Our ancestors have inhabited the Great Lakes Basin since time immemorial, long before the current political boundaries were drawn. Our spiritual and cultural connections to our Mother Earth are manifest by our willingness to embrace the responsibility of protecting and preserving the land and Waters.

Traditional teachings and modern science combine to strengthen our historical understanding that Water is the life-blood of our Mother Earth. Indigenous women continue their role as protectors of the Water. Ceremonial teachings are reminders of our heritage, they are practices of our current peoples, and they are treasured gifts that we hand to our children.

When considering matters of great importance we are taught to think beyond the current generation. We also are taught that each of us is someone's seventh generation. We must continually ask ourselves what we are leaving for a future seventh generation.

We understand that the whole earth is an interconnected ecosystem. The health of any one part affects the health and well being of the whole. It is our spiritual and cultural responsibility to protect our local lands and Waters in order to help protect the whole of Mother Earth.

Tribes and First Nations have observed with growing interest that the Great Lakes Basin governments of the United States and Canada have begun to share our concerns about the preservation of the quality and quantity of the Great Lakes Waters.

The eight States and two Provinces of the Great Lakes Basin entered into the 1985 Great Lakes Charter, Annex 2001, and have drafted an Interstate Compact and International Agreement to implement the provisions of Annex 2001. These agreements, however, make no provisions for including Tribes and First Nations as governments with rights and responsibilities regarding Great Lakes Waters. These agreements also assert that only the States and Provinces have governmental responsibility within the Great Lakes Basin.

Through International treaties and court actions, however, Tribes and First Nations continue to exercise cultural and spiritual rights of self-determination and property rights within traditional territories for our peoples and nations. Tribal and First Nation governments, like all governments, have the duty to protect the interests and future rights of our peoples. Since we have recognized rights and we are not political subdivisions of the States or Provinces, the assertion that the States and Provinces own and have the sole responsibility to protect the Waters is flawed.

Thus, the efforts of the States and Provinces to protect the Waters of the Great Lakes Basin are flawed because these efforts do not include the direct participation of the governments of Tribes and First Nations. This fundamental flaw endangers the interests of all of the inhabitants of the Great Lakes Basin and, ultimately, because of the interconnectedness of the worldwide ecosystem, endangers the interests of the entire earth.

It is thus our right, our responsibility and our duty to insist that no plan to protect and preserve the Great Lakes Waters moves forward without the equal highest-level participation of Tribal and First Nation governments with the governments of the United States and Canada. Merely consulting with Tribes and First Nations is not adequate, full participation must be achieved.

By this accord signed on November 23, 2004, at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, the Tribes and First Nations of the Great Lakes Basin do hereby demand that our rights and sovereignty be respected, that any governmental effort to protect and preserve the Waters of the Great Lakes Basin include full participation by Tribes and First Nations, and we also hereby pledge that we share the interests and concerns about the future of the Great Lakes Waters, further pledging to work together with each other and with the other governments in the Great Lakes Basin to secure a healthy future for the Great Lakes.

November 23, 2004, Page 3

A AXTONIA AND /
AAMJIWNAANG/
Here 10 cm
By Darren Henry, Councilor
ASSOCIATION OF IROQUOIS AND ALLIED NATIONS
ASSOCIATION OF IROUGOIS AND ALLIED NATIONS
Wir Allownich
By Chief Chris McCormack
ALIDECE ONDE E ANING
AUDECK OMNI KANING
12 / dall
By Peter Nahwegahbow
BATCHEWANA/FIRST NATION
(Suf tile ()
By Chief Vernon Syrette
BEAUSQLEIL FIRST NATION
A CA.
Kr 8
By Rod Monague, Councilor
BIIJITWAABIK ZAAING ANISHINAABEK
Chong-M.
Chi I To Cyl C
By Chief Mike Esquega
CHIEFS OF ONTARIO
By Regional Chief Charles Fox
by regional charles for
CHIPPEWAS OF NAWASH UNCEDED FIRST NATION
To de Elet
By Geewadin Elliott

DELAWARE MORAVIANI NATION	
DELAWARE (MORAVIAN) NATION	
Janus Charle	
By Denise Stonefish	
FIRST NATION OF CREES QUEBEC	
Daisy Hot	
By Daisy Costas	
FOND DU LAC	
C CD 11	
By Eugene Reynolds	
GARDEN RIVER FIRST NATION	
Chief Let Say	
By Chief Lyle Sayers	
GRAND TRAVERSE BAY BAND OF OTTAWA AND CHIPPEWA INDIA	NS
Dur in	
By Robert Kewaygoshkum, Chairperson	
2) 1.002.1.2.0.0, 800.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0	
HURON POTAWATOMI, INC.	
Larring Louis	
By Laura Spurr, Chairperson	
KEWEENAW BAY INDIAN COMMUNITY	
osti, i - s - s	
By William E. Emery, President	
- 50 (♥에 = 1,000 () 선생이 보다는 경영을 통해하는 경영을 하는 것이 되었다. [5]	
LITTLE RIVER BAND OF OTTAWA INDIANS	
By Lee-Sprague, Ogemaw	

LITTLE TRAVERSE BAY BANDS OF ODAWA INDIAM	NS .
hk Hawardalik	
By Frank Ettawageshik, Chairman	W−−−− ÿ H
MAGNETAWAN FIRST NATION	
MAGNETAWAN FIRST NATION	
Wilmer Woganose	
By Chief Wilmer Nøganosh	
MATAWAFIRST NATION	
110/10-	
By Noah Oshag, First Nation Delegate	(101 - 1 0
M'CHIGEENG FIRST NATION	
By Chief Glen Hare	
MISSISSAUGA FIRST NATION	
Milly Total	
By Chief Bryan LaForm	
MOHAWKS OF BAY OF QUINTE	
Dold munch, Atoroseriio	wall clan
By Chief R. Donald Maracle	
MOHAWKS OF AKWENSASNE	
A. Francis Boots	70
By Chief A. Francis Boots	
NISHNAWBE ASKIDATION	
1 DX proper	
By Deputy Grand Chief Dan Kooses	- de la companya della companya della companya de la companya della companya dell
by Deputy Chair Ciner Dan Rooses	

November 23, 2004, Page 6

ONEIDA NATION OF THE THAMES	
Check KHULLAR BINDE KWE	2
By Chief Randall Phillips	
POKAGON BAND OF POTAWATOMI INDIANS	
Daniel I teens	
By Dan Rapp, Tribal Secretary	
SAGAMOK ANISHNAWBEK	
	_
By Chief Angus Toulouse	
SAGINAW CHIPPEWA INDIAN TRIBE OF MICHIGAN	
audrey Valcon	
By Chief Audrey Falcon	
SAUGEEN FIRST NATION	
116	
By Chief Vernon Roote	- 50
SAULT STE MARIE TRIBE OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS	
Ben 60 +	
By Aaron Payment, Chairperson	- 75
SOKAOGAN CHIPPEWA	
By Tina Van Zile, Tribal Delegate	
STOCKBRIDGE MUNSEE	
Robert Chilen 1811	
Robert Chicks Chairnerson	

November 23, 2004, Page 7

THESSALON FIRST NAT	TON	7 3	
1,12501,127			
1-3-1-20	e M	7	
	- Cyren	- 2	C
Chief James Wabigwan)	
UNION OF ONTARIO IN	DIANS		
150	~ . 2		
)		
By Grand Council Chief Jo	hn Beaucage		
		-	V 400
WALPOLE ISLAND FIRS	ST NATION	X	(
1 0 .	1	Sea	400
blued whit	· Lar Chief		1
By David White, First Nati	on Delegate		0
	Herotter (or Strang) - Br		
WASAUKSING FIRST NA	ATION		
// /			
4.14	\rightarrow		
Chief Joel King			
WHITEFISH RIVER FIRS	ST NATION		
7			
Lowell water	0.		
Esther Osche, First Nation	Delegate		
20000 20000 0 000 0 000 0	/		
WIKIWEMIKONG FIRST	NATION		
Vinally & 1	Mone towale		
By Ron Manitowabi, Coun	infrared to the state of the st		
2, 10, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,			
ZHIIBAAHAASING FIRS	ST NATION		
	10-2		
Vi Sa	gon Kell	9	
Chief Irene Kells	your free C		

By the accord presented on November 23, 2004, at Sault Saint Marie, Michigan, the Tribes and First Nations of the Great Lakes Basin do hereby demand that our rights and sovereignty be respected, that any governmental effort to protect and preserve the Waters of the Great Lakes Basin include full participation by Tribes and First Nations, and we also hereby pledge that we share the interests and concerns about the future of the Great Lakes Waters, further pledging to work together with each other and with the other governments in the Great Lakes Basin to secure a healthy future for the Great Lakes.

WHITEFISH LAKE FIRST NATION