

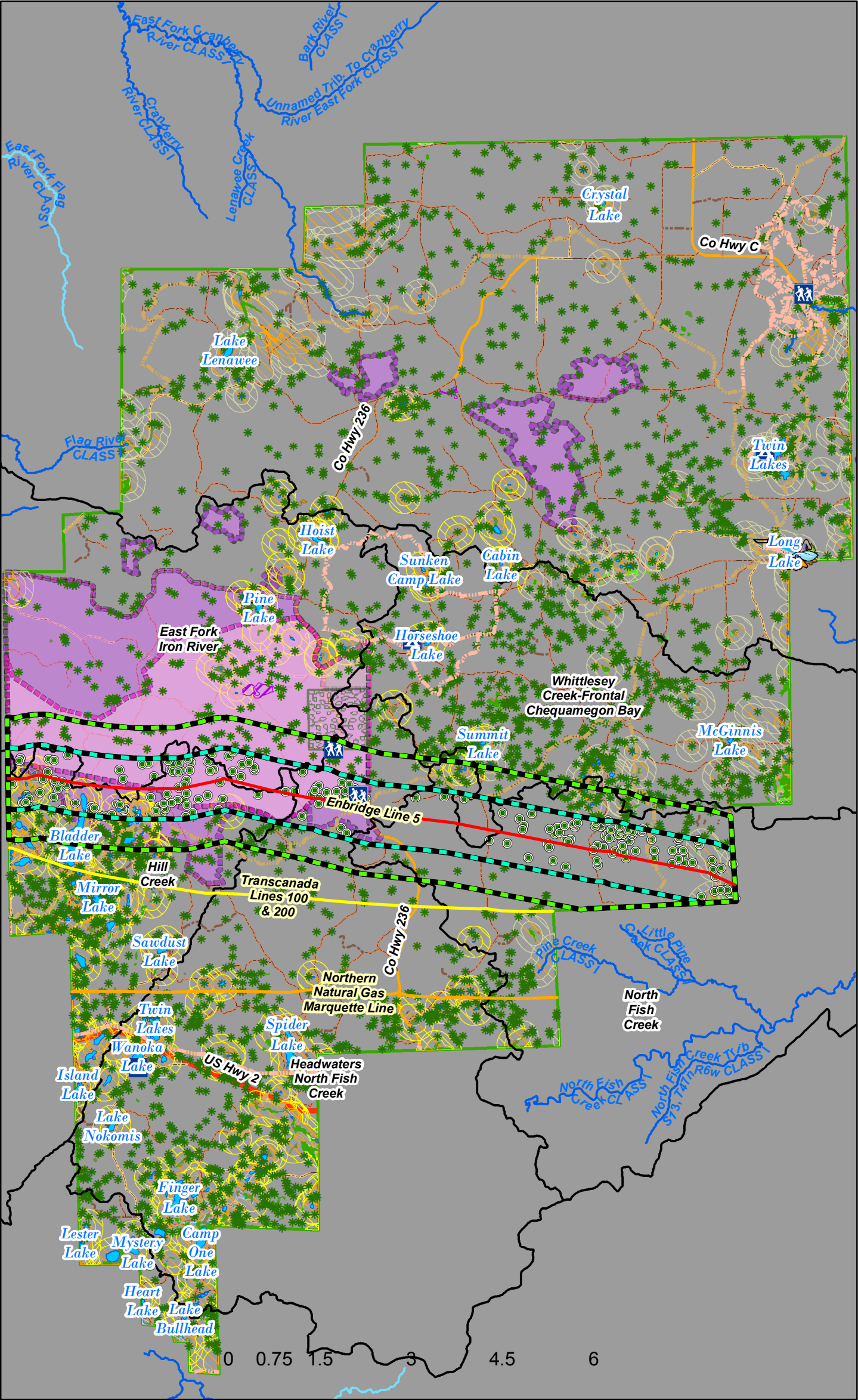
Treaty & Cultural Resources for the Seventh Generation

Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest

Bad River Band recommends the U.S. Forest Service complete a comprehensive Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) or an Environmental Assessment (EA) prior to making a decision on whether or not to reissue a special use permit to Enbridge for continued use of the oil pipeline Line 5 corridor through the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest (CNNF). Such an analysis would need to include an evaluation of impacts to Anishinaabe historical sites, Nibi (water), Mashkiki (medicine), Giigoonh (fish), Binesheinh (bird), Ma'ingan (wolf), Migizi (eagle), Aagask (sharp-tail grouse), Mukwa (bear), and all other Awasiinyag (creatures) of the forests. The following is a collection of maps highlighting a few examples of these shared natural gifts.

Map A.

Resource Conditions



Pipelines

- Enbridge Line 5
- Northern Natural Gas Marquette Line
- Transcanada Lines 100 & 200
- 1-mile Evacuation Zone
- 1/2-mile Ecological Impact Area

Roads (Census 2010)

Management

- Federal
- County
- Municipal
- Other
- Trail

WIDNR Resource Water Designations

- Exceptional
- Outstanding
- HUC12 Subwatersheds
- Open Water

Wetlands

- Emergent Wetlands
- Scrub/Shrub Wetlands
- Forested Wetlands
- Open Water Wetlands

Small Wetlands (WWI 2012)

Within 2500-ft Pipeline

- No
- Yes

Wildlife Areas & Designations

- Aagask Restoration Areas
- Moquah Research Natural Area
- Moquah Barrens Wildlife Area
- Important Bird Areas

Waterfowl Stopover Habitat

- Tier 2
- Tier 3
- Tier 4

Shore Bird Stopover Habitat

- Tier 2
- Tier 3

Land Bird Stopover Habitat

- Tier 2
- Tier 3
- Tier 4
- Tier 5

Parks & Rec

- Beach
- Boat Launch
- Campground
- Park
- Recreation
- Silent Sports Trails
- ATV Trails

Reference Scale 1:120,000

Miles
0 1.25 2.5 5 7.5 10
Kilometers

Datum & Projection
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 15N

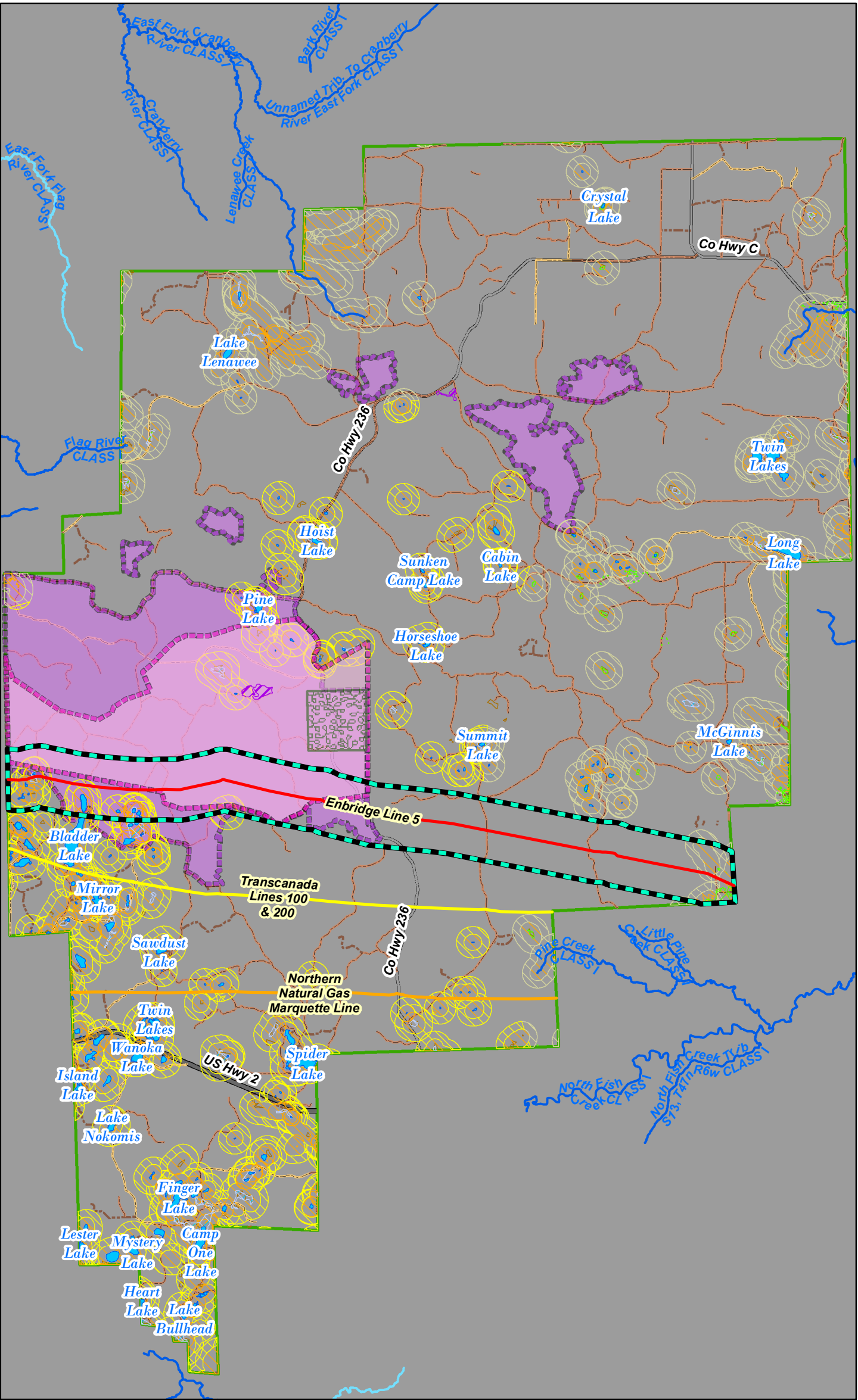


Treaty & Cultural Resources for the Seventh Generation

Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest

Awasiinyag (animals/wildlife) are an important component of the Chequamegon -Nicolet National Forest (CNNF), and the cultural lifeways of the Ojibwe people. The CNNF is within the boundaries of the 1854 Ceded Territory, which entitles signatory tribes (including Bad River Band) to wild harvesting rights. Bad River Band is also currently involved in the Agask (sharp-tailed grouse) restoration project, with Red Cliff Band, U.S. Forest Service, Wisconsin Dept of Natural Resources, and the Sharptail Grouse Society as partners. This area is home to at least one federally listed endangered species, one threatened species, and at least six species of concern. Both the Bad River Band and the USFS have invested too much effort into protecting and resto ring wildlife and habitat, to not take a closer look at the impacts the pipeline has an d could have on these precious shared resources.

Map B. Awasiinyag Potential Wildlife Impacts



WIDNR Resource Water Designations

- Exceptional
- Outstanding

Wildlife Areas & Designations

- Aagask Restoration Areas
- Moquah Research Natural Area
- Moquah Barrens Wildlife Area
- Important Bird Areas

Waterfowl Stopover Habitat

- Tier 2
- Tier 3
- Tier 4

Shore Bird Stopover Habitat

- Tier 2
- Tier 3

Land Bird Stopover Habitat

- Tier 2
- Tier 3
- Tier 4
- Tier 5
- Open Water

Pipelines

- Enbridge Line 5
- Northern Natural Gas Marquette Line
- Transcanada Lines 100 & 200
- 1/2-mile Ecological Impact Area

Roads (Census 2010)

- Federal
- County
- Municipal
- Other
- Trail

Bineshiinyag
Important Bird Areas & Stopover Initiative

Bad River Reservation is home to a globally Important Bird Area (IBA)- the Bad River-Kakagon Sloughs Complex- and so is the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest – the Moquah Barrens. As IBAs, these areas are supposed to be left undisturbed as much as possible. Boundaries of IBAs can also be used to inform EISs and EAs.

Another tool that is useful for developing a comprehensive EIS or EA are the datasets developed by the Wisconsin Stopover Initiative. These sites were identified by a group of local and state bird experts as being critical stops for migratory birds in the Great Lakes Basin. Tier I sites were estimated to support >10,000 birds, Tier II support 1000-10,000 birds per season, and so on.

It is recommended that an EIS or EA be developed, in order to explore the various possible scenarios that could result as a consequence of renewing the permit for a pipeline through this internationally recognized bird habitat. Birds, in Ojibwe culture, are messengers from earth to the spirit world, so it is of great importance to consider how installation, continued maintenance, and all potential incidents along a pipeline can affect their habitat for the next seven generations.

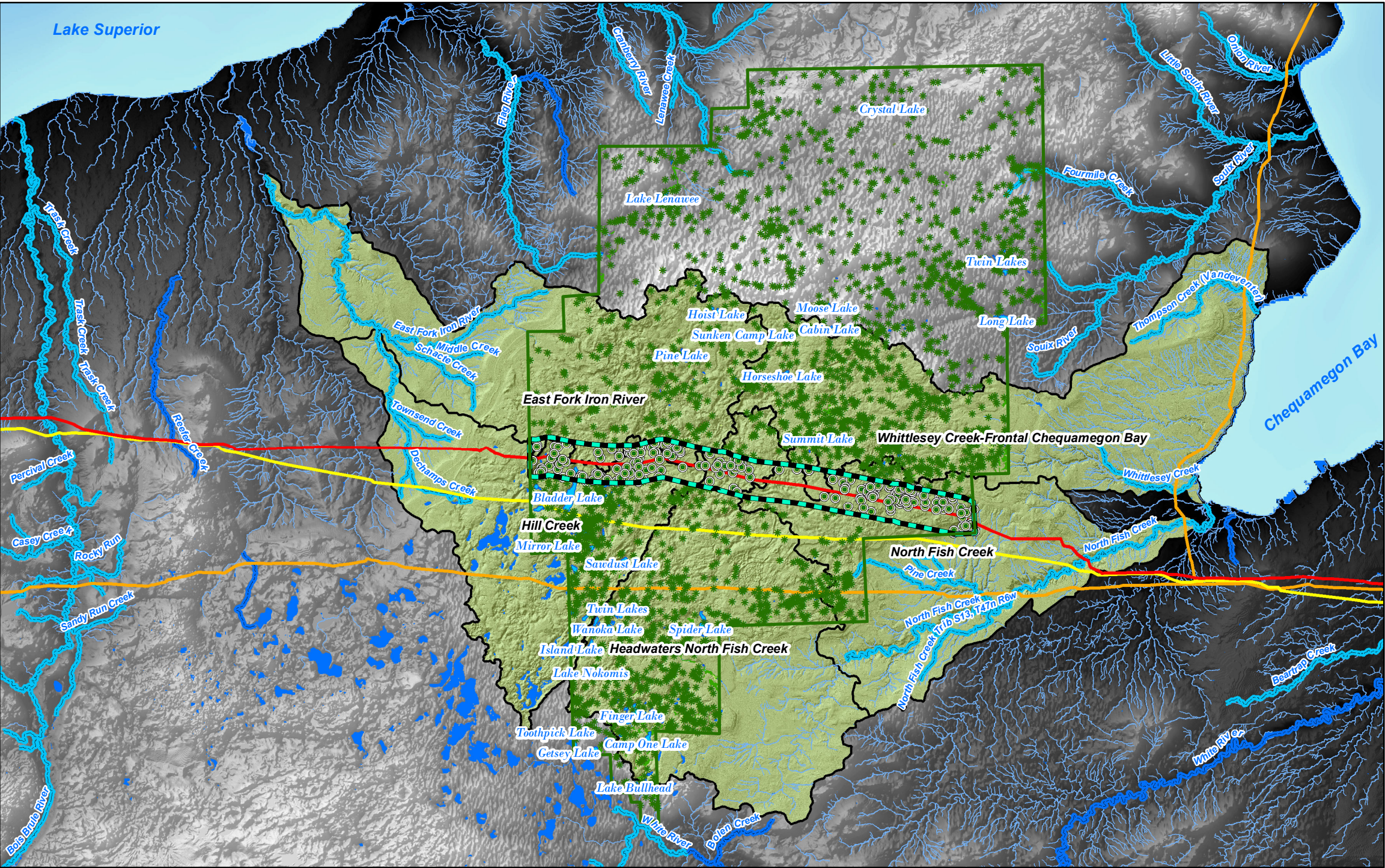
Reference Scale 1:120,000



Treaty & Cultural Resources for the Seventh Generation

Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest

Map C. Nibi Water Resources



Wetlands & Lakes

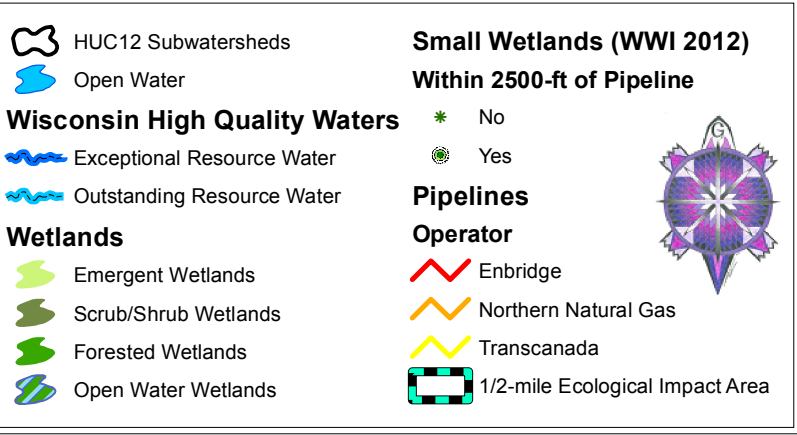
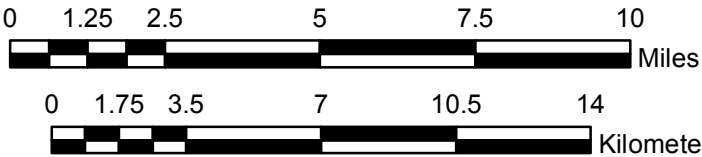
There are five major wetland types mapped in the vicinity of Enbridge's Line 5 right-of-way through the CNNF. Five deepwater lakes, including the Bladder Lake and the Barksdale Ponds State Natural Area, are within close range of Line 5. Bladder Lake is a traditional ogaa (walleye) fishery, but does not currently support a large enough population for sustenance. Combined, these lakes cover about eleven acres, but are surrounded by and support other rare and endemic ecosystems. Associated communities include: emergent, submergent, and shoreline communities, maturing red and white pine forest, and kettle bogs. At least eight emergent/wet meadows are present nearby the pipeline corridor, and cover an estimate of 18.5-acres. Every wetland community supports rare medicine plants that are only found in these sensitive and scattered habitats. Changes in hydrological and biological profile of water resources can prevent them from supporting valuable ecosystem services.

Headwaters

The drainage basins of five tributaries of three major streams that ultimately drain into Lake Superior are crossed by Enbridge Line 5 in the CNNF. Hill Creek and the East Fork Iron River drain into the Iron River, a Class I trout stream. North Fish Creek and Headwaters North Fish Creek drain into Fish Creek, another Class I trout stream. And Whittlesey Creek is another Class I trout stream with its headwaters in the pipeline corridor. These rivers support several species of trout and salmon. A thorough examination and understanding of the potential for the pipeline and associated activities to damage these sacred waterways and the great Gichigami itself, is essential to protecting the resource for the next seven generations.



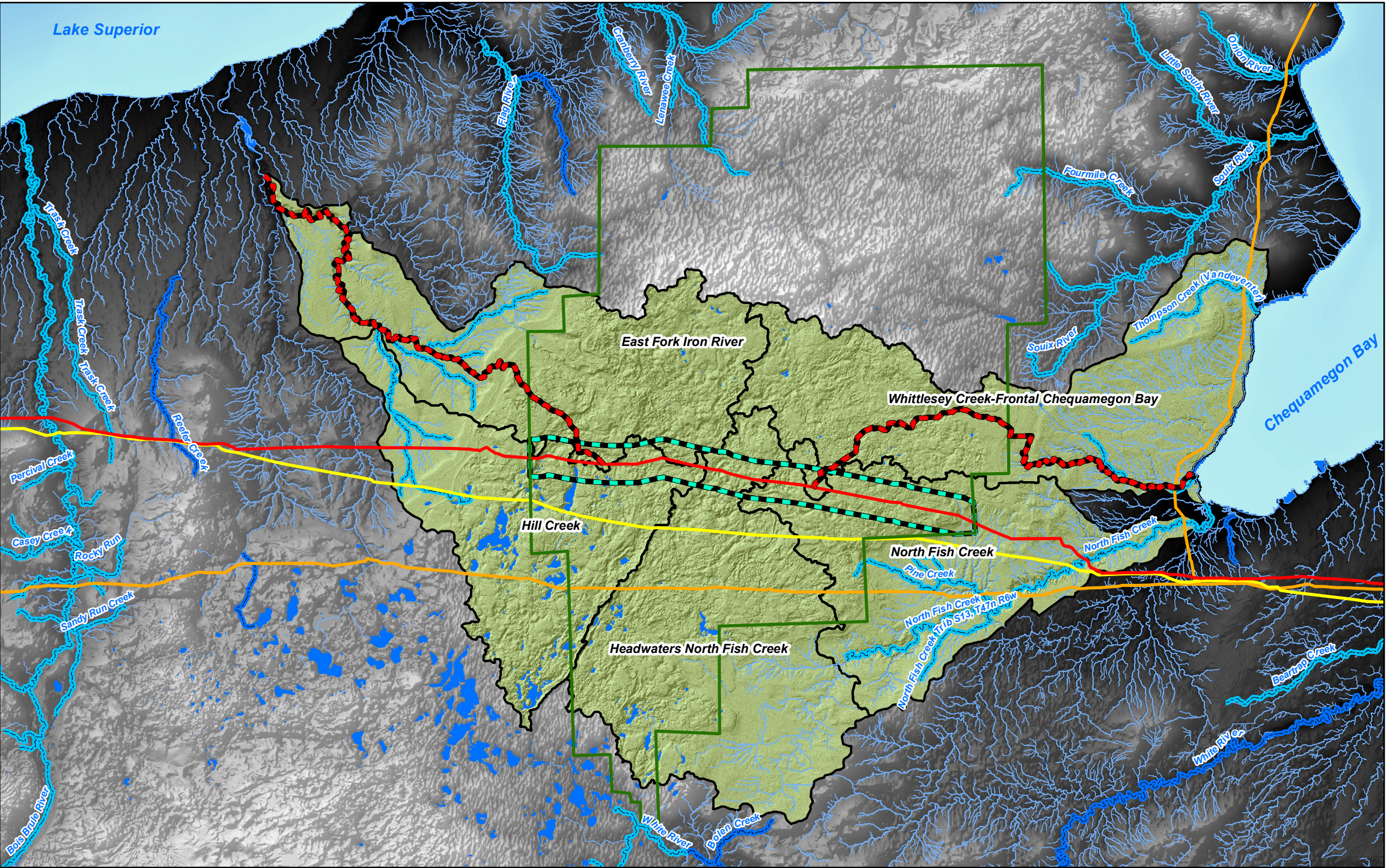
Reference Scale 1:195,000
Datum & Projection
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 15N



Treaty & Cultural Resources for the Seventh Generation

Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest

Map D. Ziiga'andan Potential Drainages



What if the pipeline ruptured?
How far would oil travel, in ground water or surface water, and what resources would be impacted?
Potential water, and other liquid, flow paths over land are shown in black and red lines emanating from Line 5.

To produce this map, hydrology modeling tools were applied to high resolution elevation data. This data was collected via laser pulses (LiDAR-Light Detection and Ranging) from a fixed-wing aircraft, but the stories it can tell are more important than the means of collection (though accuracy is a must). The hydrology tools modeled how water or other liquids could flow over the topography of the area, into important streams and, eventually, Lake Superior.

This technology was only recently developed and, even more recently, available in our region. Further study and analysis of groundwater and surface water flow is needed, in order to thoroughly evaluate potential impacts of pipeline maintenance and incidents. Only a full EIS or EA can address situations like this, in which technology and understanding of the environment have improved since the original placement of Line 5.

Wisconsin High Quality Waters

- Exceptional Resource Water
- Outstanding Resource Water
- HUC12 Subwatersheds

Pipelines

Operator

- Enbridge
- Northern Natural Gas
- Transcanada
- 1/2-mile Ecological Impact Area

