

Waganakising Odawak
Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians
Regina Gasco- Bentley, Tribal Chair
7500 Odawa Circle, Harbor Springs, Michigan 49740
Phone 231-242-1401 • Fax 231-242-1411

07.05.17

VETO of TR Banning the use of Neonicotinoids and Glyphosate on Tribal Lands;

I am vetoing this Resolution based on the attached Memo provided by our Natural Resources Department. Both Neonicotinoids and Glyphosate have use within our Tribal Lands to assist our invasive species control currently with the Emerald Ash Borer and Hemlock Woolly Adelgid.

Respectfully Submitted,

Regina Gasco- Bentley

LITTLE TRAVERSE BAY BANDS OF ODAWA INDIANS
7500 Odawa Circle
Harbor Springs, MI 49740

TRIBAL RESOLUTION 060817-01

Banning the Use of Neonicotinoids and Glyphosate on Tribal Lands

WHEREAS the Waganakising Odawak Nation, known as the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, and its citizens are vested with inherent sovereignty and right to self-governance;

WHEREAS the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians is a federally recognized Indian Tribe under Public Law 103-324, and is a party to numerous Treaties with the United States the most recent of which being the Treaty of Washington of March 28, 1836 (7 Stat. 491) and the Treaty of Detroit of 1855 (11 Stat. 621);

WHEREAS Pollination is needed for plants to reproduce, and so many plants depend on bees or other insects as pollinators. Both bees and Monarch butterflies are beneficial to sustain a healthy eco-system.

WHEREAS Neonicotinoids are a class of neuro-active insecticides chemically similar to nicotine. The neonicotinoid family includes acetamiprid, clothianidin, imidacloprid, nitenpyram, nithiazine, thiacloprid and thiamethoxam. Imidacloprid is the most widely used insecticide in the world.

WHEREAS According to the Report, How Neonicotinoids Can Kill Bees: The Science Behind the Role These Insecticides Play in Harming Bees by the Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation, 2016, Neonicotinoids have been adopted for use on an extensive variety of farm crops as well as ornamental landscape plants. They are the most widely used group of insecticides in the world, and have been for a decade. Developed as alternatives for organophosphate and carbamate insecticides, neonicotinoids are compounds



that affect the nervous system of insects, humans, and other animals. Although less acutely toxic to mammals and other vertebrates than older insecticides, neonicotinoids are highly toxic in small quantities to many invertebrates, including beneficial insects such as bees.

WHEREAS Milkweed habitats have been declining since the introduction of genetically modified crops engineered to tolerate glyphosate herbicides in 1996. Though glyphosate was used prior to their introduction, it was limited to pre-emergent application (before crops have started to emerge from the ground) and most milkweed escaped glyphosate exposure. Indeed, there are very few herbicides effective against milkweed, with glyphosate the most effective of all. Furthermore, milkweed is generally considered a low-impact weed with regards to crop loss, making their destruction and that of the monarch butterfly totally needless.

WHEREAS According to a report by Semmens, B. X. *et al.* Quasi-Extinction Risk and Population Targets for The Eastern, Migratory Population of Monarch Butterflies (*Danaus plexippus*). *Sci. Rep.* (2016), the size of the monarch overwintering population has followed a general downward trend, with the lowest populations recorded in the last three censuses. The cause of the recent decline has been predominantly attributed to the loss of breeding habitat, primarily in the U.S. Monarchs lay eggs on many species of milkweed (*Asclepias* spp.) that developing larvae require for food. Declines in milkweed abundance are well documented and highly correlated with the adoption of herbicide-tolerant genetically modified corn and soybeans, which now constitute 89% and 94% of these crops, respectively, in the U.S. Other threats include habitat loss in the wintering sites, climate change, insecticides (including neonicotinoids and others), mowing regimes, invasive species, and disease incidence.

WHEREAS the Tribe owns 1167 acres including undeveloped wood lots, farmland, and wetlands.



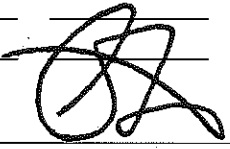
THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Tribe bans the use any products with Neonicotinoids, Glyphosate, or similar type of chemicals on all current and future Tribal lands.

CERTIFICATION


As the Legislative Leader and Tribal Council Secretary, we certify that this Tribal Resolution was duly adopted by the Tribal Council of the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians by a regular meeting of the Tribal Council held on June 8, 2017 at which a quorum was present, by a vote of 9 in favor, 0 opposed, 0 abstentions, and 0 absent as recorded by this roll call:


	In Favor	Opposed	Abstained	Absent
Frank Bernard	X			
David Harrington	X			
Beatrice A. Law	X			
Dexter McNamara	X			
Michael J. Naganashe	X			
Emily Proctor	X			
Julie Shananaquet	X			
Marcella R. Reyes	X			
Aaron Otto	X			

Date: 6-9-2017


 Aaron Otto, Legislative Leader

Date: 6-9-17


 Julie Shananaquet, Secretary

Received by the Executive Office on 6-9-17 by 

Pursuant to Article VII, Section D, Subsection 1 of the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians Constitution adopted on February 1, 2005 the Executive concurs in this action of the Tribal Council.

Date: 6/25/17

VETO
 Regina Gasco Bentley, Tribal Chairperson