

# From the Eagle's Nest

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Fall 2010

## 2011 NAFWS CONFERENCE CALL FOR PRESENTATIONS

The Native American Fish & Wildlife Society requests paper submissions for its 29<sup>th</sup> Annual National Conference to be held at the Crazy Horse Memorial Conference Center near Custer, South Dakota, May 3 – 5, 2011. The theme of the conference is “Protect & Preserve Mother Earth for Our Children in Honor of

Our Ancestors”. The theme is intended to honor those who came before us, to highlight those who are doing good things presently, and to keep in mind our future generations. This theme is meant to be inclusive of all work by or on behalf of Tribes, acknowledging the value of Traditional Tribal Knowledge and

modern cutting-edge science. We want to see how Tribes are incorporating both in present day management all the while preparing to pass that responsibility and philosophy on to future generations. Paper submissions from all areas of natural resource management are welcome with consideration given to submissions focusing on issues such as climate change, invasive species, and emerging fish and wildlife health concerns. In addition, we are asking for presenta-

tions of programs addressing youth development and empowerment to culminate in a round table discussion. Submissions will be divided for presentations according to topic.

We invite papers from all natural resource managers as well as educators and students. For more information and to submit paper abstracts contact:

Sally Carufel-Williams  
303.466.1725 ext 2  
[swilliam@nafws.org](mailto:swilliam@nafws.org)

## SALT RIVER PIMA-MARICOPA WETLANDS PROGRAM

*Editor's Note - The Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community are the featured tribe in this issue. The SRPM Tribe have provided an overview of their Wetlands, Bald Eagle and Wildhorse Management Programs. Look forward to the tribe's Bald Eagle and Wildhorse Management Programs in the next issue of From the Eagle's Nest.*

The Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community (SRPMIC or Community) is located in eastern Maricopa County, Arizona and is within a large metropolitan region populated by over 2 million people. This metropolitan region includes the cities of Mesa and Tempe to the south of the reservation's boundaries, the cities of Phoenix and Scottsdale to the west, and Fountain Hills, Scottsdale and the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation on the reservation's northern boundary. The Tonto National Forest is adjacent to the eastern boundary. The

SRPMIC's southeastern boundary contains two of the longest perennial rivers in Arizona - the Salt River and Verde River. The Verde River enters the Community in the northeastern corner.

Upstream from the Community the Verde River is collected into Bartlett Dam; the reservoir created by the impoundment is Bartlett Lake. Flows from the Verde River and Salt River are collected into Granite Reef Dam and is located immediately adjacent to the Community's boundary. The majority of Community's land slopes

towards and contributes sheetflows to the Salt River. Most land uses are agricultural and residential.

The continued urbanization of this region has influenced and encroached upon Community boundaries such that major

( - See p. 3 - SRPM - )



### THIS ISSUE

2010 Southwest Regional

2010 National Conference

Salt River Pima-Maricopa  
Indian Community

Keynote Address by John  
Antonio

Southwest Region Youth  
Practicum

## 224 MEMBER TRIBES

Agdaagux Tribal Council/Akicahak Native Community/Akiak Native Community/Akutan Traditional Council/Alakanuk Traditional Council/Alderville Indian Band/Allakaket Village Council/Arapaho Business Council/Asa'carsamit Tribal Council/Atmaultuk Traditional Council/Barona Band of Mission Indians/Bay Mills Indian Community/Beave 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/Chalkyistik Village Council/Chemehuevi Indian Tribe/Cherokee Nation/Chevak Traditional Council/Cheyenne & Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma/Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe/Chippewa Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy Reservation/Chippewa of Navash Band/Chistochina Village Council/Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana/Citizen Potawatomi Nation/Clarks Point Village Council/Coeur d'Alene Tribe/Colorado River Indian Tribes/Colville 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 Cherokee/Eastern Pequot/Ekwok Village Council/Elk Valley Rancheria/Ely Tribe/Evansville Tribal Council/False 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/Hoop Valley Tribal Council/Hopi Tribe/Hopland Band of Pomo Indians/Houlton Band of Maliseets/Husli Tribal Council/Hydaburg Cooperative Association/Iowa Tribe of Kansas & Nebraska/Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma/Iqurmiut Traditional Council/Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe/Jicarilla 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 Vaux Desert Chippewa Tribe/Leech Lake Chippewa Tribe/Little River Band of Ottawa Indians/Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa 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/Miccousukee Tribe/Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians/Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma/Morongo Band of Mission Indians/Nambe Pueblo/Nanawake IIRA Council/Narragansett Tribe/Native Village of Atka/Native Village of Barrow/Native Village of Deering/Native Village of Eklutna/Native Village of Elim/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 Shaktoolik/Native Village of Shishmaref/Native Village of St. Michael/Native Village of Wales/Native Village of White Mountain/Navajo Nation/Nenana Native Council/Nez Percé Tribe/Nightmute Traditional Council/Ninilchik Traditional Council/North Fork Mono Rancheria/Northern Cheyenne Tribe/Notawaseppii Huron Band of Potawatomi/Nulato Tribal Council/Oglala Sioux Tribe/Ojibway 1850 Treaty Council/Oneida Indian Nation/Oneida 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/Fort 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 Pajarico/Pueblo of San Ildefonso/Pueblo of Santa Ana/Pueblo of Santa Clara/Pueblo of Baco/Pueblo of Esque/Pueblo of Zia/Pueblo of Zuni/Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe/Qawalangin Tribe of Unalaska/Quapaw Tribe/Qugan'iyagunjin 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 Pascual 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/Stillaquamish Tribe/Summit Lake Paiute Tribe/Swinomish Tribal Council/Ranana Tribal Council/Three Affiliated Tribes/Tlingit & Haida Central Council/Tohono O'odham Nation/Tribal Government of St. Paul/Tsawwassen Indian Band/Tuolumne 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/Winnemac Tribe of Nebraska/Wikita/Tlingit Tribe/Yankton Sioux Tribe/Yavapai-Apache Nation/Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo/Yupit of Adrealski/Yurok Tribe

## NAFWS BOARD OF DIRECTORS

**ALASKA REGION**  
Jennifer Hooper  
(907)-543-7341  
jhooper@avcp.org

Frank Woods  
(907) 842-5257  
fwoods@bbna.com

**NORTHEAST REGION**  
Susan Young  
(207) 532-4273  
ogs1@maliseets.com

Dinalyn Spears  
(401)364-1100 ext. 210  
DSpears@NITribe.org

**SOUTHWEST REGION**  
Marilyn Ethelbah  
(480)273-7072  
az.eagle@hotmail.com

Arthur "Butch" Blazer  
(505) 476-3328  
arthur.blazer@state.nm.us

**GREAT LAKES REGION**  
Don Reiter, Sec./Treas.  
(715) 799-5109  
dgreiter@mitw.com

## NAFWS STAFF

Executive Director,  
Fred Matt

Ron D. Rodgers,  
Deputy Dir./Accounting

Diana Prosser  
Bookkeeping Assistant

## CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE PROJECT STAFF

Emerson Bull Chief  
CWD - Montana/Wyoming

Corey Lucero  
CWD - New Mexico/Arizona

## AVIAN INFLUENZA STAFF

Ryman LeBeau  
South Dakota

Bill Bailey  
(231) 534-7360  
William.Bailey@gtbndians.com

**PACIFIC REGION**  
Joe Jay Pinkham III, Pres.  
(509) 865-6262  
tammyc@yakama.com

Ted Lamebull  
(541) 386-6363  
lamt@critfc.org

**GREAT PLAINS REGION**  
Ron Skates  
(406)585-9010  
ron\_skates@fws.gov

Bobby St. Clair  
(307) 332-7207  
fishandgame@wyoming.com

**SOUTHEAST REGION**  
Kenneth Maney  
(828)497-1785  
buffmane@nc-chokeee.com

Rory Feeney  
(305) 223-8380 x. 2217  
roryf@miccosukeetribe.com

Sally Carufel-Williams  
Membership/Educ/Assistant  
to the Board

Karen Lynch  
Technical Editor

Ryan Wallin  
CWD - Southeast

## NAFWS OFFICES:

NAFWS  
8333 Greenwood Blvd.,  
Ste. 260  
Denver, Colorado 80221-4483  
(303) 466-1725,  
FAX: (303) 466-5414  
Web Page: <http://www.nafws.org>



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following individuals for  
contributing to our  
publication:*

*Daniel Daggett, Salt  
River Pima-Maricopa  
Indian Community  
Environmental Protection  
& Natural Resources*

*Salt River Pima-  
Maricopa Indian  
Community*

*John Antonio, Governor,  
Pueblo of Laguna*

*David Close, University  
of British Columbia*

*Kenny Oldfield,  
Jefferson State Community  
College*

*Norman Jojola, BIA,  
Northern Pueblos Agency*



## FROM THE EAGLE'S NEST

Is a communication tool to inform and facilitate the exchange of NAFWS news and information nationally. 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.

## DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE...



I'd like to start by thanking Don Reiter, Bill Bailey and Tom Howes of the Great Lakes Region and their staff for putting on a first class National Conference held in Carlton, Minnesota.

Also the Southwest Regional

Conference was a huge success this year, thanks to the Southwest Regional planning committee, Butch Blazer and Marilyn Ethelba, our Southwest Regional board directors.

Most recently I attended the Annual USET (United South and Eastern Tribes, Inc.) conference which was combined with the NAFWS Northeast Regional Conference. Thanks to Susan Young and Dinalyn Spears, NAFWS board directors for having a productive meeting addressing the Northeast Regional Fish and Wildlife issues.

I've had the privilege to be working on a very exciting project that our visionary board director Butch Blazer had organized and worked on for several years. There is a need to

join forces with other organizations that share many of the same concerns of our natural resources here in Indian country. At each of our Regional and National Conferences, we have given a presentation explaining our efforts to join forces, and I am happy to report that this effort has been received well. It also seems that the timing of this unity is ripe with the Obama Administration.

Along with the Tribal Natural Resource Strategy another successful effort has taken place over the past summer. Stuart Leon, of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service sponsored two pilot projects for Summer Youth Conservation Corp. One took place on the Flathead Reservation and the other at the Mescalero Reservation. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service also hosted a get together to celebrate the success of both projects.

Another busy effort always

worth mentioning is the process of planning for the next NAFWS National Conference. The 2011 National Conference will be hosted by the Great Plains Region at the Crazy Horse Monument in the town of Custer, in the Black Hills of South Dakota. We made a site visit of the facility and met with the staff to coordinate the needs for this size of a conference. Our staff is looking forward to working with the Great Plains people to organize this National Event.

(Lem Lemsh), Thank You,  
D. Fred Matt  
Executive Director, NAFWS

(- SRPM - Cont. from p. 1-)

highways, namely the Pima 101 and the Arizona Highway 87 "Beeline Highway", are major thoroughfares through the Community. This growth continues to significantly increase the number of various nonpoint pollution sources, such as illegal dumping, stormwater, construction and mining activities, erosion and other related issues. These NPS discharges can contain a variety of pollutants, such as, excess fertilizers, herbicides, and insecticides from agricultural and residential lands; oils, grease, and heavy metals from roadside runoff; soil sediments and salt from fields and drainage channels; and bacteria and nutrients from animal wastes and trash.

In response to these issues, the Community assessed nonpoint sources (NPSs) and implemented a vegetative best management practice (BMP) by constructing a demonstration wetland treatment system to investigate treatment of NPS discharge to the Salt River. A demonstration constructed

treatment wetland was installed in the spring of 2003 and is located in the southwestern corner of the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community. The wetland, known as the Cottonwood Wetland, was created in an unlined channel which discharged into the Salt River that carries nonpoint source flows primarily from agricultural tail water as well as residential and surface runoff from the Community to the Salt River. Dense Tamarisk stands that occupied the area were removed and replaced with native plants to help stabilize soils and filter out pollutants.

Over the past 7 years the SRPMIC has developed, designed, constructed, and maintained this demonstration site. Improvements made such as a pedestrian trail and outdoor classroom have not only increased the aesthetics of the wetland, but have created a safer environment for staff and also visitors learning about NPS treatment wetlands.

The Cottonwood Wetland has shown real results in improving water quality and restoring riparian habitat. In

May of 2005 the USEPA Region 9 recognized this project as part of an environmental achievement award presented to the Community and it also received the Arizona Water Pollution Control Association's Water Reuse Project of the Year in 2006.

During the summer of 2008 the SRPMIC constructed another treatment wetland to mitigate NPS pollution to the Salt River. This wetland, the Lehi Wetland, like the Cottonwood Wetland, was constructed utilizing federal dollars awarded from an Environmental Protection Agency CWA 319 competitive grant.

This area, predominantly covered by sage grasses and tumbleweeds, showed signs of minor mining for aggregates and isolated illegal dumping activities. An existing outfall channel that discharged into the Salt River bisected the property. Headwalls surrounding the entry point of water into the wetland were modified to improve natural looks after installation and provide necessary cover for bio-species. Wetland banks were

hydro-seeded and covered with an erosion-control mat. A pedestrian trail was added to this wetland during construction. Since construction, native vegetation in the form of poles and potted plants has been installed and a traditional shade cover called a *vato* was built by volunteers during this year's SRPMIC Earth Day event.

SRPMIC intends to continue seeking opportunities to protect the Community's water resources by constructing new wetlands in areas which may be in need of mitigation measures. This is important to the Community not only for water quality purposes, but for riparian restoration, increasing wildlife habitat, and outreach. If you would like additional information, please call our hotline at 480.362.7500 or visit us online at [www.saltriverenvironmental.org](http://www.saltriverenvironmental.org)



# NAFWS SOUTHWEST REGION COMMEMORATES 25 YEARS

by: Karen Lynch, NAFWS

The NAFWS Southwest Region celebrated their 25th annual conference hosted by the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community at the new Talking Stick Resort, Scottsdale, Arizona, on July 26 – 29, 2010.

“25 Years – The Vision... Our Passion ... Our Heritage, Protecting Tribal Natural Resources for Future Generations”, served as the conference theme. At least 120 attended the conference.

Welcoming address by Diane Enos, president of the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community included a brief history of the Pima and Maricopa Tribes that traditionally inhabited the area.

Enos said the Salt River Pima-Maricopa worked with archaeologists and anthropologists and found evidence of an elaborate canal system built by her ancestors thousands of years ago. “They built hundreds of miles of canals to sustain crops and it was once the finest irrigation system in the world.”

John Antonio, current governor of the Pueblo of Laguna, NAFWS founding father and former NAFWS president and U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service tribal liaison gave the keynote address. Governor Antonio presented his keynote based on the conference theme saying, “25 Years – The Vision, Our Passion, Our Heritage, Protecting Tribal Natural Resources for Future Generations, it is truly the Vision and Passion and Our Heritage that has guided us this far and continues to guide us as we work to Protect Tribal Natural Resources for Future Generations.” ( See John Antonio’s keynote address on page 5).

As hosts of the conference, the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community highlighted their Environmental Protection & Natural Resources program. They highlighted their work in the areas of protecting the health, cultural, and natural resources of the tribe. Several projects of the tribe include the monitoring of wild horses, a wetlands program, banding of bald eagles, and invasive plants program.

The environmental department works toward air quality assessment, water quality monitoring, and a waste removal project.

Other sessions presented on the first day addressed the topic of *Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act – Case Studies, Mapping of Arizona’s Wildlife Resources, Defining Areas of Conservation Priority and How to Communicate this Information.*

A session addressed Indian country’s first non-eagle feather repository. Dr. Benjamin Tuggle, USFWS, Southwest Regional Director and William Voelker, Director of The SIA: Comanche Nation Ethno-Ornithological Initiative gave overviews and an update.

The Comanche Nation of Oklahoma through a two-year pilot agreement with the USFWS will manage the new repository.

“This is the first eagle special permit ever produced under tribal authority,” said Voelker.

“There had been a great sense of camaraderie between all the entities involved and we have to understand the significance of what this means to us, the Comanche Nation,” Voelker added.

After a day of sessions, everyone enjoyed the traditional feast hosted by

the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community. The food was prepared by the Talking Stick banquet services and then participants were invited outdoors to watch dances performed by a local tribal dance group.

In two-and-a-half days, the event organizers packed more than 45 breakout sessions into the agenda. Sessions, though kept to a

minimum of 30 min. seemed to go smooth. Workshop topics focused on Tribal Wildlife Grant Reports, Collaborative Tribal Programs, Educational and Training Opportunities in Natural Resources, Habitat Management, Endangered Species, Fisheries Management, Wildlife Management, Wildlife Law Enforcement,

(see next page - SW Conf. - )



Conference participants during break between sessions, John Antonio (center).

Gerald “Buzz” Cobell, Bonneville Power Administration, Pacific Region, gives banquet keynote.



Gloria Tom, Navajo Nation Department of Fish and Wildlife moderates a panel focused on, “Opportunities for Tribal/State Collaboration in Disease Monitoring”.

Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian community dance group performs for the conference guests at the Talking Stick Resort.



2010/11 Southwest Region Shoot Team.

# KEYNOTE ADDRESS JOHN ANTONIO

Good morning! Honorable President Diane Enos, other Tribal Leaders, Mr. Rodney McVey, Dr. Benjamin Tuggle, NAFWS Board of Directors, NAFWS President Joe J. Pinkham, NAFWS Executive Director Fred Matt, and all Honorable guests and conference participants.....

It is a great honor and privilege to provide the Keynote Address for the 25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the SW Region NAFWS. And I thank the SW Region NAFWS for the honor. It is even a greater honor to once again, be amongst



friends and relatives, those who are dedicated to conserving Tribal fish, wildlife, and other renewable natural resources. President Enos, I thank you and the Salt River Pima-Maricopa

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and Dynamic Environmental Management.

Carrying on the theme for this year's conference, Gerald "Buzz" Cobell, a founding father of the NAFWS and current employee with Bonneville Power Administration in Oregon gave the banquet keynote. He focused his talk on strengths of the Society within the past 25 years.

Cobell recalled the first NAFWS gathering ever held which though small had been held near his home area in Great Falls, Montana. He said this generated interest for a second conference which would be held in Phoenix, Arizona with the White Mountain Apache Tribe as host.

It was this conference where Cobell said he was very honored to be elected first president of the NAFWS.

"At that time we invited to that conference Chief of the Blackfeet Tribe, Earl Old Person who supported our organization. Many elders also showed up. We had a flag song then a prayer and John Antonio mentioned he was much impressed. That is how we interwove tribal cultural activities into the conference. I think it's one of (see next column - )

the strengths of this organization."

The ability to get out information is another strength said Cobell. "Federal agencies look to the NAFWS to get out their information. When the Federal Indian Policy came out, much collaboration took place between the Society and the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service in making it happen."

He also mentioned the strengths of the summer youth program in the Southwest Region, the regional and national conferences. "These conferences are where we network and disseminate information and learn about opportunities. These forums are real strengths."

Getting more Native American young people into natural resource professions is a challenge said Cobell. He would like to see the NAFWS assist in programs similar to Biologists in Training or Youth Conservation Corp. "After high school they need a vision and their math skills should be college level."

He wrapped up his keynote saying that dedication and sacrifice would be needed so to reinvigorate direction and to stay afloat.

Following the keynote

( - see next column - )

Indian Community for hosting this 25<sup>th</sup> Year Anniversary of the SW Region NAFWS. Your facility is very beautiful.

This week, the SW Region of the NAFWS is celebrating its 25 years of existence. And I am honored and happy to be a part of this celebration. You have an excellent agenda and thank you to the Conference Planning Committee for all your hard work.

The conference theme "25 Years - The Vision... Our Passion... Our Heritage - Protecting Tribal Natural Resources For Future Generations" is an appropriate theme for the SW NAFWS's 25th Anniversary. For it is truly the Vision and Passion and Our Heritage that has guided us this far and will continue to guide us as we work to Protect Tribal Natural Resources For Future Generations.

The Vision that is spoken of in this Conference Theme is the Vision for the SW NAFWS that began 25 years ago in 1985 when people like Butch Blazer, Norman Jojola, Joe Jojola, Phil Stago, Jr., Ed Olson, Jr., Alex Laweka, Barton Martza, John Caid, Mike Olguin, Larry Spencer, Reagan Armstrong, Lynn Cody, Robert Archuleta, Bobby Chappoose, the late Frank Halfmoon and Edwin Sandoval, and others began exploring ways

and awards, a successful silent auction featuring numerous donated items took place.

The last day included panel sessions focused on *The Development of a National Tribal Natural Resources Strategy* and *The USFWS' Fishery Program, Present and Future, and Non-Native Fish Removal in the Grand Canyon: Cultural Considerations and Fish Management*.

Removal of non-native fish from the Grand Canyon included seven panelists representing tribes, state and federal entities who presented viewpoints.

Gloria Tom, Navajo Nation Department of Fish & Wildlife said each tribe is different. "Some of us are biologists or even natural

( - See next column - )

to unite the SW Tribes so we could work together to ensure the well-being of our fish and wildlife and other natural resources for future generations.

This Vision was fueled by the Passion to work together to ensure a future for our fish and wildlife and other natural resources. These folks heard the voices of the ancestors, and sought the wisdom of the elders and united the present generation so that Tribal fishery, wildlife, and other natural resources could be properly managed for future generations.

The Vision that was fueled by the Passion had a common denominator. And that was Our Heritage. Native Americans have a proud Heritage, one that is intertwined with Nature. The Fishery, Wildlife, and other natural resources are woven into our Cultures, and our Customs and Traditions. These elements of Nature are important to the survival of our Custom and Traditions, so we must protect them for future generations. And how do we protect them.....through proper management.

And that is the essence of what the SW NAFWS is all about. Native Americans working with People of all Races (Anglo, Hispanic, African American,

( - See p. 7 - John Antonio - )

resource managers and we have to balance that with the cultural considerations in protecting the ecosystem. She added, "It would be good to revisit this topic at a future forum or conference."

Norman Jojola, conference co-chair said they have tried to work on getting more tribes from the Southwest to participate in this year's conference. "It took a lot of planning this year to make this conference successful," he said.

The planning committee consisted of 16 people representing various entities in the Southwest Region





L: Fred Martineau, Fond du Lac Band Secretary/Treasurer gives Welcome

Below L: Opening Ceremony Parade of Colors



Below L: Will Steger, environmentalist, explorer gives keynote  
Below R: Fond du Lac vendor



Conference participants visit Perch Lake to view rice restoration.

Below L: wild rice

Below R: Top Gun Award - Charles Grolla, Red Lake Band of Chippewa



Winners of the 2010 Shoot Competition, Great Lakes Regional Shoot Team: (L - R): Bill Bailey, Terry Carrick; Harvey Kosowski; Charles Grolla; and Darren Seppala.

## 260 ATTEND 2010 NAFWS NATIONAL CONFERENCE

by: Karen Lynch, NAFWS

The Great Lakes NAFWS Region with the Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians hosted the 2010 National Conference of the Native American Fish & Wildlife Society, June 6-10, in Carlton, Minnesota.

The theme focused on, *"Looking in All Directions: Past, Present, Future"*.

More than 30 tribal conservation officers participated in the parade of colors in the opening ceremony.

The keynote speaker, Will Steger, the widely known polar explorer, educator, photographer, writer, and lecturer who is one of four persons ever to reach both Poles showed power-point slides of his 1989-90 expedition traversing with a six-member team across the Antarctic.

In his recent expeditions, Steger is witness to earth's changes in both poles while educating the public about the seriousness of global warming. He noted the recent break-off of one of the world's largest ice-shelfs, the Larsen-B Ice Shelf in the Antarctic Peninsula.

Steger said it was in the 1990's when he started to notice more water in areas which typically had been frozen.

"We are looking at massive extinction of species," said Steger. "Ring seals live on top of ice and are hunted by the polar bear, this means there would be a loss of both species."

Also on the agenda, a panel discussed the *National Natural Resource Funding Strategy* for Indian country. Ross Racine, representative with the Intertribal Agriculture Council told the NAFWS audience that "a new wave of colonialism is on the

horizon." He said as tribes continue to become fragmented and lobby for their own interests, are things that contribute to unstable economic levels among tribes.

The natural resource strategy consists of a group of 10 more natural resource organizations. They aim to strategize and present a unified voice toward Congress so that tribes may gain more control over their natural resources, which Racine said, "are not only in high demand, but are also being exploited and tribal sovereignty eroded."

Racine said it is important that everyone involved be able to talk at same level as the people in Washington who are usually not biologists, foresters, or natural resource managers.

Federal agency panels rounded out the afternoon sessions that included, *Funding Opportunities for Tribal Conservation Priorities and Update on Climate Change Legislation* by Hannibal Bolton. A panel followed this on *Federal Agency Initiatives*.

Host tribe, the Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa forged ahead and made sure that the events were successful. The conference was held in the renovated Black Bear Casino and Resort.

"Ten years ago, the NAFWS held its national conference here at the Black Bear Resort," said Ferdinand Martineau, secretary/treasurer, Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Reservation Business Committee. "Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa are always supportive of natural resources and have been keepers of the land from

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French, Germans, and others) to ensure the survival of our precious fishery, wildlife, and other natural resources.

But we did not always work together in the past, and as a result, the resources suffered. It is often said that we should not remember the past and to let it be bygone. But, I believe it is important that we remember certain aspects of the past so we can learn from past mistakes and build a better future.

We all remember the late, great President of the Mescalero Apache Tribe, Mr. Wendell Chino and his fellow members: Freddie Chino, Freddie Peso, Butch Blazer, and others who took on the state of New Mexico to reaffirm their right to manage their Tribal wildlife resources. Chairman Ronnie Lupe, Phil Stago, Jr. and the White Mountain Apache Tribe were involved in a similar battle with the State of Arizona. But the victory that Mescalero won in 1986 in the historic U.S. Supreme Court decision, *Mescalero v. New Mexico*, was a victory for all SW Tribes as it paved the way for Tribes to assert jurisdiction over its fishery and wildlife resources.

Opposition and adversity is still evident in many areas of the SW. The Tohono O'odham and the Pascua Yaqui people still struggle to freely cross the U.S./Mexican border to exercise their religious activities. Tribal people still struggle in their attempts to gain access to eagles, feathers, and

other migratory birds for traditional practices.

Perhaps the greatest opposition Tribes still face is the lack of access to the Federal Aid in Fish and Wildlife Restoration Acts, more commonly known as the Pittman-Robertson and Dingell-Johnson Acts. As you are all aware, these Acts provide to the States and Territories revenue derived from excise taxes on hunting and fishing equipment. Although Tribal members pay these excise taxes, our Tribes cannot directly benefit from these funds. This is basically taxation without representation. (Gaming revenue to States)

And although Native Americans still undergo some opposition and adversity as we seek to properly manage our natural resources, we can celebrate the many successes that have been achieved in the 25 years of the SW NAFWS' existence.

In the 1980's, there were few Tribal Wildlife Programs in existence and most notable were the Navajo Nation, Mescalero Apache, Jicarilla Apache, Zuni Pueblo, White Mountain Apache, San Carlos Apache, Southern Ute, and Northern Ute. But today, just about every Tribe in the SW has a program. And just about every Tribe has partnered with federal, state, and other agencies to assist them. And we have seen great conservation projects come about.

In the 1990's we witnessed the late and great Governor of New Mexico, Bruce King, declare the first ever Native American Fish and Wildlife Society Week. And we saw him direct the NM Game and Fish Department to work with my Tribe (the Laguna Pueblo) in a historic transfer of pronghorn antelope to our Tribal lands to supplement existing populations. The NM Department of Game and Fish also partnered with the Zuni Tribe to enhance native populations of the Zuni mountain sucker. We also witnessed the NM Department of Game and Fish grant approval to the Picuris Pueblo to harvest Big Horn Sheep from their historic homeland, the Pecos Wilderness. And we saw the Arizona Game and Fish Department partner with the White Mountain Apache Tribe to restore the native Apache Trout. There are more success stories but I will only mention a few to provide an example of how confrontation in the early 1980's has since lead to successful collaboration, communication, and cooperation.

In the past 25 years in the SW, we have seen the Nation's first Tribal Eagle Aviary established on the Zuni Pueblo. We have also seen the establishment of the first Eagle Aviary and Rehabilitation Center at the Iowa Tribe in Oklahoma. And more recently, the Nation's first Tribally Managed Non-Eagle Feather Repository

was established by SIA, a Comanche Nation Initiative, in Oklahoma. We certainly have come a long way in trying to meet the Tribal needs of eagle and other migratory bird feathers and parts. And we can thank the Tribal folks involved: Nelson Luna, Jim Enote, Malcolm Bowekty, Bill Voelker, Troy, and Victor Roubidoux. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service personnel who made these projects possible include Nancy Kaufman, Dale Hall, Geoff Haskett, Dr. Benjamin Tuggle, Larry Bell, Joe Early, Jeff Haskins, Kamile McKeever, and Patrick Durham.

This week, we will hear from Tribal program personnel as they present their projects that were made possible with Tribal funding or other sources such as the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Tribal Wildlife Grant Program which has provided millions of dollars to SW Tribes to ensure proper management of their natural resources.

We will also hear from state, federal, and other entities as they share how they are working with Tribes to secure a future for Tribal natural resources. And we extend a sincere Thanks to the various state agencies including the Arizona Game and Fish Department, the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, other state agencies, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs,

( - see p. 8 - John Antonio - )

(National - from p. 6 - )

generation to generation."

President of the NAFWS, Joe Jay Pinkham III also gave a welcome to encourage tribes to get involved with opportunities under the current administration and its openness to tribes.

The Great Lakes NAFWS planning committee organized more than 40 sessions ranging from Wildlife, Fisheries, Tribal Fish Habitat Conservation, INCA: Indian Nations Conservation Alliance to Fish and Wildlife Diseases. Tribal conservation law officers were trained by the Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission in the areas of: the Eagle Act, ARPA, Lacey Act, Eagle Transport, and

Feather I.D.

Some of the concerns to the Great Lakes region, sessions included forest invasives, plants, and species. NRCS presenters said educating tribal communities about eradicating the process of invasives such as spotted knapweed and wild parsnip are important. With the emerald ash borer, a forest invasive, the USDA-APHIS seeks funding to tackle the emerald ash borer, which is a type of beetle and invasive to ash trees in as far south as Tennessee and as far north as Canada.

Highlights included all-day tours that featured wild rice restoration at Fond du Lac Reservation and then a

visit to the Prescribed Burning Projects location.

The wild rice tour stopped at Perch Lake, one of five primary lakes where wild rice is cultivated by the tribe and is being restored. While observing rice restoration, some participants rode airboats to the other side of the lake to view how this is done. They watched as a barge-like machine cut through roots of the pickerel weed while another machine follows to pick-up the root material. This prepares the area for wild rice cultivation.

"It is good to see the FDL Tribe bringing back wild rice," said conference participant, Richard Annamitta, a Menominee Tribal game warden. "Where

I'm from, we also have been trying to bring back wild rice. I think being here, gives us all the opportunity to see what other tribes are doing with their natural resources and it's good to talk with others and to get their help."

In the afternoon, participants toured Gooseberry Falls State Park to view wildlife, waterfalls, and a river gorge all near the Lake Superior shoreline.

One of the special events hosted by the FDL tribe was the annual traditional feast. Everyone enjoyed the wild rice (manoomin), venison hot dish, moose roast, corn, and frybread. Then everyone was invited to tour the tribe's

( - See p. 9 National - )

# SOUTHWEST REGION NATURAL RESOURCES YOUTH PRACTICUM

During the week of June 21-25, 2010, the Southwest Region, Native American Fish and Wildlife Society, conducted their 16<sup>th</sup> Annual - Natural Resources Youth Practicum in southern New Mexico. It was hosted by Turner Enterprises, Inc. Ladder Ranch at Hermosa Village.

The practicum was coordinated by Jeanne Lubbering, Adjunct Professor, Southwest Indian Polytechnic Institute - Natural Resources Department, Albuquerque, New Mexico and Norman Jojola, Natural Resource Manager, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Northern Pueblos Agency.

The Southwest Region (NM, AZ, UT, NV, CO and southern CA) of the NAFWS initiated the Natural Resources Youth Practicum 17

years ago to promote the field of natural resources management to Native American youth of the Southwest Region. This was accomplished through the fact that as natural resource managers, our greatest natural resource that we have is our Native American youth. In order to promote a continued interest in the field of natural resource management, the Summer Youth Practicum was initiated to provide 10<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> grade high school students an insight into natural resources management. An intensive 4 ½ day curriculum was developed to provide a hands-on opportunity to experience what resource managers actually do. The curriculum includes: big game population/habitat evaluation, fish population/

habitat assessment, rangeland inventory, forest inventory, soil analysis, native plant identification, herpetology, water quality analysis, benthic surveys, avian identification, stream restoration, bat monitoring/identification, ecology, environmental quality and introduction into the national environmental policy.

Also included in the curriculum is the fact that Native Americans do have a spiritual and traditional connection to all the natural resources. In addition, as a group activity, the students are provided tribal natural resource management issues which must be addressed and presented to the rest of the class.

Student participants included: William Jones, Navajo Nation; Steven

Chischilly, Navajo Nation; Brair Huma, Hopi Tribe; Jared Jojola, Isleta Pueblo; Marvin Jojola, Isleta Pueblo; Christopher Outie, Hopi Tribe; Cameron Jojola, Isleta Pueblo; Chei-Ann Mantgoats, Navajo Nation; Donovan Jojola, Isleta Pueblo; Deidre Montoya, Isleta Pueblo; Jay Dee Muniz-Abeita, Mescalero/Jicarilla/Isleta; Daphne Sahnayah, Hopi Tribe; Harvey Thomas, Jr., Laguna Pueblo; and Damian Garcia, Santo Domingo Pueblo.

We would also like to acknowledge a number of people who supported the 16<sup>th</sup> Annual Natural Resources Youth

Practicum. First and foremost, the Southwest Region Board of Directors, Marilyn Ethelbah and Arthur "Butch" Blazer, for their

(- See p. 9 - SW Youth. -)



(- John Antonio - cont. fr. p. 7 -)

U.S. Geological Survey, New Mexico State University, University of Arizona, Northern Arizona University, Turner Foundation, and other private foundations for your Passion in helping the SW Tribes fulfill their Vision in Fishery, Wildlife and Natural Resources Management.

All these success stories you will hear this week are testimony to the fact that the Vision that was established 25 years ago is alive and well. And the Passion that drove the Vision is also alive and well.

In the past 25 years, we have witnessed sincere reconciliation and the development of more meaningful and stronger partnerships with our fellow state, federal and other agencies.

As funding becomes less available, it will be essential that we work more closely in True Partnerships. And I am confident that we will work together in True Partnerships because we all have a vested interest in the well being and future of our fishery, wildlife, cultural and natural resources.

The SW Region of the NAFWS

has achieved much in the past 25 years and we can continue to do so provided we remain united. We must set aside any differences that may fracture our unity. We must set aside any individual agendas and work together for the benefit of our resources.

May the Creator Grant Us the Wisdom, the Knowledge, the Strength, and the Courage to do the Best we can to secure a future for all our natural resources...

And May the Vision for the next 25 Years be driven by the Passion to Protect our Heritage and Tribal Natural Resources for Future Generations.

Thank You and Have a Great Conference!



## LONG - TIME NAFWS MEMBER RETIRES

Long-time NAFWS member, Chief Game Warden, Thomas Sage from the Three Affiliated Tribes (TAT) retired this past fall. Tom has been a member of the NAFWS since it was founded in 1982.

He served as the Great Plains Regional Shoot Captain for several years and was awarded numerous Top Gun awards.

Among other awards he received include several professional awards such as a youth service award, a community services award, Outstanding Services Award for the TAT natural resources department, and in 1994 he received the Outstanding Performance Award from the NAFWS's Great Plains Region.



He coordinated several shoot competitions, and participated on a national committee that revised the shoot team manual.

As a committed member of the NAFWS and Great Plains shoot team, Tom coordinated the Parade of Colors for the Great Plains Regional conferences and

(- See next page, - T.Sage -)

(- SWYouth - cont. from p. 8 -)

support in the planning process. The staff of Jeanne Lubbering, BIE-SIPI; Anna Gray, volunteer; Joe Early, USFWS; Carman Austin, NM State Forestry; Joe Jojola, BIA-SW Regional Office; Lawrence Abeita, BIA-Southern Pueblos Agency; Matt Rustin, White Mountain Apache Tribe; Chris Kitcheyan, USFWS; Luke Montoya, BIA-SW Regional Office; Steve Debrott, Manager-Ladder Ranch and the Ladder Ranch.

We would also like to acknowledge Frank Jiron and the staff of the Division of Natural Resources, Pueblo of Isleta for assisting in the transportation of the students and equipment to and from

the Ladder Ranch. In addition, we would also like to thank the instructors and presenters for volunteering their valuable time in making the 16<sup>th</sup> Annual Natural Resources Youth Practicum a huge success.

Overall, we are hopeful that the Native American Fish and Wildlife Society, Southwest Region, Natural Resources Youth Practicum can continue to promote the importance of managing the Tribal natural resources and provide a steady stream of young professional resource managers that will continue to promote the conservation and management of these Tribal natural resources.

## Wildlife on the Wind: A Field Biologist's Journey and an Indian Reservation's Renewal

Bruce L. Smith and USU Press are excited to announce the release of Smith's new book *Wildlife on the Wind: A Field Biologist's Journey and an Indian Reservation's Renewal*.

Ted Kerasote, author of *Merle's Door* and *Heart of Home: People, Wildlife, and Place* said that, "Combining history, biology, and memoir, Smith evokes the challenges of one of conservation's least sung professions—the wildlife biologist. In the process, he also recounts an exciting story of how Wyoming's Wind River Indian Reservation restored its wildlife."

In the heart of Wyoming sprawls the ancient home-

(- T. Sage - from p. 8 -)

NAFWS national conferences.

His many hours of work toward teaching youth on his reservation about the aspects of conservation and wildlife protection are commendable.

His professional manner and great generosity will be missed.

land of the Eastern Shoshone Indians, who were forced by the U.S. government to share a reservation in the Wind River basin and flanking mountain ranges with their historical enemy, the Northern Arapahos. Both tribes lost their sovereign, wide-ranging ways of life and economic dependence on decimated buffalo.

Tribal members subsisted on increasingly depleted numbers of other big game—deer, elk, moose, pronghorn, and bighorn sheep. In 1978, the tribal councils petitioned the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to help them recover their wildlife heritage. In this first book published about wildlife restoration on an American Indian reservation, *Wildlife on the Wind* recounts how he helped the Shoshone and Arapaho people change the course of conservation for some of America's most charismatic wildlife.

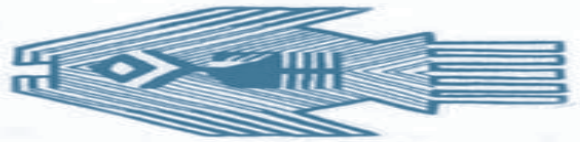
Please visit the website to read more and view a web flipbook sample at: [http://www.brucesmithwildlife.com/?page\\_id=48](http://www.brucesmithwildlife.com/?page_id=48).

## NON-EAGLE FEATHERS DISTRIBUTION

Tribes now have an opportunity to obtain non-eagle migratory bird feathers. Through an agreement with the Comanche Nation Ethno-Ornithological Institute and Liberty Wildlife Rehabilitation Hawk Foundation and the USFWS Southwest Region, tribal individuals are eligible to apply for non-eagle feathers. This includes feathers from hawks, falcons and other federally regulated migratory birds.

Joe Early, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service tribal liaison, Southwest Region is working to connect Native American tribal people with this resource so they are able to carry on their traditions. He said, "If we can get non-eagle migratory birds or feathers to tribal people, then it's one less bird killed or illegally poached."

For more information about the Non-Eagle Feather Repository or request an application to apply for non-eagle feathers, visit the website: <http://www.fws.gov/southwest/NAL/feathers.html> or contact Joe Early at: [featherreposit@fws.gov](mailto:featherreposit@fws.gov)



(- National - from p. 7 -)

brand new natural resources building. The new environmentally efficient building was constructed with sustainable features and includes a rain garden and rain roof.

The annual shoot competition took place with two regional shoot teams that participated. The winning team, the Great Lakes Region took home the winning trophy and Great Plains team took second place. The Top Gun Award went to Charles Grolla, Red Lake Band of Chippewa.

The Conservation Officer of the Year Award recipient is Mike Kennedy, Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe Game, Fish & Parks and Tourism Department.

The Biologist of the Year Award recipient is Trudy Ecoffey, senior biologist, Oglala Sioux Parks and Recreation Authority.

The annual banquet and silent auction took place with many items donated. Following the banquet and auction, entertainment was

provided by Trail of Laughs Pow-wow Comedy Jam, a group of four Native American comedians who provided fun entertainment.

More than 15 tribes and 30 tribal conservation law officers participated in the Opening Ceremony Parade of Colors. This is the first time this many tribal law enforcement officers have participated in the NAFWS parade of colors.

The tribes represented in the parade of colors were: Iowa Tribe of Kansas; Fond du Lac Reservation; White Earth Conservation; Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians; Fort Berthold Game & Fish; Oneida Conservation of Wisconsin, Lac du Flambeau; Leech Lake Tribe of Minnesota; Red Lake Tribe of Minnesota; Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa; Little River Band of Ottawa; Bay Mills Conservation; Three Affiliated Tribes; Rosebud Sioux Tribe Game and Fish; and Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin.

# ANCIENT STRESS HORMONE DISCOVERED, MAY HELP CONSERVE PACIFIC LAMPREY

The identification of the stress hormone in this pre-historic fish also provides insight to evolutionary science about the development of stress hormones

University of British Columbia Professor David Close has discovered a steroid hormone in the lamprey that may help in the conservation of this eel-like fish, which dates back 500 million years and is culturally important to the tribes of the Columbia River.

"This corticosteroid hormone is a clinical indicator of stress and is important for monitoring environmental impacts causing stress on the lamprey", said Close, who is director of the Aboriginal Fisheries Research Unit at UBC's Fisheries Centre. "If the Pacific lamprey are stressed because they are going down the river in barges or because they are trying to negotiate fish ladders designed salmonid, we can now monitor that stress using this finding."

Close published the finding in the *Proceedings of National Academy of Sciences Early Edition* in July.

The research is receiving international attention because it provides evidence of the origin and evolution of stress hormones in vertebrates. Close also intends for the findings to have a practical application in the efforts to save the Pacific lamprey in the

Columbia River, where the clinical monitoring of stress hormones in salmonids has aided conservation efforts for decades.

He began his career in the fisheries program at the Confederated Tribes of Umatilla Indian Reservation in Northeastern Oregon. A Cayuse enrolled in the Umatilla Tribes, he published oral histories of tribal elders, who helped him to understand the biology of the Pacific lamprey and they charted its decline starting in the 1970s.

Like other lamprey, the Pacific lamprey has been historically viewed as a pest rather than a culturally important subsistence and medicinal fish to the Umatilla and other tribes on the Columbia River. The Pacific lamprey is native to the Pacific Coast from Baja California, Mexico, to the Pacific Northwest of the U.S., and to Japan. Like salmon, it is born in the freshwater, travels to the ocean for its adult life, and then returns to the upper reaches of rivers where it forgoes food for a year before spawning.

Before construction of the dams, the Pacific lamprey were

abundant and tribal peoples fished for them in the falls along the Columbia and its tributaries. But now there are only an estimated 11,000 Pacific lampreys left in the Columbia River, Close said. The Umatilla have been at the forefront of calling for restoration of the Pacific lamprey, but have not been able to get the fish, which has no commercial fishery, targeted for conservation in the way that salmonoid populations in Washington, Oregon and California rivers. Many of the salmonid populations are listed as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act.



David Close, Professor, Aboriginal Fisheries Research Center, University of British Columbia

Endangered Species Act.

The lack of information about the Pacific lamprey, which Close calls "living fossils," has contributed to the lack of U.S.

federal and state efforts to protect them. It would take the Pacific lamprey's cousin, the sea lamprey, to make this research possible.

"We needed to get a lot of blood to isolate the steroids, and we couldn't use the Pacific lamprey because we didn't want to kill this delicate population,"

Close said. "We used the sea lamprey which is very abundant in the Great lakes as a model for Pacific lamprey which are located on the West Coast."

The findings are important not only for the conservation of the Pacific lamprey, but also for the control of the sea lamprey. An exotic fish in the Great Lakes, it is blamed for decimating the fish population.

The implications of these findings are significant to the study of the evolution of stress hormones and their receptors. The lamprey as one of the oldest living vertebrates has a single corticosteroid and a single receptor for that hormone, while more modern vertebrates including humans have two corticosteroids and receptors which function to balance ions and the stress response.

"Through evolution, eventually these ancestral functions for responding to stress and ion balance diverged after a genome duplication event that produced two corticosteroid receptors," Close said. "That's how we think complexity in organisms has increased through time. When these functions diverged it allowed vertebrates to exploit more diverse habitats. It is about the co-evolution of steroids and receptors and eventual divergence of ancestral functions."

For Close, the findings also indicate the importance of indigenous knowledge to science. He considers traditional knowledge to be just as important

( - See p. 11- Lamprey - )

# HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE TRAINING FOR TRIBES

The partnership between the NAFWS and Jefferson State Community College (JSCC) had a very busy and productive summer. We held courses on Hazardous Materials Awareness, Methamphetamine Lab Awareness, and Hazardous Materials Emergency Response in Oregon, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Alabama. It was wonderful to meet new people and help them learn to recognize

hazardous materials and respond safely and properly! Our instructors found the classes filled with people eager to learn and were always made to feel welcome.

In Oregon and Wisconsin, tribal members attended Meth Lab classes to learn about the meth epidemic and how to recognize the signs of the dangerous "laboratories" in which the drugs are made. Maybe your idea of a laboratory is a neat, clean room in which

professionals conduct scientific experiments under controlled conditions while using lots of protective equipment. Well, the world of a meth lab is much darker and sinister. Think of amateur chemists improvising with whatever household items they can get their hands on and using dangerous chemicals and a "recipe" they got off the Internet. Many of these "tweakers" are addicted to the very drug they're making, which among other effects makes them paranoid and violent. Now realize that these "labs" are showing up in towns, villages, and all over tribal lands. Our Meth

Lab Awareness course helps firefighters, law enforcement officers, utility workers, and other tribal members recognize the telltale signs of these labs so they can protect themselves and properly report the danger.

Our program received special funds that were used to hold two Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Technician courses that were hosted by the Red Lake Nation in Minnesota and the Poarch Band of Creek Indians in Alabama. These 5-day courses teach public safety responders how to recognize, respond to, and control

(-Lamprey - from p. 10 -)

as western science to the management of tribal resources.

“By getting more Native peoples into the sciences with masters’ degrees and doctorates we can work through the political tool of self determination to protect our tribal resources,” Close said. “Most of the time we have been hiring people to come in and do this science for us. They can miss important insights into natural processes that are known to our cultures, because of their

cultural biases.”

The University of British Columbia’s Aboriginal Fisheries Research Unit, for which Close is director, is dedicated to training indigenous students to conduct cutting edge research that is of importance to indigenous communities in North America. The unit currently has two aboriginal students from Canada, and is seeking to recruit more First Nations and Native American students from Canada and the U.S.

The Confederated Tribes of Umatilla and the Bonneville Power Administration supported this research.

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For more information contact Professor David Close of the University of British Columbia’s Aboriginal Fisheries Research Centre by cell at 604-754-3420, or by email at [d.close@fisheries.ubc.ca](mailto:d.close@fisheries.ubc.ca); or Kara

Briggs of Red Hummingbird Media Corporation by cell 503-577-0012 or by [briggskm@gmail.com](mailto:briggskm@gmail.com).

From a News Release, University of British Columbia, August 2010.



spills of hazardous materials. Participants learned how to assess a release and identify the chemicals involved and then determine the dangers they pose. They also learned how to use special protective equipment and safety procedures while they stopped leaks in containers and confined materials o keep them from spreading. There were lots of hands-on exercises and practice scenarios. This advanced course is not normally part of the grant that funds this partnership; however, some special funds were available on a one-time basis and we were glad to take the opportunity.

Finally, we received the big news that we were waiting for. The federal grant from the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences that funds this partnership between NAFWS and JSCC has been approved for another five years! This grant pays for the training courses and provides some support to NAFWS for coordinating the courses. This means that we will be able to provide this helpful training without charge to tribes as the funds allow each year. The courses we offer include:

- \* Hazardous Materials Awareness Level Training (8 hours)
- \* Hazardous Materials

Operations Level Training (24 hours)

\* Weapons of Mass Destruction / All Hazards Awareness (8 hours)

\* Incident Command System (and now, National Incident Management System)

\* Clandestine Drug Lab Awareness (8 hours)

\* Radiological and Nuclear Awareness (8 hours)

\* Mass Casualty Incident Triage (8 hours)

If you are interested in scheduling a course, contact Sally Carufel-Williams with the NAFWS at [swilliam@nafws.org](mailto:swilliam@nafws.org) or call 866-890-7258. We are already

scheduling courses and our funding is limited, so call soon. If you have technical or logistical questions about the training, contact Kenny Oldfield with Jefferson State Community College at [koldfield@jeffstateonline.com](mailto:koldfield@jeffstateonline.com) or call 205-856-8041.

We’re excited about our continuing partnership with NAFWS. We hope we get to see you soon at one of our courses.



Identifying a potential hazard?



Incident command system training



Participants wear safety clothing



Repair of damaged equipment

# PYRAMID LAKE TRIBAL MEMBER TO BE MISSED

On August 18, 2010, a long-time member of the NAFWS, Beverly Houten passed on. She was born in Schurz, Nevada and lived her life around the Nixon, Nevada area.

Retired from the Pyramid Lake Tribe Fisheries program in 2008 where she worked for many years, she had been living in her home area among family and

friends.

Since 1995, she had been a member of the Native American Fish & Wildlife Society and attended many of the national conferences held throughout the U.S.

Her friend and colleague



at the Pyramid Lake Tribe, Leona Collins said, "Beverly loved to attend NAFWS events and she knew everyone by name. She always donated Native items to the silent auction at these conferences."

"Beverly developed many relationships with members of the NAFWS, government agencies, and tribes. A few years ago, she was so endeared by the Society that they acknowledged her retirement by presenting her with a beaded purse with her name on one side and the Society logo on the other side, she is taking this with her."

## NEW WEB PAGE OF THE NAFWS

The Native American Fish & Wildlife Society has a new website presence. Please visit us at: <http://www.nafws.org>.

We are also now on Facebook. We can be found on FB by doing a search: Native American Fish &

Wildlife Society. This presence on FB allows us to post information, news, and updates. Information that we might not otherwise include in the NAFWS newsletter and website. We welcome you to assist us by posting photos, updates, or information that

anyone would like to share if it particularly pertains to Native American fish and wildlife resources.

Creating a FB account is necessary to view the NAFWS information. We look forward to having you join us on FB.



## Become a Member of the NAFWS

- Tribal/Individual (\$20/yr)
- Affiliate Individual (\$20/yr)
- Affiliate Organization ((\$120/yr)
- Family (\$30/yr)
- Tribal Resolution Support
- Student (\$12.50)

I would like to help make a difference in the preservation, protection, and enhancement of tribal natural resources. I would like to donate to the following:

- Summer Youth Practicum
- Scholarship Fund
- Most Need
- Donation
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

### MEMBERSHIP/DONATION APPLICATION

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_ CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

EMPLOYER \_\_\_\_\_ OCCUPATIONAL TITLE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE (WK) \_\_\_\_\_ (FAX) \_\_\_\_\_ E-MAIL ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

TRIBAL ENROLLMENT (YES) \_\_\_\_\_ (NO) \_\_\_\_\_ (TRIBE) \_\_\_\_\_

Amount of Donation: \_\_\_\_\_ Payment by: Check# \_\_\_\_\_ Credit Card: \_\_\_\_\_

Please make checks payable to: Native American Fish & Wildlife Society, 8333 Greenwood Blvd., Ste. 260, Denver, CO 80221 or fax to: (303) 466-5414

THANK YOU FOR YOUR MEMBERSHIP AND SUPPORT!