

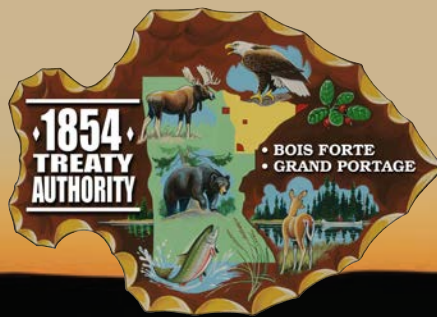
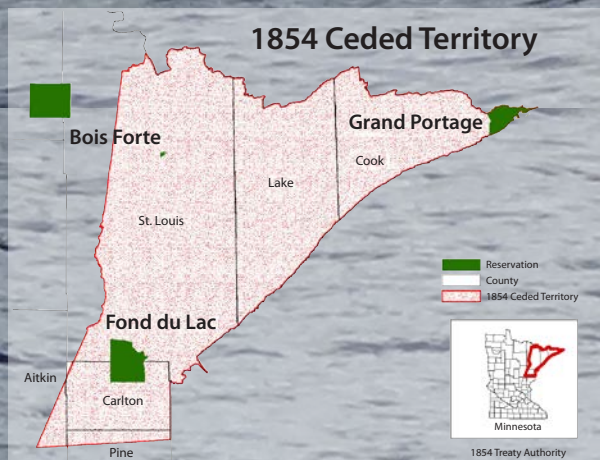
On September 30th, 1854, the Lake Superior and

Mississippi Chippewa (or Ojibwe) signed an agreement granting the United States government use of what is now northeastern Minnesota. As part of the treaty, the Chippewa retained rights to continue their way of life and use these lands for hunting, fishing and gathering.



"And such of them as reside in the territory hereby ceded shall have the right to hunt and fish therein until otherwise ordered by the President."

-Article 11, Treaty of La Pointe, 1854



1854 Treaty Authority

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1854 Treaty Authority



Cover photo by Travis Novitsky

preserving, protecting, and enhancing
treaty rights, natural and cultural
resources in the 1854 Ceded Territory

1854 TREATY Authority

The 1854 Treaty Authority is an inter-tribal natural resource management agency that protects and implements the off-reservation hunting, fishing and gathering rights of the Bois Forte Band of Chippewa and Grand Portage Band of Lake Superior Chippewa in the lands ceded (granted) to the United States government in 1854.

The 1854 Treaty Authority was formed in 1989 to implement these rights when the two bands entered into an agreement with the state of Minnesota. The agreement was an out of court settlement where the bands agreed to limit the exercise of certain off-reservation rights.

The 1854 Treaty Authority is governed by a Board of Directors, which consists of the elected officials of the Bois Forte and Grand Portage Reservation Tribal Councils. The Board of Directors meets bi-monthly to set and establish policy and to ensure that the mission of the agency is properly implemented.



RESOURCE MANAGEMENT Division

The primary function of the Resource Management Division is to manage the off-reservation hunting, trapping, fishing, and gathering seasons for Bois Forte and Grand Portage band members. Biologists set seasons, issue permits, collect harvest information, and prepare summary reports. The Resource Management Division also works in partnership with federal, tribal, state, county, city, and non-government agencies on a variety of natural resource projects due to the shared resources and dual management jurisdiction within the 1854 Ceded Territory. Programs within the division include wildlife, fisheries, wild rice, environmental, climate, and invasive species.



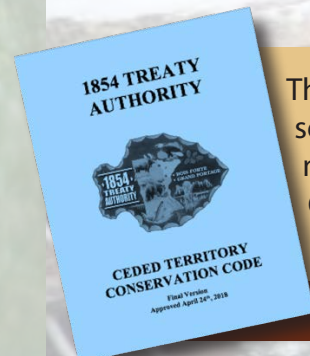
CONSERVATION ENFORCEMENT Division

1854 Treaty Authority conservation officers primary duty is to enforce the 1854 Ceded Territory Conservation Code. In addition, a 2005 Joint Powers agreement between the 1854 Treaty Authority and the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources authorized state conservation officers to enforce the 1854 Ceded Territory Conservation Code on tribal members, and 1854 Treaty Authority conservation officers to enforce state fish and game laws on non-band members. Enforcement staff are fully licensed Peace Officers and adhere to the same standards and training requirements of all law enforcement officers.



EDUCATION AND OUTREACH Division

Outreach initiatives target public awareness of treat-reserved rights and culturally significant species, as well as organization management efforts. Cultural preservation staff engage tribal constituents in traditional and adapted harvest practices integral to subsistence culture.



The 1854 Ceded Territory Conservation Code provides the framework for setting seasons and limits, and defines the methods and other regulations that band members must adhere to while exercising treaty harvest. All violations of the Code are heard in the 1854 Treaty Authority Court and are punishable by civil monetary penalties, forfeitures and suspension of privileges.