

# Bad River Natural Resource Department



## 2015 Annual Report

**Brought to you by the Natural Resource Department Staff**



# Bad River Natural Resources Department Staff

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# INTRODUCTION

The Bad River Natural Resources Department has helped the Tribe to protect and manage resources important to the way of life of Anishinaabe for 30 years. When the Department was started in 1985 it was comprised of few staff, which primarily focused on Forestry. Presently, the Department can have over 40 staff at one time, each working in specialized programs, including; Water, Forestry, Environmental, Fish & Game, Leases/Land, and Tribal Historic Preservation. Programs can further be broken down into the Air Office, Fish Hatchery, Wildlife, Geographic Informational System (GIS) Office, and more.

Since its beginning, the Department has engaged in, completed, and continues to participate in projects intended to protect and manage important natural resources to the Tribe. To accomplish these goals Programs engage in multiple venues for outreach and education. With the vast array of funding and collaborations with other departments and agencies it can become difficult to inform the community of everything that contributes to the Department's effectiveness. The Department holds its own outreach events and participates in many outside venues.

This report's purpose is to inform the community about the Department's role in maintaining and protecting natural resources that are important to the ecosystems that rely on them and are also an essential part to the culture and lifestyle of the Bad River Community. We encourage the Tribal Community to support the Department and also become involved in projects that protect the environment for future generations.



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# Environmental Office

Lissa Radke, Environmental Specialist



## **Positions:**

- Environmental Specialist
- Environmental Compliance Specialist
- Air Quality Specialist
- Air Quality Technician
- FEMA Grant Coordinator
- GIS Specialist

## **Program Summary**

The Environmental Program has been a part of Natural Resources Department since 2001 and has continued with the purpose of protecting and improving the quality of the natural environment on the Reservation by implementing programs that minimize damages. Through grants from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the Environmental Program provides expertise on issues such as examining the impacts from regional issues such as mining, concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFOs), petroleum pipelines, monitoring ambient and indoor air quality, developing tribal codes that minimize contamination from hazardous materials, and other complex issues that might impact the human and natural environments on the Reservation. The GIS program develops maps and other tools that help staff make informed decisions on issues.

## **Funding:**

- USEPA Great Lakes Restoration Initiative
- Clean Air Act & 105 (PPG)
- Brownfields 128(a)
- Government Assistance Program (GAP)
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
- State Indoor Radon Grant (SIRG)

## **Future Goals for 2016**

The Environmental Program will:

- Complete and maintain the NRD's Integrated Resource Management plan (IRMP) and present it to Tribal Council for approval
- Complete a process design called "green sheet" to streamline the decision-making process for land and natural resource uses on the Reservation
- Facilitate the negotiation of lease agreements with three petroleum transmission corporations on pipeline sections that transverse the Reservation.
- Facilitate the review of permits for concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFO) for two regional animal factories; complete reviews as needed to provide input to permitting agencies.

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# ANA Environmental Regulatory Enhancement Grant

## Implementing Water Quality Standards at Cultural Sites

### Positions:

- ANA Grant Administrator, Tony Corbine

### Program Summary

This ANA grant has been a part of Natural Resources Department since October 2012. We have successfully established 7 partnerships with the administration of this grant.

In response to current negative impacts to the environment, the Bad River Tribal Government and its members have expressed concern on maintaining water quality standards at a level considered healthy surface waters to NRD water resources staff. The goal of this project is to develop the Tribal Government's capacity to articulate traditional socio-natural connections within a framework of Tribal Water Quality Standards implementation. Simply, the Tribe will draw from its own members and history; information on where and how the community interacts with their environment. We accomplished these tasks and will continue to pursue instances to develop cultural, historic and scientific data which can be used to enhance our water quality standards at cultural sites.

The Office is primarily funded through the Administration for Native Americans under the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Through this grant funding the ANA Office provides information on the collection of cultural interactions with tribal members and the environment; provide explanation of sediment core data that will be utilized with establishing a historical benchmark on water quality; and expertise on outreach and education.

### **Traditional Cultural Property (TCP)**

Using the methods developed at the initiation of the project, more than 20 tribal members were interviewed and engaged to identify cultural sites or landscapes. An extensive amount of data was used to develop a Cultural and Historic Sites map. The data used for the map comes from a combination of archaeological surveys, traditional gathering locations, and locations on current cultural activities. As of 2015, data collection and assessment are complete for more than 20 Traditional Cultural Properties.

### Funding:

- HHS-2011-ACF-ANA-NR-0142

### **Mashkiizibii: Human Water and Landscape Report on Historic and Current TCP Sites:**

The development of this report was completed in collaboration with Cultural Anthropologist, Professor Larry Nesper, UW-Madison and Native American Studies, Professor Chantal Norrgard, formerly with Northland College. The focus is to provide a report detailing the extent, location, and nature of traditional cultural sites within the Bad River Reservation and watershed. The report includes a review of pre-settlement to 16<sup>th</sup> Century cultural history and review of 17-19<sup>th</sup> Century cultural history with description of social and cultural practices and their relation to environmental integrity.

### **Collection of Baseline Historic and Current Water Quality Data:**

Utilizing the expertise of the water resources staff we accomplished the collection of baseline data through sediment lake core sampling and daily water quality sampling at designated sites. A review and implementation on changes to the Standard Operating Procedures for data collection was conducted. The purchase of 12 continuous monitoring devices and their strategic deployment was completed to enhance the water resources program. A total of 6 sediment lake cores were collected and analyzed for decadal trends in Nitrogen, wild rice density, mercury, and lead. Additionally, diatom and Phytolith analysis and dating are included. Potential metrics can be provided for a historical environmental portrait, further analysis and determination can be concluded such as: Pollen speciation can provide forest cover type, Charcoal distribution can determine fire occurrences, and Sediment depth can help determine sedimentation rate or stream flow, and the examination of Aluminum, Potassium, and Titanium can provide insight on soil erosion.

### **Future Goals**

The ANA Office will continue to pursue land status protection for Traditional Cultural Properties that were identified in the Report. Additionally, Traditional Cultural items created in our natural environment such as concretions, a protection status will be pursued for tribal resolution and integrated in existing ordinances. We are developing a project proposal that builds upon the Tribal Government's capacity to protect its resources.

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# Air Quality

## Positions:

- Air Quality Specialist, Nathan Kilger
- Air Quality Technician, Daniel Wiggins
- Air Quality Intern, Nathan Lynum

## Program Summary

The Air Office has been a part of Natural Resources Department since 2001 and has continued to develop a program which its main goal is to protect and improve the quality of the ambient (outdoor) and indoor air resources on the Bad River Reservation. The Air Office is primarily funded through the USEPA under the Clean Air Act & 105 and the State Indoor Radon Grant (SIRG).

Since the Program was established in 2001 several pollutants have been measured during short-term studies, while several have been monitored to establish baseline and comparison to the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for ambient (outdoor) air. It now is a member of the Wisconsin Primary Quality Assurance Organization, which consists of 37 monitoring sites across the state of Wisconsin. As of 2015, over 70 tribal homes have been assessed for indoor air quality hazards and 32 homes have been remediated for mold and moisture problems. In addition, 65% of the tribal homes and 100% of the tribal buildings on the Reservation have been tested for indoor radon levels. When homes needed to be remediated for high radon levels the Bad River Natural Resource Department has worked with the Bad River Housing Authority and the Bad River Tribal Administration to reduce levels below the United States Environmental Protection Agency's action level. Indoor air inspections and testing to assess the conditions of tribal homes and buildings, gathering information on health related complaints, developing remediation solutions, and building codes for future development are all necessary to protect the human health from indoor environment hazards.

**Ambient Monitoring:** Class 1 Air Redesignation has been the primary focus for 2015 and has been an ongoing project for the Air Office and Bad River Tribe. Although a lengthy process the Air Office has committed to submitting a application to the USEPA.

The Air Office continued to do Litter Fall Sampling for Mercury (Hg) in 2015, along with ambient monitoring for PM2.5 and Ozone. Litter Fall Sampling is the sampling for Hg in the leaves and debris that fall from the trees (and overall canopy). Below are charts showing the overall PM2.5 and Ozone levels for the year.

## Funding:

- Clean Air Act & 105
- SIRG

**Indoor Air Quality:** As of 2015, over 70 tribal homes have been assessed for indoor air quality hazards and 32 homes have been remediated for mold and moisture problems. In addition, 65% of the tribal homes and 100% of the tribal buildings on the Reservation have been tested for indoor radon levels. When homes needed to be remediated for high radon levels the Bad River Natural Resource Department has worked with the Bad River Housing Authority and the Bad River Tribal Administration to reduce levels below the United States Environmental Protection Agency's action level. Indoor air inspections and testing to assess the conditions of tribal homes and buildings, gathering information on health related complaints, developing remediation solutions, and building codes for future development are all necessary to protect the human health from indoor environment hazards.

In 2015 the Radon Program focused largely on mapping and analysis of homes that were tested to present day. Other objectives included testing 50 private homes in the Old Odanah (Diaperville) area. High radon levels were found in the water and the overall focus of testing was to determine if the indoor air of homes in the area would be affected by the levels of radium in the water. When radium naturally breakdown one of the by-products can be radon, therefore, being a source for radon (gas) build-up in homes. 10 homes were tested to date and currently there are no high radon levels that have been linked to high radium levels in the water.

## Future Goals

The Air Office will continue to monitor for PM2.5 and ozone, along with offering services to monitor for indoor pollution. The Radon Program will continue to offer radon services, however, is in its final grant period and will likely end in 2017. Class 1 Air Redesignation is a priority; however, the Air Office will continue to push for a stronger presence in both Ambient and Indoor Air Quality regulations and requirements.



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# Environment Response Program

## Positions:

- **Brownfield Specialist, John Prohaska**

## Program Summary

We were awarded our first Brownfields Grant in the fall of 2012 for the implementation of a Tribal Response Program (TRP). The five objectives of this grant are:

- Create an Inventory of Brownfield Sites
- Develop an oversight and enforcement program
- Satisfy public record requirements
- Develop mechanisms for approval for cleanup and certification
- Develop mechanisms and resources to provide meaningful opportunities for public participation

## **Project Site Identification:**

We have inventoried, GPS located, and scored three additional properties that were added to the Environmental Response Program Database.

## **Waste Site Identification, Scoring and Mapping :**

We updated our current web map of sites and are working to further map other hazardous substance sources such as pipelines.

We have performed preliminary assessments on 3 additional sites which will be scored for our ranking process.

We have developed a plan to address communications and review of potentially hazardous sites into the property acquisition process.

We have constructed a web mapping portal that can be used to identify sites that are contaminated. We have also started a project review process that is to be used with the land development or acquisition is proposed.

Standard operating procedures have been added to the Environmental response programs handbook. Standards will be reviewed annual to identify when new standards need to be adopted.

## **Public Participation :**

We have updated our public participation plan to include 4 public participation meeting instead of two original proposed. This increase in public meeting comes from public input from one of these meetings held in February of 2015. The increased meetings will start during the winter of 2015/2016.

## Funding:

- **Brownfield & Sec128A**

## **Project Review Process:**

This process develops a project review structure that integrates all natural resources programs. Special project needs are identified in this process which includes permits needed and the need for tribal project to have a site assessment completed on them. These projects SOPs will include how we respond to requests for an assessment. We are still working on finalizing a review structure.

## **Code Development :**

In April, 2015 the Tribal Council passed Tribal Law Code 380, Environmental Response and Remediation Code (ERRC). The purpose of this code is to define the powers of the Environmental Response Program and to set cleanup standards for soil, surface water, groundwater and sediments.

We have developed The Bad River Band Environmental Site Investigations Code, Chapter 381. The code was developed to ensure that site investigations provide the information necessary to define the nature, degree and extent of contamination; define the source or sources of contamination; determine whether remedial work is necessary at the site or facility and allow for remedial action options.

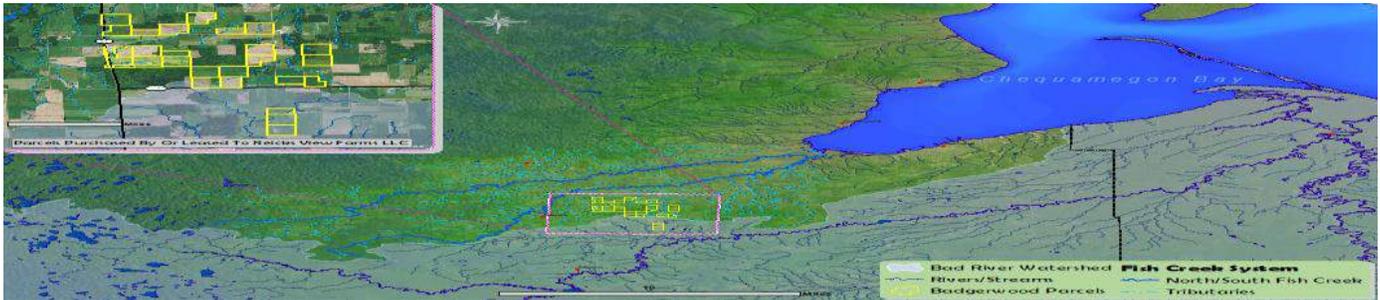
## **Brownfield Assessments:**

We have updated the public record to include four sites that have been prioritized, of importance, to the Tribe. We listed 4 sites of importance Maday Gas Station, Old Odanah Dump Site #2, BIA Road Site and Birch Hill Dump Site. We have conducted ASTM Phase 1 Assessments on these properties.

## **Other Project Work**

We have been involved in a number of different environmental projects. We have been providing input and comments on the Ashland Superfund Cleanup which has started its phase 2 lake sediments cleanup pilot test. We also helped EPA to conduct 3 Superfund Preliminary Assessments (PA). The Government Road Site and County A Site PAs were conducted in November, 2014 and the Verlyn Clark Site was completed in September, 2015. We have also received Environmental Reports for Enbridge's pipeline easement renewal, Xcel Energy, line upgrade from 88 to 115 KV and Northern Natural for a crossing under the Potato River. Also proposals for a 22,000 unit pig factory that may impact the water quality of the White River and Chequamagon Bay. We have a significantly have involvement in a number of large projects. We have reviewed 16 project documents and asked for Government Consultation on the CAFO project.

# Geographic Informational System (GIS) Section



## Positions:

- GIS Specialist, Suzi Smith

## Funding:

- BIA GLRI
- EPA GLRI
- FEMA

## Program Summary

Geographic Information has been created, updated, and managed by GIS & Mapping Services since its inception in 1992. The program has been funded through various sources throughout the years, so the position of GIS Specialist has not continuously existed since the early 1990's. However, mapping and spatial analyses have always been a component of natural resources operations, from original scientific inquiry and research to community outreach. Currently, the GIS and Mapping Services Program capacity and projects are covered under two Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI) funding sources, furthering the goals of accurate organization and presentation of all relevant location-based information.

## Mapping and Data Creation

Several general and project-related maps and map layers have been created and maintained by the Bad River GIS & Mapping Services program. These include projects related to several topics, ranging from land cover characterization to advanced spatial analysis. GIS & Mapping Services has worked with all resource managers and other Departments in Tribal Government to provide mapping and data products for any projects and inquiries with a spatial component.

Recently, maps have been developed for displaying raw LiDAR data acquired for ground and surface water analysis, and parcels with expired utility rights of way on the reservation. These and other projects aid in the review and decision making processes by tying events to their geographic context.

## Database Management

The other key component of GIS & Mapping Services is the ongoing process of database management. As map layers and associated information on them is updated –e.g. parcels changing owners–that must be accounted for in the records held on-site. This ensures that information used internally and disseminated externally is as accurate and truthful as possible. Several datasets going back to the 1990's have been maintained and referenced to the present time. Starting again in 2012, geographic data has been hosted on a server, for online publishing in interactive webmaps.

As of 2015, all parcel and Tribal tract information is up to date, through coordination with other local governments. Updated imagery for the entire reservation and Bad River watershed will also be available in early 2016. The GIS Specialist constantly searches for the best versions of all datasets currently used by the Natural Resource Department, as well as seeks out new opportunities for gaining geographic information.

## Future Goals

GIS & Mapping Services seeks to improve and expand current practices, while maintaining those that are already well established. Interactive webmaps are one area for improvement and maintenance. Soon, another, more user friendly Tribal webmap will be deployed for use by Natural Resources at first. With time and community discussions and input, this could be expanded to a multipurpose mapper and data organizing tool.



Map Created 6/7/2016  
Bad River Natural Resources Dept.  
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 15N Central Meridian -93.0

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# Water Resources Office

**Naomi Tillison, Water Resource Specialist**



A snowy owl perches on a muskrat lodge in the Kakagon Sloughs this fall as it waits for a snack. They are just one of the many species of birds that are known to use the Kakagon and Bad River Sloughs for habitat at different times throughout the year.

## **Positions:**

- **Water Resources Specialist**
- **Natural Resources Outreach Coordinator**
- **Water Resources Technician**
- **Water Resources Technician/Lab Coordinator**
- **Wetland/Hatchery/Field Technician**
- **Wetlands Specialist**
- **Natural Resources Aides (Invasives Crew)**

## **Program Summary**

The Water Resources Program has been a part of Bad River Natural Resources Department (BRNRD) since the mid 1990's. The Water Resources Program's main goal is to protect and improve the quality and quantity of the water resources (e.g., streams, wetlands, lakes) on the Bad River Reservation. The Water Resources Program implements a variety of projects in order to reach this goal; these projects range from monitoring the current condition of the water resources to implementing the Tribe's Wetland and Watercourse Protection Ordinance and from enhancing the health of the wild rice beds to collaborating with partners to address watershed issues.

## **Funding:**

- **USEPA- Clean Water Act Sections 106/319**
- **USEPA – Beaches Environmental Assessment and Coastal Health (BEACH) Act**
- **USEPA/BIA Great Lakes Restoration Initiative**
- **BIA Water Resources**

**Beach Monitoring & Notification:** The Reservation contains around 38 miles of Lake Superior shoreline. BRNRD initiated a beach monitoring project in 2011 through the Chequamegon Bay Area Partnership using Great Lakes Restoration Initiative funding. BRNRD expanded this beach monitoring project in 2013 after the Tribe became eligible for BEACH Act funding. Bad River Tribe is one of three tribes across the nation that implements a BEACH Act project. The purpose of this project is monitor the health of beaches (in terms of pathogens) and inform the public if/when unsafe conditions exist (or are likely to exist) at the beaches. Here are highlights from the 2015 beach season:

*(Continued on page 13)*

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# Water Resources Office

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- 162 water samples were collected from 14 Lake Superior beaches during the swimming season; these samples were analyzed for E. coli, which is an indicator of fecal contamination. Prior to sampling, a tiered monitoring plan was refined, and public comments were solicited in March-April 2015.
  - 115 water samples were collected from tributaries potentially influencing beach health during the swimming season; these samples were analyzed for E. coli, which is an indicator of fecal contamination. Additional data was collected at beach and tributary sites to better understand the specific factor(s) influencing each beach.
  - A beach advisory cautions the public to avoid swimming (and other primary contact activities) at the specific beach for which the advisory is issued. 3 beach advisories were issued during the 2015 swimming season, which was around a third of the advisories issued during the 2014 swimming season. An advisory was issued for: (a) the beach west of the Bad River Mouth in mid July; (b) Waverly beach in mid August; and (c) Second Landing in mid August.
  - Numerous education and outreach activities were implemented to increase the public awareness of our beach monitoring and notification project and answer questions from community members. For example, we had a beach display at Social Services Department's Open House in April 2015, and we provided information at the Summer Safety event in May 2015, which was coordinated by the Tribe's Health Department. We also routinely updated the recorded message; you can dial 715-685-7870 to hear the most recent information about beach health during the swimming season.
- Surface Water Monitoring:** The Reservation contains 545 acres of lakes and ponds, almost 500 miles of mapped waterways (e.g., rivers, creeks, etc.), and over 30,000 acres of mapped wetlands. The Water Resources Program established a surface water monitoring program in the late 1990's and expanded the program to include wetland monitoring in early 2000's. Here are highlights from 2015:
- 34 stream/river sites were routinely monitored including sites located within the Reservation and sites located upstream of the Reservation. Sampling primarily occurred at sites located on the Bad, Brunswelier, Kakagon, Marengo, Potato, Tyler Forks, and White Rivers, and at sites located on Beartrap, Denomie, Graveyard, Upper Vaughn, Vaughn and Wood Creeks. Numerous parameters are measured as part of our monitoring, such as dissolved oxygen, temperature, turbidity, E. coli, and phosphorus.
  - Discharge (or flow) was measured multiple times at 7 stream/river sites throughout the year by Water Resources Program staff.
  - U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), in collaboration with BRNRD, operated and maintained 2 stations within the Reservation to measure discharge (or flow). The station on Bad River @ Elm Hoist Road was initially installed in 1914, and the station on Beartrap Creek @ Hwy 2 was installed in 2007. Data from these stations is provide at: <http://waterdata.usgs.gov/wi/nwis/rt>
  - 12 wetland sites were routinely monitored, including sites located within the Reservation and sites located upstream of the Reservation. Over a third of these sites were located within the Kakagon/Bad River Sloughs wetland complex. Numerous parameters are measured as part of our monitoring, such as temperature, pH, turbidity, E. coli, and chloride.
  - 8 additional stream/river sites were routinely monitored as part of a special project to gather data on waterbodies that were not previously sampled. Monitoring sites were established on smaller waterways, such as Thornapple Creek, Trout Brook, and Bell Creek.
  - Macroinvertebrate community assessments were conducted at 21 surface water sites, including streams/rivers and wetland sites. This biological data helps compliment our water quality monitoring and provides us with a more holistic understanding of the current condition of the surface waters.
  - Wild rice density counts were completed at two sites within the Kakagon/Bad River Sloughs complex.
  - The Water Atlas for the Bad River Reservation was updated; this atlas provides an overview of the aquatic resources within the Reservation boundaries.
  - Additional monitoring efforts were conducted in 2015 including, but not limited to, conducting sulfate sampling of selected surface waters, completed geomorphic assessments with USGS, and trace metal/inorganic sampling with USGS.
  - Numerous education and outreach activities were implemented to increase the public awareness of water resources impacts and concerns documented by our surface water monitoring efforts. For example, we displayed information of BRNRD's Lake Superior Day Event and presented at the Chequamegon Bay Area Research Symposium.

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# Water Resources Office

(Continued from page 13)

**Wild Rice Management:** The Water Resource Program has helped coordinate efforts aimed at protecting and managing the wild rice habitats on the Reservation. These efforts have included everything from outreach events to invasive species management.

- Purchased 225 pounds of green rice harvested by Tribal members from the Kakagon/Bad River Sloughs. We used this rice to reseed the eastern edge of the Kakagon River from the southern edge of Little Round Island to midway up the eastern edge of Big Round Channel.
- Coordinated deployment of Slow, No Wake buoys in the Kakagon Sloughs with Hatchery staff and the Wardens.
- Coordinated with UW Extension staff and others to organize annual Youth Wild Rice Harvest Workshop. Many adults—including parents, members of the Wild Rice Committee, UW Extension staff, and Bad River and GLIFWC employees—shared their knowledge with the 11 children and young adults who attended the workshop.
- Facilitated meetings for the Wild Rice Committee and posted harvest opening information within the community.
- Resurveyed vegetation within the wild rice beds where plant species control efforts took place in 2013, including areas treated by the Fond du Lac Airboat Crew. Coordinated with other department staff regarding ways to move forward with wild rice and invasive species management based on data collected.

**Invasive Species Management:** Water Resource Program staff work cooperatively with other BRNRD staff to coordinate efforts aimed at managing/controlling invasives species within the Reservation boundaries. In addition, we work with outside entities to address invasive species issues within the watershed and nearby counties.

- Managed US Fish and Wildlife Funding used to: survey the Reservation for invasive species; treat invasive cattail in the Kakagon Sloughs; and, create an invasive species management plan. The Bad River Reservation Invasive Species Management Plan for Aquatic and Terrestrial Plants was adopted by the BRNRD in October 2015.
- Developed protocols for completing intensive surveys of emergent plant and open water habitats on the Reservation and trained summer staff to complete surveys, focusing on Eurasian water-milfoil.
- Concurrently provided supervision to the 2015 Invasive Species Crew, which resulted in the control of two (2) acres of hybrid cattail, three (3) acres of native competitors, and ten (10) acres of purple loosestrife.

- Worked jointly with other BRNRD programs to apply for additional funding related to invasives species management through BIA GLRI and other agencies.

**Water Quality Standards:** In 2011, the Tribal Council approved Water Quality Standards (WQS) under their Clean Water Act (CWA) authority and submitted them to EPA for their approval. These WQS need to be incorporated into both permits issued within the Reservation boundaries and permits issued upstream of or adjacent to tribal waters. Highlights from 2015 include:

- Conducted CWA Section 401 certifications of federal permits proposed to be issued within the Reservation boundaries. If a federal permit is needed, the Water Resources Program reviews the proposed project and proposed permit conditions in light of the Tribe's WQS to ensure potential impacts to the aquatic resources are addressed. After soliciting public comments, the Water Resources Program presents this information to the Tribal Council. Eight (8) CWA Section 401 certification decisions were made in 2015; all of these decisions were related to permits proposed to be issued by the Army Corps of Engineers, and the majority of the decisions were approvals with additional conditions attached to the projects.
- Implemented the Tribe's Antidegradation Policy, which is in place to prevent unnecessary degradation of high quality waters (e.g., Kakagon/Bad River Sloughs). If the antidegradation policy is triggered, an applicant needs to



*Beartrap Creek is one of the major tributaries flowing into the Kakagon Sloughs. Wild rice grows in downstream portions of Beartrap Creek.*

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# Water Resources Office

*(Continued from page 14)*

submit an antidegradation demonstration. These demonstrations are reviewed by the Water Resources Program and posted for public comment prior to the Water Resources Program presenting them to the Tribal Council. Four (4) decisions were made by the Tribal Council under the Antidegradation Policy in 2015; these decisions were conditional approvals.

- Every three years, the Tribe needs to review the WQS; this review is called a triennial review. The BRNRD initiated the first triennial review of the Tribe's WQS in 2014. We solicited public input on the scope of the triennial review at the end of 2014/beginning of 2015. We are preparing potential revisions to the Tribe's WQS. Public comments will be solicited once the Tribe proposes revisions to the WQS. Any revisions need to be approved by the Tribal Council and then submitted to the EPA for their approval.

**Non-Point Source Management:** The Tribe received Non-Point Source (NPS) Program Authority under Clean Water Act Section 319 in 2006 and initiated a NPS Management Program in 2007. NPS pollution comes from many diffuse sources and is usually carried into waterbodies from rainfall and snowmelt moving over and through the ground. An example of NPS pollution is salts that are carried from roads to nearby waterbodies by the spring snowmelt. The Water Resource program implements management plans, ordinances, and best management practices to address NPS pollution on the Reservation. The Marengo River watershed and the Beartrap Creek portion of the Lower Bad watershed are our two NPS priority areas as these areas have the most significant NPS issues impacting tribal waters.

- We drafted an updated Non-Point Source Assessment Report and Management Plan for the Reservation. We will continue to update and refine this plan, including soliciting public input on this plan prior to its finalization.
- Implemented the Wetland and Watercourse Protection Ordinance (WWPO) through: the review of 2 wetland delineation reports submitted by outside entities; the review and permitting of 5 private landowner projects; the review and permitting of 4 public utility related projects; the review and permitting of 19 POWTS projects; the review of 3 timber harvest plans; and, mitigation site planning and wetland delineation.
- Provided additional assistance to Housing, POWTS, residential landowners, etc., to minimize impacts to water

resources when planning and implementing development projects in addition to the review and permitting done under the WWPO.

- Updated information contained within the culvert inventory for the Reservation.
- Continued implementation of the Marengo River Watershed Action Plan, which was developed by the Bad River Watershed Association in collaboration with partners. For example, we discussed E. coli monitoring plans for the Marengo River watershed with BRWA and the Wisconsin DNR to coordinate efforts.

**Groundwater/Surface Water Interaction Study:** In 2011, the Water Resources Program collaborated with USGS to develop a proposal to initiate a groundwater/surface water interaction study; this proposal was submitted, and BIA funding was secured and complimented with USGS funding. Phase 1 of this study primarily consisted of developing a regional groundwater/surface water interaction model. Phase 1 was completed at the end of 2015, and the USGS report describing the study and results is available at: <http://pubs.er.usgs.gov/publication/sir20155162>. USGS also created a mapper to display the model inputs and results, and this mapper can be found at: <http://wim.usgs.gov/BadRiver/>. The BRNRD in collaboration with USGS initiated Phase 2 of this study in 2015, and work continues on this critical project.

**Climate Change Monitoring Strategy:** The Water Resources Program has worked with other BRNRD staff on our climate change monitoring project funded by USFWS Tribal Wildlife Grant, funds secured by BRNRD in 2012. In 2015, Water Resources Program staff continued to be engaged in the development of a 7<sup>th</sup> Generation Climate Change Monitoring Strategy for the Reservation. We drafted monitoring objectives that may be important to implement to track potential impacts to the water resources in light of a changing climate. We also provided data and other information to the team working on this project and were active in the numerous Department discussions about this collaborative project. We also filled in as needed to support the Wildlife Specialist's efforts to organize and coordinate project meetings.

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# Water Resources Office

*(Continued from page 15)*

**Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI):** The Water Resources Program has been active in implementing GLRI funded projects, many of which are worked collaboratively by several BRNRD Programs. Some of the projects worked on in 2015 include:

- The Morrison Creek Trail Crossing which focuses on fixing the snowmobile trail crossing of Morrison Creek by working with contractors and others to design and install a new crossing that meets trail needs and protects the resource. (A contractor has been selected but on-the-ground construction work has not yet started.)
- The Falls Trail Improvement Project which collaborates with NRCS to redesign the access trail to reduce sedimentation issues and improve access quality. (A contractor has been selected for the hillslope phase of this project but on-the-ground work has not yet started.)
- The Stream Verification Project which verifies the location and extent of streams within the Reservation by collecting data on water quantity and using GPS to map location and extent.
- The Coastal Wetland Collaborative which focuses on working with regional partners on Lake Superior coastal wetland issues, including invasive species management, land acquisition for protection of wetlands, and data collection to understand the relationship between Lake Superior and nearshore ecosystems. This included taking EPA, BIA, and National Park Service personnel on a tour of the Kakagon Sloughs to highlight how such work could benefit the Tribe and protect the Sloughs.
- Participation in the Lake Superior Partnership, which is a binational group of governmental agencies devoted to protecting and restoring the Lake Superior ecosystem.

**Pine Flats Mitigation:** During the summer of 2015, Water Program staff completed a wetland determination of a 200-acre parcel needed to fulfill the federal and tribal mitigation requirements for the Pine Flats Road Reconstruction Project.

- Identified and delineated 40.27 acres of wetlands.
- Identified and delineated 2643.5 ft of streams and drainages.
- Submitted final wetland determination report to the Army Corps of Engineers in October, including site photos, data sheets, invasive species locations, and general wetland descriptions.
- Submitted invasive species management plan for parcel to the Army Corps of Engineers in December.

**Army Corps General Permit Review:** The Water Resources Program has worked with the THPO office to provide comments and guidance to the Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) as they work to revise the federal general permit (GP) that applies within the Reservation boundaries. We participated in conference calls and face-to-face meetings with Corps staff and provided comments on multiple drafts of the GP. Once the final draft of the GP is released by the Corps, Water Resources will have to complete the 401 Certification under the Tribe's WQS for the GP to be valid on the Reservation.

## Future Goals

While not comprehensive, the following bulleted list details some of the future goals identified by the Water Program:

- Plan to initiate a comprehensive study on wetland functions within the Bad River Reservation; this study will help the Tribe identify mitigation opportunities.
- Continue water quality and quantity sampling along with other water resources monitoring.
- Implement and enforce the Wetland and Watercourse Protection Ordinance to minimize impacts to the water resources and to address violations and water resources impacts caused by both members and nonmembers.
- Complete the first triennial review of the Tribe's WQS. Continue the implementation of the Tribe's WQS for projects within the Reservation and for projects upstream and/or adjacent to tribal waters.
- Complete the updates to the Tribe's NPS Management Plan.
- Enhance our beach monitoring and notification project by improving our advisory and notification methods.
- Continue to help lead BRNRD's efforts in invasive species management.
- Complete Phase 2 of the Groundwater/Surface Water Interaction Study.

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# Tribal Historic Preservation Office

Edith Leoso, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

## Staff Positions:

- Tribal Historic Preservation Officer,  
Edith Leoso
- IMLS Museum Services Project Coordinator,  
Stephanie Julian
- Indigenous Arts & Sciences / Earth Partnership,  
William Gilane

## Funding Sources:

- National Park Service (THPO)
- Institute for Museum and Library Services  
(IMLS Project)
- National Science Foundation (IAS/EP)



## Program Summary

In October 2004, the Bad River Tribal Government entered into an agreement with the Department of Interior—National Park Service, under the authority of Section 101 (d) (2) of the National Historic Preservation Act. The agreement worked to strengthen Tribal Sovereignty and enabled the development of the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) Office. Under the authority of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the THPO Office assumes certain responsibilities usually performed by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), such as, the surveying and identification of historic properties and the review of federal undertakings on all lands, regardless of land status, within the exterior boundaries of the Bad River Indian Reservation. Section 106 enables a comprehensive process to identify historic properties under the Code of Federal Regulations, 36 CFR 800. This process mandates every federal agency and their affiliates to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties. According to 36 CFR 800.16 (y), a federal undertaking is defined as:

“*Undertaking* means a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a Federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a federal agency; those carried out with federal financial assistance; and those requiring a Federal permit, license or approval.”

In other words, a federally funded project, whether the project itself is federally funded, or, the employee conducting/supervising/implementing the project is federally funded, or, the project is federally funded and sub-contracted to some other entity; and/or, it involves any type of disturbance on or under the ground, a federal permit, license or approval to disturb something on or under the ground, it is a federal undertaking. If the federal undertaking is beyond the exterior boundaries of the reservation, but the activity may impact something of religious, cultural or historic significance to the Bad River Tribe, it is a requirement for the SHPO’s Office to include and consult with the Bad River Tribe’s THPO Office in the Section 106 review process, and, to take into account the impacts of the activity on Tribal Historic Properties. Since the depth of “*what is*” religiously, culturally, or historically significant to the Bad River Tribe is considerably vast, nearly all federal undertakings occurring in aboriginal homelands of the Bad River Tribe are routed through the Bad River THPO Office. The THPO also reviews undertakings in accordance with NEPA.

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# Tribal Historic Preservation Office

(Continued from page 17)

The Bad River THPO Office requires a detailed description of the federal undertaking/activity as well as a description of the efforts made by the agency and/or their affiliates to identify historic properties.

## THPO Office Plans:

This year the THPO Office will be developing further by taking a new approach in reviewing requests conducted under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The THPO Office will be charging federal agencies, and their affiliates, for the THPO Office to conduct necessary research to review lands impacted by proposed projects, both on and off the reservation. Each request will be charged a minimum of \$650.00 to research the project area. This practice is quickly growing among THPO Offices throughout Indian Country, and our neighbors in Lac du Flambeau and Lac View Desert have enabled self-sufficiency through the implementation of this practice. The Bad River THPO Office receives hundreds of requests for review each year affecting areas recognized as our aboriginal homelands.

Along with finding ways to become self-sufficient, the THPO Office will also continue to assist the Repatriation Committee in their efforts of repatriating our Ancestors. The Committee is designating a space for the re-internment of repatriated Ancestors and assisting with the development of a War Memorial near the Veterans Pavilion in the Tribal Cemetery. Keep a watchful eye for our "Buy-a-Brick Campaign" anticipated to begin near Memorial Day in May! Funds raised through the Buy-a-Brick Campaign will enhance the existing Veterans Pavilion and help to build a Veterans Memorial in 2018. At that time, we anticipate that our Tribal Cemetery will have new asphalt roads thanks to the Roads Department and BIA Roads Division.

## IMLS Project:

Throughout the community you may have seen some spaces change in their appearance and signs like, "THPO Project in Progress" appear. This is part of an Institute for Museum and Library Services (IMLS) funded Project that has been on-going for over a year now. This project is coordinated by Stephanie Julian. The purpose of this project is to train employees to develop professional, museum quality displays throughout our community, in public buildings. The trainer for this project is Paula Maday. This project will produce a Quality Exhibit Management Plan (QEMP) for use by all Tribal programs and businesses. The QEMP will be a guidance document to develop and care for quality museum-style exhibits in Tribal buildings and businesses. Look forward to completion of this project and the final exhibit tour.

## Indigenous Arts & Sciences / Earth Partnership Project:

Along with Repatriation activities, the THPO Office is involved with the Indigenous Arts and Sciences/ Earth Partnership (IAS/EP) Project. This Project is coordinated by William "Tony" Gilane. It was developed to gain the interest of youthful minds, and encourage them to become educated in the fields of Natural Resource work, and seek employment in those positions, as adults. The IAS/EP Project provides several science-based events that correlate with work in the Natural Resource Department. Through those events, we hope to offer hands-on enjoyable interest and involvement to youth. For example, *Treaty Education Day* event held on *Earth Day, April 22<sup>nd</sup>*, at the *Northern Great Lakes Visitor Center*. Watch for flyers on this event and encourage our high school students to attend.

*Chi-Miigwech!!!*

## Future Goals:

The 2016 year started with much uncertainty for the Bad River THPO and I would like to take this opportunity to say Chi-Miigwech to everyone who sent a prayer (or two) on my behalf, in my time of need. It worked. I'd like to send a special Chi-Miigwech to my co-workers who sent me chocolates, a heart balloon and ruby red sequin slippers that I wore proudly every day. Of course, I was also heavily medicated while wearing those, proudly. Every nurse that came into my room loved those slippers. Each and every day I was in the hospital, I received either a card or flowers, some from people I only met once.

*I say Chi-Miigwech to all those well-wishers. Those small gestures of kindness kept me smiling through the pain, Chi-Miigwech, Many Thanks, to everyone.*

*-Edith Leoso*



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# Fish & Game Office

Wildlife/GIS Specialist, Lacey Hill-Kastern  
Fishery Specialist, Angelena Kooseman

## Positions:

- Wildlife Specialist, Lacey Hill Kastern (since 2010)
- Fisheries Specialist, Angelena Kooseman (since 2016)
- Natural Resources Aide (Wildlife Aide) – Seasonal
- Piping Plover Monitors – (2) Seasonal
- Natural Resource Aides (invasive crew) – seasonal and crew size varies
- Natural Resource Aides (USFS Sharptail project) – (2) seasonal
- Fisheries Technician
- Hatchery Crew Member (5)
- Fisheries Aide (2)

## Funding: (funding levels by agency can vary annually; competitive grant funding)

- BIA – Great Lakes Restoration Initiative, Circle of Flight, Endangered Species
- USFWS – Coastal Program, Tribal Wildlife Grant
- WTCAC – Great Lakes Restoration Initiative
- NRCS – Environmental Quality Incentives Program
- Past funding: APHIS-VS CWD funding, NPS GLRI Piping plover funding, USFWS GLRI Piping plover funding
- BIA- Tribal Management
- Fish Hatchery Operations
- Fish Hatchery Maintenance
- GLIFWC- Lake Trout Spawn & Electrofishing



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# Wildlife Section

## Wildlife Program Summary

The Wildlife/GIS Specialist is responsible for developing and maintaining wildlife survey and management capabilities along with providing GIS expertise for the Bad River Tribe. The Wildlife/GIS Specialist:

- Monitors the Tribe's wolf population and pursues state recognition of the Tribe's 2013 Ma'iingan Management Plan
- Develops strategies to assess and evaluate the status of on-Reservation wildlife resources;
- Provides recommendations for management strategies related to on-Reservation wildlife resources;
- Incorporates GPS/GIS into various wildlife studies;
- Assists the Tribe with additional GIS needs;
- Prepares progress and technical reports for various wildlife/GIS projects;
- Oversees GLRI funded projects conducted by the Natural Resources Department on the Reservation;
- Coordinates educational/outreach activities for Tribal and surrounding communities on these projects, this includes the Critter of the Month program with local schools;
- Prepares grant proposals to acquire funds to assist the Natural Resources Department;
- Maintains familiarity with current grant funding opportunities and processes in the areas of natural resources;

## **Interior Subsistence Wildlife**

The black bear population on the reservation was surveyed using bait stations during July 2015. The bear population remains healthy and on the rise on the reservation with forty-four (44) percent of the fifty (50) bait stations being hit during the 2015 survey. There was a drastic decline in bait stations hit during the 2013 season, with only sixteen (16) percent of the bait stations being hit. The 2014 season saw a slight increase with twenty-eight (28) percent being hit.

According to WDNR registration nonmembers harvested twenty-two (22) deer on the Reservation during the 2014 deer season. That is considerable down from the one hundred thirty (130) harvested the prior year. There could be error in this number due to the WDNR making substantial changes to their deer management program in 2014. Tribal members received a total of thirty-seven (37) transport tags for deer so that deer could be taken off of the Reservation. This number is also down from the

fifty-three (53) issued the previous year.

The woodcock and ruffed grouse populations were surveyed in April 2015 at ten (10) established long-term monitoring stations. A total of nineteen (19) ruffed grouse drums, nine (9) woodcock and zero (0) turkey gobblers were heard at the monitoring stations. These numbers are consistent with the previous year although number of turkey gobblers heard is down by two (2).

## **Nuisance Wildlife Control**

Three (3) nuisance bears were relocated, five (5) bear complaints were investigated, and two (2) beaver dams were removed by program staff during 2015. These numbers are consistent with the previous year. We have noticed a sharp decline in the number of bear complaints and number of bears needing to be relocated since 2012.

Despite popular belief, the Bad River Wildlife Program does not actively remove beavers. There are only several locations where removal must occur otherwise they are left alone. How removal occurs, is that first all beavers are trapped and removed from a location then a hole in the dam is made but only the size of the existing channel in that stream. Sometimes explosives are used, but most of the time these are made by hand.

## **Non-Game Species/Endangered Species:**

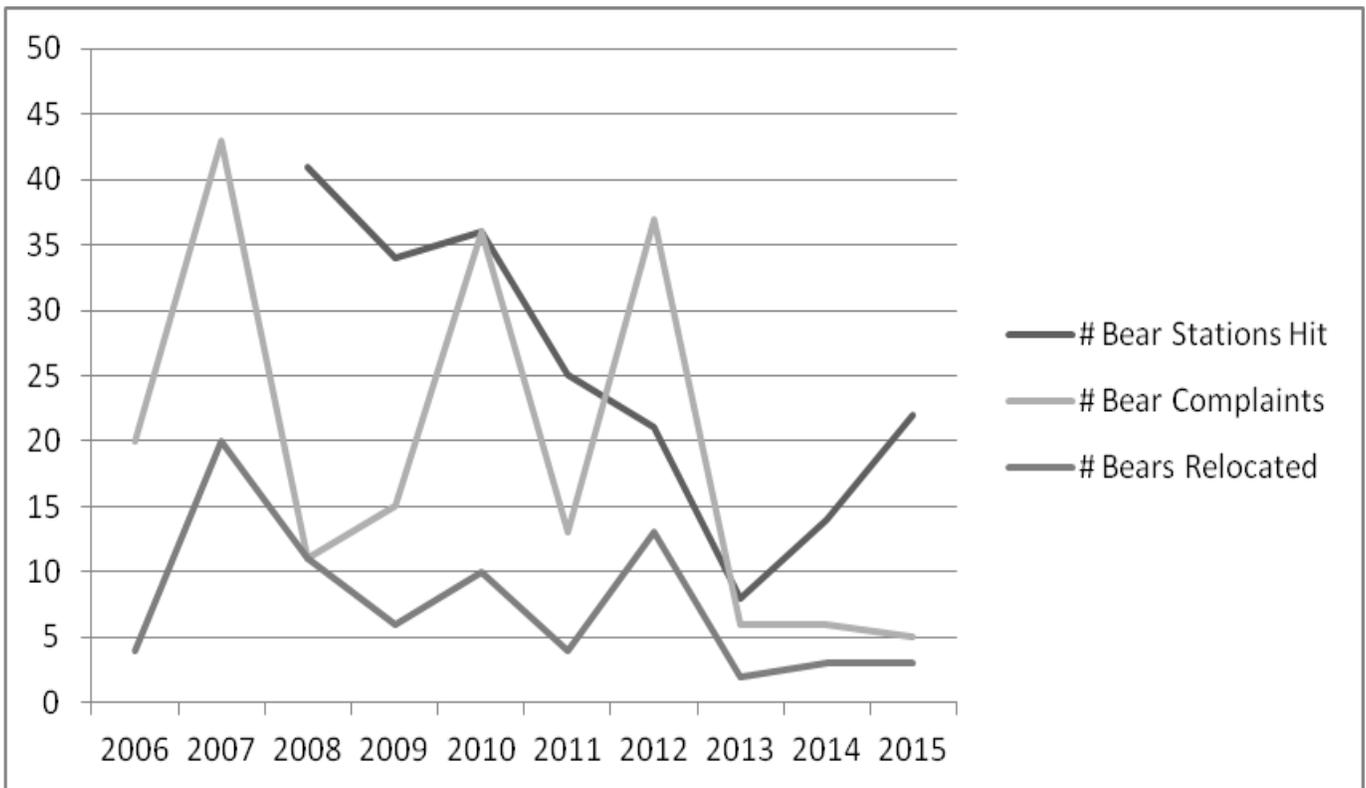
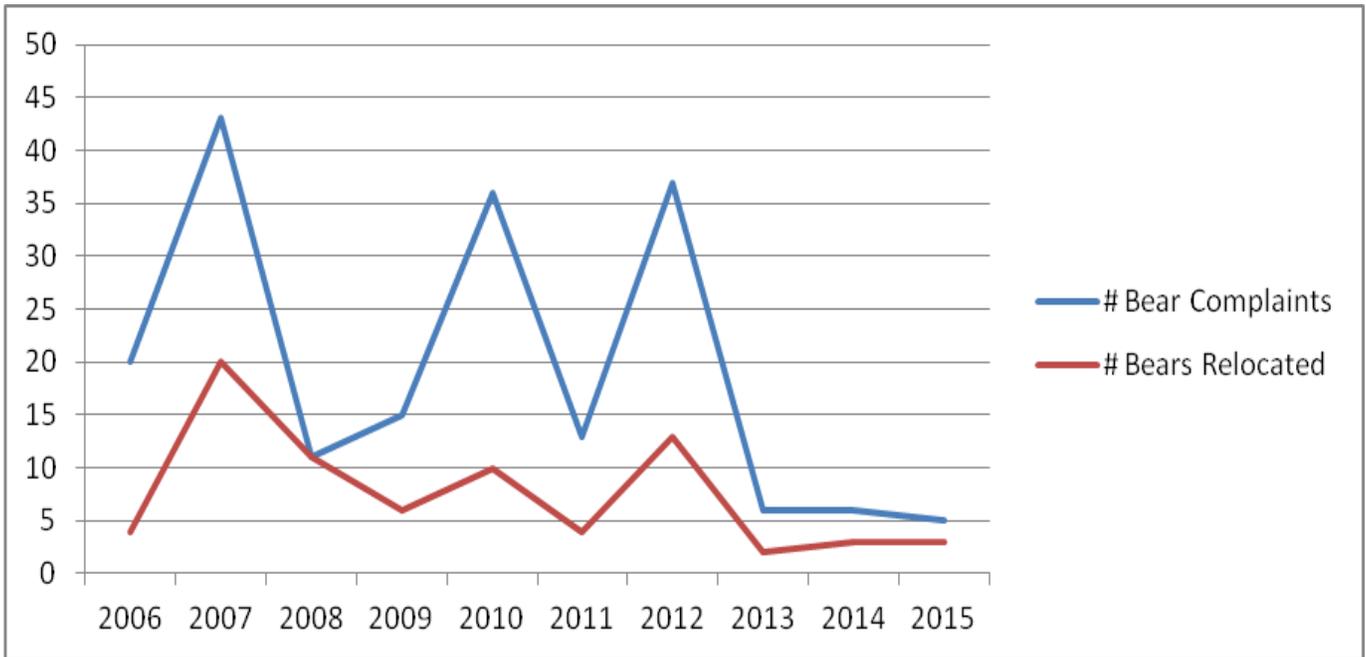
The wildlife program continues to monitor the movements of four (4) wolf packs which range includes parts of the reservation during 2015. During 2015, wolves were monitored using telemetry, track, and howling surveys. These surveys suggested that twenty (20) to twenty three (23) wolves were commonly using the reservation during 2015. These numbers have remained pretty consistent over the past five years even though there was a harvest season for three of the years. There is no harvest allowed on the Bad River Reservation. Endangered species funding will be used this winter to improve our winter surveying methods/transportation for surveying.

Productivity surveys for piping plover were conducted on Long Island from 26 May 2015 to 05 August 2015. There were four (4) breeding pairs that produced a total of thirteen (13) chicks, of which eleven (11) fledged, in 2015.

The wildlife program installed five (5) bat boxes on the Reservation during 2015. These bat houses were provided by the

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# Wildlife Section



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# Wildlife Section

*(Continued from page 20)*

USDA Forest Service. There are currently twenty-three (23) nursery bat houses on the Reservation. These bat boxes are monitored annually. We also completed six (6) mobile acoustic monitoring surveys for bats and had three (3) stationary units.

We have detected five (5) species of bats on the Reservation (little brown, big brown, eastern red, hoary, and silver-haired). The wildlife program is also on its third year of using acoustic recording units (ARUs) to monitor amphibian and neotropical migrants on interior wetlands throughout the Reservation. We have ten (10) long-term monitoring sites. The Tribe's wildlife program is investigating expanding the use of ARUs to conduct secretive marshbird monitoring in the Sloughs.

Wood turtle monitoring efforts continued through 2015. We are identifying nesting locations and continuing to conduct meander surveys and collect biological data from turtles found. These efforts began in 2012 and are planned to continue through 2016.

## **Great Lakes Restoration Initiative Projects**

### **Habitat Restoration and Baseline Data Collection in the Bad River Watershed:**

This project is focused on reducing the runoff and sedimentation occurring from the steep grade of the hill at the beginning of the trail. A request for bids was advertised and a contractor was selected. Due to issues beyond our control the project had to be postponed to this upcoming summer. For the rest of the trail a trails crew is needed to assess the trail each spring and flag a trail and install temporary bridges for use during the season. In addition, ten acoustic monitoring devices were purchased and placed in wetlands throughout the Reservation to help develop an understanding of amphibian and song bird distributions as indicators of ecosystem health.

### **Native Species Enhancement and Restoration on the Bad River Reservation:**

This project will improve invasive species control and reseeded efforts aimed at enhancing and restoring wild rice beds on the Bad River Reservation. BRNRD partnered with Fond du Lac Natural Resources Department to control native competitors (pickerelweed, lilies, and arrowhead) growing in the wild rice beds of the Kakagon Sloughs. Control was accomplished on 25.14 acres by using two airboats equipped with cutting blades driven by Fond du Lac staff. Fond du Lac staff cut the native

competitors in the designated treatment areas three times during the summer of 2013 because this prescription was found most effective for controlling native competitors with Fond du Lac lakes. In the areas cut by the airboats, BRNRD staff had collected pretreatment vegetation data at 21 locations in the summer of 2013 and post-treatment data in 2014 and 2015 at these same sites. Initial analysis of the data collected pre and post-treatment indicated that the effects of the airboat treatment were not as expected, and wild rice regeneration was not pronounced in these areas. BRNRD learned from this study that airboat control of native competitors is not the best route. Instead, BRNRD is increasing staff capacity by hiring an invasive species coordinator to coordinate the removal of invasive species from the wild rice beds in the Sloughs and reseeded of those areas. This position is anticipated being filled early in 2016.

### **Coastal Wetland Assessment, Protection, and Enhancement on the Bad River Reservation, WI:**

Part of this project is assisting in the replacement of a couple failed culverts to enhance the hydrology and ecosystem function of wetlands and surface waters on the reservation. An engineer was contracted to evaluate the site and bridges were determined to be the best solution for these locations. As another part of this project the GIS Specialist will also be conducting an imagery analysis to evaluate the historic level of wild rice in the Kakagon and Bad River Sloughs. We are coupling this assessment with continued monitoring of water levels, flow, water temperature, and water quality throughout the system, as well as floral and faunal surveys to assess overall ecosystem health.

### **Circle of Flight Project**

#### **An Assessment of Toxin Concentrations, Transport, and at-risk Species on the Bad River Reservation:**

For several years, BRNRD has been conducting assessments of toxin concentrations at the various trophic levels of biota, sediment, and water on the reservation. As part of this study the wildlife program has been focusing on amphibians and bald eagles.

### **Seventh Generation Climate Change Monitoring Plan:**

The wildlife program has been coordinating efforts of the development of a Climate Monitoring Plan for the Reservation. In 2015, we held working group meeting and hired a contractor to write the plan for the department. The Seventh Generation Climate Change Monitoring Plan was approved by Tribal Council June, 2016.

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# Wildlife Section

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## **Invasive Plants:**

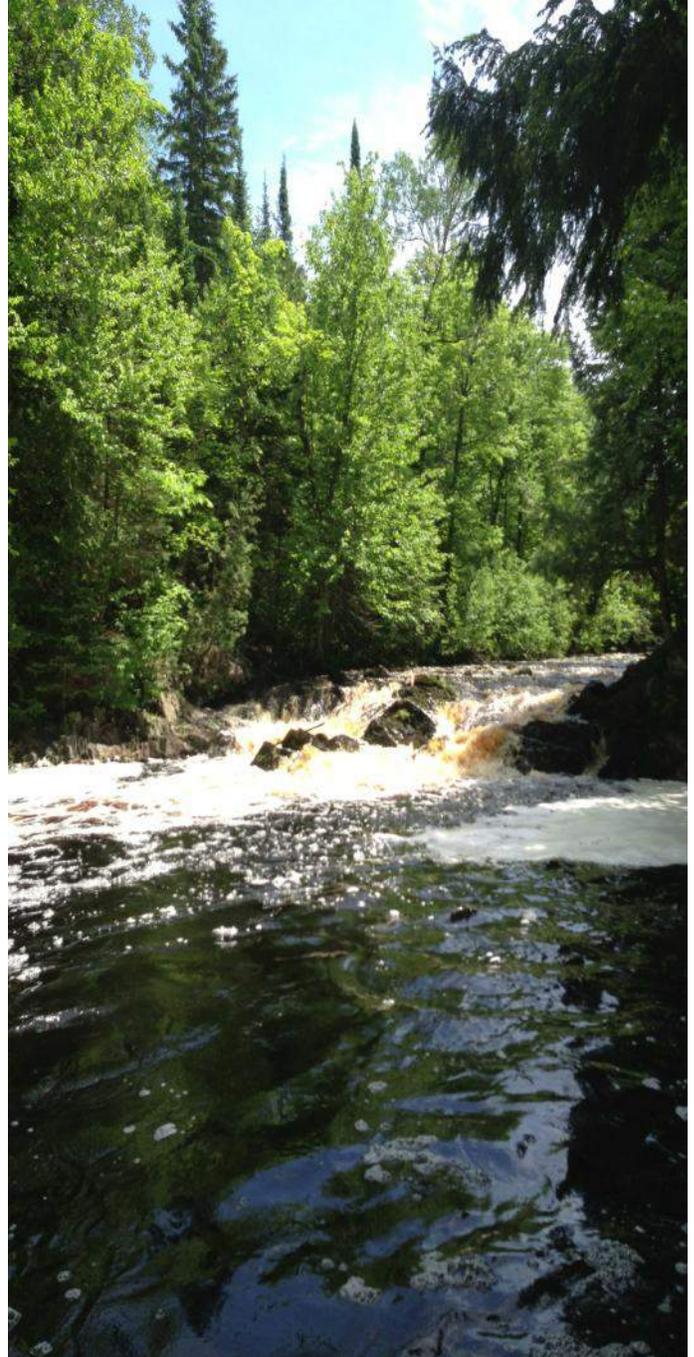
In 2015, the BRNRD invasive species crew controlled two (2) acres of hybrid cattail, three (3) acres of native competitors, and ten (10) acres of purple loosestrife.

## **Critter of the Month:**

In 2015, the Wildlife Specialist and lead conservation warden taught the Critter of the Month Program to Bad River Head Start and Our Lady of the Lake schools. Students were taught about deer, bear, wolves, moose, and otter. Critter of the month began in 2014 and is continuing through 2016.

## **Wildlife 2016 Program Goals**

- To have another successful piping plover nesting season on Long Island. Continue to expand our education and outreach for this project.
- Continue mercury and contaminant study on bald eagles on the Reservation. Create ed/outreach material on project
- Continue education/outreach with youth and community. Working with local schools on critter of the month program, Lake Superior Day, Field Trip to see Plovers on Long Island, CBBNF Tour
- Climate Monitoring Plan completed
- Continue long-term acoustic monitoring project
- Continue to monitor reservation wolf packs and work towards better co management of wolves within the areas surrounding the Reservation
- Pursue funding for Sloughs Rail Study
- Wildlife Specialist to receive Wildlife Biologist Certification from The Wildlife Society



# Fisheries Department

## Fisheries Department Summary

This program allows the Bad River Tribe to implement and protect treaty reserved home-use and commercial fishing rights in Lake Superior waters through participation in cooperative state/tribal and inter-tribal fishery resource management agreements. Implementation and protection of treaty rights is also accomplished by providing biological and enforcement monitoring of the Tribe's home-use and commercial fishing activities in Lake Superior waters; maintaining a computer data base describing all biological monitoring and assessment data collected during the fishing year; participating in the [Wisconsin State/Tribal Biological Committee](#) for Lake Superior fishery resource and the Lake Superior Technical Committee meetings; preparing summary reports describing commercial and home-use harvest activity; and assisting in sea lamprey survey, assessment, and control activities within the Bad River Watershed.

### Commercial Fishing

During the 2015 fishing year, Bad River commercial fishermen fished a total of 1,541,600 feet of large mesh gill net while fishing whitefish (WF) and lean lake trout (LLT) on Lake Superior. The large mesh effort resulted in a yield of 32,630 pounds of LLT, 157,618 pounds WF, and 5,584 pounds of herring. No small mesh effort and catch was available at the time of this report. The year's fish harvest data was entered into a computer and developed into reports, which were distributed to the parties of the commercial fishing agreement (Table 1).

Bad River Natural Resources Department (BRNRD) staff monitored 44 large mesh gill net lifts. During these lifts, the commercial fishermen fished 92,300 feet of effort and caught 1,011 LLT. This resulted in a Catch per Unit Effort (CPUE) of 11.0 LLT per 1000 feet of large mesh gill net during monitored lifts.

### Harvest Quota

The commercial fishing lake trout quotas for the 2016 fishing season in Wisconsin waters were presented to the Tribal Council on 9 November 2015. Quotas for management units WI 1 and WI 2 were approved and effective immediately. The quotas are as follows:

WI 1 – 14,500 LLT

WI 2 – 56,000 LLT

Lake trout harvest limits were negotiated in October 2015 among the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and the Bad River and Red Cliff Bands of Lake Superior Chippewa for development of the State-Tribal Lake Superior Agreement.

The negotiations resulted in a TAC of 14,000 LLT for WI-1 and 54,000 LLT for WI-2 waters of Lake Superior.

At the cessation of the 2015 Wisconsin fishing season, 6,898 LLT tags were unused. At the time of this report Bad River has not received the commercial fishing summary for periods 2 and

*(Continued on page 25)*

**Table 1.** Bad River commercial fishermen large mesh effort and harvest per month during the 2014

Month	Effort	LLT		WF		Siscowet	Herring	Walleye	Burbot	Other
		LLT	CPE	WF	CPE					
<b>Dec.</b>	167,800	5,972	35.6	31,928	190.3	0	5,074	0	934	0
<b>Jan.</b>	41,400	1,059	25.6	11,714	282.9	0	242	0	191	0
<b>Feb.</b>	39,600	954	24.1	3,799	95.9	0	124	0	107	0
<b>Mar.</b>	189,200	8,351	44.1	31,286	165.4	732	118	0	157	0
<b>Apr.</b>	143,000	2,164	15.1	32,561	227.7	26	2	0	214	0
<b>May</b>	60,800	2,238	36.8	2,963	48.7	0	0	0	249	0
<b>Jun</b>	124,800	1,295	10.4	3,140	25.2	0	17	3	28	3
<b>Jul</b>	32,000	188	5.9	505	15.8	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Aug.</b>	301,200	4,492	14.9	16,837	55.9	0	7	0	96	105
<b>Sep.</b>	441,800	5,917	13.4	22,885	51.8	0	0	0	458	0
<b>Totals</b>	1,541,600	32,630	21.2	157,618	102.2	758	5,584	3	2,434	108

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# Fisheries Department

*(Continued from page 24)*

3, once this summary is received we will be able to calculate carry over effort using the formula agreed on during negotiations for the 2016 season. Carry over will not exceed 25% of 2015 TAC.

## **Sea Lamprey Control**

BRNRD staff monitored USFWS's larval sea lamprey surveys, adult sea lamprey assessment trapping, and lampricide treatment activities on the Bad River. This assessment provides information on the number of sea lamprey spawning in the Bad River and helps determine future treatment options for the river. The significant sea lamprey spawning run (55 captured) reported by USFWS in the Bad River during the spring of 2015 demonstrates the need for continued sea lamprey control and monitoring in the Bad River system. The estimated number of sea lamprey in the Bad River in 2015 was 11,007 adults. Sea lamprey larval populations in the Bad River were estimated by the USFWS at 25,892 larvae.

## **On-Reservation Fisheries Management**

This program is designed to allow the Bad River Tribe to develop a basic inventory of the fish communities that presently exist within the reservation boundaries, assess the population of walleye in the Kakagon River, monitor exotic species, evaluate the impact of tribal members harvesting walleye in the Kakagon River system, and provide management recommendations for on-reservation fisheries resources.

## ***Accomplishments:***

### **Walleye Harvest Monitoring**

The total allowable catch for walleye in the Kakagon River was set at 1,200 fish for 2015. A total of 1,123 fish were harvested by tribal fisherman during the 2015 season, Creel Clerks reported that dip netters harvested 236 walleye, elders were given 300 walleye, gill netters harvested 445 walleye, 75 given to elderly feeding program and, there were 67 hatchery mortalities.

### **Walleye Broodstock Survey**

The hatchery set 19 hoop nets in the Kakagon River on 11 April 2015 and pulled the nets on 18 April 2015. In eight (8) lifts, the hatchery crew caught 1,178 walleye (955 males and 223 females).

## **Exotic Species**

BRNRD staff electrofished for common carp in the Kakagon Sloughs from 27 May to 28 May 2015 to capture spawning common carp. A total of eighty eight (10) common carp were removed from the Kakagon Sloughs during 2015. The low numbers were due to early spawn and no nets. New nets will be purchased this year.

## **Fish Community Inventory**

BRNRD staff worked on getting the pit-tag reader stations up and going at Graveyard Creek during 2015. With the encroachment of beaver colonies into the east branch of Graveyard Creek tuner boxes were completely submerged by beaver ponds rendering them in operable.

## **Management Recommendations to the Tribal Council**

BRNRD staff presented proposed amendment number 6 to the Lake Superior Commercial Fishing Agreement and Lean Lake Trout quota for Wisconsin waters of Lake Superior on 9 November 2015 Tribal Council meeting. The proposed amendment and lake trout quota were approved and effective immediately. The following changes were made. No changes were made for Michigan waters of Lake Superior.

- Lake Superior Commercial Fishing Agreement: The parties agree to extend the current agreement one year with a TAC of 14,000 lake trout for WI-1 and 54,000 lake trout for WI-2 for the 2015 fishing season.
- All seasonal areas for herring fishing were removed from the Gull Island and Devils Island refuges.
- The Restricted Use Area known as Hagen's Beach was removed.
- The experimental carry over was extended and amended to carry over effort only not tags.

## **Fish Hatchery Operations & Maintenance**

This program is designed to provide the Bad River Tribe with the ability to produce fish fry and fingerlings to supplement natural reproduction within reservation waters.

*(Continued on page 26)*

# Fisheries Department

(Continued from page 25)

## **Accomplishments:**

### **Hatchery Production**

From the adult walleye captured in fyke nets, a total of 70.75 quarts, or 9.7 million, eggs were collected and incubated in the Bad River Hatchery. A total of 600,000 eggs collected from yellow perch caught in the fyke nets were also incubated in the hatchery. A total of 3.9 million walleye and 300 thousand yellow perch hatched out and were stocked. The rearing ponds were stocked with 900,000 walleye and 300,000 perch fry. The Kakagon and Bad Rivers received 2.06 million and 900 thousand walleye fry respectively.

A total of 452,994 fingerling walleye (1.5 to 2.5 inches) were harvested from four walleye rearing ponds in 2015. 296,424 walleye were stocked in the Kakagon River and 156,570 walleye were stocked in the Bad River. A total of 34,040 yellow perch (2-3 inches) were harvested from the perch pond in 2015. Low numbers were caused by a hole in the drain screen that allowed the fish to escape. All of the perch were stocked into Chequamegon Bay.

### **Sturgeon Spawning**

During the sturgeon spawning run, two gill nets were set in the Bad River and two gill nets in the White River. From April 27 to May 7, 140 adult lake sturgeons were captured, biological information was collected and then the fish were released back into the river.

### **Hatchery Maintenance**

In 2015, the Tribe Purchased a 46 hp John Deere compact utility tractor, a new fry tank, spread 30 yards of gravel around storage building turn around and, ordered 5 new hoop nets.

### **Solar and Wind Power**

*The hatchery's turbine was inspected and maintained throughout the summer. The solar panels at the rearing ponds and hatchery were adjusted throughout the year to ensure they received the maximum amount of sunlight.*



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# Bureau of Indian Affairs

## Great Lakes Agency Branch of Forestry and Fire

### Positions:

- Mike Fitzgibbon, BIA Forester
- Doug Tutor, Bad River Forest Technician

### Program Summary

**Main Objectives:** With direction from Bad River Natural Resources Department, the Branch of Forestry and Fire manages forest resources on Bad River trust land and provides technical forest management advice. Such forestry services can be categorized broadly into four areas: timber sales, forest inventory and planning, forest development, and forest protection. Calendar 2015 accomplishments, plus ongoing and planned projects are summarized below for each of these areas.

**Timber Sales:** One completed timber sale contract for Tribal trust land on Graveyard Creek Trail was sent to the chairman for signing in early 2015. Chairman Wiggins held the contract for review and did not sign it. The Forestry Branch has held back on advertising other timber sale contracts until this is signed. Another Tribal trust land sale is ready for advertising. An additional allotment timber sale contract, signed in 2014 was given a one-year extension due to warm winter weather conditions. Upcoming projects include contracting to help prepare five timber sales on an additional 289 acres of Tribal trust land this summer. To date, the Forestry Branch has offered 14 Bad River timber sales from the current 10-year plan. As many as 67 sales still remain on that plan. Three additional sales have been deferred due to immature timber, and a few more are likely to be deferred for the same or other reasons. A total of 10 Tribal trust land sales are planned for completion in the next three years.

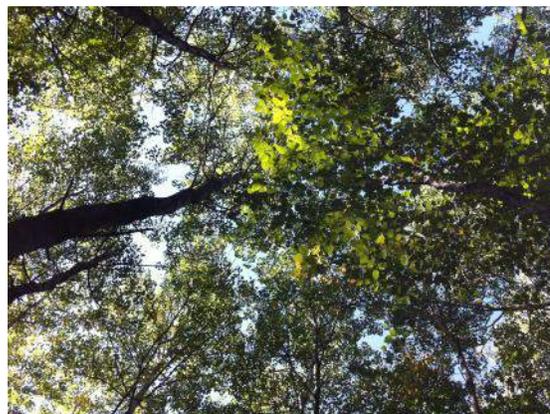
**Forest Inventory and Planning:** In calendar 2015, 326 acres of regeneration surveys and stand examinations were completed in 14 timber stands for the Operations Inventory, which is one of two forest inventories maintained for Bad River trust lands by the BIA. The other system is the Continuous Forest Inventory (CFI), which collects more detailed forest information than the Operations Inventory, but from fewer samples. The Forestry Branch participated in the following planning projects: Bad River Energy Task Force, BRNRD staff meetings, annual forestry meeting, IRMP update reviews, Housing meetings, and the BRNRD Open House. Future projects include the Forest Inventory Analysis (FIA) report. Timber appraisals are also scheduled to be completed in association with the Tribe's participation in the upcoming Land Buyback Program.

### Funding:

- U.S. Department of the Interior

**Forest Development:** No new projects were started in 2015. The Branch is drafting a plan to restart development projects. Measuring and maintenance of several experimental tree planting sites has continued. BIA funding has been acquired by the Tribe to prepare beds for white pine planting on two climate change adaptation demonstration sites after timber harvest treatments.

**Forest Protection:** Insects and diseases of trees, damage from human activities, and trespass on forest trust land are of most concern. In 2015, the Forestry Branch arranged a meeting with the owner of Evergreen Industries of MN, the largest buyer of balsam boughs in the Midwest, to determine if there was a way that such buyers of decorative forest products could prevent the abuse of these resources at Bad River. Further direction is needed from BRNRD to implement measures proposed in this meeting. BIA funding for youth education around this issue was acquired for the BRNRD Forestry Program in 2015. The Branch continued to monitor pests and diseases, such as the gypsy moth, emerald ash borer, white pine blister rust, spruce budworm, invasive species and climate change. A BIA cooperative agreement with the Wisconsin DNR provides wildland fire protection for the Reservation. Upcoming forest protection activities include completion of the Bad River emerald ash borer response plan, a gypsy moth management report, a guide for Bad River best management practices for water resource protection (BMPs), and a timber use policy statement for permitting, regulation and monitoring of non-timber forest products (firewood, balsam boughs, birch poles, ginseng, etc.).



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# Bad River Natural Resources Conservation Enforcement

## Positions:

- Conservation Warden, Christina Dzwonkowski
- Conservation Warden, John Patrick
- Conservation Warden, Doug Tutor (1/2)

Bad River Natural Resources Department provides a conservation law enforcement program for the Bad River Reservation that assures that the tribally adopted conservation codes regulating the harvest of resources both on-reservation and within the treaty waters of Lake Superior are enforced.

## Overview

The Bad River Conservation Enforcement program is one of the original programs active when the Bad River Natural Resources Department was created in 1985. The program is responsible for enforcing Bad River Tribal Court Codes for the reservation's natural resources which include hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering. This will be accomplished by Conservation Wardens patrolling reservation lands, rivers and lakes monitoring and enforcing Bad River Tribal Court Codes.

Bad River Conservation Wardens are also responsible for enforcing safety and registration rules relating to the use of ATV, soon to be UTV, snowmobiles and commercial fishing vessels.

Currently, enforcement is provided by one full-time warden, federally credentialed, with current training certifications. An addition full-time warden was recently hired who will be attending 17 weeks of federal academy training at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Artesia, NM, starting this June until mid-September.

## **Training:**

A highly trained enforcement staff ensures that regulations are enforced consistently for every season. Bad River Wardens are required to complete 40 hours of continuous training each year to retain and improve their enforcement skills.

In 2015 Bad River Wardens completed 48 hours of continuous training which included: Shoot Qualification, Defensive Tactics, Feather Identification, Wildlife Statutes, Ethics, CPR-AED certifications and Simulations / Scenarios.

## **Commercial Fishing Agreement:**

The main role of Bad River Wardens on Lake Superior is to enforce Bad River commercial fishing regulations on Bad River commercial fisherman. Regulations are negotiated between the State of Wisconsin, Red Cliff Band and Bad River Band of Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians.

During the season, Bad River Wardens conduct inspections of Bad River commercial fishing vessels, participate in joint patrols with enforcement staff from Wisconsin DNR, Red Cliff NRD, Bad River NRD and assistance from Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission. Joint patrols are conducted to monitor commercial fishing activity and issue citations where violations occur.

In 2015, Bad River Wardens successfully completed all of their responsibilities as described in the commercial fishing agreement.

## **Code Enforcement:**

Bad River Wardens enforce and monitor 25 natural resource codes which include: deer hunting, trapping, trespass, waste of resources, fishing, commercial fishing, wild rice, small game, slow-no-wake, endangered and threatened species, recreational registration and safety, and illegal dumping and assist nuisance wild animals.

In 2015, two Bad River Wardens also participated in twenty-five (25) joint patrols on Lake Superior with the Wisconsin DNR during the year. Sixteen (16) patrols by boat and nine (9) by snowmobile on ice. There were also seven (6) joint patrols between Bad River Wardens and GLIFWC on Reservation. Three (3) were by ATV, three (3) by boat, and one (1) by wind sled.

During the 2015, two Tribal Wardens issued forty-one (41) citations. These cases were one (1) solid waste violation, one (1) speeding during slow-no-wake, seven (7) commercial fishing – failure to report catch and effort, seventeen (17) commercial fishing - failure to report catch, one (1) commercial fishing – late lift, three (3) failure to place effort tag on buoy, ten (10) trespassing on Tribal land, one (1) riding an ATV on Tribal land.

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# Bad River Realty Program Services

## Positions:

- Marge Lemieux , Realty Office Manager

## Overview

On December 5, 2014, I submitted my Annual Report for the BIA FY 2014 Contract No. A12AV00921. The entire content should be on file at the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Ashland, Wisconsin. At that time there were funds that had to be expended and have since been spent to close out this particular contract. The Bad River Accounting Representative of this contract is now concluding those financial reports. Money received for Realty Services to the Tribe is historically insufficient and it is difficult to administer an effective Realty Program and at times funds may not be expended in a timely manner because of financial difficulties of the Tribe.

In compliance with Contract No. A15AV00123 the Bad River Realty Office assists the Bad River Accounting Department with any financial information for any BIA funding for the benefit of the Tribe. This includes the development of a Realty Tribal budget that includes Tribal funding, as well as, the Bureau of Indian Affairs funding. The Tribe has recently approved those programs financed by the General Fund of the Tribe for a six-month period. The combined financial support of both entities is meant to aid the Realty Office to effectively service the Bad River Tribe. The Realty funding requests for staffing, office expense, and equipment are included in its budget for approval by the Tribal Council. Some line items are financially lacking to best service the Tribe's Realty program from both financial sources. I recently completed a project needs request for the Tribe to the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the next three (3) years. I have submitted other requests that have not increased funding or services.

The Bad River Tribe's Realty Office also works in concert with the Bureau of Indian Affairs in all land acquisitions Fee or Trust. The Tribe purchases land via the Bad River Housing program and Tribal resources. The Nature Conservancy has also made their resources available in partnership for purchase of land. We are currently awaiting confirmation from the State regarding proposed land sales of State Forest Crop Land within, and adjacent to, the Reservation. The Realty Office is always alert to suitable sites for residential and/or economic development and culturally sensitive sites. I am aware of one land purchase because I was given a copy of the deed for my land purchase files, there have been other land transactions that I do not have documentation of the purchase for. The Asset Clerk is currently working on providing my office with copies of the property purchased.

## Funding:

- U.S. Department of the Interior

## **Cobell Buy-Back Program:**

On Tuesday, November 17, 2015, Ms. Santee Lewis, Cobell Representative, met with the Natural Resource Manager and certain Program Managers regarding the Cobell Land Buy-Back Program and the drafting of a Cooperative Agreement. There were also two (2) OST, Ashland BIA Office, representatives included. Ms. Lewis gave a thorough presentation of the Buy-Back to the staff and later on the evening met with some of the staff, OST staff and the Tribal Council. Our Tribal Attorney and staff are currently meeting and working on the Cooperative Agreement for presentation to the Tribal Council in December, 2015. IT seems to be the consensus right now that outreach is something the Tribe is now looking at. I was provided with a list of tribal members that are listed as "Whereabouts Unknown (WAU)" because of lack of updating their addresses. I sent the list to the Milwaukee, Chicago, and Minneapolis Indian Community Centers to be posted and, hopefully, someone on the list will see and update their address. On December 12, 2015, the Natural Resource staff again met with Ms. Santee Lewis and Mrs. Iris Crisman, Deputy Director, Office of Appraisal Services of the Land Buy-Back Program. The staff in attendance were provided with those items that need to be included with the Cooperative Agreement, such as the Tribe's priorities, a budget, job descriptions, a timeline, and those items we may want to include in the outreach tasks regarding particular land issues such as agricultural, forestry, and cultural areas. A draft can be sent to Ms. Santee Lewis for comment if we wish. The above tasks should be completed by the end of December, 2015. An update: Much has been accomplished since the November, 2015 meeting with Ms. Santee Lewis. The Cooperative Agreement has been reviewed by Tribal Council, the implementation of the program has been approved by Tribal Council, and the land buy back priorities have also been approved by the Tribal Council; appraisals are in progress, budget and job positions reviewed. The length of the program is estimated at 10-11 months. We are not entirely in agreement with the timeline placed on the Tribe by officials of the Department of Interior. Bad River's program was originally set to begin in the fall of 2017 and our timeline has been pushed forward and we do feel pressured and rushed at this time as we were not fully prepared, although there had been initial meetings in early 2015. Tribal members will be informed as to important dates and the time and place of meetings to implement the program.

*(Continued on page 30)*

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# Bad River Realty Program Services

*(Continued from page 29)*

In response to a recommendation that was recently voiced by a BIA representative at one of the Buy-Back meetings was to send a letter requesting that the liens on ILCA-purchased parcels be forgiven. I want to state, once again, that on March 1, 2013, the Bad River Tribe sent a formal letter of request to the Bureau of Indian Affairs requesting that the liens placed on fractionated parcels by the Bureau on behalf of the Tribe be waived. We have not to-date received a reply to the Tribe's letter of request.

## **Leases:**

The Realty Specialist is responsible for the leasing process at the tribal level and is assisted by the BIA Realty Staff. The Realty Specialist assists Tribal members, on Reservation and off Reservation (when requested), with lease applications. She assists in identifying lease sites, prepares Tribal Resolutions and lease documents, and presents those Resolutions and leases for approval by Tribal Council at a Tribal Council meeting. For the period beginning October 1, 2014, through December 31, 2015, there were a total of forty-three (43) lease resolutions and lease-related resolutions approved by the Tribal Council. There were twenty-two (22) residential granting leases, one (1) business lease, fifteen (15) cancellations, one (1) rescinding, and four (4) modifications. By the end of September, 2015, two hundred (200) lease payment request letters were mailed out to lessees. Many have paid, some have paid years ahead. Many lessees have caught up on their payments this year.

The Realty Office also continues to monitor and inspect the Tribe's Amnicon Bay lease on Madeline Island, with the assistance of BIA Realty staff, on an annual basis. This lease will expire in August, 2017. On September, 2015, BIA Realty staff and the Tribe's Realty Specialist, performed their annual inspection of the Amnicon Bay rental area. The lease site was clean and we did not find anything unusual to report. The Tribe as informed the Amnicon Bay Association that their lease will not be renewed in 2017.

For the past year, the Natural Resource staff has been meeting with Enbridge and Northern Natural Gas companies regarding easement issues on the Bad River Reservation. In addition, I did attend other conferences such as the WisDOT/BIA Conference on April 15, 2015. I attended the Land Tenure Conference June 2-3, 2015 at the Bad River Casino and I also attended the BIA/PIA, sponsored by the Ho-Chunk National on June 23, 2015. These meetings aid our staff in information and updating of tribal issues.

The Tribe's Realty Specialist duties are defined by contract, and she is assisted by BIA Realty in aiding Tribal members and government entities who request land ownership identification for possible lease sites, flagging sites, and other reports. This fiscal year I have again been to the Ashland County courthouse Land Office researching documents.

The Mesabay easement expired in May, 2014. Easements were requested by non-member landowners and not approved at the Tribal Council level. This also affects three (3) tribal leaseholders in the area and they do not have access. This easement request has not been resolved and I do not know if the new Tribal Chairman wants to revisit this as Tribal members are affected.

The Tribe welcomes other funding sources pertinent to the development of a land office and these sources would be reviewed. The Natural Resource Department is diligent in seeking these funding sources. As you are now aware, the Bad River Tribe has many land issues to cope with. With the continued support of both the Tribe and Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Bad River Realty Office is looking forward to a good year with the limited resources available at this time.

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# 2015 Wetland Award

from the

## Wisconsin Wetland Association



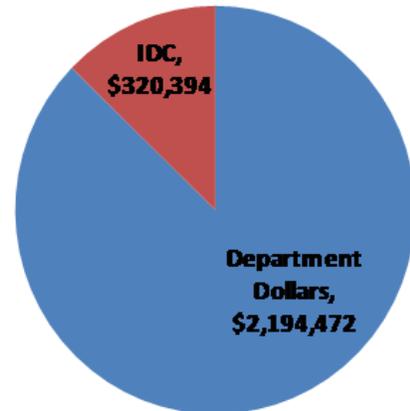
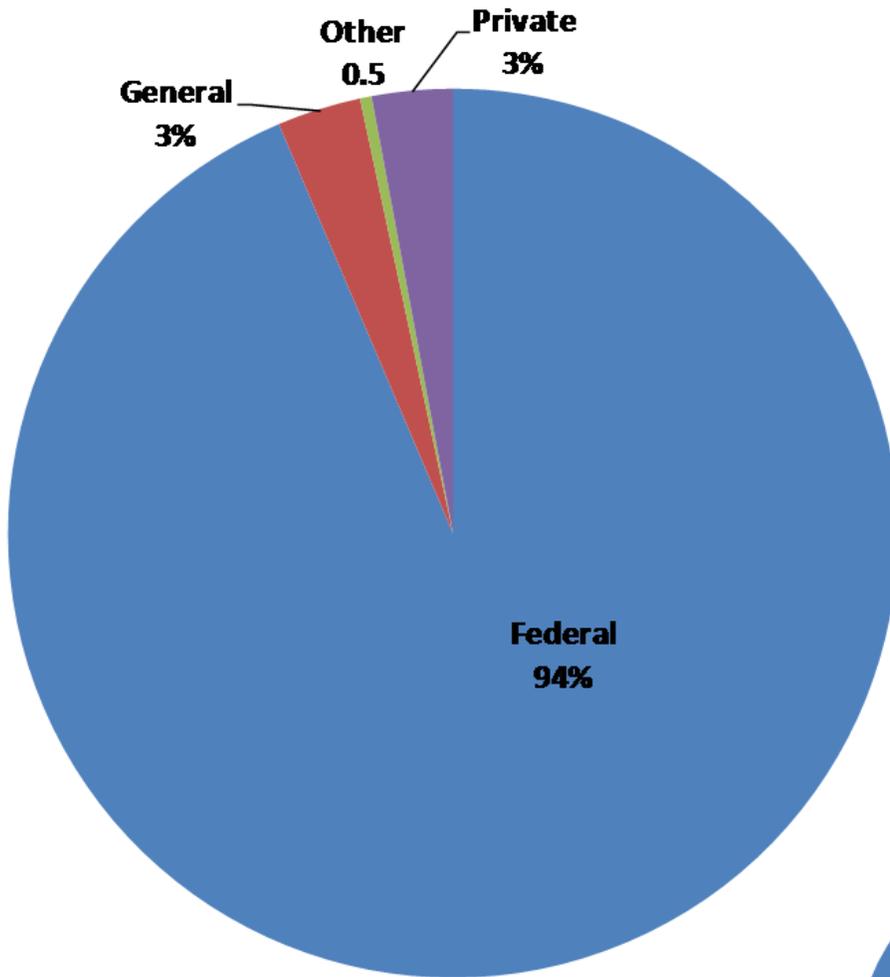
*Photo of the 2015 Wetland Award Recipients at WWA's November celebration held in Madison. Pictured from left to right is John Coleman (GLIFWC), Dawn White (GLIFWC), Naomi Tillison (Bad River NRD), Jessica Strand (Bad River NRD), Joan Elias, Bill Heart, Tracy Hames (WWA), Alison Pena (WWA), Travis Olson (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.”

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# Natural Resource Funding

## Department Funding Split



**Department Funding Split:** the above graph shows the percentage split of the major funding sources. The graph to the right shows the overall dollar amount spent and the indirect cost (IDC) that was contributed to the Tribe based on that amount. With the overall funding estimated over \$2.5 million the approximated IDC was just over \$320,000. (Actual IDC was set at 12.74%) Further breakdown of funding can be seen throughout this section.

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# Federal

## **Bureau of Indian Affairs**

Litigation	\$24,420
Real Estate Services	\$22,127
Fish & Game: Fish Hatchery Operation	\$116,036
Fish & Game: Tribal Management	\$318,439
Fish & Game: Other Rights Protection	\$28,261
Fish & Game: Circle of Flight	\$965
Fish & Game: Hatchery Maintenance	\$38,696
Fish & Game: Water Resources	\$991
Fish & Game: Endangered Species	\$31,217
Fish & Game: IRMP	\$21,392
Fish & Game: GLRI	\$141,829
Fish & Game: Conservation Law Enforcement Officer	\$16,980
Forestry: Forestry Development & Management	\$9,581
Forestry: Forest Management/ Hazard Fuel Reduction	\$55,230
Forestry: Timber Stands	\$265
Forestry: Wildland Urban Interface	\$334
Forestry: FOR Tribal Youth Initiative	\$1,628
Water Resources: Groundwater/Surface Interaction	\$214,669
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$1,043,060</b>

## **United State Environmental Protection Agency**

Water Resources	\$151,534
Air	\$79,221
Brownfields Tribal Response	\$127,851
GAP	\$87,128
Radon	\$46,548
GLRI Tribal Capacity	\$94,892
Beaches Environmental Assessment & Coastal Health Act	\$52,270
Watershed	\$69,644
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$709,088</b>

## **Indian Health Services**

Water & Septic	\$392,309
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$392,309</b>

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## Federal

### US Fish & Wildlife Service

US Fish & Wildlife Service: Piping Plover	\$11,746
US Fish & Wildlife Service: TWG-Climate Change	\$12,759
US Fish & Wildlife Service: Invasive Species Control	\$15,835
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$40,340</b>

### Administration for Native Americans

Environmental Regulatory Enhancement	\$99,506
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$99,506</b>

### National Park Service

Historical Preservation	\$59,171
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$59,171</b>

### United States Department of Agriculture

Environmental Quality Incentive Program	\$5,706
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$5,706</b>

### United States Department of Homeland Security

FEMA Pre-disaster Mitigation 14	\$4,751
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$4,751</b>

**TOTAL FEDERAL FUNDS: \$2,353,931**

## Private

### **Grant**

### **Dollar Amount Spent**

UW: Indigenous Arts & Sciences Earth Partnership	\$53,427
WI Tribal Conservation Advisory Committee: Invasive Species	\$15,781
GLIFWC: Electroshocking	\$4,500
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$73,708</b>

**TOTAL PRIVATE FUNDS: \$73,708**

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## Other

<b>Program</b>	<b>Dollar Amount Spent</b>
Airplane Program	\$30
Natural Resources Judicial	\$584
GIS	\$180
NAGPRA/THPO	\$9,781
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$10,575</b>

**TOTAL ADDITIONAL FUNDS: \$10,575**

## General

<b>Program</b>	<b>Dollar Amount Spent</b>
POWTS	\$44,799
GIS Data Management	\$6,942
Water Resources	\$1,087
Realty Services	\$18,989
Repatriation Committee	\$3,986
Wild Rice Committee	\$849
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$76,652</b>

**TOTAL GENERAL FUNDS: \$76,652**

## Total Funding

<b>Federal</b>	<b>\$2,353,931</b>
<b>Private</b>	<b>\$73,708</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>\$10,575</b>
<b>General</b>	<b>\$76,652</b>
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$2,514,866</b>



## **BAD RIVER NATURAL RESOURCES**

Bad River Natural Resource Department  
Chief Blackbird Center  
72682 Maple Street  
Odanah, WI 54861  
Phone: 715-682-7123  
Fax: 715-682-7118



Photo By Daniel Wiggins

*"Tribal Member on Kakagon (River) Sloughs"*



**We're On The WEB!**  
[www.badriver-nsn.gov](http://www.badriver-nsn.gov)

### ***-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.*