



## Wgetthta Building Grand Opening

by Val Niehaus

As everyone likely knows, renovation of an old building takes a lot of time, effort, funds and patience. It is not an easy task for any individual or group to begin and actually complete, but the Forest County Potawatomi (FCP) did just that. They now have an outstanding building to show for their efforts. This beautiful accomplishment is located on the Wgema Campus in the historical Concordia Neighborhood on Milwaukee's Near West Side.

The Wgetthta (meaning "Warrior") Building was originally built in 1900, 117 years ago, and at that time it served as a setting for students and staff to pursue their studies during the Concordia College years. This renovated building will now house the FCP Executive Council, Foundation, Gaming Commission, Tribal Court, and Legal department. In addition, it has three different conference/gathering rooms that can be used for a multitude of purposes. The estimated cost of this renovation was \$11.5 million and after seeing the finished product, it would appear it was worth every penny.

On Thursday, March 23, an event was held to dedicate this new addition to tribal facilities and to open it for use. The event started with a tribal blessing of the building led by Phil Shopodock, FCP tribal elder. After giving this blessing, Shopodock explained to the attendees the purpose and meaning of the blessing.

Tom Devine, CEO of Potawatomi Business Development Corporation



(l-r) Milwaukee Mayor Tom Barrett, FCP Chairman Harold "Gus" Frank, and 4th District Alderman Bob Bauman have the honor of cutting the ribbon.

(PBDC), spoke about the historical significance of this building, along with detailing FCP's help towards renovating this building as well as other structures on the Wgema Campus. He says, "The ultimate goal of the tribe is to redevelop Concordia trust property to meet the needs of the Indian community in the Milwaukee area and the Milwaukee community as a whole. The tribe envisions a revitalized, mixed-use campus of community services, education and economic development."

Next to take the podium was City of Milwaukee Common Council 4th District Alderman Bob Bauman. Bauman has actually lived just a few blocks away from this area for 20+ years and said, "This area was pretty dormant before the tribe took this area into trust. We talked about many possible potentials of what this campus could be. After some negotiations with the tribe, they have succeeded at every expectation that both the city and I have had for redevelopment of this area, and for the project as a whole. I thank you for the commitment you made to this city and the investments. We hope to continue this relationship far into the future."

Devine then introduced City of Mil-

waukee Mayor Tom Barrett. Barrett has been a huge supporter of FCP throughout his entire career. He was on board early with the support of the new hotel, data center and bio-digester. Barrett recognizes the extent of FCP's impact on Milwaukee's business and environmental landscape. He says, "One thing I have always admired most about the Potawatomi is their love for the land, the love for the environment and the respect they show for both. They understand the spiritual relationship between people and the earth and, to me, that is something that is very, very important. What I have seen happen here over the last decade is a continuation of that. It is clear that the Potawatomi are in this for the long haul, and, as a mayor, I cannot tell you how appreciated that is. This investment has made you stronger, the city richer, and is something we all appreciate."

The last speaker for the occasion was FCP Chairman Harold "Gus" Frank. Devine spoke of Frank as a visionary for this area and described how his brain is always looking forward to what can next be accomplished in this city. He cited him as a great example of someone who sets out to get things done. Frank started with a sincere acknowledgment

of gratitude to everyone who showed up for this opening. He spoke about a bit of the process that led up to this decision by him and the council as to what was the best course for the tribe to pursue. He later spoke of the character he initially saw within this building - especially the stained-glass windows in the gathering room - and how it was envisioned that it could be revitalized into something great again. He expressed how pleased he now was to be able to see the project completed and to be able to see those visions made reality. He finished his presentation saying, "On behalf of the FCP people and executive council, I say Chi Migwetch!"

FCP has turned this area of Milwaukee around for the city, the people, and the tribe. They have taken something that had incredible history and decided not to allow abandonment and another pile of rubble. Instead, FCP made it into a showplace that will serve many uses over the coming years. They have turned many of the buildings on this campus into masterpieces that will be cherished, preserved and utilized for decades to come.

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**OUR MISSION:** Potawatomi Business Development Corporation (PBDC) will generate wealth and improve the quality of life for the Forest County Potawatomi (FCP) Community by making strategic investments, acquisitions and prudent asset management and community development decisions. Resources generated by PBDC and its holdings will help diversify the tribal economy that supports FCP’s tribal government and help improve the lives of FCP tribal members. Through trust, support, integrity, and mutual respect, PBDC is committed to building an economic engine that will support FCP for generations to come.



## Greenfire Projects Named in Milwaukee Business Journal’s 2017 Real Estate Awards



Greenfire is honored to have two projects recognized in the Milwaukee Business Journal’s 2017 Real Estate Awards – the Echelon Apartments at Innovation Campus and the Wgetthta building at Wgema campus! An awards luncheon will take place on Thursday, April 13 to honor all 17 winners and name the Project of the Year winner.



Echelon Apartments at Innovation Campus - Wauwatosa, Wis.

Greenfire provided preconstruction and construction management services for this development consisting of 188 studio, one-bedroom, and two-bedroom apartment homes, located within a six-building complex surrounding the Historic Eschweiler buildings at Innovation Campus.



Wgetthta Renovations at Wgema Campus - Milwaukee, Wis.

Greenfire provided preconstruction and construction management services to the renovation of the historic Albrecht Hall and Rickner Library on Wgema Campus, formerly Concordia College Campus. Albrecht Hall, originally built in 1900, and Rickner Library built in 1941, was the third building to be redeveloped on the Wgema Campus and is part of a five-year strategic plan to renovate the remaining historic buildings on campus. Wgetthta is now occupied by the Forest County Potawatomi Gaming Commission, Legal Department, Foundation and other Tribal offices.

## Wgetthta Building Grand Opening at Milwaukee’s Wgema Campus

The Wgetthta building grand opening event took place on Thursday, March 23, to celebrate the recent completion of the building’s renovation. The event consisted of a ceremonial blessing given by FCP Tribal Elder Phil Shopodock; remarks from City of Milwaukee Alderman Bob Bauman, City of Milwaukee Mayor Tom Barrett, and FCP Chairman Harold “Gus” Frank; and a ceremonial ribbon cutting.



Pictured above: FCP Council Member Heather VanZile; Martin Schreiber & Associates Principal Ken Walsh; Martin Schreiber & Associates Lobbyist Mike D’Amato; Potawatomi Business Development Corporation CEO Tom Devine; FCP Chairman Harold “Gus” Frank; City of Milwaukee Alderman Bob Bauman.



Pictured above: City of Milwaukee Mayor Tom Barrett; FCP Chairman Harold “Gus” Frank; City of Milwaukee Alderman Bob Bauman.



# Welcome to These New Employees

**Janell Wichman, HWC**  
Dental Records Coord./Intake  
Specialist Referral Coord.  
Hire date: 2/27/17

**Katherine Richlen, HWC**  
Community Health Nutritionist  
Hire date: 3/6/17

**William Dockry, Milwaukee Legal**  
Attorney  
Hire date: 3/6/17

**Adrienne Frank, Stone Lake C-Store**  
C-Store Clerk  
Hire date: 3/13/17

**Ricky Wendricks, Carter C-Store**  
Security Guard  
Hire date: 3/13/17

**Joel Polar, Stone Lake C-Store**  
C-Store Clerk  
Hire date: 3/14/17

Transfer/Job Title Change  
**Andrea Olson, Security**  
Security Guard 3rd Shift  
Hire date: 3/6/17

# Ronald John Giese

Ronald John Giese of Marshfield, Wis., passed away Feb. 23, 2017, at his home at the age of 52. Ron was born May 25, 1964, in Rudolph, Wis., son of the late Chester and Bernice (Brahmstead) Giese. On Aug. 18, 1991, he married JoAnn (George) Blonien in Rudolph.

“Big Ron” owned and operated Pigs R Us in Marshfield. He and JoAnn also owned and operated a cheese curd concession at many area events for well over 20 years.

Survivors include his wife: JoAnn; nine siblings: Carol Meyer, Dorothy (Kenneth) Erdman, Kathy (Van) Thai, brothers Ed, Melvin, Art and Rich Giese, all of Wisconsin Rapids, Sharon (Art) Shar, Marshfield, and Karen (David) Frazier, Spokane, Wash.; sisters-in-law: Tammy Blonien, Rudolph, Hazel George, Crandon, Carole White and Jeanette George, Iron River, Mich.; Dan Reinart and many nieces and nephews. Preceded in death by his parents, brothers Kenneth and Leland, sister Diane, and brothers-in-law Jim Blonien (George) and Gerald (Bunny) George. He will be greatly missed by all who knew him.

Funeral services were held Feb. 28, 2017, at the Hansen-Schilling Funeral Home, 1010 E. Veterans Parkway, Marshfield.

2017

Invitations

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Deadline for the May 1, 2017 issue  
is Wednesday, April 19, 2017.

POTAWATOMI TRAVELING TIMES

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# Kenneth L. Alloway Sr.

Kenneth L. Alloway Sr., of Antigo, Wis., died March 17, 2017, at Aspirus Wausau Hospital at the age of 61. He was born on May 11, 1955, in Phelps, Wis., the son of William and Grace (Peters) Alloway. He married Linda O’Brien on Oct. 30, 1982, in Eagle River; she survives.

Ken graduated from Marinette High School. He was a well-rounded man who continued his education all his life. He was educated in and worked as a locksmith, truck driver, timber harvester and machinist. Ken was a Forest County Potawatomi tribal member. He took pride in doing his yardwork and enjoyed fishing, camping and sharing a good joke.

Besides his wife, survivors include a daughter: Stacey (Rafael) Lakard of Green Bay; three sons: Kenneth Alloway Jr. of Marinette, Bryan Alloway of Antigo, and Kevin (Barb) Alloway of Antigo; 14 grandchildren: Adam, Anthony, Courtney, Rafael, Andre, Ryan, Kenneth, Lilee, Maurice, Crysta, Kaylees, Grace, Ronald, and Misty; seven great-grandchildren; and a sister: Donna Congelton of Eagle River.

In addition to his parents, Ken was preceded in death by his daughter: Christine Alloway; a sister: Rosie Cinko; three brothers: Oliver “Sonny” Brenwall, Clifford Brenwall, and Edward Alloway.

Funeral services were held March 24, 2017, at Bradley Funeral Home. Burial took place in Elmwood Cemetery.



# Message From FCP Veterans Post 1

We consider it an honor and a privilege to be of service to the Potawatomi community. Membership in FCP Veterans Post 1 is open to all veterans and spouses of Potawatomi tribal members. Meetings take place on the first Monday of each month at 5 p.m. at the old tribal hall located at 8000 Potawatomi Trail in Crandon.

Please join us!





# NATIVE NATIONS RISE via MKE

submitted by Veronica Ergeson, FCP Tribal Member

It was a cold, March winter day in Milwaukee. Icy winds from Lake Michigan gusted west toward a crowd that felt like 40 people, give or take. Local residents, tribal affiliates, and members of the Milwaukee Water Protectors formed a circle as leaders of the event placed their medicine in the center and began. In that circle was a true patriotism - the kind that chooses land over money, the four-legged over ego, and water and air over earthy titles. Families wrapped their children in blankets, the facilitator passed out hand warmers like

candy at a parade, and walkers of the Red Road cheered each address. As the sun set, we stood with tobacco in our hands, listening and praying. Medicine woman Juanita Lara invigorated the group with stories about her experience in Standing Rock and her expressed dedication to the sacred. Due to popular demand, this event was created as an act of Milwaukee solidarity with NATIVE NATIONS RISE, a four-day event that took place in Washington, D.C., with sister locations nationwide. As someone who did

not make it out to Standing Rock, this was the closest taste I have had to what others have described as a new kind of love, humanity and wholeness that was the experience of Standing Rock. In this world, this crazy, often sad and tumultuous world, it is refreshing and life-giving to connect with folks in a metropolis who know what's what, whose values don't have a dollar sign attached to them. It was an uplifting time to see some unity in this neck of the woods and hear from tribal elders in these parts. From Milwaukee on Native

Nations Rise day, it was another good day to be Indigenous. In the Milwaukee area and want more info? Find the Milwaukee Water Protectors on Facebook for more events. (top left) The pavilion at McKingle Marina (top right) Kate Strassmen, water protector, holding a beautifully-designed medicine wheel (bottom left) Jessica Martinez, medicine woman, with drum (bottom right) A view of McKingle marina on Lake Michigan

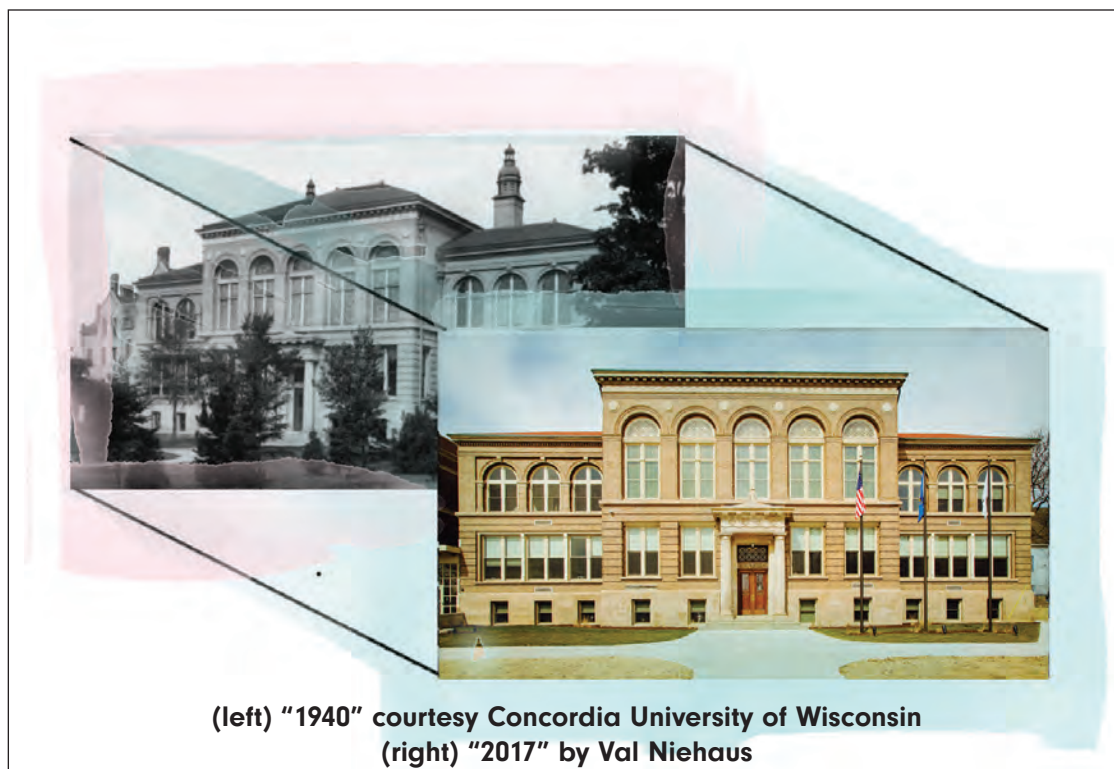




**submitted by Veronica Ergeson, FCP Tribal Member**

I was proud and happy to see such an

When the colonized world intersects with the sovereign world, there's an irony. A collision of feelings, thoughts and judgments as a tribal member. The event may be as glitzy or glamorous as any high society function, but the song that makes the event meaningful



(left) "1940" courtesy Concordia University of Wisconsin  
(right) "2017" by Val Niehaus

A ribbon-cutting ceremony is just a ribbon being cut while people watch and clap. A building is just a place that holds people so they can do their things. A campus is just a designated land with

sets of buildings. A celebration is just a gathering... until that beat drops and the refrain kicks in: before here was here... before here was here, we were here... then it becomes so much more.



# YOUTH

## On The Move

### Activity Program

## Youth Ages 6-12

Have Fun & Improve Your Health by Moving More!

### 2017 FCP Youth on the Move Program:

**Tuesdays:**  
FCP Rec Center, Crandon — 3:30 - 4:30 p.m.  
Feb. 28, March 7, March 14, March 21, April 4, April 11, April 18, April 25

**Thursdays:**  
**We Care Building, Carter — 3:30 - 4:30 p.m.**  
March 2, March 9, March 16, March 23, March 30, April 6, April 13, April 27

**Laona Elementary School, Laona — 3:30 - 4:30 p.m.**  
March 2, March 9, March 16, March 23, April 6, April 13, April 20, April 27

\* Youth on the move will not be held during Spring Break on the following days:  
**CRANDON:** Tuesday, March 28; **WABENO:** Thursday, April 20; **LAONA:** Thursday, March 30



FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI  
HEALTH & WELLNESS CENTER  
COMMUNITY HEALTH

cmh.FCPotawatomi.com

To register or if you have  
any questions, please contact:

**Melanie Tatge**  
Public Health Educator  
**715-478-4382**

**Calli Victor**  
CHR  
**715-478-4398**

<p>» WEEK 1 / Snowshoeing</p> <p>» WEEK 2 / Snowshoeing</p> <p>» WEEK 3 / Kickball</p> <p>» WEEK 4 / Color Tag</p>	<p>» WEEK 5 / Capture the Flag</p> <p>» WEEK 6 / Flag Football</p> <p>» WEEK 7 / Jump-Rope Games</p> <p>» WEEK 8 / Ticket Night</p>
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If school is cancelled/early release due to weather, the Youth on the Move Program will be cancelled as well. Please dress accordingly for weather.

» Pick up at school if requested

» Transportation available

» Snack and nutrition activity

» Wear boots and appropriate winter clothing for snowshoeing

» Activity schedule may vary

# Honoring Health, Healing, and Tradition

## April is National Autism Awareness Month

Autism affects families in every community. Here are five behaviors which, according to the NICHD, justify further evaluation:

- Does not babble or coo by 12 months
- Does not gesture (point, wave, grasp) by 12 months
- Does not say single words by 16 months
- Does not say two-word phrases on his/her own by 24 months
- Has loss of any language or social skill at any age

**If you have concerns with your child's language development, request a speech therapy evaluation from his/her primary care provider, or call (715) 478-4344 for more information. Hours: Monday - Friday, 7 a.m. - 6 p.m.**

*Open to the Public*



## SERVICES OFFERED

<b>AODA</b> (715) 478-4370	<b>Medical</b> (715) 478-4339
<b>Behavioral Health</b> (715) 478-4332	<b>Optometry</b> (715) 478-4345
<b>Community Health</b> (715) 478-4355	<b>Pediatrics</b> (715) 478-4339
<b>Dental</b> (715) 478-4313	<b>Pharmacy</b> (715) 478-4347
<b>Imaging</b> (715) 478-4339	<b>Rehabilitation</b> (715) 478-4344
<b>Lab</b> (715) 478-4339	<b>Weekend Walk-In</b> (715) 478-4300



**FOREST COUNTY  
POTAWATOMI  
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# Fruit/Vegetable of the Month: Fiddleheads

submitted by FCP Community Health

One of the many signs of spring is seeing fiddleheads sprout from the earth. For centuries, fiddleheads have been a traditional spring delicacy in many American Indian dishes. Fiddleheads are the fronds that grow from ferns. Not all fiddleheads are edible, but the ostrich fern (*Matteucia struthiopteris*) fiddleheads are.

## Nutritional Information:

A great source of fiber, potassium, vitamin C, vitamin A, omega 3 and six fatty acids, and is low in sodium.

**GATHERING:** Ostrich fern fiddleheads typically are in season during late April, May and early June. They grow in clusters of three to 12 along the banks of rivers, streams, and brooks. While searching, look for non-“fuzzy,” coiled fronds. To ensure they are ostrich fern fiddleheads, fronds will have a brown scale-like covering, a smooth step with a “U”-shaped groove on the side. Select fronds that are 1 - 2 inches above the ground, approximately 1 inch in diameter, and still coiled.

**PREPARING:** Fiddleheads can be prepared in a variety of methods. CAUTION! Consuming raw, uncooked ostrich fern fiddleheads can make you sick. Before gathering your fiddleheads, be sure you identify the difference between

ostrich fern fiddleheads and other ferns. Sautéing, stir-frying or microwaving fiddleheads is not recommended. Prior to using fiddleheads in a recipe, make sure to boil or steam them. Fiddleheads can be served like asparagus; add melted butter and/or vinegar before serving. It is recommended to eat fiddleheads as soon as served, as they are more delicate in flavor. Cooked, chilled fiddleheads can also be served as a salad.

**BOILING:** Bring salted water to a rapid boil in a pot. Wash/rinse fiddleheads and make sure to remove the brown paper-like scales. Place fiddleheads into boiling water. (Fiddleheads should be covered with water.) Boil for 15 minutes and serve.

**STEAMING:** Bring a small amount (1 - 2 cups) of water to a boil in a pot with a steam apparatus on top of the pot. Add washed/rinsed fiddleheads with scaling removed into the steamer. Steam for 10 - 12 minutes.

Boiled or steamed fiddleheads can be stored in the refrigerator for up to two weeks.

**PICKLING:** Pour desired vinegar over fiddleheads until covered, then strain into a pan. Add 1 cup of sugar per every gallon of vinegar. Add your desired

spices and seasonings. Boil mixture for 7 to 8 minutes and pour over fiddleheads in canning jars. Seal and use the boiling water process to can fiddleheads. Boil jars for 10 minutes.

For more information on FIDDLEHEADS and other nutrition topics, please contact Lisa Miller, RDN, CH or Stephanie Mattson, CD, LPN, at (715) 478-4355 or Jennifer Mabrier at (715) 478-7219. cmh.FCPotawatomi.com

*Citations: Bolton J., Bushway A., Fuller D. & el-Beegarmi M. (2013). Facts on Fiddleheads. Retrieved from <https://extension.umaine.edu/publications/4198e/>*

## Baked Fiddleheads

- Fiddleheads
- Panko Bread Crumbs
- Paprika
- Garlic Powder
- Salt
- Pepper

> Preheat oven to 400 F.

> Clean fiddleheads and flash steam.

> In a pot with a steamer, bring 1 - 2 cups of water to a boil. Add washed and cleaned fiddleheads into the steamer. Steam for 10 - 12 minutes.

> Place steamed fiddleheads in a bowl. Add panko, paprika, garlic powder, salt and pepper to coat.

> Place coated fiddleheads on a baking sheet. Bake for 10 - 15 minutes or until golden brown and crispy. Enjoy!


*Recipe: Jennifer Mabrier. (2017)*



**EDIBLE**  
*Matteucia struthiopteris*



**NOT EDIBLE!**



## April Luncheon

### DIABETES PROGRAM

**WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 2017**  
**12-1:30 P.M.**

HWC LOWER LARGE CONFERENCE ROOM  
Open to FCP Tribal Members with Diabetes and their Guest

**TOPICS: World Immunization Week**  
**IBS Awareness Month • Foot Health Awareness Month**

RSVP APPRECIATED

Cathy Chitko (715) 478-4367  
Anne Chrisman (715) 478-4383  
Lisa Miller (715) 478-4320

cmh.FCPotawatomi.com

Lunch, Education & Drawing for Prizes

Check out the Registration form at cmh.FCPotawatomi.com

**Menu:**  
Ham, hard boiled eggs  
Cheesy potatoes  
Asparagus  
Angel food cake with strawberries and whipped cream

IBS

# Pancake Breakfast

EVERYONE WELCOME

**SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 2017**  
**8 - 10 A.M. • FCP REC CENTER**

**Pancakes • Maple Syrup • Sausage • Bacon**  
**Scrambled Eggs • Oatmeal • Fresh Fruit**  
**Coffee • Juice • Milk**

Sponsored by



FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI EDUCATION



# National Infant Immunization Week is April 22 -29, 2017

## Five Important Reasons to Vaccinate Your Child

submitted by FCP Community Health

You want to do what is best for your children. You know about the importance of car seats, baby gates and other ways to keep them safe. But, did you know that one of the best ways to protect your children is to make sure they have all of their vaccinations?

Immunizations can save your child's life. Because of advances in medical science, your child can be protected against more diseases than ever before. Some diseases that once injured or killed thousands of children are no longer common in the United States – primarily due to safe and effective vaccines. Polio is one example of the great impact that vaccines have had in the United States. Polio was once America's most feared disease, causing death and paralysis across the country. But thanks to vaccination, the United States has been polio-free since 1979. Due to continual worldwide vaccination efforts, Afghanistan and Pakistan are the only two countries in the world that have never interrupted the spread of wild polio-virus, and only small pockets of polio still exist in these countries.

Vaccination is very safe and effective. Vaccines are only given to children after careful review by scientists, doctors, and

healthcare professionals. Vaccine side effects are almost always mild, such as redness or swelling at the site of the shot. But this is minimal compared to the pain, discomfort, and risk of injury and death from the diseases these vaccines prevent. Serious side effects following vaccination, such as severe allergic reaction, are very rare. The disease-prevention benefits of getting vaccinated are much greater than the possible side effects for almost all children.

Immunization protects others you care about. Children in the United States still get vaccine-preventable diseases. In fact, we have seen resurgences of measles and whooping cough (pertussis) over the past few years. For example, in 2014, there were 667 cases of measles in 27 states - the greatest number of cases since measles was eliminated in 2000. The following year saw measles cases as well. During 2015, 147 people were part of a large, multi-state measles outbreak linked to an amusement park in California. Almost one in 10 people who became sick with measles in this outbreak were babies too young to be vaccinated. While some babies are too young to be protected by vaccination, others may not be able to

receive certain vaccinations due to severe allergies, weakened immune systems from conditions like leukemia, or other reasons. To help keep them safe, it is important that you and your children who are able to get vaccinated are fully immunized. This not only protects your family, but also helps prevent the spread of these diseases to your friends and loved ones.

Immunizations can save your family time and money. A child with a vaccine-preventable disease can be denied attendance at schools or daycare facilities. Some vaccine-preventable diseases can result in prolonged disabilities and can take a financial toll because of lost time at work, medical bills, or long-term disability care. In contrast, getting vaccinated against these diseases is a good investment and usually covered by insurance. The Vaccines for Children program is a federally-funded program that provides vaccines at no cost to Native American children. To find out more, visit the CDC VFC site or ask your child's health care professional.

Immunization protects future generations. Vaccines have reduced and, in some cases, eliminated many diseases that

killed or severely disabled people just a few generations ago. For example, smallpox vaccination eradicated that disease worldwide. Your children don't have to get smallpox shots anymore because the disease no longer exists anywhere in the world. By vaccinating children against rubella (German measles), we have dramatically reduced the risk that pregnant women will pass this virus on to their fetus or newborn. Birth defects associated with that virus are seen in only rare cases in the United States when a pregnant woman who was never vaccinated against rubella is exposed to someone who contracted rubella in another country. If we continue vaccinating now, and vaccinating completely, parents in the future may be able to trust that some diseases of today will no longer be around to harm their children in the future.

For more information about the importance of infant immunization, visit CDC's vaccine website for parents at [www.cdc.gov/vaccines/index.html](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/index.html). You may also contact FCP Community Health at (715) 478-4355, or your child's primary care provider.

*Content source: National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases*

## Forest County Potawatomi (FCP) Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP)

### June 12 - August 11, 2017

**MISSION STATEMENT**  
The mission of the FCP SYEP is to enhance the future of our youth by providing an opportunity for career enrichment.

- GOALS**
- Provide a realistic employment opportunity for our youth to learn about a career that they are interested in pursuing.
  - Establish a working relationship with a Forest County Potawatomi employee as a mentor in area of career interest.
  - Provide an educational experience for each participant that is geared toward enhancing the quality of their life.

**PROGRAM OVERVIEW**  
The FCP SYEP is an opportunity for youth to work within the tribal departments in an area suited to their individual interests. This setting allows the youth to gain valuable work experience along with the skills necessary to maintain a job through the summer. Youth are expected to conduct themselves with dignity, respect the rights of others, and seek to perform their job responsibilities to the best of their ability. Their supervisors are expected to serve as mentors that will assist the youth in learning their assigned duties and support them as they navigate the workplace. The youth workers are required to follow FCP tribal policies for attendance, behavior, and work program.

Open to FCP tribal youth, FCP descendants, community youth, ages 13-17 by June 2017.

- IMPORTANT DATES**
- 4/24: Applications available at Executive Building
  - 5/18: Applications and all paperwork due in to Human Resources Dept., Executive Building
  - 6/6: All interviews will take place on this day
  - 6/12: 8 a.m., First day of work; orientation for youth with supervisors and staff
  - 7/10 – 13: Education week
  - 8/3 or 4: Youth employment ends (dependent on department)
  - 8/8 – 11: Summer trip

**ACADEMIC EXPECTATIONS**  
All students must be in good academic standing with their school district (2.0 GPA) to be eligible for the Summer Youth Employment Program. Students must have an attendance rate of 70 percent or higher in order to be eligible for this program. Any student who is credit deficient must agree to work during the summer program to make up credits. This plan and contract must be agreed upon prior to the end of the 2016-2017 school year.



# News from Rising Sun Daycare

submitted by Mary Fatla, Rising Sun Daycare Director

Wow...Rising Sun has had a couple very busy months!

For Valentine's Day, the children sang a song for their parents. They also had a Valentine exchange, and some of the children brought treats to pass out. After the children's performance, snacks and refreshments were served. Thank you to the parents for their interest and the support they have for their children.

Skip Jones has been coming to sing to the children. He has such a great interaction with them, and they love to listen to him play the guitar and sing. Jones has been coming after lunch, so the children get comfortable in their beanbag chairs, lay back and relax. He has been known

to put some of them to sleep with his soothing music.

We did have a chance to put together an art show for the families. The staff worked hard on a wonderful display of the children's artwork in the multi-purpose room. While the parents and families were looking at their talented children's artwork, we were entertained by none other than Jones as he played his guitar and sang. We also had the pleasure of having a bagpipe player by way of Makenzie Payne, UW-Cooperative Extension. Both did a great job, and we thank them for taking the time to play for us.



(top left) Toddler volcano display  
(bottom left) Waylon and mom, Jessica Frank  
(top right) Entertainers Makenzie Payne and Skip Jones  
(middle right) Wylder Shepard and Olivia Shepard  
(above right) Display of forest animals and their Potawatomi names



# Spring Break Events with FCP Recreation

by Val Niehaus

During the week of March 28-31, 2017, the FCP Recreation department held its annual spring break activities for community students who were on break from school. The department works hard on setting up times for various activities and happenings for the students so they can have a bit of fun during their time off. It takes a lot of planning and effort to put together a week of fun-filled activities for so many different participants!

This year, with the schools being a bit separated in respect to their spring breaks, Crandon and Laona students participated in this week's events while the Wabeno students will have their events held during their designated break in April.

Activities for the week started with the students heading to Rhinelander to

try their skills at bowling. The following day, the recreation center was the hub of activity with the main attraction being bingo. But the really big deal for the students was the trip to Funset Boulevard in Appleton, Wis., and that occurred on Thursday. It includes countless video games, a carousel, bumper cars, a giant playground, as well as numerous other activities for family entertainment.

PTT was able to join in on the excitement at Funset Boulevard and was equipped with camera-in-hand to capture the youth enjoying themselves.

It is always nice to be out of school on break, but even more so to have such fun activities to enjoy throughout the week. Those who arranged the week's events did a great job, and it was well appreciated by all who attended.



These pretty ladies decided to strike a pose during pizza time.



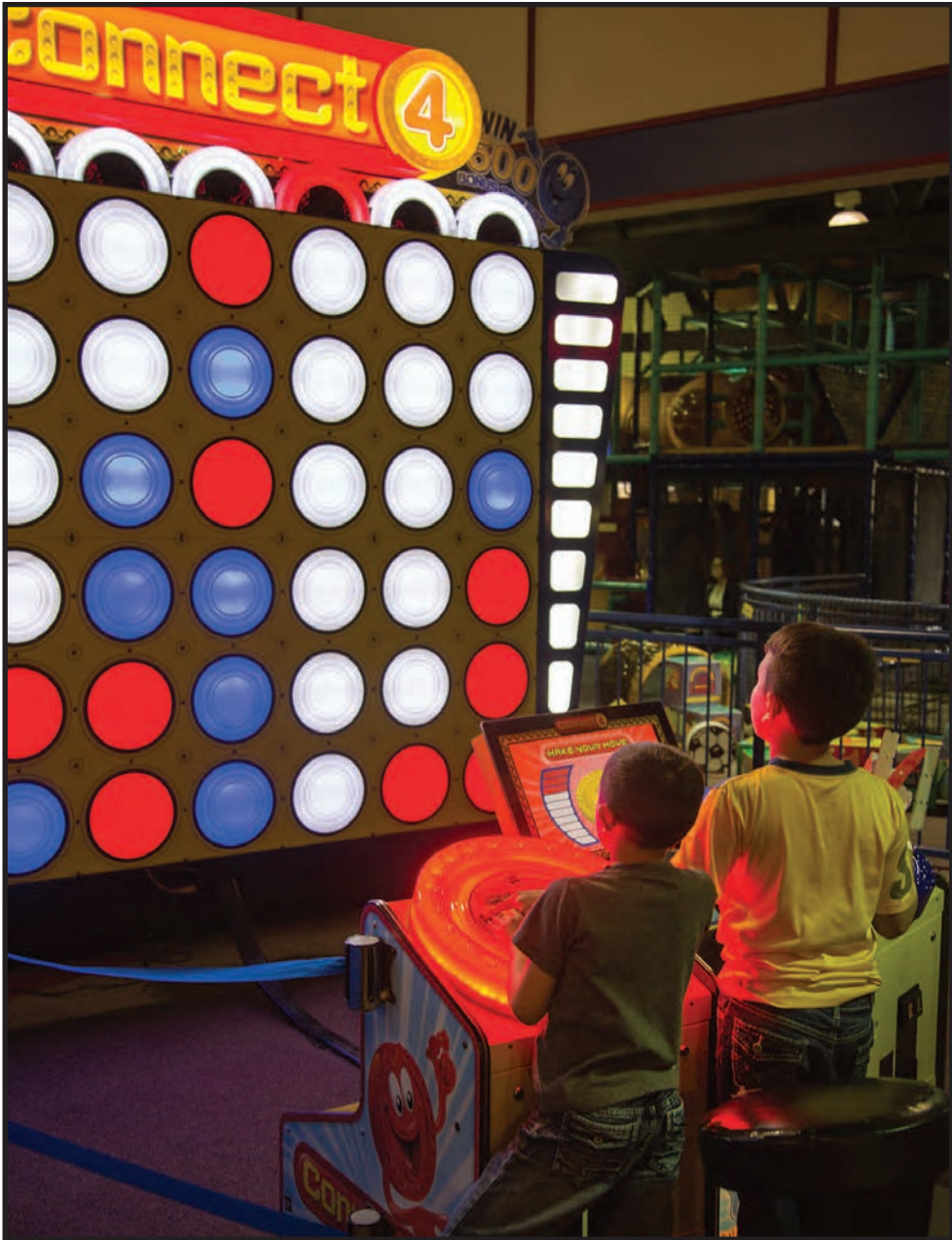
Even the youngest player gets a chance to win big!



Brian Tupper watching the girls shoot some hoops.



Jayden Tuckwab learning to ride a bit early in life.



Drake and Deegan Kircher playing a fierce game of Connect 4.





# be bear aware

### please don't feed bears

Bears will follow their nose to food, even in your yard. To prevent an all-you-can-eat bear buffet at your home:

- Keep your garbage, grill, and any pet or livestock food in closed containers in your garage or other locked area
- Bring pet food inside at night
- Put out your garbage the morning of pick up, not the night before
- Hang your bird feeders at least 8 feet above the ground and away from anything a bear could climb

If a bear wanders through your yard, yell or make lots of loud noises. Bears are, for the most part, afraid of people and will usually run away when startled.



*If you live on the reservation and are having bear issues, call the Wildlife Resources program at (715) 478-7222.*

# APRIL IS ZISBAKWTOKE' GISES



1

Listen for mating songs of returning birds, such as the bluebird.

2

Time for planting as the soil warms.



netem zagkyemget i waskonedo mnowabmenagwet

Spring beauty is one of the first spring flowers.

Photo by Jenni Mabrier

wwi wjekdanawan ni wdewawnonwan gi gwiwzesek

Salamanders lay their eggs.

Photo by FCP Natural Resources



## HELP US CELEBRATE

# Earth DAY

Thursday, April 20, 2017  
9 a.m. - 3 p.m.  
Stone Lake C-Store

*Free plants to take home\** \*While supplies last



BEE BALM  
AHMOWESH



SAGE  
WAPSKYA BGEEK



MILKWEED  
NERWESH



SWEETGRASS  
WISHKBEMISHKOS

## COMMUNITY CONSERVATION ADVISORY MEETING



WE NEED YOUR INPUT!

Museum Lower Level  
Tuesday, April 25, 2017  
11 a.m. - 1 p.m.

On the agenda:

- Hunting

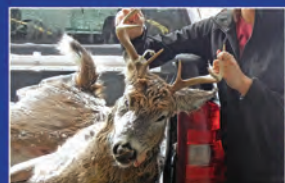
Open to Enrolled FCP Tribal Members

A light lunch will be served.

Your opinion is very important to us!



Forest County Potawatomi Land & Natural Resources  
(715) 478-7222





Wisconsin Curbs Drinking Culture: Progress Among Youth

Governor Proclaims April Underage Alcohol Use and Abuse Awareness Month

submitted by Wisconsin Department of Health Services

Wisconsin high school students historically have used alcohol at higher rates than their national peers, but an analysis from the Department of Health Services (DHS) shows this pattern is changing due in large part to a network of community coalitions focused on the prevention of unhealthy behaviors among teens.

“Underage drinking is a community problem that needs a community solution,” said DHS Secretary Linda Seemeyer. “This is a serious issue that affects us all. Collectively, we have a responsibility to prevent the dangerous mix of teens and alcohol use. This data shows we have reason to be optimistic that we are making progress in our efforts to curb Wisconsin’s drinking culture, beginning with our young people.”

The most recent data from across the state finds that Wisconsin teens do better than their peers across the country in areas such as refraining from drinking before age 13, current use of alcohol, and binge drinking. It’s the first time in the last decade that Wisconsin came in lower than the national average in these three key areas at the same time.

The Alliance for Wisconsin Youth (link is external) is a statewide organization of 96 community coalitions focused on substance abuse prevention. The legal drinking age in Wisconsin is 21. With training and guidance from DHS staff, these groups have implemented proven strategies that promote the lawful use of alcohol. These strategies include:

- Workshops for places that sell alcohol on how to check the identities of alcohol buyers to ensure the purchaser is of legal age.
- Trainings for festival organizers to ensure areas in which alcohol is sold and consumed are setup to prevent underage drinking.
- Lessons for parents on how to store alcohol safely and securely in their homes.
- Activities in schools to help student understand the risks of underage drinking.
- Drinking before age 21 is linked to a higher risk of anxiety, depression, homicide, other drug use, physical and sexual assaults, poor academic performance, and suicide. In recognition of these health and social costs, Gov. Scott Walker has proclaimed April 2017 as Underage Alcohol Use and Abuse Awareness Month.

Starting this month, 44 groups are participating in the “Parents Who Host, Lose The Most: Don’t be a party to teenage drinking” campaign. Through community outreach, these coalitions are alerting parents of the risks of serving alcohol to teens. This annual campaign runs through June during the prom and graduation seasons, events often seen as drinking rites of passage for teens.

Visit the DHS website for more information on the impact of underage drinking in Wisconsin and ways to prevent and reduce it.

April is National Distracted Driving Awareness Month

submitted by Wisconsin Department of Transportation

Kaitlyn Vegter was driving to Janesville in January 2016 on a clear, straight highway. She reached down to change the music on her smart phone and took her eyes of the road just for a few seconds when her life suddenly changed forever. Traveling at highway speed, her car slammed into the back of a pay loader that was turning into a farm driveway.

Defying the odds, she survived the crash but suffered extensive injuries that required her to relearn how to walk, talk and even eat. “At age 20, I was like a child who had to learn everything over,” she said.

To warn others of the dangers of distracted driving, Vegter told her story in a video available on the Wisconsin Department of Transportation’s (WisDOT) YouTube channel.

“Everyone needs to realize that the catastrophic consequences of distracted driving, also known as inattentive driving, are not exaggerated and are a growing threat to everyone on the road. That’s why April has been designated as National Distracted Driving Awareness Month,” says David Pabst, director of the WisDOT Bureau of Transportation Safety. “Last year in Wisconsin, 113 people were killed in crashes in which at least one driver was listed as driving inattentively. In addition, 11,302 people were injured in distracted driving crashes in 2016. Fatalities from distracted crashes in 2016 increased nearly 10 percent from 2015 when 103 people were killed. The number of people injured last year in distracted driving crashes also went up more than six percent from 2015 when 10,640 were injured.”

To help motivate people to pay attention behind the wheel, WisDOT will air TV, radio and online messages that creatively highlight how distracted driving is entirely preventable. The video messages, featuring a new super-villain known as the “Distractor,” also are available on WisDOT’s YouTube channel.

In addition, WisDOT will continue to display messages warning about the dangers of distracted driving on electronic signs on major highways.

Pabst says, “Even though you may have a busy life and routinely try to multi-task, it’s time to put a stop to distracted driving habits, which put your life and the lives of others in grave danger.”



Pay attention while driving!

• H A P P Y •

Easter

Chef Salad

\$5.99

Side Salad

\$3.29

POTAWATOMI STONE LAKE

C-STORE/SMOKE SHOP/DELI

Located 3 Miles East of Crandon off of Hwy. 8

5326 Fire Keeper Rd., Crandon, WI

(715) 478-4199

Open 7 days a week: 5 a.m. to midnight

PTT041517



# NOTICES

## CULTURE

**Language Classes**  
Offered every Tuesday & Wednesday, 10 a.m. - 12 p.m., for FCPC and members at the FCP Cultural Center, Library and Museum. Open to all Potawatomi students, Language & Culture class every Thursday, 3:30 - 4:30 p.m. Transportation for youth provided.

## HEALTH

**Wellbriety -**  
12-step meeting, Mondays at 6:30 p.m., FCP Museum lower level. Walking in a good way...a sober way. ALL ARE WELCOME! If you have any questions, call FCP AODA at (715) 478-4370 or Isaiah Phillips at (715) 889-4945.

**7 Directions Men's Group -**  
Open to all Mondays, 1 p.m., at HWC AODA upper level. Tired of hurting the ones you love? Learn how to respect yourself. Join our group which includes topics related to everyday life. Call (715) 478-4370 with questions.

**Principles of Recovery -**  
A guide to living well on the road to recovery. Tuesdays, 11 a.m. to noon. at HWC AODA. Call (715) 478-4370 with questions.

**NA Meetings "The Good Life" -**  
Tuesdays, AODA Building, 5519 Wejmogek Court, 7 p.m. For info or questions, contact Ira F. at (715) 889-0527.

**Kwe Kenomagewen -**  
Women's support, Wednesdays, 2 p.m. HWC AODA. Call (715) 478-4370 with questions.

**Hour of Power -**  
Big Book, NA Book or Wellbriety Book, Thursdays, 2 - 3 p.m. HWC AODA. Call (715) 478-4370 with questions.

**Do You Feel Like No One Understands You?**  
You're not alone! Let your voice be heard! Let someone share your pain! If you are thinking of committing suicide or know someone who is, please get help! Crisis Line: (888) 299-1188 (Serving Forest, Vilas & Oneida counties: 24 hours a day/7 days a week); Kids in Need: (800) 622-9120; The Get-2-Gether Peer Support Drop-In Center: (715) 369-3871; Run-Away Hotline: (800) 621-4000; (800) 273-TALK; TTY: (800) 799-4TTY or visit suicidehotlines.com.

## PROGRAMS

**Smoking Cessation Incentive Program -**  
Open to FCP tribal members and individuals eligible for Alternative Care Program. Services include: appointments with nurses and CHRs to determine a quit plan, kit filled with items that aid in the quitting process, educational materials and products, plus a reward upon completion of third smoking cessation appointment.

To learn more about the program or to schedule an appointment, contact Sara Cleere-man, R.N., at (715) 478-4889.

**SPARKS Weight Mgmt. Program -**  
By appointment. S - Support; P - Program; A - Get Active, Stay Active; R - Reap the Rewards: feel better, be healthier; K - Know the basics of good nutrition; S - Stay focused on being healthy. Please call Lisa Miller, RD, CD, at (715) 478-4320.

## PROGRAMS

**Diabetes Education Program -**  
By appointment. Including blood glucose monitoring, making healthy changes, psychosocial, complications, sick day and travel, planning for pregnancy, hypoglycemia, medications, diabetes in general, insulin and goal setting. Please call Anne Chrisman, RN, at (715) 478-4383, or Cathy Chitko at (715) 478-4367.

## SERVICES OFFERED

**Employment Skills Program -**  
FCP Economic Support has an employment skills program for tribal members with resources/tools to help them overcome employment barriers. We are here to coach and encourage individuals to recognize their skills and to find occupations related to those skills and interests. This program can assist in:

- A direct connection between DMV to obtain, reinstate and/or find out what is needed in driver's license reinstatement.
- Résumé development and résumé critiquing.
- Mock interviews.
- Work experience within tribal entities.
- Job-seeking skills and employment guidance/mentoring.

Resource Room — we now have two locations within the Family Resource Center (Old Tribal Hall). The room has four computers that are open to the community, and there are two computers located at the Family Service Building in the upper level.

These computers are equipped with the following software to assist in improving your job skills, completing or updating your résumé, brushing up on computer and typing skills, and for completing correspondence:

- Turbo Typing - interactive, fun practice available to increase your hand/eye coordination and typing speed.
- Quick Skills - hands-on, self-paced to learn and enhance your computer skills of Microsoft programs such as Word, PowerPoint, Excel and Access.
- WinWay Résumé Deluxe - it's easy to develop a résumé with more than 14,000 ready-to-use templates, more than 100,000 job-winning phrases and more than 350 different design themes. When complete, the auditor will evaluate your résumé.
- WisCareers Website - career exploration guide and opportunities on computer programs. Complete a variety of assessments based on interests, work values, career skills and workplace skills; help coordinate your work values into an exciting career; check out a variety of technical schools and colleges; use a guided program to set up your portfolio.

The FCP Economic Support staff is also available to assist with any of these computer programs. For additional assistance, please contact us at (715) 478-7206, 7292 or 7295.

## April 2017 Calendar of Events

- Community Health**
- 4/26 - Diabetes Luncheon: (HWC) Noon - 1:30 p.m.
  - Women's Exercise Program (Kickboxing) - through April 19
  - Through 4/27 - Youth on the Move Program. Call (715) 478-4382 for more info.
- Family Resource Center**
- Healthy Relationships: Monday (24), 10 a.m. - noon.
  - Play Shoppe: Tuesdays (18, 25)
  - FRC Girls 10-17: Wednesdays (19, 26), 3:30 - 5 p.m.
  - Community Women's Talking Circle: Thursday, (20), 1 p.m.
  - PIP: Thursdays (20, 27), 10 a.m. - noon.
  - Life Skills Class: Wednesday (19)
  - Open registration for Nurturing Fathers parenting class: 13-week curriculum; two-hour, one-on-one sessions.
  - Child care is available for all classes except Play Shoppe, which is a parent/child interaction activity. Please RSVP if child care is needed. Call (715) 478-4837 with questions about any programs.
- CHOICES Program**
- Youth 10 - 12: Mondays (24), 3:30 - 5 p.m.
  - Youth 13 - 17: Tuesdays (18, 25), 3:30 - 5 p.m.
  - Youth 7 - 9: Wednesdays (19, 26), 3:30 - 5 p.m.
- Youth picked up from Crandon school at 3 p.m., delivered home between 5 and 6 p.m. Call (715) 478-4839 for more info.
- Recreation Department**
- After-School Program: We Care, Mondays, 3:30 - 5:30 p.m.
  - Women's Exercise Program (Kickboxing): Rec Center, Mondays/Wednesdays, 5:30 - 6:30 p.m. through April 19.
  - Open Gym: Wabeno Elementary, Wednesday (26), 3:30 - 5 p.m.
  - After-School Program: Rec Center, Wednesday (26), 3:30 - 5 p.m.
  - Open Gym: Rec Center, Monday - Friday, 7 a.m. - 8 p.m.
  - Carter We Care: Monday - Friday, 7 a.m. - 8 p.m.
- >>Stone Lake Rec and Carter We Care closed Monday, 4/17<<**
- Bowling in Rhinelander: April 18, 1 - 3 p.m.
  - Bingo & Activities: Rec Center, April 19, starting at noon.
  - Funset Boulevard in Appleton: April 20, 11 a.m. - 3 p.m.
  - Movies in Rhinelander: April 21, leaving at 3 p.m.

**SPRING SOBRIETY FEAST**

Sponsored by:  
FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI  
HEALTH & WELLNESS CENTER  
AODA SERVICES

**Wednesday**  
**April 26, 2017**  
**6 - 8 p.m.**

FCP Cultural Center, Library & Museum - Lower Level

**PLEASE BRING A TRADITIONAL DISH.**

If you have any questions about this event, please call (715) 478-4370.

*A speaker from the recovering community will be sharing their experiences, strengths and hope of recovery.*



## 2016 Drinking Water Quality Report for Stone Lake Community Water System

**Is my water safe?**  
During 2016, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) drinking water safety standards. Our tribe vigilantly safeguards its water supplies, and we are proud to report that our water system has no violations of maximum contaminant levels or any other drinking water standards. Please read on for additional information. Informed customers are our best allies.

**Where does my water come from?**  
Your drinking water is supplied by two wells located on the north end of Bug Lake Road in Crandon, Wis. Your tribal water originates as water beneath the surface of the earth, known as groundwater. Groundwater is naturally filtered as it travels through layers of soil and rocks.

**Source water assessment and its availability**  
Your tribe, in conjunction with EPA, conducted a source water assessment. This assessment consists of identifying the area(s) around the well(s), which need to be protected from contamination, identifying potential sources of contamination, and determining the susceptibility of the wells to contamination. The source water assessment is to the right. Because the water we drink comes from underground wells, we need to be careful with how we dispose of harmful contaminants. This assessment gives us the information we need, as a tribal community, to make sure that our drinking water is safe now and in the future. If you have any questions or would like a complete copy of the assessment, please contact Matt Steinbach, FCPC EPA Water Specialist, at (715) 478-7361.

**Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?**  
Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health risks can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

The sources for drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:  
Microbacterial contaminants - such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants - such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring dissolved solids or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.  
Pesticides and herbicides - which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants - including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants - which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.  
In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA has adopted regulations which limit the level of certain contaminants permissible in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide at least the same protection for human health as the EPA regulations. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about the health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

**Do I need to take special precautions?**  
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS, or other immune-system disorders, some elderly, and some infants may have a greater risk for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk from microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

**Monitoring and reporting violations**  
The EPA sets schedules that we must follow to test our water to make sure that it does not contain unsafe levels of any contaminant. We are proud that during 2016, we have had no violations to report.

*For more information:*  
FCP Utility Department  
Attn: Bruce Johnson, Utility Manager  
P. O. Box 340  
8355 Mish ko swen Drive  
Crandon, WI 54520  
Phone: (715) 478-7390 / 7398

2016 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE - STONE LAKE							
The table listed below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year or the report. The EPA and/or State require us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, may be more than one year old.							
Terms and abbreviations used below:							
MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.							
MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available technology.							
AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.							
Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range Low High	Violation	Typical Source	
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2 mg/l	2 mg/l	9.7 ug/l	-	NO	discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
Arsenic (ppb)	0	.010 mg/l	1.1 ug/l	-	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards	
Chromium	0.1 mg/l	0.1 mg/l	2.3 ug/l	-	NO	Runoff from glass and electronics prod. Wastes	
Cyanide	0.2 mg/l	0.2 mg/l	0.058 mg/l	-	NO	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.	
Fluoride	4.0 mg/l	4.0 mg/l	.078 mg/l	-	NO	Discharge from steel/metal factories ; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories	
Selenium	.05 mg/l	.05 mg/l	ND	-	NO	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth	
Nitrate (mg/l)	2016	10 mg/l	10 mg/l	0.52 mg/l	-	NO	Discharge from petroleum refineries; erosion of natural deposits; dischrge from mines
Synthetic Organic Contaminants							
2017			ND		NO	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, or natural erosion	
						Discharge from chemical factories	
Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Samples>AL # of Viol.	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead	0	.015 mg/l	0.40 ug/l	5	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	
Copper	1.3 mg/l	1.3 mg/l	0.340 ug/l	5	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	
Organic Contaminants							
Xylene 2015	10 mg/l	10 mg/l	ND		NO	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories	
Xylene, 2015	10 mg/l	10 mg/l	ND		NO	( quarterly monitoring )	
Disinfection by product							
HAA5 2016	n/a	60 ug/l	1.4 ug/l		NO	By product of drinking water disinfection.	
TTHM's 2016	n/a	80 ug/l	2.6 ug/l		NO	By product of drinking water disinfection	
Units Descriptions:							
ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)							
ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)							
1000 ug/L = 1 mg/L							
ND = Not Detected							

## 2016 Drinking Water Quality Report for Carter Community Water System

**Is my water safe?**  
During 2016, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) drinking water safety standards. Our tribe vigilantly safeguards its water supplies, and we are proud to report that our water system has no violations of maximum contaminant levels or any other drinking water standards. Please read on for additional information. Informed customers are our best allies.

**Where does my water come from?**  
Your drinking water is supplied by two wells located on Eagle Lane in Carter, Wis. Your tribal water originates as water beneath the surface of the earth, known as groundwater. Groundwater is naturally filtered as it travels through layers of soil and rocks.

**Source water assessment and its availability**  
Your tribe, in conjunction with EPA, conducted a source water assessment. This assessment consists of identifying the area(s) around the well(s) which need to be protected from contamination, identifying potential sources of contami-

nation, and determining the susceptibility of the wells to contamination. The source water assessment is on page 14. Because the water we drink comes from underground wells, we need to be careful with how we dispose of harmful contaminants. This assessment gives us the information we need, as a tribal community, to make sure that our drinking water is safe now and in the future. If you have any questions or would like a complete copy of the assessment, please contact Matt Steinbach, FCPC EPA Water Specialist, at (715) 478-7361.

**Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?**  
Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health risks can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791).

*continued on pg. 14...*



Water Quality Report for Carter  
...continued from pg.13

The sources for drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbacterial contaminants - such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants- such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring dissolved solids or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides- which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants- including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of

industrial processes and petroleum production, can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants- which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA has adopted regulations which limit the level of certain contaminants permissible in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide at least the same protection for human health as the EPA regulations. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about the health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

**Do I need to take special precautions?**

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cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS, or other immune-system disorders, some elderly, and some infants may have a greater risk for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk from microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

**Monitoring and reporting violations**

The EPA sets schedules that we must follow to test our water to make sure that it does not contain unsafe levels of any contaminant. We have had one violation to report. In August 2016 there was a coliform and chlorine residual sample collection missed. Attached is a drinking water notice indicating the monitoring requirements not met and the step taken to ensure safe drinking water for the Carter Water System.

*For more information:*  
FCP Utility Department  
Attn: Bruce Johnson, Utility Manager  
P. O. Box 340  
8355 Mish ko swen Drive  
Crandon, WI 54520  
Phone: (715) 478-7390 / 7398  
~~~~~

**DRINKING WATER NOTICE**  
*Monitoring requirements not met for Carter Water System*

We violated a drinking water standard. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we are doing to correct this situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants

on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the month of August 2016, we did not complete all monitoring for Total Coliform and Chlorine Residual and, therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

**What this means:**

There is nothing you need to do at this time. The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for, how often we are supposed to sample for Total Coliform, Chlorine Residual, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were taken.

**Steps we are taking:**

We have reviewed our sampling schedule and made the proper adjustment to ensure that this error has been corrected. The required sampling has since been met as described in the last column of the table below. The sample showed we are meeting drinking water standards. It is our goal to provide your community with safe drinking water.

For more information, please contact Bruce Johnson, FCP Utility Department, at (715) 478-7398 or 8355 Mish ko swen Drive, Crandon, WI 54520.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

*Public Water System ID#: \_5295205\_.  
Date distributed*

| 2016 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE- CARTER                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |          |           |            |                       |            |                                                                                       |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------|------------|-----------------------|------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| The table listed below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year or the report. The EPA and/or State require us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, may be more than one year old. |          |           |            |                       |            |                                                                                       |
| Terms and abbreviations used below:                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |          |           |            |                       |            |                                                                                       |
| MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |          |           |            |                       |            |                                                                                       |
| MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available technology.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |          |           |            |                       |            |                                                                                       |
| AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |          |           |            |                       |            |                                                                                       |
| Contaminants (units)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | MCLG     | MCL       | Year Water | Range: Low High       | Violation  | Typical Source                                                                        |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |          |           |            |                       |            |                                                                                       |
| Arsenic                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 0        | .010 mg/l | 1.4 ug/l   | -                     | NO         | Erosion fo natural deposits,Runoff from orchards, glass and electronics prod. wastes. |
| Alkalinity                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 2016     |           | 110 mg/l   |                       | NO         |                                                                                       |
| Barium                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 2 mg/l   | 2 mg/l    | 9.3 ug/l   | -                     | NO         | Discharge of drilling wastes or metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits.        |
| Calcium                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 2016     |           | 29 mg/l    |                       | NO         |                                                                                       |
| Chromium                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 0.1 mg/l | 0.1 mg/l  | 2.4 ug/l   | -                     | NO         | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits                      |
| Cyanide                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 0.2 mg/l | 0.2 mg/l  | 0.066 mg/l | -                     | NO         | Discharge from steel/metal factories                                                  |
| Fluoride (mg/l)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 4.0 mg/l | 4.0 mg/l  | 0.49 mg/l  | -                     | NO         | discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories                                       |
| Hardness                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 2016     |           | 120 mg/l   |                       | NO         | Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth               |
| Magnesium                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 2016     |           | 12 mg/l    |                       | NO         |                                                                                       |
| Nitrate (mg/l)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 2016     | 10        | 0.48 mg/L  | -                     | NO         | Runoff from fertiizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, or natural erosion     |
| Radionuclide, gross alpha                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 15       | 15        | 1.4 pCi/L  | -                     | NO         | erosion of natural deposits                                                           |
| <b>Synthetic Organic Contaminants</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |          |           |            |                       |            |                                                                                       |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 2016     |           | ND         |                       | NO         | Discharge from chemical factories                                                     |
| <b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |          |           |            |                       |            |                                                                                       |
| HAA-5                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 2016     | 60 ug/l   | 0.68 ug/l  | -                     | NO         | Byproduct of Chlorine disinfection human                                              |
| TTHM                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 2016     | 80 ug/l   | 5.2 ug/l   | -                     | NO         | made and naturally occurring compounds                                                |
| Contaminants (units)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | MCLG     | MCL       | Year Water | Sample(s)-AL or State | Exceeds AL | Typical Source                                                                        |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |          |           |            |                       |            |                                                                                       |
| Lead (ppm)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 2016     | 0         | 0.015 mg/l | 0.00036 mg/l          | NO         | erosion of natural deposits; leaching; corrosion                                      |
| Copper (ppm)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 2016     | 1. 3 mg/l | 1.3 mg/l   | 0.23mg/l              | 0          | of household plumbing systems; from wood preservatives                                |
| <b>Disinfection by product</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |          |           |            |                       |            |                                                                                       |
| Haloacetic Acids HAA5                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | n/a      | 600 ug/l  | 0.68 ug/l  | -                     | NO         | By product of drinking water disinfection                                             |
| TTHM's                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 2016     | 800 ug/l  | 5.2 ug/l   | -                     | NO         | By product of drinking water disinfection                                             |
| <b>Units Descriptions:</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |          |           |            |                       |            |                                                                                       |
| ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |          |           |            |                       |            |                                                                                       |
| ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |          |           |            |                       |            |                                                                                       |
| 1000 ug/L = 1mg/L                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |          |           |            |                       |            |                                                                                       |
| ND = Not Detected                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |          |           |            |                       |            |                                                                                       |

| Contaminant       | Required sampling frequency | Number of samples taken | When all samples should have been taken | When samples were taken |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Total Coliform    | 2 samples                   | 1 Sample                | August 2016                             | September 2016          |
| Chlorine Residual | 2 samples                   | 1 sample                | August 2016                             | September 2016          |

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2016 Drinking Water Quality Report for Blackwell Community Water System

Is my water safe?

During 2016, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) drinking water safety standards. Our tribe vigilantly safeguards its water supplies, and we are proud to report that our water system has no violations of maximum contaminant levels or any other drinking water standards. Please read on for additional information. Informed customers are our best allies.

Where does my water come from?

Your drinking water is supplied by two wells located on the southwest side of the Red Deer Ranch in Blackwell, Wis. Your tribal water originates as water beneath the surface of the earth, known as groundwater. Groundwater is naturally

filtered as it travels through layers of soil and rocks.

Source water assessment and its availability

Your tribe, in conjunction with EPA, conducted a source water assessment. This assessment consists of identifying the area(s) around the well(s), which need to be protected from contamination, identifying potential sources of contamination, and determining the susceptibility of the wells to contamination. The source water assessment is on page 15. Because the water we drink comes from underground wells, we need to be careful with how we dispose of harmful contaminants. This assessment gives us the information we need, as a tribal community, to make sure that our drinking water is safe now and in the future.

*continued on pg. 15...*



Water Quality  
Report for Blackwell

...continued from pg. 14

If you have any questions or would like a complete copy of the assessment, please contact Matt Steinbach, FCPC EPA Water Specialist, at (715) 478-7361.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health risks can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

The sources for drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive

material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbacterial contaminants - such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants - such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring dissolved solids or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides - which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants - including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants - which can

be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA has adopted regulations which limit the level of certain contaminants permissible in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants permissible in bottled water which must provide at least the same protection for human health as the EPA regulations. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about the health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

**Do I need to take special precautions?**

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-com-

promised persons, such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS, or other immune-system disorders, some elderly, and some infants may have a greater risk for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk from microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

**Monitoring and reporting violations**

The EPA sets schedules that we must follow to test our water to make sure that it does not contain unsafe levels of any contaminant. We are proud that during 2016, we have had no violations to report.

*For more information:*  
FCP Utility Department  
Attn: Bruce Johnson, Utility Manager  
P. O. Box 340  
8355 Mish ko swen Drive  
Crandon, WI 54520  
Phone: (715) 478-7390 / 7398

# 2016 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE - BLACKWELL

The table listed below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year or the report. The EPA and/or State require us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, may be more than one year old.

**Terms and abbreviations used below:**

**MCLG:** Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.


**MCL:** Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available technology.

**AL:** Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.


Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range Low - High	Violations	Typical Source
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>						
Arsenic 2014	0	.010 mg/l	2.1 ug/l	-	NO	Erosion to natural deposits,Runoff from orchards, glass and electronics prod. wastes.
Barium 2014	2 mg/l	2 mg/l	15 ug/l	-	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes or metal refineries or erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium 2014	0.1 mg/l	0.1 mg/l	1.8 ug/l	-	NO	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide 2014	0.2 mg/l	0.2 mg/l	0.0080 mg/l	-	NO	Discharge from steel/metal factories or discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (mg/l) 2014	4.0 mg/l	4.0 mg/l	0.088 mg/l	-	NO	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (mg/l) 2016	10 mg/l	10 mg/l	0.33 mg/l	0.042 - 0.33	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, or natural erosion
Nitrite (mg/l) 2016	10 mg/l	10 mg/l	0.05 mg/l		NO	
<b>Disinfection By Products</b>						
TTHM 2016		80 ug/l	2.6 ug/l		NO	By product of drinking water Chlorination
HAA-5 2016		60 Ugl	5.4ug/l		NO	By product of drinking water Chlorination
<b>Radionuclides</b>						
Gross Alpha 2015	15	15	0.806		NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 2015	5	5	0.058		NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 2015	5	5	-0.021		NO	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>						
Bromodichloromethane 2016	80 ug/L	80 ug/L	0.26 ug/L	-	NO	Byproduct of Chlorine Disinfection
Chloroform 2016	80 ug/L	80 ug/L	0.25 ug/L		NO	human made and naturally occurring compounds

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Samples AL 0 - 30% AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>						
Lead (ppm) 2016	0	15 ug/l	1.2 ug/L	0	NO	erosion of natural deposits; leaching; corrosion
Copper (ppm) 2016	1300 ug/l	1300 ug/l	1.4 ug/l	0	NO	of household plumbing systems; from wood preservatives


**Units Descriptions:**  
ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)  
ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)  
1000 ug/L = 1 mg/L





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PTT041517







# Inside the Wgetthta Building ...continued from front page



FCP Tribal Court



Community Gathering Area



FCP Executive Council



The craftsmanship seen here was seen throughout the building.



Showing the detailed work on every floor of the building. photos by Val Niehaus