



## To the Forest County Potawatomi Community

### From Chairman Daniels as prepared for the April 8, 2020 Facebook Live Presentation

Good morning. Thank you for tuning in to our weekly update.

Executive Council is continuing to monitor this situation and is working closely with officials at the federal, state and local level. Our staff is participating in daily calls and is keeping us updated with the latest information. I want our tribal and community members to know that we continue to be on top of this issue.

I do want to take this opportunity to again thank all of our community members for doing their part during this health crisis. It's clear that you are taking the advice and recommendations of our healthcare professionals to heart – so thank you.

I've even heard that our tribal and community members have stopped socializing at the C-Stores and are adhering to the request of only one family member at a time. Thank you.

As always, be sure to follow our Facebook page or check our website for important updates and activities for you and your family.

The Language Department has continued to create lessons, the second of which was a one-on-one video with Donald Keeble where he sounded out consonants and vowels. And Natural Resources has created some fun activities for families such as the Selfie Checklist, a scavenger hunt where participants can

share selfies with the items they discover. These can all be found on the Facebook page.

Please continue to follow the guidance put forward by our healthcare professionals. We must each do our part, and we will beat this if we stand together.

Remember - you will be safer, your family will be safer, and your community will be safer if you stay home.

Migwetch

### From Family Services Division Administrator Abbey Lukowski as prepared for the April 8, 2020 Facebook Live Presentation

The Family Services Division continues to be available 7/24/365.

We ask you to respect the Stay at Home Order to protect your loved ones, your littles and your elders. As a result, Family Services staff continues to ensure availability. Please call. Please text. Please email.

Family Services staff recognizes that in isolated moments, domestic violence, sexual assault, exploitation, child abuse and neglect, etc. may arise. We ARE available and will respond to emergencies and safety concerns accordingly.

These phone numbers are answered by staff 24/7:

- Family Services 715-478-4433
- Indian Child Welfare 715-889-1446
- Community Advocacy 715-478-7201

Foster homes and family placements are needed. Please call Indian Child Welfare at (715) 889-1446 to become temporarily licensed.

Weekly activities will continue coming your way. Please pick up during Education's meal distribution or check your mail.

We want to continue to serve you with resources as they become available. Please find a Covid-19 Emergency Response form online, or call us and we'll email one for you to fill out. Please email it, mail it, or drop it off in the drop box outside the Family Services Division building. If you have questions, you may reach Community Advocacy at (715) 478-7201.

If you should have a need that you're unsure how to address – please call.

### From Emergency Management Program Manager Bobbie Irocky as prepared for the April 8, 2020 Facebook Live Presentation

Hello FCP Community.

The Incident Command System is still at a Level 2 of Partial Activation.

Lately, we have been receiving calls concerning tribal members in regards to

social gatherings. At this time, I cannot stress enough that we need to start taking the "Safer at Home" order seriously. Each and every one of us has to do our part to help stop the spread of this virus and it needs to start with this community. Currently, we do not have any confirmed cases of COVID-19, and in order to keep it that way, all community members need to comply with this order.

Remember, we need to take care of all the tribal elders at this time. If they were to become infected with this virus, it could become deadly for them. We need to enforce limited contact to people outside of their household at all times.

As stated before, you should not be out visiting friends or family. You should not be having or interacting in social gatherings, and you should always keep in mind to social distance when necessary.

It is sad to say that this has become our new normal, but in order to protect the tribal community we all need to comply and do our part. This will not go away unless we all participate.

Emergency Management will be here every step of the way to help in overcoming this disruption of our daily lives. If at any time you have a concern, please feel free to reach out to us at (715) 478-4428.

Thank you all and please be safe.

### From Public Health Officer Elena Cox as prepared for the April 8, 2020 Facebook Live Presentation

The current COVID-19 statistics for Wisconsin as of yesterday (April 7) at 1 p.m.: There were 28,512 negative tests, 2,578 positive tests, and 92 deaths. Of those positive tests, 29 percent have required hospitalization. Forest County Potawatomi currently has nine negative tests. Forest County has 17 negative tests.

Although we don't have a positive case here yet, you can see that five of seven counties surrounding Forest County have positive COVID-19 cases: Vilas – 4, Oneida – 5, Florence – 2, Marinette – 3, Oconto – 1 for a total of 15. Also, be aware that Department of Health Services (DHS) has stated all counties are assumed to have community transmission – meaning the virus is very likely in the community and we are able to transmit it among each other even when you aren't showing symptoms

So if you do your weekly grocery shopping in Oneida County, for example, please take precautions to make sure you choose a business that follows recommended rules of social distancing, that may have special hours for elders, that may allow only a certain number of

customers in the store at one time, and other tips to stay safe.

Again, you can have COVID without showing symptoms or just mild symptoms and pass these on to those around you. This is another reason it is important to follow the Safer at Home guidance that was issued in our state. You really are safer at home. Wash your hands frequently, lathering for at least 20 seconds, avoid touching your face, cover your cough, and physically distance yourself.

Information is also coming to light during this pandemic related to minority populations. There is concern that Native American tribes have an increased risk. The Navajo nation is currently in crisis with 321 testing positive and 13 deaths. Some of the risks in our population are thought to be due to underlying conditions, including our high rates of diabetes, heart disease and lung issues such as smoking. Here in Wisconsin, the Ho-Chunk and Oneida tribes each have more than one case.

Another means of protection that the CDC is now promoting are the use of homemade face masks, or cloth face coverings.

Below are two examples of websites that show how to make your own mask.

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/downloads/DIY-cloth-face-covering-instructions.pdf>  
[https://www.froedtert.com/sites/default/files/files/2020-03/MaskInstructions\\_V2.pdf](https://www.froedtert.com/sites/default/files/files/2020-03/MaskInstructions_V2.pdf)

Rather than run out to the stores, you may want to look around your home to find material to create these coverings in case you need to go out. It is best to use tightly woven cloth to reduce any disease transmission into the air from your mouth and nose, which happens when we cough or sneeze and laugh or talk - especially if we are carrying the virus and are not displaying any symptoms. Those symptoms may or may not include fever, cough, body aches, difficult breathing, and loss of sense of taste or smell.

It is important to understand that the face coverings are not meant to replace social distancing and hand washing. Be careful not to let the masks give you a false sense of security. So again, our best defense against COVID-19 is washing our hands frequently, lathering for at least 20 seconds, avoid touching eyes, nose and mouth, avoid being around sick people, and physical distancing, especially by staying home.

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**Victor Rentria**

**“Bé Ma Ské - Flashing Lightning”**

Victor Rentria, “Bé Ma Ské - Flashing Lightning”, 26, of Brookfield, Wis., passed away April 2, 2020, at his home. Victor was born May 7, 1993, in Milwaukee, Wis., the son of Corlis Daniels and Benigno Renteria.

Victor loved his son most of all. He loved the outdoors, his cars, and had a passion for his firearms. He enjoyed fishing with his brother and son. Victor was very genuine and always knew how to make someone laugh. He believed in his religion and was a proud drum owner. He was a great friend to many. He gave his heart giving back to his community, especially his AODA program.

Surviving Victor are his mother: Corlis Daniels; son: Vincent Rentria; his twin brother: Benigno (Taylor) Rentria; his children: Benigno Jr., Anthony, Mariella; sisters: Angela (Edgar Sr.) Daniels and her child, Edgar Jr., Victoria (Isaiiah) Daniels and her child, Nemkikwe; brother: Howard (Stephanie) Daniels and his children: Nabnekwek, Diane, Zandra, Ellias, Dillinger, all from Milwaukee; and father: Benigno Renteria.

Private Big Drum services will be held. Weber-Hill Funeral Home is assisting the family with the arrangements. Online condolences for the family may be directed to [www.weberhillfuneralhome.com](http://www.weberhillfuneralhome.com).



**Adam Short Jr.**

Adam Short Jr., went on his last ride March 10, 2020 in Nacogdoches, Texas. Born April 14, 1966, in Neenah, Wis., to Eleanor 'Jay' (Wilson) and Edward Short Sr., Adam was always known to be up for an adventure. As a child of Argonne, Wis., he grew to be a man of the Northwoods who enjoyed hunting, fishing and the peace nature can provide. But he also found a love of the open road on motorcycles early in his life.

Adam graduated from Crandon High School in 1984. Shortly after, he joined the Army. He was a jack of all trades and yet a master of little. As a boy, he worked at the Derrickson Farm, was a volunteer firefighter for Argonne, worked in construction, in casino security in Carter, was a locksmith, a carpenter, Harley technician, snowmobile mechanic, and a truck driver, just to name a few. He could be a good listener. And when he wanted to, he could make almost anyone smile. Although never quite settled in a variety of ways, Adam could make friends almost anywhere he went. From his childhood home in Argonne to the roads that lead to Crandon, Arizona, Wausau, Texas and Sturgis, Adam went wherever his bike and heart led him. Many remember Adam smiling with his trucker cap and glasses on his bike, or somewhere with a cup of coffee or Dr Pepper in his hand.

If you asked Adam, he would tell you he was great. If you knew Adam, he would fully admit who shaped him into the man he was. Many of those preceded him in death including his parents: Ed and Jay Short; special uncles and aunt: Patrick Short, John and Ernestine Haluska; cousins: Angela Kincaid, Paul and Kent Haluska; and nephews: Nick and Brandon Firkus.

Occasionally, he would proclaim his love for those he left: his siblings: Ed (Patricia) Short Jr., Robert Short, Patrick Short, Juanita (Denis) Firkus; children: Tiffany Short, Adam Short Jr., and Cayla Thunder; grandchildren: Sophie, Landen and Harlo Thunder, Oakland Swanson; nephews and nieces: Felix, Patrick, Luke, Justice and Tierney Short, Melissa (Bobby) Stimac and Adrianna Firkus; cousins: Donna, Sandra, Heather (Nathaniel Reindl), and Steven (Trisha) Haluska; their families, as well as a variety a friends from all over the country. But none as close as he and Steve Schultz were on the road.

When he wasn't on his bike, he drove friends Heather Pagel, Valerie Niehaus, Amanda Gryczkowski and Erica Horn out of more trouble than they could get in. He also left significant other, Emily Cortes, and her family. And a special thanks to Laird Funeral home in Nacogdoches, Texas, for assisting the family with Adam's remains.

Adam will be buried in St Mary's Cemetery in Argonne next to his parents. There will be a notice for a potluck celebration of Adam's life when we are able to gather once again at the Argonne Town Hall, as well as a Poker Run in his memory. Until then, the family asks you gather your pictures and your stories. We know there's plenty.

**NOMINATION MEETING**

FOR

**TRIBAL CHIEF JUDGE**

Monday **7:00**  
**May 4, 2020** P.M.

**Tribal Executive Building Auditorium**  
5416 Everybody's Road | Crandon, WI 54520

FOREST COUNTY  
POTAWATOMI  
Keeper of the Fire

**PRIMARY JUDICIAL ELECTION**

FOR

**TRIBAL CHIEF JUDGE**

Saturday **8:00** A.M. TO **7:00** P.M.  
**May 23, 2020**

**Tribal Executive Building Auditorium**  
5416 Everybody's Road | Crandon, WI 54520

FOREST COUNTY  
POTAWATOMI  
Keeper of the Fire

**GENERAL JUDICIAL ELECTION**

FOR

**TRIBAL CHIEF JUDGE**

Saturday **8:00** A.M. TO **7:00** P.M.  
**June 6, 2020**

**Tribal Executive Building Auditorium**  
5416 Everybody's Road | Crandon, WI 54520

FOREST COUNTY  
POTAWATOMI  
Keeper of the Fire

FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI  
PUBLIC WORKS  
DIVISION

PO Box 340  
Crandon, WI 54520

**During the COVID-19 Pandemic closures,  
we strive to serve you!**

<b>Tribal Member Home Electrical Issues:</b> Tom Kessel: 715-889-3310	<b>Drinking Water and Wastewater Issues:</b> Operator on Call: 715-889-9345
<b>Tribal Member Home HVAC/Plumbing Issues:</b> Dan Gruber: 715-889-3276	<b>Transit (Medical Transports Only):</b> Dispatch: 715-478-4779
<b>All other Tribal Member Home Issues:</b> Jeff Ackley: 715-889-1322	<b>Solid Waste:</b> Tony Daniels: 715-889-6028



**Forest County Potawatomi Community**

Published by Winda G Collins [?] · 15 mins ·

For those community members who may not use social media as a way to stay up to date with the current health crisis situation, the Forest County Potawatomi is pleased to announce a new addition to its website. FCP's Information Technology department has created a page dedicated to the OVID-19 pandemic, complete with the latest CDC guidelines, and links to information regarding travel, those at high risk, etc. A world map has also been added that shows the progression of this virus across the world. Please take time to visit [www.FCPotawatomi.com](http://www.FCPotawatomi.com). The link for the OVID-19 page is up front and center. You'll find that the page is organized, simple to access, and easy to navigate. Please share with those who don't have Facebook pages. Be informed, be safe!



FCPOTAWATOMI.COM

**Forest County Potawatomi**

**Attention Tribal Members**

Please be advised that the Potawatomi Traveling Times will be in digital form only for the April 1 and April 15 issues. Instead of being printed and mailed, it will be posted to the tribe's website. This may or may not change depending on how the health crisis plays out over the next several weeks.

Please be patient as we navigate this new process. Stay safe and be well!

**POTAWATOMI TRAVELING TIMES**

100 N. Prospect Avenue • PO Box 340 • 8, WI 54520  
phone: (715) 478-7437 • fax: (715) 478-7438

email: [times@fcpotawatomi-nsn.gov](mailto:times@fcpotawatomi-nsn.gov) • website: [www.fcpotawatomi.com](http://www.fcpotawatomi.com)

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**Vice Chairwoman:**  
BRENDA SHOPODOCK

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JAMES A. CRAWFORD

**Treasurer:**  
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**COVID-19 Face Coverings & CDC Guidelines**

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) now recommends the use of face coverings and masks for the general public to slow the spread of COVID-19. When wearing a cloth face covering, follow this checklist:

- The mask fits snugly against the side of the face.
- The mask is secured with ear loops or ties.
- The mask allows breathing without restriction.
- The mask can be washed and dried without losing shape or getting damaged.
- The mask includes multiple layers of fabric.

Three Tips for Using Cloth Face Coverings:

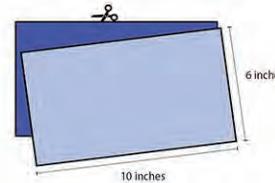
- Avoid placing cloth face coverings

on children under the age of 2 or on anyone who has trouble breathing or is unconscious.

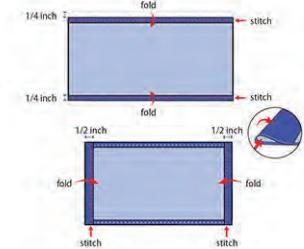
- Sanitize your face covering by washing it in a washing machine regularly.
- When removing, avoid touching your eyes, nose, or mouth and wash hands immediately after removal.

Learn how to create your own face covering to prevent the spread of COVID-19. Follow instructions from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for both sew and no-sew masks. Cloth face coverings can be fashioned from household items. Visit [www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/diy-cloth-face-coverings.html](http://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/diy-cloth-face-coverings.html) for full instructions.

1. Cut out two 10-by-6-inch rectangles of cotton fabric. Use tightly woven cotton, such as quilting fabric or cotton sheets. T-shirt fabric will work in a pinch. Stack the two rectangles; you will sew the mask as if it was a single piece of fabric.

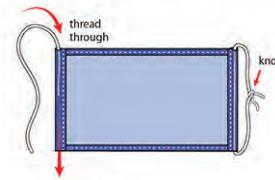


2. Fold over the long sides 1/4 inch and hem. Then fold the double layer of fabric over 1/2 inch along the short sides and stitch down.

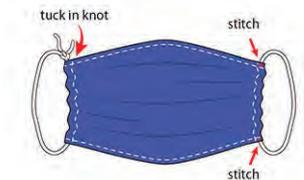


3. Run a 6-inch length of 1/8-inch wide elastic through the wider hem on each side of the mask. These will be the ear loops. Use a large needle or a bobby pin to thread it through. Tie the ends tight.

Don't have elastic? Use hair ties or elastic head bands. If you only have string, you can make the ties longer and tie the mask behind your head.



4. Gently pull on the elastic so that the knots are tucked inside the hem. Gather the sides of the mask on the elastic and adjust so the mask fits your face. Then securely stitch the elastic in place to keep it from slipping.

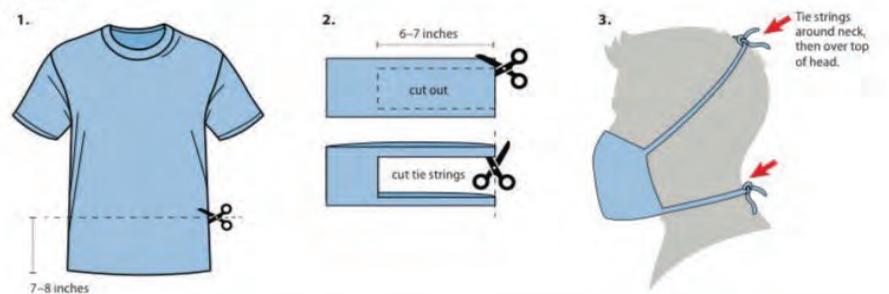


**Quick Cut T-shirt Face Cover (no sew method)**

**Materials**

- T-shirt
- Scissors

**Tutorial**

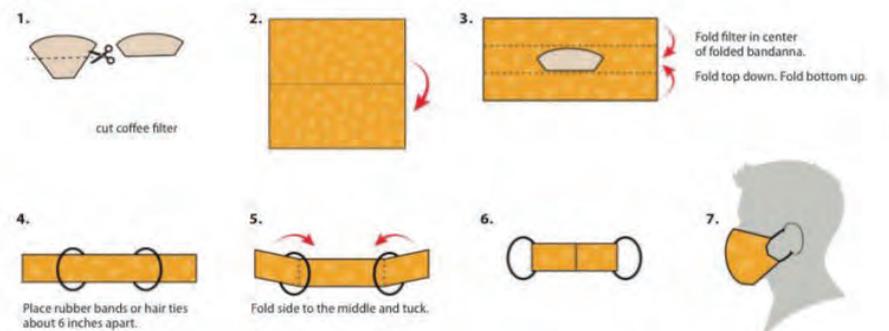


**Bandanna Face Cover (no sew method)**

**Materials**

- Bandanna (or square cotton cloth approximately 20"x20")
- Rubber bands (or hair ties)
- Scissors (if you are cutting your own cloth)

**Tutorial**



# FCPC Blackwell, Carter, Stone Lake CCR 2020

## Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

## Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

## Where does my water come from?

### **(Blackwell)**

Your drinking water is supplied by two wells on the south west side of the Bodwewadmi Ktegan (Potawatomi Farm) in Blackwell. Your drinking water originates beneath the surface of the earth, known as groundwater. Groundwater is naturally filtered as it travels through the layers of soil and rocks.

## Where does my water come from?

### **(Carter)**

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 rock.

## Where does my water come from?

### **(Stone Lake)**

Your drinking water is supplied by four wells two that are located on the north end of Bug Lake road and two that are located at 7960 Wase Gishkek Dr. in Crandon, Wis. Your tribal water originates as water beneath the surface of the earth, known as groundwater. Ground water is naturally filtered as it travels through layers of soil and rocks.

## Source water assessment and its availability:

Your tribe in conjunction with US 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 well to contamination. The score water assessment is attached. 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 into the future. If you have any questions or if you would like a complete copy of the assessment, please contact Ben Koski, 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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of 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: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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 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, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; and 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, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

## How can I get involved?

Contact Utility Manager Bruce M. Johnson at 715-478-7398 or the Public Works Division Administrator Nate Guldan at 715-478-7205.

## Description of Water Treatment Process (Blackwell)

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to

be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

## Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5-minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient shower head. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.

• Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.

• Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!

• Visit [www.epa.gov/watersense](http://www.epa.gov/watersense) for more information.

## Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect

Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

## Results of Radon Monitoring

### **(Carter)**

Radon is a radioactive gas that you can't see, taste, or smell. It is found throughout the U.S. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. Fix your home if the level of radon in your air is 4 picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that aren't too costly. For additional information, call your state radon program or call EPA's Radon Hotline (BOO-SOS-RADON).

## Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Blackwell FCPC, Carter FCPC, and Stone Lake FCPC are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

## Additional Information for Arsenic

### **(Carter and Stone Lake)**

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

*continued on pages 5 and 6...*

## BLACKWELL

### Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	2.3	1	2.3	2019	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.53	NA	NA	2019	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>								
E. coli (RTCR) - in the distribution system	0	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform positive and either is E. coli - positive or system fails to take repeat samples following E. coli positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform positive	0	NA	NA	2019	No	Human and animal fecal waste

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>								
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0	NA	NA	2018	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0	NA	NA	2018	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	0	NA	NA	2018	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0	NA	NA	2018	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0	NA	NA	2018	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0	NA	NA	2018	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0	NA	NA	2018	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0	NA	NA	2018	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	1.3	2018	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
	0	15	15	2018	0	No	

continued in next column...

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)							Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

### Additional Contaminants

In an effort to insure the safest water possible the State has required us to monitor some contaminants not required by Federal regulations. Of those contaminants only the ones listed below were found in your water.

Contaminants	State MCL	Your Water	Violation	Explanation and Comment
Chloroform	80 ug/l	2 ug/l	No	
Dibromochlorobenzene	80 ug/l	.46 ug/l	No	
THM in Water	80 ug/l	3.3 ug/l	No	

### Additional Monitoring

As part of an on-going evaluation program the EPA has required us to monitor some additional contaminants/chemicals. Information collected through the monitoring of these contaminants/chemicals will help to ensure that future decisions on drinking water standards are based on sound science.

Name	Reported Level	Range	
		Low	High
bromochloromethane (halon 1011) (ppb)	.81	.7	.81

### Unit Descriptions

Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.
positive samples	positive samples/yr: The number of positive samples taken that year

### Important Drinking Water Definitions

Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	
<b>Important Drinking Water Definitions</b>	
	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

TT Violation	Explanation	Length	Health Effects Language	Explanation and Comment
Ground Water Rule violations	Failed to collect a raw well sample after positive coliform.	Oct 17 - Dec 2nd 2019	Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.	Have reviewed the Ground water rule

## CARTER

### Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

continued on pg. 6...

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	.68	NA	NA	2016	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
	NA	80	3.4	2	3.4	2019	No	
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	1.5	NA	NA	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.0088	NA	NA	2019	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	2.4	NA	NA	2019	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	5	NA	NA	2018	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.22	NA	NA	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	.063	NA	NA	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.42	NA	NA	2019	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>								
E. coli (RTCR) - in the distribution system	0	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform positive and either is E. coli - positive or system fails to take repeat samples following E. coli positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform positive repeat sample for E. coli.	0	NA	NA	2019	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>								
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	.389	NA	.76	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	1.76	NA	NA	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>								
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	.3	.24	.3	2019	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories

continued in next column...

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.22	2019	5	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	.52	2019	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

### Additional Contaminants

In an effort to insure the safest water possible the State has required us to monitor some contaminants not required by Federal regulations. Of those contaminants only the ones listed below were found in your water.

Contaminants	State MCL	Your Water	Violation	Explanation and Comment
HAA5	60 ug/l	1 ug/l	No	
Bromodichloromethane	80 ug/l	1.1 ug/l	No	
Chloroform	80 ug/l	1.2 ug/l	No	
Dibromochloromethane	80 ug/l	.82 ug/l	No	

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ug/L	ug/L : Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.
positive samples	positive samples/yr: The number of positive samples taken that year

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

## STONE LAKE

### Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

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Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	1.7	.49	1.7	2019	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
THMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	6.5	1.3	6	2019	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	1	NA	NA	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos (MFL)	7	7	0	NA	NA	2018	No	Decay of asbestos cement water
<b>Additional Contaminants</b>								
Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.0096	NA	NA	2018	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	2.1	NA	NA	2018	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	58	NA	NA	2019	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.051	NA	NA	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.77	.52	.77	2019	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>								
E. coli (RTCR) - in the distribution system	0	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform positive and either is E. coli - positive or system fails to take repeat samples following E. coli positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform positive repeat sample for E. coli.	0	NA	NA	2019	No	Human and animal fecal waste
<b>Additional Contaminants</b>								
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	1.3	2018	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	15	2018	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

**Additional Contaminants**

In an effort to insure the safest water possible the State has required us to monitor some contaminants not required by Federal regulations. Of those contaminants only the ones listed below were found in your water.

Contaminants	State MCL	Your Water	Violation	Explanation and Comment
			No	

continued in next column...

**Undetected Contaminants**

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
MFL	MFL: million fibers per liter, used to measure asbestos concentration
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.
positive samples	positive samples/yr: The number of positive samples taken that year

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Bruce M. Johnson  
 Address: 8355 Mish Ko Swen Dr, PO Box 340  
 Crandon, WI 54520  
 Phone: 715-478-7398

\*\*\* FOR TRIBAL MEMBERS ONLY \*\*\*



**2020**

**Spring Clean-Up!**

**Beginning: Wednesday April 1<sup>st</sup>**

**Ending: Monday June 1<sup>st</sup>**

**Dumpsters will be located at:**

- Old Playground (Blackwell)
- Good Heart Lane Playground (Carter)
- Old Tribal Hall and Solid Waste (Stone Lake)

**Items to be placed along side of Dumpsters:**

- Tires
- Lawn Mowers or Weed Eaters
- Electronic Devices including: radios, DVD players, computers & computer monitors, Satellite receivers,
- Old Appliances including: Microwaves, T.V.s, Air Conditioners, Refrigerators, Ovens, Washers or Dryers
- Electronic Waste
- Automotive Parts including: Car batteries
- Used oil or paint
- Any kind of metal

**Items allowed IN Clean-Up Dumpsters:**

Old Household Items such as Furniture, Toys, Carpet, Mattresses, Clothing, etc.

**Items NOT Allowed:**

- No Yard Waste
- No Animal Carcasses
- No Fluorescent Light Bulbs
- No Medical Waste

## SERVICES DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC:



8201 Mish ko swen Drive  
Crandon, WI 54520  
www.FCPotawatomi.com  
Mon. - Fri. | 8 a.m. - 4 p.m.  
*Open to the Public*

FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI HEALTH & WELLNESS CENTER

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Beginning Monday, March 23, 2020, until further notice the Health & Wellness Center will be suspending clinic appointments, including lab and imaging that can safely be put on hold. If your upcoming appointment has been canceled, you will be called directly.

<p><b>BEHAVIORAL HEALTH</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services will provide regularly scheduled services by telephone. Our staff is ready to help support you during this unique time in our community — call <b>(715) 478-4332</b>.</li> </ul> <p><b>COMMUNITY HEALTH</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All services will be postponed. For urgent needs, please call <b>(715) 478-4355</b>.</li> </ul> <p><b>DENTAL</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We will only be seeing severe toothaches, facial trauma, severe infection or abscess with NO signs or symptoms of respiratory illness. Please call <b>(715) 478-4313</b> if you have a dental emergency.</li> </ul>	<p><b>MEDICAL</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If you are a patient who needs to make an appointment, please call <b>(715) 478-4339</b> and get a scheduled time before entering the clinic.</li> <li>• Patients will be asked to call the clinic at <b>(715) 478-4339</b> when they arrive in our parking lot. If you don't have a cell phone, approach the entrance where you will be allowed access and screened upon entry.</li> </ul> <p><b>OPTICAL</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All scheduled appointments will be canceled. For urgent optical needs, please call <b>(715) 478-4345</b>.</li> </ul>	<p><b>PHARMACY</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Patients who only need to pick up medications should call pharmacy at <b>(715) 478-4347</b></li> <li>• Patients will be asked to call the pharmacy at <b>(715) 478-4347</b> when they arrive in our parking lot and staff will hand deliver it to them.</li> </ul> <p><b>REHABILITATION</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All scheduled appointments will be canceled. For urgent rehabilitation needs, please call <b>(715) 478-4344</b>.</li> </ul>
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## DUE TO THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC OUR HOURS HAVE CHANGED TEMPORARILY UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE:

CARTER C-STORE

General Hours: 10 am - 6 pm  
Kitchen: 11 am - 5 pm  
Call-In Orders ONLY!

STONE LAKE C-STORE

General Hours: 10 am - 6 pm  
Kitchen/Coffee Shop: 11 am - 5 pm  
Call-In Orders ONLY!

PLEASE

ONLY 1 FAMILY MEMBER AT A TIME AND PRACTICE SOCIAL DISTANCING!



FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI

STONE LAKE/  
CARTER C-STORE  
SMOKE SHOP/DELI

Hwy. 32, Carter, WI • (715) 473-5100  
5326 Fire Keeper Rd., Crandon, WI • (715) 478-4199



FCP Behavioral Health is hosting



FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI HEALTH & WELLNESS CENTER BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

To register, please contact:  
Ed: 715-889-2884  
Kyle: 715-889-0146  
Angela: 715-889-9373

Open to Everyone

Monday through Friday  
2-4 pm & 7-9 pm

## Call to All Area Artists

(WABENO, Wis.) The Friends of Wabeno invite area artists to the 1st Historic Wabeno Art Challenge. The Art Challenge is open to anyone who would like to create an original piece of artwork showcasing Wabeno's history and culture and display their art at the Wabeno Logging Museum over a two-month period this summer. There will be awards and an opportunity for artists to sell their work.

The Historic Wabeno Art Challenge is designed to encourage area artists to create and share their talents and promote Wabeno's place in history in the Northwoods of Wisconsin. The art challenge will conclude at the 6th Annual Wabeno Art & Music Fest on Saturday, Aug. 1, 2020.

Important dates to remember:

- April 30 – applications due
- May 27-29 – drop artwork off at Wabeno Logging Museum (drop off locations within 75 miles for at least five artists are possible)
- June 5 – Aug. 1 – museum art gallery opens
- Aug. 1 – art challenge awards

Want to create an entry but not sure what you will do, yet? Feel free to submit a couple of your concepts and the art medium you will use or call to discuss.

WAM Fest Coordinator Mary Beck says, "This is a great opportunity for individuals or groups of artists to share their creative vision of the early years of Wabeno's history and cultures. Given three months to create and then two months to show and sell art provides great exposure for the artist and provides exposure to a variety of art mediums for our community and visitors all in one location!"

Artists interested in participating are encouraged to apply for the Art Challenge. Guidelines, resources, artwork ideas and application are available on the Wabeno Art and Music Festival website located at [https://wabenoartandmusicfest.org/art\\_options/](https://wabenoartandmusicfest.org/art_options/). If you have questions, contact Mary Beck at [mfbeck@charter.net](mailto:mfbeck@charter.net) or (608) 628-0757 or send a message through the website.



\*artwork by Tina Anderson\*

## Greenfire's No Studios: **WINNER OF THE MBJ'S 2020 REAL ESTATE AWARDS**

Recently, Greenfire Management Services' Kip Ritchie received an email from The Milwaukee Business Journal's editor-in-chief, Mark Kass. The email was a note of congratulations - its "No Studios" project was selected as a winner for The Milwaukee Business Journal's 2020 Real Estate Awards.

The Milwaukee Bucks' Deer District near Fiserv Forum, Milwaukee Ballet's Baumgartner Center for Dance and MSOE Dwight and Dian Diercks Computational Science Hall are among the winners of the Milwaukee Business Journal's 2020 Real Estate Awards.

The Lubar Entrepreneurship Center at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, the Milwaukee Fortress renovation and the Stella Hotel & Ballroom in Kenosha will also be honored among the top real estate projects completed in 2019. Other projects to be honored include Graef's decision to move its office to The Avenue in downtown Milwaukee, No Studios in The Brewery complex and the Cream City Hostel on East Center Street in Milwaukee.

In all, 19 projects in southeastern Wisconsin were chosen to be honored.

Given the surge of development in southeastern Wisconsin, MJB had a strong nomination pool to pick from, with more than 40 projects submitted for consideration for its popular Real Estate Awards program. These awards focus on the best real estate deals and projects completed in 2019, with judges looking strongly on community impact and project success. Projects included are within Milwaukee, Kenosha, Ozaukee, Racine, Walworth, Washington and Waukesha counties.

MBJ plans to honor all of our 19 winners, and name the Project of the Year, at an awards luncheon ceremony later this summer. They will profile each of these important projects in its May 8 issue. Below is a complete list of winners. First- and honorable mention designations will be revealed in the special section and the Project of the Year will be announced at the awards event.



### 2020 REAL ESTATE AWARD WINNERS

- Arrabelle
- Cream City Hostel
- Foxtown Brewing Co.
- Froedtert Hospital expansion
- Graef/The Avenue
- Lubar Entrepreneurship Center at UWM
- Marquette University – AHPRC
- Milwaukee Ballet
- Milwaukee Bucks Deer District
- Milwaukee Fortress
- Milwaukee Tool
- MSOE Dwight & Dian Diercks Computational Science Hall
- **No Studios**
- St. Francis Convent
- The Contour
- The Ivy House
- The Stella Hotel & Ballroom
- Watt's Building Renovation
- Zund America Headquarters

### 'No Studios' Photos on Bottom Left of Page

**Top Left: 40,000 sq. ft. across four floors in the newly developed Pabst Brewery Complex**

**Top Right: A live music stage on the first floor**

**Middle Left: Milwaukee Film occupies an entire floor of the building and moved in this past spring**

**Middle Right: Kitchen and social area on the first floor**

**Bottom Left: A 47-seat screening room**

**Bottom Right: A look at the unfinished fourth floor, which will be the club level of No Studios**

## Feeding the Elders: ICE PUTS TOGETHER MEALS



Wgema Campus is doing their part in the community during this time of need. Chef Juanita, who works for Lisa Kaye Catering and the Indian Council of the Elderly, has been putting together 40 meals, three times of week that are being delivered to the elders that are a part of the meal program here on campus.

## CRIMESTOPPERS UPDATE: Another Pet Dog Killed, Public's Help Needed in Ongoing Fatal Poison Cases

submitted by Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

MADISON, Wis. (April 8, 2020) – The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service continue to seek the public's help in solving a rash of fatal poisoning deaths of domestic dogs and wildlife following the April 1 death of a domestic dog being walked on a leash on land open to the public. Authorities investigating the poisoning deaths suspect the April 1 dog death could be related.

The 3-year-old German shepherd was being walked on a leash on land open to

the public in northern Forest County, near the Michigan border. Poison is believed to be among the possible causes of the death; however, confirmation lab tests are pending. Owners of the dog reported seeing a few dead ravens near the site.

As the COVID-19 public health emergency continues, more people are practicing social distancing while walking outdoors with pets. The public is advised to use dog leashes and watch for signs such as dead wildlife that poison may be in the area.

Several domestic dog deaths have occurred in Forest, Marinette and Florence counties. While the investigation is focused on the three counties, it is unknown if other counties could be involved. In addition to the unfortunate poisoning of these family pets, investigators also found dead raptors, coyotes, weasels, raccoons and wolves. Lab tests have confirmed the presence of dangerous toxic substances as the cause of death in these wildlife cases as well as the domestic dogs.

If you have information or a tip – no matter how insignificant it may seem – please contact the WDNR Violation Hotline. You may confidentially report by calling or texting: 1-800-TIP-WDNR or 1-800-847-9367. You also may report online: <https://dnrx.wisconsin.gov/rav/>. The hotline is in operation 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Trained staff relay information to conservation wardens.

## Governor Evers Removes Barriers to Emergency Assistance for Veterans

submitted by Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs

MADISON, Wis. (April 9, 2020) – The Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs (WDVA) announced that Governor Tony Evers has suspended several provisions of the Assistance to Needy Veterans Grant (ANVG) program, providing more low-income veterans access to emergency financial aid. The ANVG program provides subsistence payments and other health care grants to low income veterans who experience a loss of income.

“This grant program was designed to help veterans during a time of need,” WDVA Secretary Mary Kolar said. “COVID-19 has hit many people hard economically. With the changes announced today, we anticipate more low-income veterans will be able to access emergency financial aid. We appreciate

Governor Evers giving us the flexibility to help as many veterans as possible during this challenging time.”

Current rules contain some requirements that would prevent, hinder, or delay payments to veterans who have experienced a loss of income due to the COVID-19 pandemic. A temporary suspension of these provisions will allow WDVA to take the necessary action to assist and protect the health and welfare of Wisconsin's veterans and their families.

The WDVA has requested the following temporary provisions to ease requirements, remove burdens, and reduce limitations on a veteran applying for assistance:

- Suspension of the requirement that applications include specific verification

forms containing the signatures of a county or tribal veterans service officer or other authorized agent

- Suspension of a rule limiting an applicant's eligibility if the applicant's income exceeds 180 percent of the federal poverty guidelines

- Suspension of the deadline by which an applicant must submit an application and receive medical care by a health care provider following the loss of income

- Suspension of the requirement that an applicant must provide proof that loss of income occurred due to an economic emergency

The ANVG program provides financial assistance to veterans who have exhausted other sources of aid. The grants may be used for specified health care and

subsistence needs up to maximum grant limits. These modifications will ensure that our veterans receive the support they need and deserve during this unprecedented time.

To apply for the Assistance for Needy Veterans Grant online, visit [www.MyWisVets.com](http://www.MyWisVets.com). Veterans may also apply by contacting their County Veterans Service Office or Tribal Veterans Service office. Veterans may scan and email a completed paper form to the [VetsBenefitsGrants@dva.wisconsin.gov](mailto:VetsBenefitsGrants@dva.wisconsin.gov). Questions regarding the application process can be sent to [VetsBenefitsGrants@dva.wisconsin.gov](mailto:VetsBenefitsGrants@dva.wisconsin.gov).

For additional information, contact WDVA Office of Public Affairs, Carla Vigue, Director, at (608) 266-0517 or [Carla.Vigue@dva.wisconsin.gov](mailto:Carla.Vigue@dva.wisconsin.gov).

## 2020 WIEA Conference Postponed Until April 2021

submitted by Wisconsin Indian Education Association

As the situation with COVID-19 continues to unfold, the Wisconsin Indian Education Association (WIEA) board of directors has come to the difficult decision to postpone the 2020 “Indigenous STEAM: Science, Technology, Engineering, Art & Math” conference until April 2021. WIEA president Brian Jackson says the health, safety and well-being of WIEA members, supporters, tribal nations in Wisconsin and general public remains the organization's top priority.

“We deliberated for some time before coming to this decision as a board,” said Jackson. “We had to take into account first and foremost the safety of all involved,” continued Jackson.

Jackson also cited the many logistical issues in attempting to carry out this year's conference as an additional factor in deciding to postpone until 2021.

“We felt there were and still are, too many unknowns that would affect our conference planning and timelines,” said Jackson.

“This has been a difficult situation for all of us individually and collectively. This crisis is ongoing and with federal, state and tribal travel restrictions and stay-at-home mandates effectively extended through the end of April, we just don't know when things will return to normal.”

Preliminary plans include holding the postponed conference at the same host location and venue as previously scheduled.

“The board agreed tentatively to keep Milwaukee as the host city, as well as Potawatomi Hotel & Casino as the host venue for the 2021 conference,” said Jackson.



The organization will offer full refunds of registration fees to individuals and organizations that paid in advance.

In lieu of a full refund of this year's conference registration fee, the option to pre-pay for the 2021 conference will also be extended to those who have already paid.

“If an individual or organization wishes to have their 2020 conference registration fees refunded, they have that

option,” said Jackson. “Likewise, if they wish for us to hold their registration fees in advance for next year's conference, they have the option to pre-pay for the 2021 conference.”

In either case, WIEA will contact each registrant directly to determine which course of action best suits them.

“We apologize for any inconvenience this may have caused our participants,” said Jackson. “We look forward to seeing everyone at our 2021 conference and thank all who have supported WIEA.”

WIEA kindly asks conference registrants to remain patient while the organization works through the refund process. Refunds may take between four to six weeks to be issued.

# Gov. Evers Announces Construction of Alternative Care Facility

submitted by the office of the Governor

MADISON, Wis. (April 9, 2020) — Gov. Tony Evers announced that the Army Corp of Engineers has officially been engaged by his administration and has already begun mobilizing at the Exposition Center at Wisconsin State Fair Park to begin the development of an alternative care facility (ACF). The Army Corp of Engineers has partnered with states throughout the country to build ACFs to support existing, local medical infrastructures in response to the spread of COVID-19.

“We are extremely appreciative of FEMA and the Army Corp of Engineers for their responsiveness as we continue to see an increase in the number of individuals testing positive for COVID-19

in Wisconsin,” said Gov. Evers. “This alternative care facility will be a critical addition to the southeastern region of our state and will be essential to continuing to ensure our healthcare systems are not overwhelmed.”

To construct the facility, the Army Corp of Engineers signed a contract with Gilbane, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. A number of local subcontractors have also signed-on to assist in constructing the ACF at Wisconsin State Fair Park, including: HGA (Design), Johnson Controls, Staff Electric, F. Ahern and Hetzel Sanfillipo.

Additional details regarding facility operations, acuity level, and patient capacity will be shared as they become

available.

“I want to also share my sincere gratitude to the Wisconsin State Fair Park leadership, including CEO Kathleen O’Leary and Chairman John Yingling,” said Gov. Evers. “Their willingness to open their doors to support the region’s residents during what may be these folks’ darkest hours, is exactly the kind of servant leadership that illustrates how Wisconsin’s best are stepping up and in to respond to COVID-19.

All individuals are encouraged to do the following:

- Stay at home as much as possible. Cancel events and avoid groups, gatherings, play dates, and nonessential appointments.

- Stay at least six feet away from other people, when possible.

- Practice good hand hygiene. Wash your hands regularly for at least 20 seconds. If soap and water are not available, use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol.

- Avoid touching face, eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands

- Cover mouth and nose when coughing or sneezing, and cough and sneeze into your elbow.

Continue to visit the Department of Health Services COVID-19 informational website. This comprehensive website has resources, updates, and answers to commonly asked questions about COVID-19.

# Gov. Evers Reiterates Options Available for Religious Gatherings and Services

submitted by the Office of the Governor

MADISON, Wis. (April 9, 2020) — Gov. Tony Evers reiterates options for religious gatherings and services. Religious organizations and places of worship have inquired about opportunities to continue offering faith-based services and gatherings while still complying with the governor’s “safer at home” order.

Gov. Evers and the Wisconsin Department of Health Services (DHS) Secretary-designee Andrea Palm issued a Safer at Home order to mitigate the spread of COVID-19, effective at 8 a.m. on Weds., March 25, 2020. This order remains in effect until 8 a.m. on Fri., April 24, 2020, or until a superseding order is issued.

This order applies to the entire state. All Wisconsinites must stay at home as much as possible and non-essential businesses and operations must cease, with limited exceptions for minimum basic operations and working from home. All public and private gatherings of any number of people that are not part of a single household or living unit are prohibited, except for the limited exceptions contained in the order.

Under the governor’s order, churches and religious entities are considered essential. Any gathering must include fewer than 10 people at a time if it occurs in a room or confined space. Thus, churches

and religious entities wishing to conduct services while still complying with the governor’s order may, for example, conduct services via:

- Parking lots with congregants staying in cars, avoiding person-to-person contact
- Streaming online
- Having small gatherings (fewer than 10 people in each room) with multiple services

Churches and religious entities are encouraged to review and comply with all DHS guidelines, including guidelines for community and faith based organizations available at [www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/covid-19/community.htm](http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/covid-19/community.htm).

The governor’s Safer at Home order is enforceable by any local law enforcement official, including county sheriffs; however, the governor’s office has not asked law enforcement to supervise or take enforcement steps against religious gatherings. We continue to ask local law enforcement to assist local communities and congregations understand the governor’s Safer at Home order and help folks take precautions to keep themselves, our neighbors, and our communities safe.

# Udall Statement on Need for Bipartisan Action on Emergency Funding and Fixes

submitted by Tom Udall Press Office

SANTA FE, N.M. (April 9, 2020) — U.S. Senator Tom Udall (D-N.M.) issued the following statement after Senate Republicans rejected Senate Democrats’ attempt to pass emergency funding to bolster the CARES Act for small businesses, health care providers, state, local, and Tribal governments, and food assistance. Instead, Senate Republicans tried to pass a COVID-19 relief bill that failed to include fixes to the troubled small business loan program or included

additional help for hospitals or state, local and Tribal governments.

“I am disappointed that Senate Republicans blocked critical funding and fixes to bolster the bipartisan CARES Act for struggling small businesses, hospitals, health care providers, state, local, and Tribal governments, and families in need. Instead, Senate Republicans yet again tried to move forward on COVID-19 legislation without any bipartisan negotiations that failed to address the full scope

of this crisis. Senate Republicans’ alternative proposal was severely inadequate — and we cannot simply add more funding for a program without making sure it actually works for New Mexico’s 150,000 small businesses, many of whom have reported that they are already having great difficulty accessing the SBA assistance that we made available in our bipartisan legislation. The administration and Congress need to make sure the money we are appropriating for small businesses quickly

gets into the hands of the New Mexico and Tribal businesses struggling to stay afloat. Despite Senator McConnell’s partisan move today, I am hopeful that the Senate will once again come together on a bipartisan basis soon on a bipartisan interim package to provide additional emergency relief to those who need it, while we work on a larger fourth response package to build on our response to the COVID-19 pandemic.”

# Senate Democrats Urge Trump Administration to Extend Public Comment Periods and Hearings

submitted by News from the U.S. Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. (April 9, 2020) — U.S. Senator Tom Udall (D-N.M.) and 21 Senate Democrats sent a letter to Acting Director of the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Russell Vought, calling on the executive branch to protect Americans' right to participate in the democratic policy-making process, at a time when millions are worried about their and their loved ones' health, safety and economic security and are unable to fully participate in the public comment process.

The senators requested that OMB indefinitely extend existing public comment periods and hearings until the public can safely gather after the dangers of the COVID-19 pandemic have passed. The senators are also requesting that the Trump administration pause new federal rule making unrelated to the COVID-19 pandemic response during the national emergency. The senators sent the letter as Americans across the country are focused on the safety and well-being of themselves and their families during this global crisis. As the senators note, it is unreasonable to expect public comment periods to reflect public opinion and meaningful participation, including Tribal consultation, given the severe limitations and disruptions created by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Trump administration has proposed and issued a total of 15 federal rules since the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services issued a Public Health Emergency declaration for COVID-19 on January 31.

"As you know, our nation is in the midst of a global pandemic and a worsening public health crisis, and the necessary emergency response is causing a major disruption to economic activity and millions of jobs," the senators began.

"These challenges are unprecedented during the time since Congress enacted the two foundational laws aimed at guaranteeing Americans the right to have their voice heard in how federal policies are implemented: The Administrative Procedures Act in 1946 and the National Environmental Policy Act in 1970," the senators continued.

The senators urged the Trump administration to instruct all federal agencies to indefinitely extend all open or announced upcoming public comment periods and pause any new administrative rule

making actions, unless those actions are explicitly required for the COVID-19 response and recovery.

"Necessary federal, state, tribal and local government actions to stop the spread of COVID-19, such as cancellation of public meetings and stay-at-home orders, are currently denying access to government for millions of low-income and rural Americans, along with Indian Tribes with whom the government is obligated by law to consult. It is not enough to direct individuals to online rule making portals.

"To be clear, we are not calling for this Administration to abandon activities that are essential to the COVID-19 response, that are subject to unalterable legal deadlines, or for which delays would cause foreseeable harm to public health, safety, consumer protections, or financial stability," the senators concluded. "Instead, this is an important part of a broader call for this Administration to recalibrate its existing responsibilities with the urgent need of responding to the COVID-19 pandemic."

Last week, Udall, together with Senators Jeff Merkley (D-Ore.) and Ron Wyden (D-Ore.) sent a letter to U.S. Secretary of the Interior David Bernhardt urging him to suspend all rule making actions unrelated to COVID-19. In March, a diverse group of over 170 public interest, labor, environmental and grassroots organizations representing millions of Americans signed a letter led by the Center for Progressive Reform calling on the administration to extend public comment periods in light of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Udall was joined in the letter by U.S. Senators Jacky Rosen (D-Nev.), Sheldon Whitehouse (D-R.I.), Angus King (I-Maine), Ron Wyden (D-Ore.), Chris Van Hollen (D-Md.), Dianne Feinstein (D-Calif.), Kamala D. Harris (D-Calif.), Ed Markey (D-Mass.), Brian Schatz (D-Hawaii), Elizabeth Warren (D-Mass.), Jeffrey A. Merkley (D-Ore.), Amy Klobuchar (D-Minn.), Tammy Baldwin (D-Wisc.), Martin Heinrich (D-N.M.), Jack Reed (D-R.I.), Michael F. Bennet (D-Colo.), Tina Smith (D-Minn.), Mazie Hirono (D-Hawaii), Maria Cantwell (D-Wash.), Sherrod Brown (D-Ohio), and Cory Booker (D-N.J.).

The full text of the senators' letter is available below:

*Dear Mr. Vought:*

*As you know, our nation is in the midst of a global pandemic and a worsening public health crisis, and the necessary emergency response is causing a major disruption to economic activity and millions of jobs. While Congress and the executive branch have taken steps to protect the health and welfare of the American people and our economy, more must be done to protect citizens' fundamental right to participate in the operations of their government.*

*Specifically, we request you take two broad steps:*

- *Instruct all federal agencies to indefinitely extend all open or announced upcoming public comment periods for rule makings and administrative actions not related to the COVID-19 pandemic response; and,*

- *Pause any new Administrative rule making actions, unless those actions are explicitly required for the COVID-19 response and recovery. If anything, agencies should be focused on how they can redeploy their existing resources to contributing to the federal government's response to this crisis.*

*The reasons for these requests are abundant. Across our country, schools, libraries, and community centers are closing. Businesses are cutting back or closing temporarily, leaving millions and millions of Americans worrying about their economic security and facing enormous new challenges such as adjusting to new working conditions or finding alternative means of childcare. These challenges are unprecedented during the time since Congress enacted the two foundational laws aimed at guaranteeing Americans the right to have their voice heard in how federal policies are implemented: The Administrative Procedures Act in 1946 and the National Environmental Policy Act in 1970.*

*Americans are worried about whether they and their loved ones have contracted COVID-19, whether tests are available, how to care for high-risk populations and when to self-quarantine—and whether they have a paycheck to feed and house themselves and their families. Small business owners are concerned about their employees' health and making ends meet as people are increasingly taking precautions by stocking up and staying home. Healthcare workers are working overtime, risking their own health, devoting their full time and energy to saving the lives of their fellow Americans.*

*Necessary federal, state, Tribal and local*

*government actions to stop the spread of COVID-19, such as cancellation of public meetings and stay-at-home orders, are currently denying access to government for millions of low-income and rural Americans, along with Indian Tribes with whom the government is obligated by law to consult. It is not enough to direct individuals to online rule making portals. Many communities lack reliable broadband access to participate in online comment processes when libraries, community centers, and other places that people rely on for online access are restricting their public hours or are closed to the public altogether.*

*The American public is not only legally entitled to a meaningful opportunity to participate in these important proceedings; their participation is crucial to ensuring that agencies' work is carried out effectively. The public is an invaluable source of expertise for agency decision-makers, and their ability to weigh in on agency decisions advances the good government goals of accountability. Yet, such meaningful participation is an impossibility for tens of millions of Americans during this pandemic emergency period. We cannot reasonably expect the public to redirect attention from protecting themselves and families to comment on federal agency rules and proceedings that while important, are not related to the crisis at hand or its response.*

*Once this crisis is resolved, and we all believe the resilience of the American people coupled with timely government action will see us through this difficult time, these comment periods should remain open for a reasonable period after the crisis has lifted, and any postponed hearings should likewise be rescheduled to allow members of the public ample time to prepare.*

*To be clear, we are not calling for this Administration to abandon activities that are essential to the COVID-19 response, that are subject to unalterable legal deadlines, or for which delays would cause foreseeable harm to public health, safety, consumer protections, or financial stability. Instead, this is an important part of a broader call for this Administration to recalibrate its existing responsibilities with the urgent need of responding to the COVID-19 pandemic.*

*These actions are necessary to preserve fundamental aspects of our democratic process in a time of national emergency. Thank you for your attention to our requests.*