

BAD RIVER COMMITTEE LIST
As of 4/9/10

Woods & Water Club

Member: David D'Aquisto

Member: Don Neveaux

Member: Vern Stone

Member: Don Nelis, Jr.

Member: Don Nelis, Sr.

Member: Manny LaGrew

Member: Ben Basley

Member: Todd Kraft

Member: Derek Nelis

Member: Mike Wiggins, Jr.

Member: Philip (Skip) Heffner

Member: Maria Nevala

Meets: Quarterly

Time: ?

Where: To be determined

Contact Person: Mike Wiggins, Jr.

Phone: 715-682-7111; ext. 1502

Fax: 715-682-7149

BAD RIVER BAND OF LAKE SUPERIOR TRIBE OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS

CHIEF BLACKBIRD CENTER

P.O. Box 39 • Odanah, Wisconsin 54861

RESOLUTION NO. 07-20-06-340

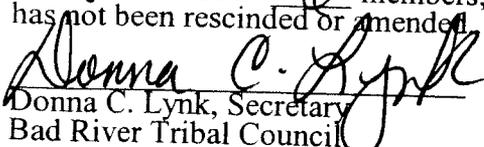
Authorizing the Formation of the Bad River Woods & Water Club

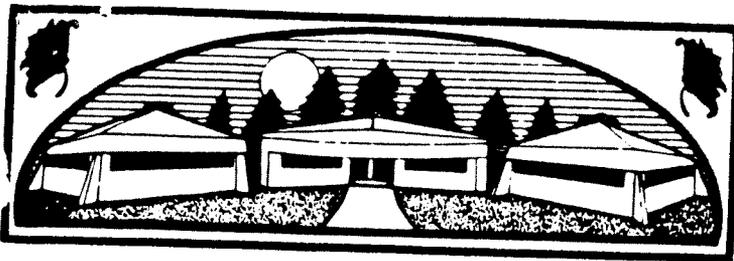
- WHEREAS:** The Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians (hereafter Band) is a federally recognized Indian Tribe, organized under Section 16 of the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, 25 U.S.C. § 476; and
- WHEREAS:** The Bad River Tribal Council is the governing body of the Band pursuant to the Constitution of 1936 as amended, and is empowered by the Constitution to speak and otherwise conduct business in the name of, and on behalf of, the Band; and
- WHEREAS:** Article VI, Section 1(u) of the Bad River Tribal Constitution empowers the Tribal Council to form subordinate boards or cooperative associations composed of Tribal members and delegate to them certain enumerated powers, but reserving the right to review any action taken by virtue of such delegated power; and
- WHEREAS:** The Band adopted a Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan for the Bad River Reservation in 1988 to provide direction for the development of reservation-wide outdoor recreation activities. This plan was the result of reviewing regional plans in an effort to provide a linkage between local activities and regional goals, obtaining input from tribal members on their perceptions of outdoor recreation needs, benefits and opportunities, inventory and assessments of existing, local recreational demand and recreational opportunities and potential benefits, goals and recommendations; and
- WHEREAS:** The Bad River Woods & Water Club, composed of Bad River community members, proposes to bring together tribally enrolled outdoor enthusiasts in order to share knowledge and promote hunting, fishing, and other outdoor pursuits for the benefit of all tribal members and to promote these activities through the implementation of recreational facilities (i.e. boat landing, gun range) and outdoor oriented events (i.e. fishing contests, outdoor workshops, elder hunts) within the reservation boundaries; and
- WHEREAS:** The Bad River Tribal Council supports the formation of a Woods & Water Club to facilitate the development of and provide direction for the development of outdoor recreation activities on the Bad River Reservation.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Bad River Tribal Council authorizes the formation of a Bad River Woods & Water Club, composed of Bad River community members, for the purpose of promoting outdoor activities accomplished through the development and implementation of recreational facilities within the reservation boundaries.

CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned, as Secretary of the Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians, an Indian Tribe organized under Section 16 of the Indian Reorganization Act, hereby certify that the Tribal Council is composed of seven members, of whom 7 members, constituting a quorum, were present at a meeting hereof duly called, noticed, convened, and held on the 20th day of July, 2006 that the foregoing resolution was duly adopted at said meeting by an affirmative vote of 6 members; 0 against; and 0 abstaining, and that the said resolution has not been rescinded or amended.


Donna C. Lynk, Secretary
Bad River Tribal Council



Telephone:
715/682-4212
715/682-9200

Mashkisibi Center

**BAD RIVER BAND OF LAKE SUPERIOR
TRIBE OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS**
P.O. Box 39, Odanah, WI 54861

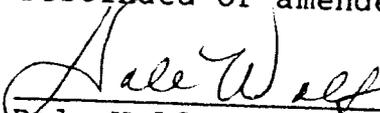
RESOLUTION NO. 7-6-88-170

- WHEREAS, the Bad River Band of Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians is a federally recognized Tribe of Indians, and
- WHEREAS, the Bad River Tribal Council is empowered to transact business, and
- WHEREAS, the Council recognizes that recreation is an essential component of the overall development and welfare of Tribal members, and
- WHEREAS, the Bad River Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan addresses the recreation needs and desires of the reservation community,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Bad River Tribal Council hereby formally adopts the Bad River Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan as the official policy statement for the development of outdoor recreation on the Bad River Indian Reservation.

CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned, as Secretary of the Bad River Band of Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians, an Indian Tribe organized under Section 16 of the Indian Reorganization Act, hereby certify that the Tribal Council is composed of 7 members, of whom 6 members, constituting a quorum, were present at a meeting hereof duly called, noticed, convened, and held on the 6 day of April, 1988; that the foregoing resolution was duly adopted at said meeting by an affirmative vote of 5 members; 0 against; and 0 abstaining; and that the said resolution has not been rescinded or amended.


Dale Wolf, Secretary
Bad River Tribal Council

A PLAN FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION

BAD RIVER INDIAN RESERVATION

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Background	
Introduction	1
Location	1
Population	1
Economy	1
Topography	1
Soils	2
Climate	2
Land Use	3
Supply	
Land Based Activities	4
Water Based Activities	4
Demand	6
Bad River Outdoor Recreation Plan	
Recommendations by Activity	7
Overall Recommendations	9

BAD RIVER COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN

BACKGROUND

Introduction

The overall purpose of the Bad River Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan is to provide direction for development of outdoor recreation activities. The plan is the result of: a) reviewing regional plans in an effort to provide a linkage between local activities and regional goals, b) obtaining input from Tribal members on their perceptions of outdoor recreation needs, c) inventory of existing recreational supply, and d) assessment of local recreation demand.

Location

The Bad River Indian Reservation is located in northern Wisconsin in Ashland and Iron Counties. The reservation is bounded on the north by 17 miles of Lake Superior shoreline, west by the City of Ashland, south by the City of Mellen, and east by Iron County Forests. The reservation consists of roughly 124,000 acres of which 200 acres are on Madeline Island. Madeline Island is the only island of twenty-one Lake Superior islands that is not part of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. Bad River is 75 miles from Superior, Wisconsin; 290 miles from Madison, Wisconsin; 439 miles from Chicago, Illinois; and 349 miles from St. Paul, Minnesota.

Population

The population of the Bad River reservation continues to increase. The 1980 Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)- Labor Force Report showed the population at 803 persons. In 1986, the Labor Force Report shows the population at 1081 representing an increase in population of 35%. Assuming the population growth trend continues, the reservation population in the year 2000 will be 1959 persons. The growth in the reservation population has and will continue to create greater demands on socio-economic services provided by the Tribe, including outdoor recreation.

The region most affected by this plan (Ashland, Iron, and Bayfield Counties) had a total population of 37,335 persons in 1980 (1980 Census). In 1986, the population of the three county region had decreased by less than .2% (Department of Administration-"Official Population Estimates for 1986"). Because of the relative stability of the population of the region, the primary focus of the Bad River Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan will be on the reservation where population growth continues to create a disproportionate demand on local and regional services.

Economy

The economy of the Bad River Reservation is based on natural resources and government. Locally, the Tribal Government employs roughly 30% of the reservation work force. Government employment in the three county region represents 20% of the work force. The base economy of the Tribe also includes a Tribal sawmill, a fish hatchery, a bingo operation, a smokeshop, and sales of Tribal timber. The remaining Tribal employment is through the provision of social and human services including education, health, housing, etc. funded primarily through grants and contracts with state and federal agencies.

Unemployment levels have historically been higher than the three

county region. The following illustrates Tribal unemployment as shown in the Tribe's BIA-Labor Force Reports.

<u>Labor Force Years</u>	<u>Bad River Unemployment Rate</u>
1980	39%
1982	49%
1984	54%
1986	47%

The following shows unemployment rates for the three county region (Ashland County Job Service).

<u>County</u>	<u>Unemployment Rate April 1984</u>	<u>Unemployment Rate September 1986</u>
Ashland	11.1%	7.4%
Bayfield	14.3%	7.6%
Iron	11.4%	7.4%

Both the Tribe and three county region have been developing facilities and activities targeting the tourism market. It has been estimated that tourism within the three county region has developed into an important economic asset bringing in \$54,000,000 annually. The Tribe is entering this market by completing construction of a Living Arts Heritage Center. The Center, while potentially attracting tourism dollars as an alternative means of expanding the Tribe's base dollar, will help promote tourism in the region by increasing diversity within the tourism industry.

Topography

The topography of the region is the result of glaciation (Ashland County Outdoor Recreation Plan). The elevations within the reservation range from a low of 602 feet above sea level at the shores of Lake Superior to highs around 1250 feet above sea level at the hills to the southeast. The majority of the northern portion of the reservation is a freshwater estuary that is affected by the tides of Lake Superior and surface water run-off from rivers and streams. Roughly 100 miles of the rivers and streams flowing into Lake Superior from the Bad River and White River watersheds are within the boundaries of the reservation.

Many of the lands within the reservation consist mainly of soils with high concentrations of heavy clays. Uplands are generally limited to the eastern and southern areas of the reservation. The topography of the uplands is quite hilly separated by steep ravines and valleys cut by streams and rivers. Some of the streams and rivers flow over bedrock creating waterfalls and rapids. Waters from the Bad River and White River watersheds flow in a northerly direction and terminate at Lake Superior.

Soils

The principle soils of the reservation are of the Hibbing and Rudyard Series. According to the soil interpretation record the Rudyard Series is a somewhat poorly-drained soil found on lake plains with a clay subsoil underlain by clay. The primary use of this soil is woodland and pasture. The Hibbing Series is a moderately well drained soil formed in glacial till on uplands. This series also consists of a clay subsoil underlain by clay. The primary use of this series is forest.

Both soils have development constraints due to their capacity to hold water and/or their potential erodability. Slope and soil permeability are the essential factors to consider in any of the Tribe's land use development plans.

Climate

The climate of the reservation is influenced by Lake Superior. As mentioned in the Surface Water Resources of Ashland County report the climate near Lake Superior is called "modified continental". The average annual temperature is 40.8 degrees. The winters are long; snowy with snowfalls averaging 50 inches annually; and frequently cold with lows averaging 15 degrees. The summers are short with a growing season of 109 days and have highs averaging 70 degrees. The annual rainfall averages 28 inches.

Land Use

Based on BIA-Realty Office figures, the reservation is approximately 124,000 acres in size. Of the total acreage 22% are Tribal lands, 27% are Indian owned lands, and 51% are alienated (non-Indian) lands.

Of the total land base, roughly 90,000 (73%) acres are managed forest lands. According to the Tribe's Continuous Forest Inventory, the predominant tree species is Aspen representing 53% of the Tribe's forest resource. Deciduous and coniferous species represent 32% and 13% respectively, of the managed forests. The Kakagon and Bad River Sloughs represent 8% of the Tribe's land base. The remaining 19% of the reservation lands consists of residential, recreational, commercial and industrial land uses.

SUPPLY

Introduction

The information presented in this section covers land based activities, water based activities and unique resources. Field surveys, Bad River Natural Resources Department data, Ashland County Outdoor Recreation Plan, and Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources data were used to identify the recreational resources as discussed in this section.

Land Based Activities

Ball Park

Presently, there are two softball fields in the community of New Odanah. Both fields are fenced and include dugouts and bleachers. One field is lighted.

Tennis

Two tennis courts are available in New Odanah. Both courts are lighted, fenced, and are hard surface courts.

Campgrounds

There are two campgrounds on the reservation; one is private the other is open to the public. Together there are 56 campsites within a total of 104 acres. Both campgrounds are on the Lake Superior shoreline offering the camper outstanding natural scenery.

Hiking

Although there are no Tribally designated hiking trails on the reservation there are many old logging roads, most of which are accessible to hikers. According to the Ashland County Outdoor Recreation Plan the Lake Superior Land Trail, designated as a bicycle route, can also be used by hikers. This Land Trail begins near Ashland and ends at the reservation community of Old Odanah.

Hunting

There are roughly 30,000 acres of private forest lands and public land on the reservation open for hunting. There is in excess of 90,000 acres of land open to Tribal hunters hunting within the reservation.

Other

Sightseeing is available from many miles of reservation roads. Winter recreation is at the discretion of the participant. Some members cross-country ski and others snowmobile on undesignated trails or wherever the conditions are adequate for the activity. Ice skaters skate on rivers and lately on ice rinks prepared by Tribal conservation staff.

Water Based Activities

Outlying Waters

The Bad River Reservation is bounded on the north by approximately 17 miles of Lake Superior shoreline. Lake Superior is accessible to reservation residents mainly via the Kakagon and Bad Rivers. Recreational activities of the lake include boating, fishing, camping,

hunting, hiking, and sightseeing.

Inland Waters

Lakes: The Bad River Slough, Kakagon Slough, and Honest Johns Lake are the three largest bodies of water within the boundaries of the reservation. These three lakes (as classified by the State of Wisconsin) total 572 acres of open water representing 86% of the total surface acreage of inland lakes within the reservation.

Rivers and Streams: Rivers and streams on the Bad River Reservation include the Bad River, Beartrap Creek, Denomie Creek, Kakagon River, Billy Creek, Brunsweller River, Marengo River, Morrison Creek, Nawago Creek, Silver Creek, Tyler Forks River, Vaughn Creek, White River, Winks Creek, Wood Creek, Potato River, Graveyard Creek, and Bell Creek. Approximately 100 miles of rivers and streams are within the Bad River Reservation.

Fishing

The water quality of most of the reservation rivers and streams is of high quality and capable of supporting trout populations. Trout can be found in the Potato, Tyler Forks, Marengo, and Brunsweller Rivers and many of the feeder streams to the Bad River. Migratory trout enter the streams in the spring and may be found in the Bad, Potato, White, and Marengo Rivers. Brook trout is the most common species found in many of the streams. Rainbow trout and Brown trout are less common. Migratory lake rainbows can be found in the rivers and streams during the spring migration run.

Boating

Lake Superior draws the most boaters to the region. Commercial fishing boats, motorboating, sports fishing boats, sailing and pleasure boats are increasing in numbers on Lake Superior.

Canoeing

The Bad and White Rivers are the most commonly used rivers for canoeing trips. Other rivers commonly used are the Marengo and Kakagon Rivers.

Swimming

Swimmers frequent the warmer waters of the rivers, particularly the Bad River near Old Odanah. Because of the cold waters of Lake Superior, few persons regularly swim in the lake.

Unique Resources

The Kakagon Slough is a freshwater estuary that has received national recognition as a natural landmark. In March 1983 the Kakagon Slough was federally designated as a National Natural Landmark. The Landmark statement describes the slough as "An excellent representative of a true freshwater delta by virtue of its large size, complex mixture of marsh, bog, and dune vegetation types and undisturbed conditions. Perhaps the finest marsh complex on the upper Great Lakes".

DEMAND

Introduction

Demand and demand projections presented in this section were derived from information gathered from a 1987 Outdoor Recreation Survey of Tribal members, outdoor recreation participation rates as discussed in Wisconsin's SCORP IV: Wisconsin's Outdoor Recreation Needs Assessment By Area, present and projected population figures, and estimated activity trends. The result is a chart showing estimated and anticipated demand for outdoor recreation on the Bad River Reservation.

Recreation Demand

The activities selected for the analysis are based on responses to the Bad River 1987 Outdoor Recreation Survey. The activities, as shown in the following chart are prioritized based on the survey and are listed beginning with the highest priority. Participation by activity is the result of using activity participation rates relative to Bad River's 1986 and projected 2000 population figures.

Bad River Outdoor Recreation Demand

<u>Activity</u>	<u>1986 Participation</u>		<u>2000 Participation</u>		<u>Percent Change</u>
	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Number</u>	
Ball Park	9	97	9	176	81.8
Ice Skating	13	141	13.24	259	83.7
Playgrounds	38	411	38	744	81.0
Hiking Trails	11	119	11.71	229	92.4
X-Country Skiing	10	108	10.71	210	94.4
Picnicing	14	151	14.47	284	88.1
Swimming: Beach	24	260	24.23	475	82.7
Snowmobiling	8	86	8	157	82.6
ORV: Cycles	4	43	4.71	92	114.0
Bicycling	18	195	18.71	367	88.2
Canoeing	4	43	4.47	87	102.3
Camping	14	151	14.47	283	87.4
Fishing	24	260	24.47	479	84.2
Motorboating	17	184	17.24	338	83.7
Ice Fishing	4	43	4.24	83	93.0
Sailing	4	43	4.47	87	102.3

BAD RIVER OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN

This section focuses on the outdoor recreation needs of reservation residents and formulates recommendations based on the previous discussions of supply and demand. The results of a 1981 community survey were compared to the results of a 1987 Outdoor Recreation Survey to determine similarities in outdoor recreation needs.

Priorities of both surveys included the development and/or improvement of childrens playgrounds, ball field improvements, and development of trails, particularly hiking trails and cross country skiing trails. In addition to the surveys, information from public meetings, community service groups, and newsletter articles have been considered in the analysis and formulation of recommendations.

Recommendations By Activity

The activities presented in this section are only those that received at least a 50% response rate to the 1987 survey requesting responses to whether an activity does not exist and is needed or exists but needs improvement. The remaining activities are not discussed as they were perceived as being adequate or not needed at all. The activities are presented in priority order beginning with the highest priority.

Ball Fields

Although there are facilities adequate in size for both present and future demands (relative to recreation standards), the conditions of the fields need improvement. Dugouts need repair, tennis courts need a new surface, and both areas need upgrading and regular maintenance i.e. paint, leveling of fields, trash removal, etc. Prior to making any facility improvements, there should be an attempt to promote drainage in both areas either through construction of natural grass runways or tiling. Other recommendations made include relocating the fields to less isolated areas for security purposes, increase use through more organized events, and utilization of available lighting.

Ice Skating

Many ice skating recommendations include utilizing the rivers or ponds in the area that was once common practice. However, for liability reasons it is suggested that any Tribally supported ice skating be done on an ice rink. The rink should have a warming shelter available or at least benches where people could sit while putting on their skates. The rink should be located within visible range of homes or other areas of activity to promote security. A potential site was recommended involving an area near Kinnickinic Road. This site is near homes and is easily accessible to the community. Other recommendations included rentals and organized ice hockey.

Playgrounds

Playground areas, equipped with apparatus, are located in the New Odanah community where the majority of the residents lived until recently. Today, a large part of the reservation population can be found in the recently developed Birch Hill housing community. This community is located seven miles from New Odanah, is made up of many single parent families, and is targeted for additional housing units. Development of a playground, equipped with apparatus, should be

considered for the Birch Hill community. A site, at least one half acre in size, should be identified and reserved for the playground area. In addition to or as part of the playground area, an open air pavilion with picnic tables should be included for picnicing and social events. Community service groups have offered their assistance in developing the playground area once an area has been identified. Other recommendations include enlarging the playground at New Odanah, acquiring new equipment, repair or replace existing equipment, and conducting maintenance on a regular basis.

Trail Development

Development of hiking, cross-country skiing, snowmobile, and outdoor recreation vehicle (ORV) trails were found as a priority in the survey results and supported by projected demand. Two types of trail systems could be considered. The first and most important according to the survey results, is a trail system for hiking and cross-country skiing. The second and lower on the survey priority list is a trail system for snowmobiling and ORV's. Consideration should be given to developing hiking trails, which would double as cross-country skiing trails in winter months, in three broad environmentally significant areas. Hiking/cross-country skiing would be suitable along river corridors, marsh and bog complexes, and upland areas. Snowmobile and ORV trails would be most suitable along existing transportation corridors and limited, wherever practical, to routes connecting the various communities of the reservation.

Picnicing

Picnicing should be developed in conjunction with the playground area development in the Birch Hill community. Picnic areas are presently being considered for the area around the log building complex and the Tribe's Pow-Wow grounds. Development in the latter areas will encourage participation from travelers and visitors as well as Tribal members. Stationary picnic tables and equipment should be provided in all areas except those in the suggested Birch Hill pavilion. Picnicing would further be promoted by upgrading and regular maintenance of the Madigan Beach area.

Swimming

Swimming should be promoted along easily accessible Lake Superior shoreline and river frontage in proximity to residential areas. A more costly recommendation was made involving the construction and maintenance of a pool. Another recommendation involved the hiring of a lifeguard to be on duty at a Tribally developed swimming beach. One final suggestion is to encourage members, regardless of age, to participate in swimming lessons provided by area schools or by Tribal members certified as a swimming instructors.

Bicycling

Bicycling traffic is increasing along Highway 2 as evident in the number of long distance bikers crossing the reservation and local bikers traveling the highway in the summer months. The Tribe can encourage biking by working with the State of Wisconsin to assure a paved shoulder is provided wherever and whenever Highway 2 is upgraded. Off road biking (mountain bike) could be promoted by designating certain Tribal roads as bicycle routes and publishing these routes periodically in the Tribal newsletter and other local publications.

Overall Recommendations

The following are general recommendations the Bad River Tribe may wish to consider when implementing plans to promote outdoor recreation. The recommendations are broad in nature and should be used in conjunction with previously mentioned suggestions.

Land Set-Aside

Regardless of the type of compatible land use development the Tribe is planning, the plans should require a certain percent or other parameter to identify a portion of lands involved in the development to be set aside for recreation. In a housing project the set-aside land could support a playground, in an industrial development project the set-aside land could offer picnic tables and/or participatory recreation for employees, commercial development might include a mini-playground, sandbox, or at least benches, and Governmental activities could include outdoor space for recreation or at least a policy encouraging employees to participate in recreation. In any case lands will need to be set aside for recreational purposes. Lands should also be set aside that are environmentally sensitive, unique in quality, and culturally significant. River banks, water falls, pictured rocks, Pow-Wow grounds, are only some examples of areas that should be set aside by the Tribe for recreational purposes.

Elders Involvement

The Tribe should involve Tribal elders in all aspects of planning and implementing recreation for the community. Their knowledge could prove beneficial in any program design, particularly programs designed to preserve the Chippewa culture and traditions. Also, wherever outdoor recreation is encouraged there should be benches within the area accessible to elders. Wherever possible, there should be some type of non intensive recreation provided for the elders such as horseshoes, tables for playing cards or board games, walking, etc. Access for non-ambulatory elders as well as other non-ambulatory residents should be provided where possible. A point to keep in mind is the use of federal assistance for development of facilities requires access for all persons regardless of handicap or disability.

Service Groups

The Tribe should include area groups and working committees who offer occasional assistance and/or volunteer labor. The area Lions Club, church groups, and youth groups have expressed a desire to work on recreation projects in past years. Utilizing their services would greatly reduce the cost of developing recreational areas.

Structured Activities

The Tribe should make every effort to encourage Tribal members and/or groups to structure recreational activities for youth and/or adult involvement. In recent years the Tribe has had a youth coordinator who structured activities for youth, but budget constraints has greatly diminished this service. Regularly scheduled activities such as ball games, canoeing, tennis, fishing, etc. would enhance the use of the existing outdoor recreation resources.

Maintenance

Scheduled maintenance is needed for all the reservation's recreational facilities. Recruitment of volunteers and community

service groups could aid the Tribe in implementing maintenance plans for recreational facilities. In addition, the Tribe may consider utilizing the available work force provided through the Social Service Department to repair and implement additional maintenance plans for recreation areas.

Lifelong Recreational Activities

The Tribe may wish to focus their recreational development on activities that can be enjoyed by all age groups. Such activities include canoeing, cross-country skiing, walking, jogging, volleyball, picnicing, sightseeing, ice skating, fishing, etc.

Roles and Responsibilities

The Tribe should adopt policies to protect sensitive natural areas, provide the infrastructure for lifelong recreational types of activities, and to provide or seek financial assistance to develop outdoor recreation. Community members and groups should be encouraged to design, structure, and implement recreational programs for the community. These groups would further act in an advisory capacity to the Tribal Council by providing recommendations for future outdoor recreation development.

Financing

Sources of financial assistance have been available in the past from; 1) Land and Water Conservation Fund which have been used to buy lands and build recreational facilities; 2) Dingel-Johnson funds that have been used for developing and maintaining access to water resources (Tribes have not been eligible in the past for these funds, but recent efforts have increased the possibility that Tribes will soon be eligible for these funds); 3) Resource Conservation and Development funds have been used to control erosion, flooding, and siltation; and 4) Wisconsin Department of Transportation funds have been used to develop access to navigable waters. The Tribe should use whatever sources are available to assist in upgrading, maintaining, and further developing their outdoor recreation facilities.