

FALL

2015

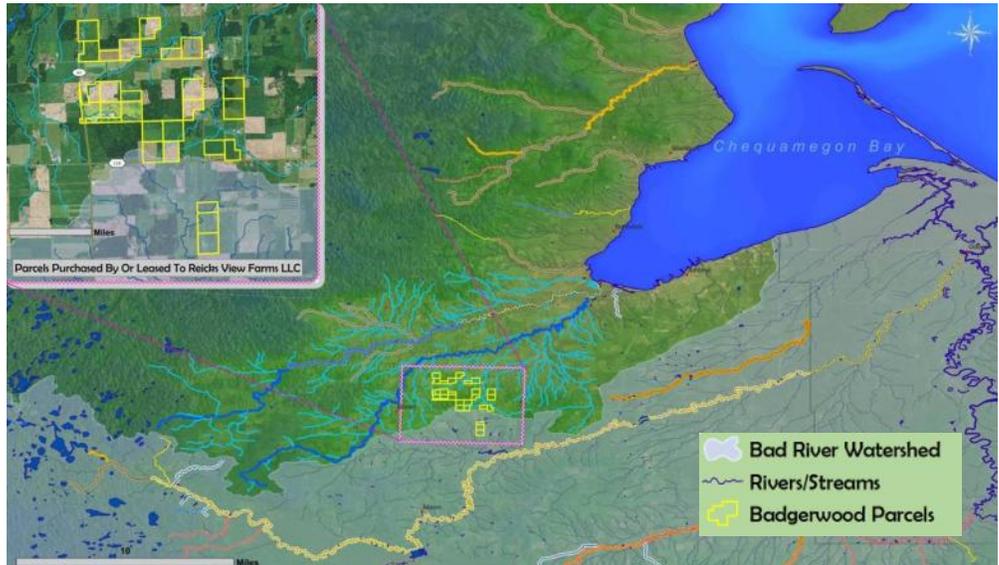


BAD RIVER NATURAL RESOURCE

Common Ground

Threat to Water Quality: Pig Manure

By Lissa Radke, Environmental Specialist



Picture above shows a map of the land parcels associated with the proposed Badgerwood CAFO, in Bayfield County.

This fall, the Bad River Natural Resources Department worked with technical staff at the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa and Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission to understand whether a proposed pig factory in Bayfield County could negatively impact the quality of the environment in ceded territory near the shore of Lake Superior.

Dale Reicks, the owner of Reicks View Farm in Lawler, Iowa, purchased 600 acres of agricultural land in Eileen Township near Fish Creek and Lake Superior. Reicks wants to expand his very large swine operations from Iowa to rural Bayfield County to escape a deadly swine virus that has been killing piglets in Iowa, Minnesota, and southern Wisconsin (the virus is not known to not harm humans at this point). Reicks intends to raise about 25,000 pigs in pole barns, calling his factory “Badgerwood LLC”, and running it as a Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation, or CAFO.

A CAFO is a factory farm that raises pigs, cattle, chicken, or turkeys for slaughter in very large quantities and facilities. To be defined as a swine CAFO in Wisconsin, a farm has a minimum of

(Continued on page 2)

Inside this issue:

| | |
|--|---|
| Threat to Water Quality: Pig Manure | 1 |
| Planning for Disaster | 2 |
| Coming Soon: The World of TAAMS | 3 |
| The Bad River Reservation Wetland and... | 5 |
| 10 Reasons to Test Your Home for Radon | 6 |
| The Mercury in the Air and All Around Us | 7 |
| Lake Superior Nomination as a National Marine... | 9 |

Points of Interest:

- *Department Receives Wetland Award*
- *New Fisheries Specialist*
- *Free Radon Testing*
- *Be Prepared for the 2016 and 2017 Construction Season*
- *Piping Plover Monitors Wanted*
- *Free Radon Testing!*



Threat to Water Quality: Pig Manure *Continued*

By Lissa Radke, Environmental Specialist

(Continued from page 1)

6,000 animal units. An ‘animal unit’ is a standard measurement for the number of animals raised in farm production based on their weight. CAFO-raised pigs are kept in very close proximity to each other in large “barns” from birth until they are trucked to a slaughterhouse.

CAFOs are operating in Iowa, Minnesota, Indiana, North Carolina, and several other states, but if it is permitted by the Wisconsin DNR the Badgerwood CAFO will be the first in northern Wisconsin, in ceded territory, and in the entire Lake Superior basin.

Mr. Reicks estimates that his 25,000 pigs will generate about 8 to 10 million gallons of manure per year. All of that manure will be spread on about 1,200 acres of cropland in Bayfield County several times per year. The quantity of manure is equivalent to a city with a population of 50,000 people, which is more than the populations of Ashland County, Bayfield County, and Iron counties combined.

Because manure is injected or spread on cropland multiple times per year, the ‘nutrients’ in the manure (such as phosphorous, nitrates, etc.) can run off during rain or snow events and enter nearby streams and waterways. These extra nutrients can cause algal blooms that consume oxygen in the water, which kills fish.

The manure from CAFOs has polluted many surface waters in the U.S. even though factory operators try to contain the manure using different farming practices.

Because the proposed CAFO has potential to pollute the Fish Creek watershed, Lake Superior, and possibly the tribe’s Kakagon Sloughs, NRD staff is looking very carefully at how the proposed CAFO might affect water and air quality in the ceded territory, and in September staff wrote a lengthy letter to WDNR detailing our concerns and comments. The WDNR is now conducting an environmental impact statement on how such a CAFO could affect natural resources, and a spokesperson for WDNR anticipates a draft ready for public review in the spring 2016.



Planning for Disaster Mitigation

By Tony Corbine, FEMA Grant Manager

Boozhoo! The Tribe and Natural Resources department were awarded a grant from Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to develop a Tribal Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan. The word “mitigation” describes actions which can help reduce or eliminate the Tribe’s long-term risk, specifically with this project to reduce the risks from natural disasters. With mitigation planning the Tribe will work toward avoiding losses and reduce community members’ risk of becoming a disaster victim. This plan will help us to identify potential natural disasters and develop solutions to minimize impacts. Examples of natural disasters are; flood, tornado, earthquake, tsunami, sink holes, wind storm, drought, and heat wave.

I will be contacting several department managers and other tribal and town officials with an invitation to be part of the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Planning Team. Effective emergency planning requires a team effort. I will lead the development of the plan and coordinate multiple phases of the plan with the team, which address mitigation of multiple natural hazards including fire-related. The efforts established prior to an event will lessen the probability of an incident occurring or minimize effects of an incident. Planning activities build capacity and identify resources that may be used should a disaster or emergency occur.

Feel free to contact me if you have any questions, concerns, or want to provide input to this process. I can be reached at my office (715) 682-7123 or by email femagrants@badriver-nsn.gov or cell phone (715) 292-9154.



Coming Soon: The World of TAAMS

By: Suzi Smith, GIS Specialist
gspec@badriver-nsn.gov

Besides creating what I think are beautiful maps, another major part of the job of the GIS Specialist is to maintain the myriad records that make up Bad River's land information system. Lots of people come to Marge's (realty) office and mine with questions on the topic of land ownership. As anyone who has an interest in an allotment knows, this gets complicated quickly.

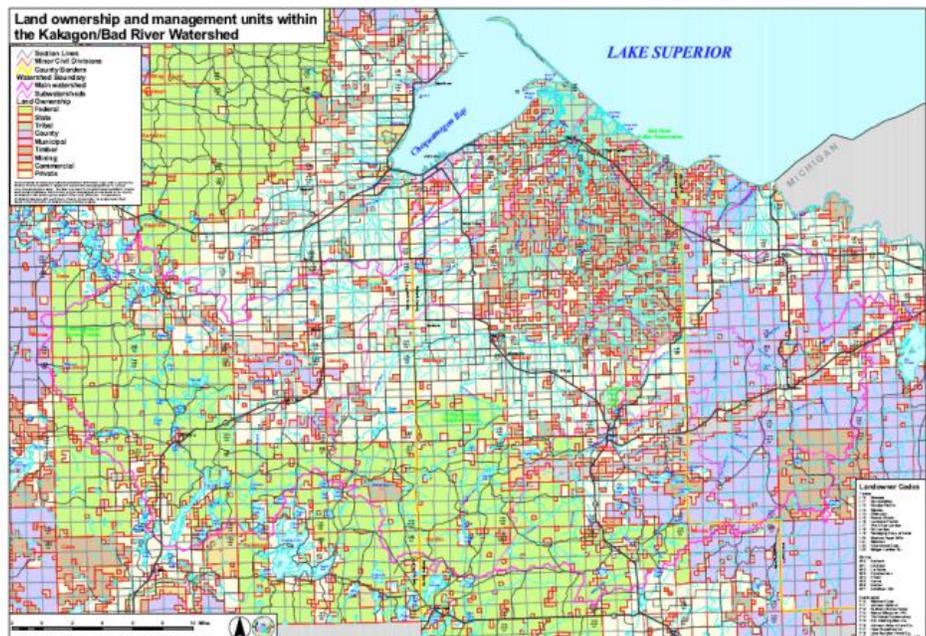
Land ownership on and off the reservation is a patchwork of Tribal Trust, Tribal Fee, federal, state, and privately owned parcels. Trust lands are further broken down into allotments. Allotted lands belong to Tribal Members, but if you've ever tried to develop or use certain allotted lands, you know how difficult it is to track down everyone with an interest in just one parcel. This raises several questions, and often leads to confusion about who to contact to get accurate and up-to-date ownership information, not to mention solving the puzzle of parcel descriptions and boundaries.

TAAMS, an acronym for Trust Asset & Accounting Management Systems, is a database maintained by the BIA to track land ownership on our reservation and all others in the United States. Presently, questions of land ownership are directed to the realty department of the local BIA office in Ashland. Because up to hundreds of people can have a legal claim on any one allotment, the BIA receives many requests which are not always processed in a timely manner, if at all. This is where your local, friendly GIS specialist comes in.

The BIA routinely sends over reports for the purpose of updating ownership maps held by the Natural Resources Department. This information is only used for internal

projects, such as coordinating land buy-back efforts and tracking non-member trespassing. However, almost as soon as it is received, land ownership information held in-house becomes obsolete. Another problem with these datasets is that we only receive exactly what information is asked for, and nothing else. The TAAMS database is used to track virtually all aspects of tribal land ownership, which means there is a lot of untapped potential for this data.

Hopefully, within the month, read-only TAAMS access will make it to the Natural Resources office, to be administered by myself for the benefit of the Tribe. We had expressed our interest in obtaining the system several months ago for the purposes of generating mailing lists and tracking Tribal interests as part of the Cobell buy-back program. Once TAAMS arrives, all ownership information on the reservation will be accessible. However, it is yet to be determined how much of that information can be shared outside the department and with whom. There are current discussions regarding the process and procedures to obtain specific land information so stay tuned as we will provide contact information in the near future. We are excited to see the TAAMS data and look forward to working with the membership on their specific land questions.



This map of was created in the late '90's, and illustrates the scattered patterns of parcel ownership.

Department Receives Wetland Award!

Written by: Naomi Tillison, Water Resources Specialist



Photo of the 2015 Wetland Award Recipients at WWA's November celebration held in Madison. Pictured from left to right is John Coleman (GLIFWC), Dawn White (GLIFWC), Naomi Tillison (Bad River NRD), Jessica Strand (Bad River NRD), Joan Elias, Bill Heart, Tracy Hames (WWA), Alison Pena (WWA), Travis Olson (Wisconsin Coastal Management Program), Bobbi Rongstad (Bad River Watershed Association), and Tony Janisch (Bad River Watershed Association). Photo provided by WWA.

The Bad River Natural Resources Department (NRD) was one of the recipients of the 2015 Wetland Awards recently given by the Wisconsin Wetland Association (WWA)! The Bad River NRD was amongst many organizations and individuals recognized as wetland leaders in the Bad River Watershed. As stated by WWA, Bad River NRD "provides the science-based support needed to protect and care for the cultural and ecological resources of the region's wetlands." Tracy Hames, Executive Director of WWA, applauded Bad River NRD for being "rising leaders in resource protection, management, monitoring and policy development in the Great Lakes region." Our efforts that were highlighted at the awards ceremony included; the development of the Tribe's Water Quality Standards (which are federally-recognized); the educational tours of the Kakagon/Bad River Sloughs that increase the awareness of the cultural and ecological importance of this wetland complex; and monitoring the health of wetlands and other water resources both on and off Reservation. WWA also noted that the Kakagon/Bad River Sloughs remains the first and only tribally-owned Ramsar Site (or Wetland of International Importance). The Bad River NRD was thrilled to receive this award and to applaud the hard work of some of our partners that we collaborate with to protect the integrity of the Bad River Watershed. The Bad River NRD recognizes this award is not the result of one individual's efforts, but rather the result of many individuals' efforts working together to protect and manage the Tribe's natural resources. More information on WWA and the Wetland Awards can be found at: <http://www.wisconsinwetlands.org/awards.htm>

Top: Naomi Tillison-Water Resources Specialist. Photo courtesy of Alice Thompson.
Middle: Alice Thompson-Wetlands Contractor, Ed Wiggins-WR Technician, Dawn White-GLIFWC.
Bottom: Ed Kolodziejski-WR/Lab Technician, Nick Blanchard-WR Technician, Jessica Strand-Wetlands Specialist.

The Bad River Reservation Wetland and Watercourse Protection Ordinance: An Overview

By Jessica Strand, Wetland Specialist



The Bad River Reservation Wetland and Watercourse Protection Ordinance (BRR WWPO) was adopted by the Council on December 16th, 2009. This ordinance was developed because the Tribe recognized that the water resources of the Reservation needed to be protected from the adverse effects of development and other activities that could degrade them. To ensure protection the BRR WWPO requires that certain activities avoid and minimize damage to water resources to the maximum extent practical, and that activities not reliant upon water resources be relocated to upland areas.

To implement the BRR WWPO, the BRNRD has developed a permit authorization process that applies to activities on *all lands—private, leased, or otherwise—within the Reservation* that may impact water resources (aside from those activities specifically exempt from ordinance regulation like hunting, fishing, and gathering). To receive a permit to complete a water-impacting activity, the applicant has to demonstrate that water resources impacts are avoided and minimized to the extent practical, and then, in the instances of larger impacts, mitigated.

If you, or someone you know, is planning on depositing fill, removing fill, removing vegetation, manipulating a water resource, creating a water resources, discharging into a water resource, draining a wet area, or completing any sort of construction project (including houses, roads, culverts, bridges, etc.) please have them contact the Water Resources Program. While some of these activities may be exempt under the ordinance or may not impact any water resources, only Water Resource Program staff can complete the review needed to determine whether a permit is needed.

To learn more about the ordinance or permitting process, or to notify Water Resources that you have a project that needs reviewing, please contact Naomi Tillison (Water Resources Specialist) or Jessica Strand (Wetlands Specialist). You may reach either one at 715-682-7123 or by emailing wqs@badriver-nsn.gov for Naomi or wetlands@badriver-nsn.gov for Jessica. Thank you.

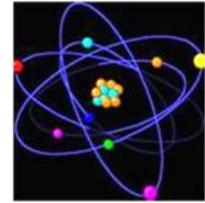


“Help protect wetlands like this black ash swamp near Bad River by following the Tribe’s ordinances so that wetlands can continue to benefit everyone by reducing flood flows, supplying black ash for harvest, providing wildlife habitat, and fulfilling other landscape needs.”



10 Reasons to Test Your Home for Radon

By Daniel Wiggins, Air Quality Technician



Radon is located all over the world, in all types of soils, within various types of structures. Many could easily ask, “why even test.” Affects from radiation (in this case radon) are associated with two variables: 1) the amount of radiation you are exposed to and 2) the amount of time you are exposed. Reducing either of these two could possibly reduce the harmful affects that radiation could have on the human body. Below are ten reasons that testing your home for radon is a good idea.

- Cancer Causing Agent:** Studies have found that radon is linked to over 20,000 lung cancer deaths annually.
- “Just because your neighbor had tested and found low levels does not mean you will have low levels in your home.”** Each home (structure) is unique from each other and has unique features that all can contribute to different levels of indoor radon. For ex: Homes will have different features, such as a basement compared to a crawlspace. Each allows for a different pathway to allow radon entry.
- Testing is inexpensive and simple:** The Bad River Tribe offers free radon testing through the Tribal Indoor Radon Program for tribal members. In this circumstance tribal members have radon resources, such as: radon testing professional, free test kits, and free analysis of the test kits to understand the results. States will also offer some incentives for testing; however, test kits still only range from \$15-\$25, and can be found in local hardware stores. Most kits have simple directions and can be done easily by the homeowner within minutes.
- Your greatest exposure is likely at home:** A person spends a majority of their time indoors, and is expected to spend most of that time indoors at home. Since a majority of your time is spent at home it is important to determine the indoor radon concentrations of that home. *(Although greatest exposure may be in the home other structures can and should likely be tested. Ex: Schools, Work Buildings, Daycares, etc.)*
- Radon is odorless, tasteless, and cannot be seen:** Radon is naturally occurring radioactive gas and cannot be detected by any human senses.
- If you smoke you are at higher risk:** Since smokers are already at risk of developing lung cancer, exposure to high levels of radon will increase chances of developing lung cancer.
- If you do not smoke you are still at risk:** Nonsmokers chances of developing lung cancer decrease; however, if exposed to high levels for a long period of time will still increase those chances. *(Charts below show comparisons from smokers to nonsmokers)*
- There are solutions to lower indoor radon levels:** Although the EPA suggests that radon reduction methods can cost from \$800-\$2,000, actual costs have been seen towards \$2,000-\$5,000.
- Testing is the only way to know!**
- Related to over 20,000 lung cancer deaths annually!**

(Only 8 but the last two should be enough!)

Radon Risk if you Smoke

| Radon Level | If 1,000 people who smoked were exposed to this level over a lifetime*... | WHAT TO DO: Stop smoking and... |
|-------------|---|---|
| 20 pCi/L | About 260 people could get lung cancer | Fix your home |
| 10 pCi/L | About 150 people could get lung cancer | Fix your home |
| 8 pCi/L | About 120 people could get lung cancer | Fix your home |
| 4 pCi/L | About 62 people could get lung cancer | Fix your home |
| 2 pCi/L | About 32 people could get lung cancer | Consider fixing between 2 and 4 pCi/L |
| 1.3 pCi/L | About 20 people could get lung cancer | (Reducing radon levels below 2 pCi/L is difficult.) |
| 0.4 pCi/L | About 3 people could get lung cancer | |

Radon Risk if you have Never Smoked

| Radon Level | If 1,000 people who never smoked were exposed to this level over a lifetime*... | WHAT TO DO: |
|-------------|---|---|
| 20 pCi/L | About 36 people could get lung cancer | Fix your home |
| 10 pCi/L | About 18 people could get lung cancer | Fix your home |
| 8 pCi/L | About 15 people could get lung cancer | Fix your home |
| 4 pCi/L | About 7 people could get lung cancer | Fix your home |
| 2 pCi/L | About 4 person could get lung cancer | Consider fixing between 2 and 4 pCi/L |
| 1.3 pCi/L | About 2 people could get lung cancer | (Reducing radon levels below 2 pCi/L is difficult.) |
| 0.4 pCi/L | ----- | 2 pCi/L is difficult.) |

This and other information can be found on EPA's Website, at <http://www.epa.gov/radon>



The Mercury in the Air and All Around Us

Nathan Kilger, Air Quality Specialist

The Air Office of the Bad River Natural Resource Department monitors several air pollutants long-term. Opportunities for short-term studies provide other helpful information on pollutants. Bad River has recently hosted several short-term atmospheric mercury studies.

Bad River has teamed up with Wisconsin DNR in the past to monitor for GEM to better understand what levels of GEM we have here. We have snapshots of the levels and fluctuations of GEM from the fall of 2008, spring of 2009, and all four seasons bridging 2011 and 2012.

If you've been holding your breath while reading this (sorry, I didn't mean to scare you!), our levels of GEM here on the Bad River Reservation are quite low. Oftentimes, our levels are lower than the level considered to be the global background average. We're lucky to have EPA mercury rules, but we're still breathing mercury every day.

And that's where the concern lies. Over time, that miniscule amount of mercury you're breathing, combined with trace amounts of mercury in our food, or on the items we touch every day, adds up. It accumulates in our bodies. Therefore, it's a good idea to understand how much mercury we encounter every day and work on ways to reduce the amount emitted to the air we breathe.

And, that mercury in the air is transported to water and land ecosystems through deposition, in fact, a research in 2011 found that most mercury in ecosystems comes from deposition from the air. Another study published in 2015 shows that mercury in the air is the largest source of mercury in sediments of the western Great Lakes.

With atmospheric mercury shown to be the main source of mercury in the water, fish, and us humans, much more study needs to be done on a global scale of atmospheric mercury cycling and mercury deposition.

(Continued on page 8)

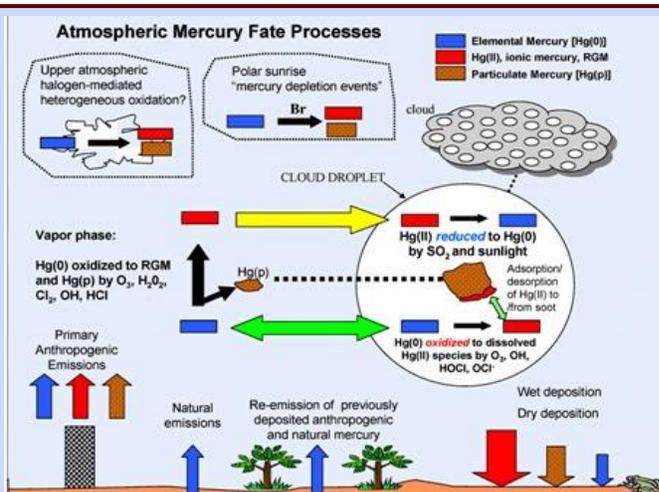
Forms of Atmospheric Mercury

By Nathan Kilger, Air Quality Specialist

Mercury in the air comes from many sources, ranging from burning coal, mining for gold, or erupting volcanoes. Mercury moves through the environment and goes through subtle changes as it travels. One variety in the atmosphere is called Gaseous Elemental Mercury (shortened to the acronym of GEM). Around 90% of the mercury in the atmosphere is GEM, and because GEM stays in the air for many months, is transported around the world on air currents.

Because GEM is present in the air around the world, you're breathing a very little bit of GEM right now as you inhale. Some of that GEM came from a volcano eruption years ago on the other side of the world. Some of it came out of the smoke stack of a power plant in Minnesota, Mexico, or maybe China. Some of the GEM is produced locally; some of it produced many thousands of miles away.

A very low amount of GEM is always present, but while some of it comes from natural sources, most of the GEM in the atmosphere was put there by human activities. Reducing the amount of GEM emitted to the air is a goal of many nations since it is a global pollutant that affects everyone. The United States government has been implementing a proposal by the EPA to try to limit mercury emitted from coal-fired power plants, called the Mercury and Air Toxics Standard. Congress has debated whether limiting mercury is important and the Standard was even taken before the Supreme Court. This rule is one step in reducing mercury being emitted to the environment.



The Mercury in the Air and All Around Us Continued

Nathan Kilger, Air Quality Specialist

(Continued from page 7)

To help measure how much of that GEM is possibly being deposited in the environment, Bad River is also participating in a study with the United States Geological Survey (USGS) and the National Atmospheric Deposition Program (NADP) to study how much mercury is deposited on tree leaves.

Without actually measuring, there's no way of knowing how much mercury is being deposited on all the leaves we have here in the heavily forested area around Lake Superior. We now have several years of measurements that provide a much better understanding of how much GEM may be attaching to tree leaves.

There is more mercury work to be done, and Bad River continues to measure mercury and fill in data gaps.

First, Bad River continues to work with partners and has just started a new and exciting project to look at atmospheric



mercury isotopes. This project has just started and I'll write more about it in future newsletters.

The second step will be to take these two tiny puzzle pieces, both the GEM studies and the tree leaf study, and try to fit it into the bigger mercury puzzle.

With data collected from the GEM studies here at Bad River, planning continues on ways to identify where else mercury is being deposited and how that GEM is moving into other components of our environment.

Atmospheric mercury from years and years ago, both from natural and human sources around the globe, are still in the atmosphere, still in the water, and still in the plants and animals we depend upon for food. This mercury flows through the environment in a mercury cycle. Even without any new mercury, the mercury from our past will continue to be around us (and in us) for many, many years to come.

NEW FISHERIES SPECIALIST

Angelena Koosmann



Hello everyone, my name is Angelena Koosmann and I am happy to assume the role as the Fisheries Specialist with the Bad River NRD! I grew up on a small dairy and beef operation in Mellen, Wisconsin and am very fortunate to be able to return to the area to continue my career. I graduated from Northland College in May of 2013 with degrees in Natural Resources-Fish Science & Management, Biology, and Environmental Chemistry. After Northland, I attended UW- Green Bay for my Master's degree in Environmental Science and Policy. I studied fish diversity in 21 lower order tributaries of Green Bay and the environmental factors that influence the presence and/or absence of a species. Before UWGB, I worked as a Biological Science technician with the US Fish and Wildlife Service Conservation office in Ashland, Wisconsin. I had the opportunity to gain valuable experience early in my fisheries career which included: backpack electrofishing streams along the U.S. side of Lake Superior, spawning and rearing lake sturgeon at a streamside rearing facility, collecting data for lake sturgeon population assessments on the Bad and White Rivers, and assisting with sea lamprey control efforts. When I am not in the field or behind a computer, I enjoy hunting and fishing and many other outdoor activities! I am excited to get to know everyone here at Bad River and I look forward to getting back in the waters where my passion for fisheries science and management all began!



Lake Superior Nomination as a National Marine Sanctuary

By Stephanie Julian, NRD Outreach Coordinator

The National Marine Sanctuaries Act (NMSA) was first created in 1972. This act authorized the Secretary of Commerce to designate and protect certain marine environments based on certain criteria such as conservation, recreation, ecology, historical, scientific, cultural, archeological, educational or esthetic qualities. The day-to-day management of national marine sanctuaries is handled by the National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). Nominations are submitted for areas deemed worthy of designation by grass-roots groups, environmental organizations, townships or city administrations, and many other different types of groups. A successful nomination process that leads to a successful designation would protect a specific area of the marine environment with special national significance due to its conservation.

In the past several months, I have been working with a grass-roots group from Ashland and Bayfield counties with the intent of writing and submitting a nomination for the Lake Superior area to become the next protected, federally recognized National Marine Sanctuary. The nomination process is lengthy, and will continue for approximately the next nine months. As

a committee we are working very hard to determine what areas and/or boundaries should be included in the nomination, what organizations will provide letters of support, and what type of meetings and events to schedule for public input. We will also be working with all other Lake Superior Tribes to establish a partnership that supports and represents the best interests of the Tribes in this endeavor.

I am open to talking with anyone who is interested in learning more about this endeavor and I am interested in listening to both new ideas and concerns regarding the nomination.

On Monday, December 14th, we will hold our first public meeting regarding this nomination. The meeting will be held at the Great Lakes Visitor Center at 7pm. This meeting is open to the public and we welcome and appreciate attendance, ideas and concerns from the general public.

For more information on NOAA and National Marine Sanctuaries, you can visit:
<http://sanctuaries.noaa.gov/>

All in a days work...

On November 13, 2015 while off-duty, Warden Christina Dzwonkowski was called about a cat that was up in a tree on Birch Hill. This cat had been up this same tree for 3 days meowing and meowing. Warden Dzwonkowski responded with a large ladder. She located the cat and seen that it was up a red pine approximately 35-40 feet. There was no way that she could reach the cat with the ladder. The cat had on a collar and appeared very exhausted from perching on a small limb for days. While she was attempting to call reinforcements, Ed Wiggins and Nick Blanchard (Wetlands Technicians) came to assist. Ed Wiggins observed the cat way up the tree and ran home and got his climbing gear. Shortly after Ed climbed the tree, he was able to drop the cat down and Warden Dzwonkowski and a bystander caught the cat in a stretched out jacket. The cat landed safely and ran off towards home. Mission complete.....





BAD RIVER NATURAL RESOURCES

Chief Blackbird Center
72682 Maple Street
Odanah, WI 54861

Phone: 715-682-7123

Fax: 715-682-7118

We're On The WEB!

www.badriver-nsn.gov

-NRD MISSION STATEMENT-

The Department strives for resource management which both conserves the natural resources for the future generations and provide for the needs of the present. The departments existence reflects the importance the Bad River Tribe places on its right and ability to exercise sovereignty, self-determination and self-regulation in the area of natural resource management.

FREE RADON TESTING!!!

Radon does cause lung cancer and can be prevented if addressed properly. The Tribal Air Office offers free radon testing and IAQ monitoring services every year. It is easy and takes a very short period of time to test your home. If you would like to schedule testing please use the contact information below and set a date to test your home.

Daniel Wiggins, Air Quality Technician
72682 Maple Street
Odanah, WI 54861
Phone: 715-682-7123 ext. 1553
Email: Air1@badriver-nsn.gov

BE PREPARED FOR THE 2016 AND 2017 CONSTRUCTION SEASON

Have a lease or private site you want to develop? Want to put up an addition? Replace a septic system?

Start talking to Water Resources staff today to learn about the permits and environmental reviews you need before breaking ground.

Due to season-specific environmental review requirements and the large number of project reviews that happen each year, the sooner you start talking to us the easier it will be to schedule your review for the upcoming summer!

Naomi Tillison
Water Resources Specialist
wqs@badriver-nsn.gov

715-682-7123 x.1566

Jessica Strand
Wetlands Specialist
wetlands@badriver-nsn.gov

715-682-7123 x. 1562

Piping Plover Monitors Wanted

The piping plover monitor positions for the 2016 field season are now posted. Application deadline is January 15th. This is a great foot in the door for people interested in starting a career in Natural Resources. Not only will you be working for BRNRD you will also be working closely with a number of other agencies including the National Park Service, the Fish & Wildlife Service, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, and the Nature Conservancy. This is a 10-12 week position that involves camping on Long Island and monitoring an endangered shorebird. You will also educate visitors to Long Island about the piping plover. Please direct any inquiries about this position to Lacey Hill Kastern, Bad River Wildlife Specialist.



Bad River Climate Monitoring Plan

The Bad River Natural Resources Department (BRNRD) is drafting a 100-year Climate Monitoring Plan for the Bad River Reservation. BRNRD is anticipating having this plan available for public comment this upcoming February.