

~Mashkiiziibii Natural Resources~ ~CURRENT JOB OPPORTUNITIES~

- ⇒ **Forestry Aide(s), LTE**
- ⇒ **Natural Resources Aide (Water/Fish), LTE**
- ⇒ **Piping Plover Monitor(s), LTE**
- ⇒ **NRD Aide(s), LTE**
- ⇒ **Wetland Specialist, Full Time**
- ⇒ **Wildlife Program Manager, Full Time**

SCAN QR CODE TO SEE FULL JOB DESCRIPTIONS
& OTHER JOB
OPPORTUNITIES WITHIN THE BAD RIVER TRIBE !



Mashkiiziibii Natural Resources Department

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Odanah, WI, 54806

Phone: 715-685-7840 - 715-682-7123
Fax: 715-682-7118
Email: NRDO outreach@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.

Were on the Web!
Visit www.badriver-nsn.gov



Mashkiiziibii Natural Resources Department

COMMON GROUND

March 11th, 1960 U.S. Weatherman says Climate Warming Up

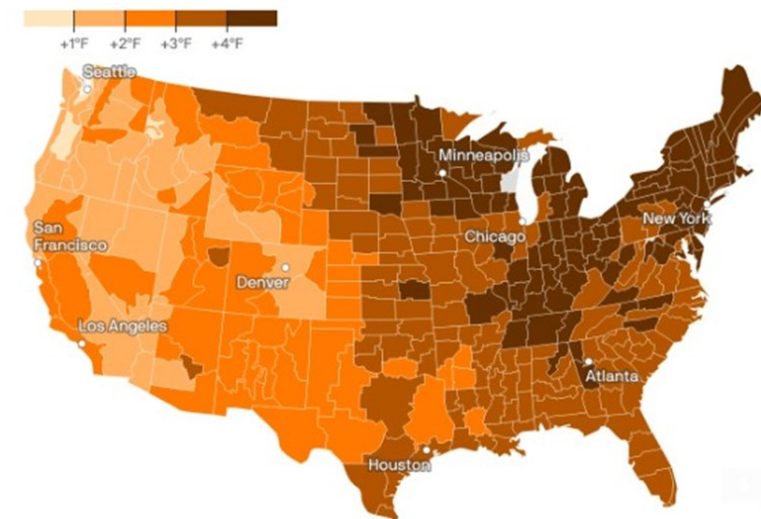
Zakk Zander, Air Quality Tech - airqualitytech@badriver-nsn.gov

The Air program is currently reviewing historical documents in order to better forecast the future, please reach out to the air program, with any historic weather events ya'll may remember. As Earth Day approaches on this warm year, it is important to remember that we have heavy suspension that humans could be a driver of a changing climate. The following article was pulled from the Ashland Daily press.

Dr Helmut E. Landsberg brings you today the glad tiding that the US. climate is getting warmer Landsberg is chief of the Weather 'Bureau's Office of Climatology and he has by no means

Change in average winter temperature from 1970 to 2023

By USGS climate division; Average temperature from Dec. 1 to the last day of February each season



Reproduced from [Climate Central](https://www.climatecentral.org). Map: Axios Visuals

Continued on page 3...

2024 ZIGWAN EDITION (SPRING)



Special points of interest:

- 2024 Mashkiiziibing Sea Lamprey Activities
- Manoomin Stewardship Plan Overview
- Beaches Public Notice
- Upcoming 2024 Wildfire Season
- Save The Dates for Upcoming Events
- Nixle Alerts

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2024 Mashkiiziibing Sea Lamprey Activities

Jacob Rodmaker, Fisheries Specialist - fisheryspecialist@badriver-nsn.gov

Mashkiiziibii Natural Resources (MNRD) in conjunction with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) have managed the Sea Lamprey population within Mashkiiziibing for decades. This year MNRD will be updating our stewardship plan, conducting adult and larval surveys, and treating the river to remove the larval lamprey that are within the watershed. We are working on updating the Mashkiiziibii

Sea Lamprey Stewardship Plan this spring or early summer. During the spring run GLIFWC will set adult traps to estimate the adult Sea Lamprey population that is utilizing Mashkiiziibing for reproduction. In summer USFWS and MNRD will do final spot checks for larval lamprey before treatment in early

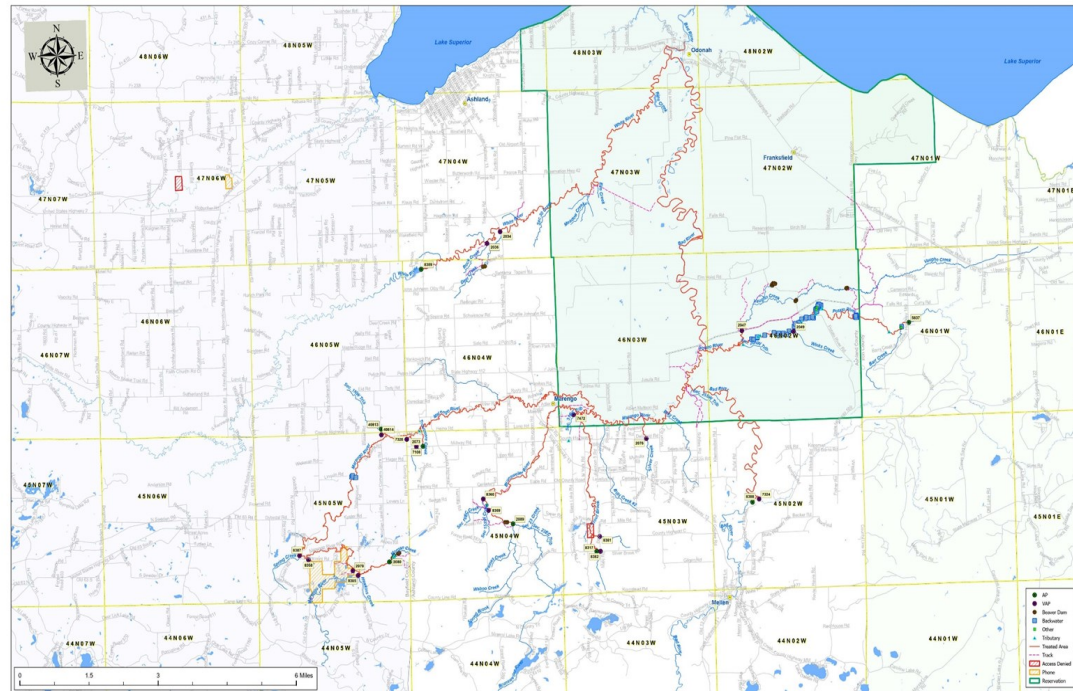


...Continued on page 2...

Sea Lamprey Activities continued...

fall. Mashkiiziibing scheduled for treatment from September 24th-October 3rd. The figure shows the treatment map for Mashkiiziibing. As with many treatments before, minimal lethal concentrations of lampricide (TFM) will be held until just south of the US highway 2 bridge. If you see USFWS crews out and have questions they are more than happy to talk to you and answer them. If you have any questions or concerns feel free to contact MNRD's Fisheries Specialist, Jacob Rodmaker at 715-682-7123 ext 1552 or via email at fisheryspecialist@badriver-nsn.gov.

1-611 Bad River 2024 Treatment



Overview of draft Manoomin Stewardship Plan 2023

Dan Powless, Manoomin Oshkaabewis - Manoomin@badriver-nsn.gov

Revisions to the 2007 manoomin management plan have been completed and updated into a newly titled draft Manoomin Stewardship Plan as of February 2024. This preliminary document was a result of various meetings held by the Manoomin Work Group, MNRD, Wild Rice Committee, and numerous discussions from elders and the community. We also engaged in personal interviews of knowledgeable individuals to get their perspectives based on their life experiences and related stories in the Kakagon sloughs. Thompson Wetlands developed and submitted the updated version which will be reviewed by the MNRD and MWG for the final submittal to the Tribal Council. We tried to stay within the parameters of the grant so that it affords the transparency of meeting the needs of all individuals and

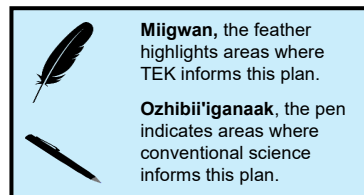
groups concerned and especially the Land itself as it relates to Manoomin. This is to let you know that you are not left out of the discussion and hope it suits the tribe's needs. Some things were suggested but are in process of being developed or are already in the accompanying appendices but not inserted as of yet. Here is a short insight of the plan itself.

This Manoomin Stewardship Plan has woven tribal Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) and western science into this 10-year plan that acknowledges Manoomin as a sacred resource to the Bad River Tribe (we, the Tribe). Our relationship to Manoomin is to a being and relative. In honoring that relationship, this plan is focused on stewardship (i.e., guarding that which we do not own),

which includes appropriate management.

Knowledge from the feather is represented by the TEK entrusted to others through this plan. It captures the history of Manoomin through stories and knowledge from current and former elders. Knowledge from the pen is shared through scientific studies and research cited throughout this plan.

A Mission Statement /Prayer was developed and expressed in Ojibwemowin in the draft of the Manoomin Stewardship Plan. Through this prayer, our original language will carry this plan into the future.



SAVE THE DATES!

EARTH DAY CELEBRATION
MONDAY, APRIL 22nd, 2024
@ BAD RIVER POW-WOW GROUNDS
STAY TUNED FOR MORE DETAILS...

Mashkiiziibing Natural Resources Department

SAVE THE DATE
JULY 19th, 2024
LAKE SUPERIOR DAYS CELEBRATION
STAY TUNED FOR MORE DETAILS...

Mashkiiziibing Natural Resources Department

SAVE THE DATES!

Sign up for Nixle Alerts



**TEXT 'BADRIVER'
TO '888777'**

There has been a change to the Nixle alert system. You will only need **ONE** key word to sign up for each of the following

- **Tribal Events & Operations**
Gives you warnings of emergencies (ex. forest fires, floods, amber alerts)
- **Alerts & Advisories**
Gives you updates on community happenings..(ex. poll location times, unexpected department closures.
- **Pow Wow**
Gives you updates on Pow-Wow and other community feasts and celebrations.
- **Public Works**
Gives you updates on road closings and hydrant flushing.

Do you want to know what is happening??

Sign up for Nixle Alerts **NOW!**

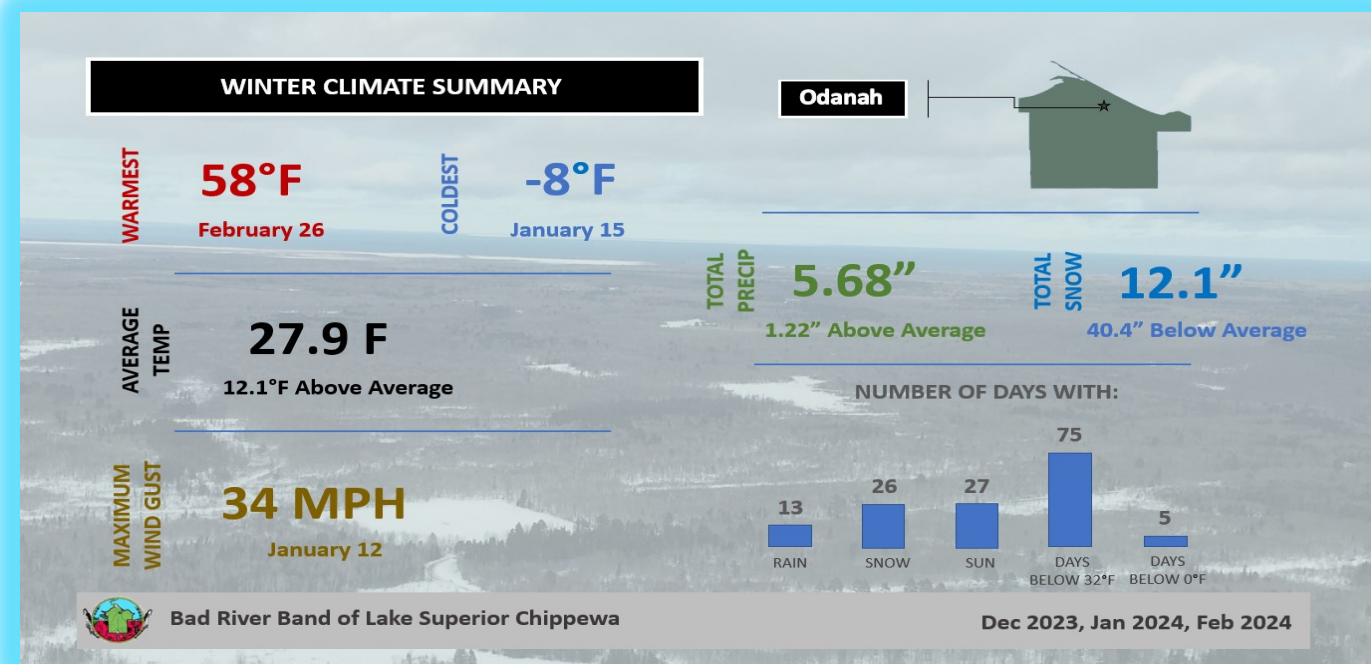


BAD RIVER BAND OF LAKE SUPERIOR CHIPPEWA INDIANS

1960's Weatherman on Climate Change cont..

taken leave of his senses He concedes that " This March had been unprecedented, so far for mean weather. It record low temperatures on record heavy snows to many parts of the county: but on nasty March....

he said, " there is no indication of any decided trend downward. Scientists aren't sure just what is causing the warmup, Carbon dioxide put into the atmosphere by men with his coal and oil burning appears to be at least partly responsible. Carbon dioxide absorbs much of the heat radiated by the earth and sends it back to the surface producing the often "greenhouse effect".



MNRD Registration Clerk Introduction

Boozhoo!
My name is Bruce Ford Jr.. I'm a member of the Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians. I recently Joined MNRD as the new Registration Station Clerk.

I was born in Milwaukee, Wi. I lived there until I was 9 years old then moved to Bad River. I went to school and got my high school diploma and joined the US Marine Corps 11 days later. I served in the Marines for 7 years before returning home.

I've been an outdoorsman for about 40 years participating in Hunting, Fishing, and Gathering both On and Off Reservation.

I was given the opportunity to become a Creel Clerk for Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) and I did this seasonal job for about 7 years. I also worked as the GLIFWC Registration Station Clerk for around 5 years.

I'm happy to be at your service, come

see me if you need any information about hunting and gathering On and Off Rez.
See Everyone Soon!

Miigwetch!

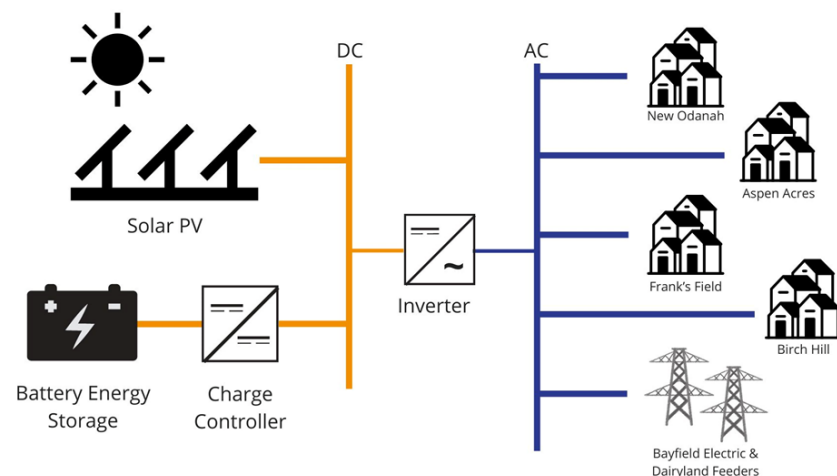


Mashkiiziibii Natural Resources Department *Inaakidese* (Energy) Program Selected by US Department of Energy to Receive \$14,080,000M Investment to Accelerate Clean Energy Deployment in Rural and Remote America

Jillian Wilde, Energy Coordinator & Climate Change Specialist - EnergyCoordinator@BadRiver-nsn.gov

The Bad River Tribe of Lake Superior Chippewa was selected by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Clean Energy Demonstrations to begin award negotiations for up to \$14,080,000 million in Bipartisan Infrastructure Law funding as part of the Energy Improvements in Rural or Remote Areas (ERA) program (energy.gov/oced). Mashkiiziibii Minigrid was selected as one of 17 clean energy projects across 20 states and 30 tribal nations and communities to receive more than \$366 million to ensure more reliable power, lower energy costs, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, provide economic growth opportunities, and support our nation's rural and remote communities.

The Tribe's Innakidese (Energy) Program, led by Jillian Wilde and Daniel Wiggins Jr, will serve as the project lead to build a planned 5 MW of solar power plus 8 MWh of battery storage. It is anticipated that the solar power and storage facility will connect with existing diesel and natural gas generation to form a hybrid minigrid, enabling the reservation's Odanah and Birch Hill communities to maintain power amidst power outages. Bayfield Electric Cooperative will extend buried 3-phase distribution line and install required switchgear to enable resilient islanding of the main Bad River tribal communities of Odanah and Birch Hill. The strategic position of solar and battery storage, and architecture of the switchgear, will allow the minigrid system to support the grid on two feeders with voltage, frequency, demand, and potentially black start. This project aims to help the Bad River Band reach its goal of net zero carbon emissions with 100% renewable electricity generation by 2027 and provide a model for replication in other tribes and rural communities.



Project Goals:

- Increase energy resilience and grid performance by substantially increasing local generation and energy storage.
- Upgrade local grid infrastructure.
- Create the ability to isolate from the macro grid and still provide power to the tribal community at large.
- Enhance Tribal energy sovereignty by owning an ever-increasing level of energy infrastructure and develop the workforce to operate and maintain the infrastructure.
- Achieve 100% carbon-free electricity generation by 2027.
- Take a leadership role by demonstrating innovative but proven technology to advance industry practice in an innovative implementation.

As part of its Community Benefits Plan, the Bad River Band plans to work alongside the University of Wisconsin's Clean Energy Community Initiative and Bayfield Electric Cooperative to reduce utility bills by 10%. It is anticipated that the project will also provide employment and financial benefits to tribal members, who face a 14% unemployment rate. The project aims to contribute \$200,000 to workforce development training for local tribal members and contract 50% of workers from the tribal community. The tribe seeks to partner with a local school district, community college, and the University of Wisconsin to design new employee training and brainstorm activities to support and formalize clean energy workforce development.

About the Office of Clean Energy Demonstrations

The U.S. Department of Energy's Office of Clean Energy Demonstrations (OCED) was established to accelerate clean energy technologies and fill a critical innovation gap on the path to achieving our nation's climate goals of net zero emissions by 2050. OCED's mission is to deliver clean energy demonstration projects at scale in partnership with the private sector to accelerate deployment, market adoption, and the equitable transition to a decarbonized energy system. Visit <https://www.energy.gov/oced/energy-improvements-rural-or-remote-areas-selections-award-negotiations#mashkiiziibii> to learn more.

Learn more about this project at <https://www.energy.gov/oced/energy-improvements-rural-or-remote-areas-selections-award-negotiations#mashkiiziibii>

The Upcoming 2024 Wildfire Season

Nathan Kilger, Air Quality Specialist -

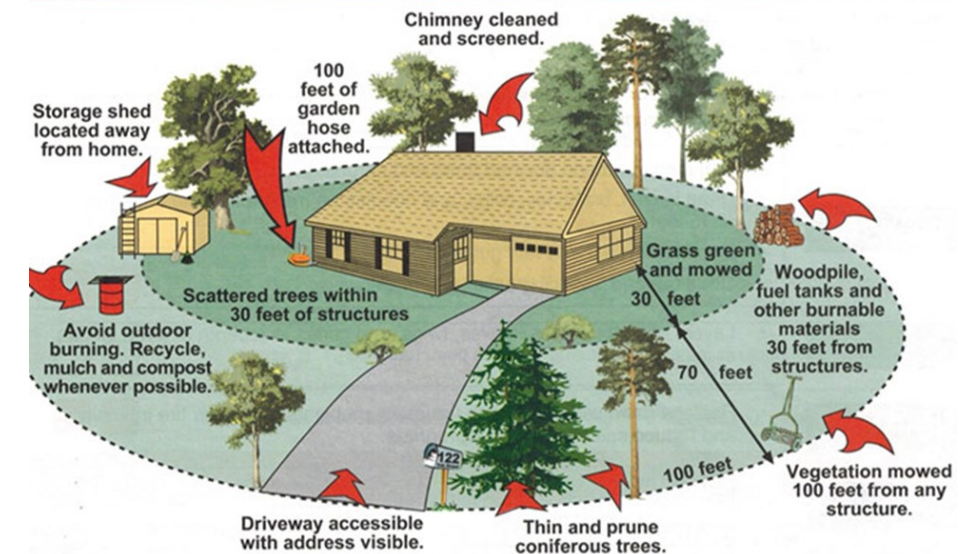
Drought crept into the lands around the south shore of Lake Superior last summer and snowfall this winter has been the lowest measured in recent history. While we do not know if 2024 will see rain return and the rivers fill back up, we must prepare now in case the drought returns and expands. This is the time to make sure your home is protected from wildfires.

The picture of the house lists items that each resident can do to give firefighters a chance to put a fire out if one should approach their home. Keeping the grass mowed around your house is an easy step, but keeping brush cut back and brush piles away from your house is equally important.

The Bad River Tribal Council passed the Bad River Open Burning, Burn Barrel, and Fire Prevention Ordinance in 2003 to keep the Bad River communities and environment safe from wildfires. The Ordinance describes what cannot be burned, when burning shall take place, and directs Bad River Wardens to issue burning permits to community members wishing to use fire. Anyone wishing to use fire must have a valid and signed burning permit in hand before starting a fire.

Burning permits are required for any open burning within the Bad River Reservation boundary, are free, and can be obtained by calling a Bad River Warden (715-292-7822). More

Summary – Protect Your Home From Wildfire



details, including exemptions, can be found by following the QR Code.



Smokey Bear helps communicate the current fire danger level on the Bad River Reservation. You can visit Smokey Bear in person along US Highway 2 in Odanah or you can check out Smokey's status at this QR Code. Wisconsin DNR may have different information for areas outside of the Bad River Reservation, please check their website for those locations.

When Smokey Bear rises to VERY HIGH or EXTREME, burning bans may be issued, burning permits will be halted, and everyone will be asked to remain vigilant to any fire that may escape. On those days with dangerously warm, dry, and windy conditions, the Bad River Wardens may

issue a burning ban for the safety of the communities and the environment. Burning bans will be sent out on the Bad River's NIXLE cell phone alert system and posted on social media.



Posted: Monday, March 11th, 2024

PUBLIC INPUT OPPORTUNITY

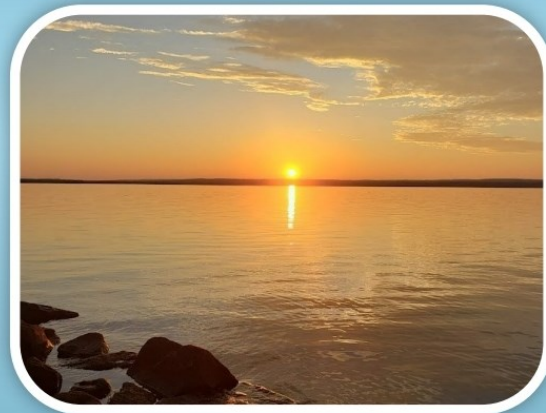
Beach Monitoring & Notification Plans for 2024



The Mashkiiziibii Natural Resource Department (MNRD) is soliciting community input on the proposed 2024 beach monitoring plan and on the methods for notifying the public when bacteria levels exceed water quality criteria.

Comments will be accepted through: 4/10/24

Please submit comments to the Water Resources Technician/Lab Coordinator
watertech@badriver-nsn.gov
 Mashkiiziibii NRD, PO Box 39, Odanah, WI 54861



For more information on our Beach Monitoring Project, visit our website.

Monitoring Location	Tier	Monitoring Frequency
Bad River Mouth East	1	1x per week
Bad River Mouth West	1	1x per week
Joe Rose Beach	1	1x per week
Madigan	1	1x per season (more if requested)
Second Landing	1	1 x per week
Waverly	1	2x per week
Amnicon Bay (Madeline Island)	2	1x per 2 weeks
Morrison Creek Mouth	2	1 x per season (more if requested)
Newago Creek Mouth	2	1x per season (more if requested)
Bell Creek Mouth	3	1x per season (more if requested)
Graveyard Creek Mouth	3	1x per season (more if requested)
Honest John	3	1x per season (more if requested)
Long Island East	3	1x per season (more if requested)
Sand Cut	3	1x per 3 weeks
Chequamegon Point North	2	2x per season (more if requested)

Beach Act Funds from the EPA support MNRD's efforts to monitor coastal beaches within the reservation.

!!QUESTIONS OR COMMENTS ON 2024 BEACH MONITORING SEASON?!

!!QUESTIONS OR COMMENTS ON 2024 BEACH MONITORING SEASON?!

Emergency Planning and Brownfield Cleanup, the Before and After

Andrew Spychalla, Brownfield Specialist - Brownsfield@badriver-nsn.gov

One never knows when a spill or release of hazardous substances may occur. The same as one never knows when they'll stub their toe. If they knew, it wouldn't happen. Planning for something like a release of hazardous materials or chemicals, before it happens, is an integral process for not only the brown-field program, but all of MNRD. Planning for emergencies in general is important for any person, group, business, or entity. Preparation for the worst makes the worst less so.

If a spill or release of a hazardous substance or material does take place within the external boundaries of the Bad River Reservation, a set of codes governs the response. Tribal Code Chapter 380: Environmental Response and Remediation – gives the Bad River Band authority to clean up any number of spills. It allows the Band to be reimbursed for the expenses of a cleanup or directs those responsible for the spill to clean it up themselves. Having these codes allows the Band to respond after a spill, and ensure the landscape is brought back as close as possible to the condition it was in. When the codes are being implemented, there is a lot occurring at once. The spill is on the landscape, the cleanup process is ongoing, the staff or contractors are out with their equipment, various agencies are checking in, there is paperwork and the financial ongoing to reimburse for cost, and hopefully after all of that – the site, which was just contaminated, is no longer, or is much less so.



The planning stages before an emergency, and the implementation of measures to fix the situation after the emergency occurs allow for a review of what went right or wrong during a response. In a similar fashion, it is likely we've all had a cold or the flu this winter. We prepared for the chance we got sick, saving up sick hours at work, having blankets and heating pads in the closet, and stocking frozen soup ready to be reheated. After the cold and flu season, we are reminded to wash hands, wear a mask on a plane or public transportation, and are generally more cognizant of our health. This planning before and reflection afterward, makes getting sick hopefully a little more bearable this time, and the next time.

MNRD and the brownfield program are currently going through the list of things labelled "before." There have been a handful of Emergency Response training sessions hosted over the last few years. These sessions get staff on the same page of what to expect in the event of an emergency. There will be more of these training sessions held in the very near future. MNRD is in the process of updating documents such as the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan

and different Emergency Support Functions - chapters - of the Band's Emergency Response Plan. Also, there are many items that fit in the "after" category. Codes for cleanup, sampling limits, and chemical concentrations are being reviewed. These codes allow the Band to set limits on the amount or concentration of certain chemicals that are allowed in the soils, sediments, groundwater, and surface water; and it allows the Band to hold others to those limits as well. Any changes that are made will be posted for public comment and Tribal Council review when finished.

The planning steps before an emergency, and the cleanup and review periods afterwards, are constantly ongoing processes that allow the Band to set standards to keep the land and water in as pristine of a condition as possible. Preparing for different types of emergencies is done on a large scale as well as on a personal level every day. It is the hope that there is never a spill, or never a release of hazardous substances. The one thing always worth doing is preparing, but in the end, one never knows. They could stub their toe this week. - Miigwech

New Bakaan Ingoji Ondaadag Sightings Form and a Quick Identification Guide

Bridget Thornburg, Non-Local Beings Program Manager - nonlocalbeings@badriver-nsn.gov

Bakaan Ingoji Ondaadag or the Non-Local Beings Program now has a google form that anyone can use to report sightings of non-local beings around the reservation <https://forms.gle/u8X6Hqt2LhsHTtFr6> You can also call to report sightings at 715-685-7840 (ext. 1558).

This past summer the Non-Local Beings crew monitored 393 miles along main roads of the reservation for non-local beings. During this time, they removed non-local beings from 19 acres of land! This amounted to 6 truck-loads, 9 large trash bags, and 1,625 plants removed. Purple loosestrife, buckthorn, and wild parsnip were the most abundant non-local beings that were removed. It is important to be aware of these species because wild parsnip can cause harm to humans, and all these non-local beings can outcompete native plants, ultimately threatening the biodiversity of this area. Help the Non-Local Beings Program by reading this quick guide on these species and reporting sightings on our google form:



Buckthorn: This species leaf's out much earlier in the spring and holds leaves much later in the fall than many other trees and shrubs. This, along with the characteristic dark berries late in the season can make this plant easy to identify. The leaves of buckthorn are oval with have deep arcing veins. Most often, buckthorn leaves appear to be almost opposite of one another on the twig. Buckthorn is spread throughout the reservation, mostly on the west side. Removal of this very persistent species can be difficult, for the most success it is critical to begin removal efforts early in the spring while the plants are still small, and to be careful not to leave the berries behind after removal because seeds are viable for up to 5 years after detaching from the plant.

Photo courtesy of Leslie J. Mehroff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org



Purple Loosestrife: This species has a square stem, you can roll it between your fingers to feel the 4 sides of the stem. The flowers are pink or purple colored and form a tall spike during the summer. While this species is very beautiful, it has the potential to severely impact significant functions of wetlands by changing the water levels. Each stem of this plant can produce up to 300,000 seeds per year that are viable for up to 20 years, allowing it to spread very quickly. When it encroaches into wetlands it decreases the amount of water stored and filtered in the wetland, and the thick mats of roots can decrease wetland habitat for fish and wildlife. This species is currently in the sloughs and in ditches along the roads. The key to removing this species is consistent monitoring and frequent hand pulling.

Photo courtesy of Steve Dewey, Utah State University, Bugwood.org



Wild Parsnip: This species can be confused with Queen Anne's lace; however, wild parsnip is much taller, has larger flowers and a stouter stem, reaching up to 4-6 feet tall when flowering. The leaves look similar to celery leaves, there are grooves on the stem, and the flowers are yellow and clustered together. This plant can cause severe chemical burns and blistering when skin

Continued on next page

New Bakaan Ingoji Ondaadag Sightings Form and a Quick Identification Guide continued...

and blistering when skin that has touched the plant is exposed to sunlight. If it is accidentally touched, immediately wash the area thoroughly with soap and water and keep it covered for 48 hours. This species is present around the powwow grounds and in pockets on the southeastern end of the reservation. Removal for this species is most successful early in the spring, and when areas with populations of wild parsnip are frequently monitored to remove resprouts. Photos courtesy of New York State Department of Environmental Conservation



Additionally, the following species either have small populations or the potential to spread onto the reservation: garlic mustard, common teasel/ cut-leaved teasel, and poison hemlock. While we are doing everything we can to slow the introduction and population growth of these species, we need the help of those who know the land and notice changes in plant species in areas that we may not.



Garlic Mustard: This species appears as kidney shaped rosette leaves close to the ground (1 to 6 inches) for the first year of its life. The second year of growth it grows 1 to 4 feet high and flowers. The leaves are dark green and scalloped along the edges, the leaves and stems smell like garlic or onion when crushed, and it has small white clustered leaves. This species causes harm to many native plants including trilliums, trout lily, red maple, and sugar maple. Hand pulling early in the spring is the best control measure for this species. Photos courtesy of University of Minnesota Extension



Common/Cutleaf Teasel: Similar to the garlic mustard, teasel lives its first year or two of life as a rosette of leaves near the ground. Common teasel leaves are oval-shaped, have white hairs, and scalloped edges, measuring up to 12 inches long and 2 inches wide. Cut-leaf teasel is similar but has deeply lobed leaves. Later in life, these species can grow a prickly flowering stalk up to 7 feet tall. The flowers are light purple, and cylinder shaped. The flowers group in an egg-like shape. This species produces many seeds and can outcompete the native species in the region very quickly. Hand pulling to fully remove the root is the most effective control measure, flower and seed heads can also be cut from the flower before they mature. Photos courtesy of University of Minnesota Extension



Poison Hemlock: While this species can also resemble Queen Anne's lace, there are distinct purple spots on the stem to distinguish this plant and it can grow to 8 feet tall. The leaves are fern-like, the flowers are white and cluster together like an umbrella, and the stem may appear ridged due to veins. This species is deadly to humans and livestock if digested. All parts of the plant are highly toxic. Do not burn or compost this plant. Dead plants remain toxic for 3 years. Photos courtesy of University of Minnesota Extension

