

◆ *James Rima* (Spokane Tribe '00 '01) did work study in high school with the Tribe's natural resource department and now attends Spokane Community College. James is still working for the department part-time doing GIS work. He was also a youth speaker at the 2002 Pacific Region Conference (he did such a good job that *Bill Matt* proudly bought him dinner and a tank of gas).

◆ *Virginia "Mena" Limpy*, Northern Cheyenne '92 '93) graduated from the University of Montana with a degree in Resource Conservation.

◆ *Preston Bronson* (Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation '92) graduated from the University of Idaho and as with fisheries biologist for the Tribe, is currently the Project Leader for the Fish Passage Operations Project for the Umatilla & Walla-Walla Basin.

◆ *June Rae McDonald* (Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes '92) is getting ready to graduate from the University of Montana with a degree in Land Conservation.

◆ *Sasha Hoskie* (Navajo '92) graduated from Arizona State University and currently works for the Denver Indian Family Resource Center.

◆ *Joyelle Wilber-Dever* (Menominee '92) worked for the US Forest Service after going for her degree in wildlife biology. She made a career change,

(- Liaison - Cont. from p.9 )

third of the proposals for funding.

Proposals have been scored and we will be ranking them nationally on November 6, and shortly thereafter, making our recommendations to FWS Director, Steve Williams. He will likely be finalizing the list around the end of November or early December.

I thank all of you that did the hard work of putting together proposals and sending them in to us. Your work means a great deal beyond the list of approved funding proposals. With these proposals, the Service now has a factual inventory of needs in Indian Country that can be quantified. Of course, this inventory is only partial. Many tribes did not submit proposals, projects were limited to \$200,000 (TLIP) or \$250,000 (TWG), and the application process was a bit too involved for smaller proposals.

Given the sideboards set by the grant guidelines, however,

(See next column)

we will be able to report the level of Tribal interest in working with the Service and can identify some of the priorities that you have provided through your proposals. Again, I thank all of you for your efforts and look forward to your continued support of what the Service is trying to accomplish through these programs.

For those of you who have not been following the national news closely, Famous Dave Anderson (He gave the banquet key note address at the 2003 National Conference) has been tapped as the Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs - check out [Indianz.com](http://Indianz.com) for the latest. He brought a great deal of energy to the conference last year and, if confirmed, I anticipate his welcome enthusiasm in the Main Interior Building. Wonder if everyone will be saying, "I'm happy! I'm healthy! And I feel GREAT!" just like at the conference? That might be fun.

(See p.12. - Liaison - )

## THANK YOU

by Sally Carufel-Williams

The Society's national Summer Youth Practicum was excellent, with an awesome staff and outstanding students. When we invest in our youth, we invest in the future, yet it seems that the future is so far away. We can't wait for some arbitrary time in order for something positive to happen. So we do the best with what we have now. Many of our Society members recognize our responsibility and lend their support to the Practicum either with financial assistance or personnel.

**Pat Durham**, from the USFWS National Native Liaison's Office in Washington, D.C., has supported the Practicum forever and helps each year. **John Smith**, the Pacific Region's representative on the National Education and Training Council, and a Tribal Liaison with **Bonneville Power Administration** (BPA), has always recognized the importance of the Practicum. We are grateful to BPA for its support. Region 1 of the USFWS, through Tribal Liaison **Scott Aikin**, gave support and lent the professional expertise of **Jarvis Gust** (Crow

Tribe and past recipient of the Great Plains education scholarship) to us AND donated backpacks for students and staff. **Darrell Dominick**, from NRCS in Oklahoma aided the Practicum with funds for instructional supplies. The **USEPA Region 10** office in Anchorage, through the efforts of **Michelle Davis** and **Greg Kellogg**, sent us **Nathan T. Spees**, Tribal Coordinator, who is also an instructor for the Alaska Youth for Environmental Action.

The good friends of Practicum instructor, **Jim Garrett** (who is so close to his Ph.D, we can hardly stand it), **Jean and Barry Schuyler**, made a personal donation to the Practicum for our field notebooks. **Doug Eifler**, through the National Center for Cooperative Education, sent us a marvelous young woman, **Miriah Killam** (Aleut) as an intern / counselor and the Penobscot Indian Nation's natural resource department and **John Banks**, was gracious enough to share her with us.

Other members of our National Education & Training Council take their responsibilities to heart. We were fortunate to have Great Plains representative, **Diane Mann-Klager**, as an

(See p. 14 - Thank You - )

(See p. 11 - Educ. Update)

# NATURAL RESOURCES YOUTH PRACTICUM A SUCCESS

BY MILLIE TUTTLE, NRCS

The first San Carlos Apache Natural Resources Youth Practicum was held in Northern Arizona from July 28 to August 1, 2003 is being considered a great success.

The practicum, which many hope will become an annual event, was held at the Teen Wellness Camp located in Point of Pines, Arizona on the San Carlos Apache Reservation.

The idea of a practicum came from a concern that few Apache college students were majoring in natural resources. A Committee was formed to develop a natural resource practicum that would educate Apache students on the management and conservation of the reservation's natural resources and to increase the

Cooperative Extension.

NRCS was one of many contributing sponsors of the Practicum. NRCS provided financial assistance and personnel expertise. During the Water Resources Session, Millie Tuttle, NRCS American Indian Liaison, presented information on the reservation's water resources. Jesse Wood and Jose Quesada, NRCS Soil Scientists, presented information on soils. Stu Tuttle, NRCS Wildlife Biologist, conducted a bat identification session one evening, and Farm Bill Programs for Wildlife Management the next day.

The mission of the Natural Resources Practicum was threefold: 1) to educate students of the reservation's natural resources, 2) to create understanding of how it intertwines with the Tribe's cultures and traditions, and 3) to promote professional natural resources careers.

The students learned basic identification skills, ecological systems and managements during the first four days. However, it wasn't all work, the

from a Native American view.

The Natural Resources Practicum Committee notified surrounding colleges and universities to provide opportunities available in the natural resource field on the last day of the camp.

Not living on the laurels of a successful first camp, committee members are already in the early planning stages for the 2<sup>nd</sup> Annual San Carlos Apache Natural Resources Practicum.

(Educ. Update - from page 10)

attended the University of Montana in Surgical Technology and currently works in the ER in Butte, MT.

◆ *Tamara Summa* (Ute Mtn. Ute '96) attends San Juan College and is a water technician.

◆ *Robyn McCoy* (Sault Ste. Marie Ojibwe, '97) graduated from Michigan State University with a degree in Environmental Science.

◆ *Leslie "Tootie" Dorame*, (Tesuque Pueblo '97) graduated from New Mexico State University and is currently in Graduate School.

◆ *Michelle Yatchmeneff* (Aleut '97) has a degree in Environmental Engineering from Arizona State University.

◆ *Ron Corn* (Menominee '98) was recently certified by the Menominee Tribal Cultural Commission as a Menominee Language Teacher.

◆ *Jake Ward* (Cherokee / Choctaw '97 '98 '99) will graduate from Eastern Washington University this spring with a degree in Criminal Justice.

◆ We've had siblings attend the Practicum. *Melissa Lamebull* (Tlingit / So. Cheyenne '94) recently graduated from the University of Hawaii. *Samantha Lamebull* ('95 '96 '97) is attending college in Anchorage, is a TA at an Anchorage elementary school and is raising her 3-year-old son. *Joe Lamebull* ('00 '01 '02) graduated from high school this past spring with honors and has a full ride to the University of Alaska-Anchorage.

◆ *Cetan Wanbli Williams* (Oglala / Santee / Anishinaabe / N. Cheyenne '94 '95 '96) graduated from Northwest Indian College's Tribal Natural Resource Management program and is currently attending Western

Washington University's Huxley College of the Environment. Wanbli has served as a Student Teacher for the national Summer Youth Practicum for the past three summers.

◆ We have two students currently attending Ft. Lewis College in Durango, Colorado. *Sam Hena* (Tesuque Pueblo '96 '97 '98) is majoring in natural resources and *Martin Wind* (Creek Nation '02) is in his freshman year.

◆ *Isaac Martinez* (Lumbee '01) on a full athletic scholarship, attends North Carolina Agriculture and Technology State University

◆ We stay in good touch with the Natural Resource Department in White Earth, Minnesota who tells us that three of our former students are doing well. *Kim Snetsinger-Anderson* (White Earth Anishinaabe '93) re-joined the Society when she worked for USDA-NRCS and currently works at the Circle of Life Tribal School. *Jason Darco* (White Earth '93) owns a construction business with his dad on the reservation. *Burnham "Buck" Tibbetts* (White Earth '95) worked for White Earth Natural Resources and is currently working for the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources as a smoke chaser.

◆ *Ricki Michelle Miller* (Santa Rosa Band of Creeks '98 '99) graduated from Florida State University in 2002 and currently is in grad. School at the University of West Florida.

◆ *Chrystal Wedde-Kosowski* (Stockbridge Munsee / Bad River Anishinaabe '98) is attending the College of the Menominee Nation majoring in natural resources.

◆ *Mandy Reedy* (Village of Mentasta '99) is going to St. Martin's College majoring in Criminal Justice.

◆ *Courtney Monteiro* (Wampanoag '92) graduated from Colby College and is currently in his second year in Native law at Arizona State University. *Marianne Monteiro* (Wampanoag '00 '01) is attending the University of Massachusetts-Dartmouth.

The above-mentioned alumni are the ones who stay in touch. If you know of others, we would appreciate hearing from or about them. I know they stay in touch with each other. AND they don't have to just be in natural resources. We've been bantering around the idea of having a Society "e-Chapter" for

(See page 13 - Educ. Update)



awareness of professional careers in natural resources.

The Committee consisted of Tribal resource managers from the Tribal Forest Resource Program, Tribal Archaeology, Tribal Recreation and Wildlife, and cooperating agencies on the reservation such as NRCS, BIA Fire Management, BIA Natural Resource, and UA

young people were involved in other activities such as archery, bird watching, fishing and singing of traditional songs for evening projects.

At the end of the program students were given a realistic scenario with real ecological and social issues to solve. Students identified the issues and found ways of resolving it

Funding for Introductory GIS and/or GPS training courses at National Conservation Training Center (NCTC)

In partnership with the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service and the U.S. Geological Survey Federal Geographic Data Committee, funding is provided for American Indians to attend the following classes at USFWS's National Conservation Training Center: GIS Introduction for Conservation Professionals (TEC7112); and GPS Introduction for Natural Resource Field Personnel (TEC7132).

Funding covers tuition (valued at \$570/course) and per diem (food and lodging) at the NCTC in Shepherdstown, WV. For application contact: Bonnie Gallahan, USGS/FGDC American Indian Liaison, (703) 648-6084, e-mail: bgallahan@usgs.gov

**2004 National Conference Native American Fish & Wildlife Society**

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**NATIVE SYMPOSIUM HELD AT AMERICAN FISHERIES MEETING**

by: John Leonard, USFWS

The Native Peoples Fisheries Section (NPF) of the American Fisheries Society organized and sponsored a full-day, 17-speaker symposium entitled, "Where's the Fish-Traditional and Contemporary Indigenous Management of Wild Fish" on August 12-13, 2003 in Quebec City Quebec, Canada.

The symposium was organized by Mel Moon and Karsten Boysen of the Quileute Natural Resources Department in the state of Washington and John Leonard, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Region 3, Native American Liaison served as symposium moderator.

The speakers used the history of tribal fisheries from ancient times to the present to identify the impact of tribal management on declining wild fish populations. The quality of the presentations and the science involved in tribal fishery management actions attested to the fact that tribal fishery management was comparable with those of their non-tribal colleagues. The tribal presenters represented an international mix of Native tribes and issues. The symposium was well attended and strengthened ties between the Native peoples section and the parent American Fisheries Society.

*(-Liaison - Cont. from p. 10-)*

In other Service news, I want to mention our Regional Liaisons, Scott Aiken, John Antonio, John Leonard, Jim Brown, D.J. Monette, David Redhorse and, Tony DeGange. They have been my most valuable asset in keeping in touch with the realities of how we are doing in a national sense. We meet by telephone every week for an hour or so to discuss grants, policy, initiatives, problems and such. We are a

In the spirit of traditional gifting, especially designed symposium shirts were given to each speaker. Following the symposium, the annual business meeting of the NPF section was conducted by Mel Moon.

The Native Peoples Fisheries section of the American Fisheries Society was formed 10 years ago and has at least 90 active members. The full day symposium included 17 speakers and two wrap-up sessions. The keynote speaker

United States, the Quileute, Hoopa, Coeur d'Alene, Menominee, Nisqually/Puyallup, and Yakama plus the following tribes from Canada: Micmacs of Gesgapegiag, Netukulimk, and Mi'kmaq.

Symposium sponsors included: Quileute Natural Resources, Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe Indians, Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission, Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission, U.S. Fish &



Conference attendees (L - R): Jeremy Pyatskowitz, Fisheries Biologist - Speaker - (Menominee Tribe - WI); Nicholas Milroy, Fisheries Biologist - Speaker - (Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission - WI); John Leonard, Native American Liaison - Symposium Moderator - (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service - MN); and Karsten Boysen, Fisheries Biologist, Symposium organizer - (Quileute Natural Resources Dept. - WA)

was author Jerry Mander who addressed, "In the Absence of Technology & the Survival of the Indian Nations".

The symposium examined the impact of tribal and non-tribal management on wild fish populations. Tribal speakers represented tribes from the

Wildlife Service, and Smith-Root, Inc.

The symposium provided the opportunity for 17 tribal presenters to interact with members of the American Fisheries Society in a colleague-to-colleague atmosphere and to network for future partnership activities.

tightly knit group with lots of different experiences and perspectives. I think a great deal of each of them and hope that you all do too and that you will continue to work closely with them. Please keep calling me in Washington as well, (202) 208-4133 or ([Pat\\_Durham@fws.gov](mailto:Pat_Durham@fws.gov)). It is crazy here and I miss being around all of you.

My best to the staff back in Denver, and to all of you and your important work. Till I see you again, keep in touch and take care.

(Educ. Update - Cont. from p. 11)

our alumni. Maybe all of them aren't biologists or in natural resources – but they're all doing something and being productive members of their communities. They came, they learned, and went home better people.

The staff gets really attached to our students and we want the best for them. Sometimes, however, they break our hearts. At the national conference our Athabascan brothers told us that *Shane Fisher* (Gwich'in '92) walked on to the spirit world last year and his parents are still really hurting.

So, please keep trying hard because you all have good hearts.

(Southwest Cont. from p. 7-)

compete with each other frequently causing mortality of siblings.

"This in itself does not mean that the taking of young does not affect conservation," said Dwyer.

At least 30 tribal conservation officers attended the session on wildlife law enforcement. A BIA law enforcement special agent, a U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service special agent, and a Pueblo of Jemez representative discussed working with tribes and opportunities for agreements.

Ray Beck, the lead officer at Mescalero Tribe Conservation Department said that effective sessions like this are needed for wildlife law enforcement officers.

"There is much being overlooked when it comes to wildlife law enforcement. For example, when officers attend the BIA Indian Police Academy, it is geared toward policing and not wildlife law enforcement," said Beck.

The idea of working toward a conservation law enforcement school is an idea that Beck said is being looked at among tribes. He said there are stumbling blocks and what works with one tribe or species may not work for another and vice versa. Regulations will apply differently, so it may have to be applied region by region. But a conservation law enforcement school and an association is really needed.

Beck said meetings and sessions like this have the potential to really open-up eyes  
(See next column -)

## NAFWS/UAB HAZMAT TRAINING BEGINS ANOTHER GRANT YEAR

by Alan Veasey, UAB

The staff at UAB was glad to receive another Notice of Grant Award in August from the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS). This means that we will be able to continue to provide high quality hazardous materials training all over the country through our partnership with NAFWS. This is a good time to remind everyone of what we have to offer and update everyone on new developments in our program.

### Personnel Changes:

There have been some important personnel changes in the UAB program. Lisa McCormick, who formerly coordinated all of UAB's activities with NAFWS, has taken a position as Program Manager in UAB's School of Public Health. We all wish Lisa well and know that she will do great things in her new job. Fortunately, she will continue to work with us as an adjunct instructor on a part time basis. I have taken over all Lisa's administrative duties, so I am now coordinating UAB's

and presents opportunity for officers to get their questions answered.

Special Agent, Troy Cook, BIA Law Enforcement in Albuquerque provided a glimpse into the processing of federal commissions for law enforcement officers saying that with it comes "much authority.

"A commissioned officer carries a liability and becomes responsible to the federal government," said Cook. "I think every officer should be federal commissioned."

As a conference planning member and an assistant in the offices of the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Jim Bradshaw, Navajo, from Eastern Agency said the invaluable information shared from all presenters is not only diverse but they give you a first-hand look at the issues. When you read about topics in the news, they don't report who

involvement in all joint NAFWS/UAB training.

### Training Available for This Year:

We are continuing to offer the same grant-funded hazardous materials-related courses that we have provided for the past several years, such as First Responder Awareness Level, First Responder Operations Level, Incident Management Systems (IMS), and Special Topics Courses. We are also adding a Weapons of Mass Destruction Awareness course to the lineup for this year. All of these courses have been described in previous editions of From the Eagle's Nest. You may also have seen these courses described in brochures sent out recently by NAFWS. Information on all these courses is available from NAFWS, UAB, or the UAB website at [www.uab.edu/wst](http://www.uab.edu/wst).

### Expanding Our Training Opportunities:

One of our goals in conducting the NAFWS/UAB training has been to promote peer or indirect training. Peer training means that the people we directly train in our courses then train others in their Tribe, workplace or community. This is an effective way to provide training to large numbers of people. Until recently, no peer training that we know of had been done through the program. However, that changed

supports who. The truth is easily revealed in these venues or conferences because tribes have the power to divert information and they are here to learn. Many times tribes don't have the technical help and it is good when they attend meetings like this and be able to give their viewpoints and their truths are told.



dramatically due to the training efforts of the Poarch Band of Creek Indians in South Alabama over the previous summer. The Poarch Creeks began by hosting UAB First Responder Awareness and Operations and Incident Management Systems trainings last May. The tribal members trained by UAB then began training others at staff meetings, Tribal Disaster Team Meetings, Regional Disaster Team meetings, Tribal Council meetings, and County Fire Association meetings. In all, the Poarch Creeks passed the training on to over 330 other people. This serves as a great example of just how positive an impact secondary training can have.

We hope to see more of this kind of training in the future. Keep in mind that peer training does not have to be the full 8-hour, 16-hour, or 24-hour courses we may have provided to you. Something as simple as spending an hour covering hazmat placards and labels at a community center, fire station, or workplace break room would also apply. Also, keep in mind that we may be able to support your training efforts by providing technical support, such as providing teaching materials on compact disks or master copies of training manuals to be reproduced.

### How to Host a Course:

Remember, we are looking for people around the country willing to host our courses. The most important part of hosting a course is being able to get enough people together who want to attend. In some cases, it may require recruiting people from several tribes, communities, or organizations. We will also need a suitable training room with tables and chairs for the trainees, a projector screen, and a few other simple items. We will provide the audio/visual equipment, manuals, and other teaching materials needed for the training.

**If you are interested in hosting a course, please contact Cynthia Rouillard with NAFWS at 303-466-1725. If you have questions about the training, contact Alan Veasey with UAB at 205-975-8617 or [aveasey@uab.edu](mailto:aveasey@uab.edu).**



## METIS RIGHTS CASE AT SUPREME COURT IN CANADA

The Supreme Court of Canada confirmed what Metis people have known all along; the Metis of Canada are Aboriginal under the Constitution and have Aboriginal rights under section 35.

The case decided is known as Powley and began with a charge under Ontario's fish and wildlife legislation against Steve and Roddy Powley who had shot a moose without the benefit of having a license.

The Powleys argued that because they are Metis, they have an Aboriginal right to hunt for food on unused Crown land. The court agreed, concluding that the Powleys are clearly part of a Metis community with a distinctive culture and long historical roots to the area where the moose was shot, and what section 35 rights applied to them.

Through future cases relying on claims of Metis rights will be determined on a case-by-case basis, the court has laid out the ground rules for determining who has those rights and who does not.

The Supreme Court of Canada said in order to claim section 35 rights as a Metis person, the claimant must: 1) self-identify as a member of an historic Metis community; 2) have evidence of an ancestral connection to an historic Metis community; (through the court rejected the concept of a minimum blood quantum, relying instead on proof that the claimant's ancestors belonged to the historic Metis community by birth, adoption or other means) and; 3) be able to demonstrate acceptance by the members of the modern-day descendants of that historic Metis community.

"What we argued is that the Metis Nation, which we consider to be the Prairies and a little bit into B.C. and Ontario, is genealogically connected and has the same traditions and family connections. That was one Metis people," said Powley lawyer Jean Teillet. "We never said anything about the possibility that there might be somebody in say, Newfoundland, because we don't know anything about it," she said. "We've never said that [the Metis Nation] are the only Metis people. What we've said is that at the very least, the Metis inclusion in the Constitution includes the Metis Nation."

Teillet said the court decided not who was a Metis, but who was entitled to access Metis rights.

It's a fine distinction: Up to now, many people with Aboriginal blood who were not status Indians called themselves Metis.

"This is about a people, so therefore, there has to be a collectivity there, and there has to be a history and you have to be able to put that forward. Why we say [the Powley decision] is not about a definition [of Metis] is because the court didn't make any statements about who can

*(See Metis Rights. - on p. 15)*



*(Thank you - Cont. from p. 10)*

instructor. Diane drove through a tornado in order to make it in time. Alaska Regional representative, **Bob Aloysius**, came all the way from Kalskag, Alaska, to share his wonderful Traditional knowledge (and we never want to let him go). And Great Lakes representative, **Dusty Miller**, continues to share his great heart and mind.

This year the **National Geographic Society's Education Foundation** took an interest in the Practicum and program manager, **Nancee Hunter**, came to meet with the students and

share the Geography Action! Program with us.

**Karen Stanfield, Joe McDonald and David Stand** give up their vacation time to take personal care of our students as counselors and I am proud to say that **Wanbli Williams** is a teacher extraordinaire, **Norman Jojola** and **Jeanne Lubbering** give their personal time each year and they are respected tremendously. Please know that we love all of you for being such good people

## CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE

### PILOT

## NATIVE AMERICAN SURVEY

### WORK PLAN Chronic Wasting Disease Narrative

Chronic wasting disease (CWD) is a transmissible spongiform encephalopathy (TSE) of deer and elk (cervids/deer family). The nature of the TSE agent is not completely characterized, physically it is known to be smaller than most viral particles. Commonly it is theorized to be an abnormal prion protein which converts cellular prion protein into abnormal form, prion proteins occur in the central nervous system. Other studies investigate the agent as an unconventional virus or incomplete virus. Once infected the disease is progressive and always fatal, the onset of symptoms may be immediate or delayed.

Clinical signs include listlessness, isolation, weight loss lowering of the head, blank expression, walking in set patterns, continued use of grain with decreased interest in hay, excessive salivation and grinding of teeth have been observed. Elk may exhibit hyper excitability and nervousness. Deer show increase in drinking and urination. To date, all surveillance and monitoring efforts indicate that infection and symptom development of the disease is limited to deer and

elk. Exact carrier transmission method of the disease is unknown; it is known that CWD is transmitted from animal to animal.

Diagnosis is limited to postmortem necropsy examination. There is no known relationship between CWD and any other TSE of animals (BSE/Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy/'Mad Cow') or humans (CJD/Cruetzfeldt-Jakob Disease). All of these diseases (CWD, BTE & CJD) attack the central nervous system and cause small holes to form in the brains of infected subjects.

The known endemic area for CWD in wild and captive herds includes: Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Minnesota, Montana, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Wyoming, and southern Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Focus on the physiology and epidemiology of the agent is an essential component for research, ultimately once these factors are known, management plans can aim to eliminate or contain the agent in wild and captive herds. Research may eventually offer possible methods of control on the agent in the environment.

Available effective methods to contain or eliminate the spread of the agent are unavailable. The best management practice (BMP) is to comprehensively research and sample all captive herds and examine all wild populations, especially in the endemic and adjacent disease areas. Presently, adequate data and its analysis can maximize efforts to restrict spread, and achieve capacity for future scientific development of effective conservation management control.

Introduction / Role and Responsibilities / Meets Regional and National Goal / Objectives Plans Outcomes / Timeline / Budget.



## \$500,000 FED GRANT TO NARRAGANSETTS FOR BURIAL SITE

by: D.J. Monette, USFWS, Northeast Region Liaison and Terri Edwards, USFWS, Northeast Region, Public Affairs Specialist

The Narragansett Indian Tribe and the Northeast Region of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) entered into an agreement in which the Service will grant the Tribe \$500,000 for the acquisition of the nearly 60-acre Downing Salt Pond Partners property in Narragansett, R.I. The property was the site of a pre-contact village and a traditional burial ground for the Tribe. Matthew Thomas, Chief Sachem and John Brown, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Tribe, and Richard O. Bennett, Ph.D., Acting Regional Director for the Service in the Northeast, signed the grant agreement at a

further our efforts to protect our legacy.”

“This grant agreement is a major milestone in our partnership with the Narragansett Indian Tribe toward conserving sites that are central to the Tribe’s history,” said Bennett. “It is our hope that the Tribe will succeed in purchasing the land, ultimately protecting these cultural resources, as well as valuable wetland habitat for wildlife along the shore of Point Judith Pond (known locally as the Great Salt Pond).” Mr. Bennett also acknowledged the Service’s Regional Native American Liaison D.J. Monette for his work efforts in developing and negotiating the grant process with John Brown from the Tribe.

Both Mr. Bennett and Chief Sachem Thomas acknowledged Senator Jack Reed’s (D-RI) leadership in securing federal Land and Water Conservation Fund dollars that authorized the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to grant the

(Metis Rights, cont. from p. 14)

be a member of that community. But it definitely is talking collective rights of the Metis based on their own history and that is precisely what we argued,” she said. “It moves the markers, but it’s not a definition by any stretch of the imagination.”

She said the decision will require a re-thinking about the rights of non-status Indians, she added.

“I think it’s going to be very difficult for organizations like CAP [Congress of Aboriginal Peoples] who have always said that anybody who had any Aboriginal ancestry could claim to be Metis and could claim rights. They’ve lost that argument. We’ve always said that’s wrong,” she said.

And those who are of mixed blood, but not part of an historical Metis community will have some thinking to do.

“I’ve never thought those people were Metis. The classic one was the woman I met who said to me, ‘Well, I’m Metis, too.’ And I always play what I call Metis geography which is ‘Where are you from?’ and ‘What’s your real family name?’ Because there really are only about 20 real Metis names. You’re either a Riel or a Laviolette or a Poitras or a Chartrand or something when it gets down to it.

The Saskatchewan Sage, a newspaper asked if the court decision created a new category of Aboriginal people?

“I don’t think so,” Teillet said. “I think we’re left with a larger class of non-status Indians than we had before. Many people who were trying to claim they were Metis are not going to be non-status Indians. Any why isn’t that correct? If your grandmother was Mi’kmaq, why aren’t you Mi’kmaq?”

But the standard used in the United States-blood-quantum was rejected by the court.

“It’s completely horrid and the court rejected that quite properly,” she said.

The decision did not define who Metis people are, she added, but it clarified the legal landscape, nonetheless.

“I think what we now know is who can exercise Metis rights, not necessarily who the Metis are,” she said.

Another Metis rights case, Regina v. Blais, was handed down by the Supreme Court on Sept. 19. That decision did not go in favor of Ernie Blais, who was trying to get the court to rule that Metis people should be considered as “Indians” under the Natural Resources Transfer Act (NRTA) of 1930.

In Blais, the court ruled that while the NRTA allowed “Indians” to hunt on vacant Crown land, the argument that Metis people should be considered as “Indians” for the purpose of this law was going too far. The concept that Metis people are “constitutional Indians” put forward by Blais’ lawyer was not accepted by the court as it applies to the NRTA, but it may yet prevail when applied to the division of power between the provinces and the federal government in Canada’s Constitution Teillet said.

In Section 91-24 of the Constitution Act, 1867, the federal government reserved responsibility “for Indians and lands reserved for Indians.” Metis were not mentioned. But in the Constitution Act, 1982, Metis were recognized as Aboriginal peoples whose rights were “recognized and affirmed.” Since they were not mentioned in Section 91-24, the court may yet recognize the concept of “constitutional Indians,” Teillet said.

Reprinted from Saskatchewan Sage, October 2003.



Richard O. Bennett, Ph.D., Service’s Northeast Region Acting Regional Director (left) and Narragansett Indian Chief Sachem Matthew Thomas (right) hold oversized check in the amount of \$500,000.

signing ceremony on November 13, 2003 at the Narragansett Indian Tribal Headquarters in Charlestown, RI. Acting Regional Director Richard Bennett presented Chief Sachem Thomas with a symbolic check (see photos).

“This is truly a great day for the Narragansett Indian Tribe,” said Thomas. “This land holds great historical significance for the Tribe, and the purchase will

fund to the Narragansett Indian Tribe to acquire the property. Under the grant agreement, the Tribe would purchase the property directly from the current owner and would own the land outright.





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