



POTAWATOMI TRAVELING TIMES

Volume 25, Issue 21 • datbëgon gizes Leaf Moon • May 1, 2020

To the Forest County Potawatomi Community

From Chairman Daniels as prepared for the April 22, 2020 Facebook Live Presentation

Good morning. Thank you all for watching our weekly Facebook update.

Today is Earth Day. And on this Earth Day, I thought it would be nice to start your day with some encouraging news. While this pandemic has undoubtedly brought unforeseen hardships to many people, I believe it has also brought some positive things to our lives. Like what? For starters, Mother Earth has started to heal. With many factories and businesses closed, combined with fewer cars on the road and fewer planes in the sky, Mother Earth is recovering slowly. And that means the air is cleaner.

Air pollution in some cities is less than half what it was a year ago. Paris has seen a drop of 54 percent, while Madrid, Milan and Rome saw a drop of nearly 50 percent. In the United States, the northeast has seen a 30 percent reduction in air pollution, and major polluting cities like Seattle, Los Angeles, Atlanta, New York, and Chicago have all seen significant decreases in air pollution. And in India, for the first time in decades, people can see the Himalayan mountain range due to the reduction in air pollution. Imagine that – not being able to see the beauty of nature because the air is too dirty.

These recent reductions in air pollution are a positive thing, but let's hope that they aren't temporary. I hope this can serve as a stepping stone for all of us to continue to better Mother Earth.

We are also continuing to hear positive news here in Wisconsin. Last week, Governor Tony Evers and state health officials announced that Wisconsin was beginning to see a flattening of the curve. They attribute this to people across the state doing their part by limiting their travel and staying home as much as possible. According to our healthcare professionals, Wisconsin would have likely seen tens of thousands of additional cases and thousands of additional deaths if people had not followed the Safer at Home order. But luckily, people listened to the advice of our healthcare professionals and we are starting to see improvement. Our efforts are working.

However, we have not yet reached the point where we can safely stop our efforts and return to business as usual. The number of new cases still suggests that we need to continue to take precautions to protect the health of the public. That is why Governor Evers announced that he was extending the Safer at Home order until May 26. We are also asking our community members to continue to stay at home as much as possible.

I know this hasn't been easy, but your efforts are paying off. Because you have been doing your part and staying home as much as possible, Forest County does not have any confirmed cases of COVID-19. Let's keep it that way. This will eventually end, but it will end more quickly if we work together. So please, continue to help us by doing your part. You will be safer, your family will be safer, and your community will be safer if you stay home.

Like I said earlier, this will eventually end – and Executive Council has already discussed what steps we need to take to get our businesses open again. However, this situation is fluid with developments changing daily. We don't yet know when it will be safe for our employees and customers to resume business operations, but we are putting the appropriate measures in place so that when it is safe to resume our operations, we will be ready.

The COVID-19 crisis has been both

unexpected and unprecedented, but I'm extremely proud of how the tribal government has handled this situation. We have asked our staff to do more with less to help us tackle an ever-changing and uneasy situation. They have done that and more. Migwetch to all our staff who have been working long hours to make sure we can continue to be on top of this situation.

As I end, I would also like to thank the many members of our greater community who are working every day to make our lives easier during this difficult time: The doctors and nurses who are caring for our sick, the factory employees working extra shifts to produce PPE and other goods, the truck drivers making sure our stores have essential items, the grocery store clerks working long hours to make sure you can access food, and the delivery drivers bringing items to your homes. There are many more - and you know who they are - so when you see these individuals, please thank them and say a prayer for them.

From Emergency Management Program Manager Bobbie Irocky as prepared for the April 22, 2020 Facebook Live Presentation

Hello FCP Community.

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

For those of you that were unable to tune in last week, I reported that all FCP playgrounds are closed until further notice. Please make sure all your little ones are made aware of this and that it is being done for their safety.

Last week on Thursday, April 16, Governor Evers issued an extension on the Safer at Home order that I am sure you are all aware of. I would like to stress the importance of this extension in order for us to get back to our normal day-to-day living. Where we are at right now does not and will not be our forever normal.

So please community members... we need to hold out just a little longer. Remember the tribal elders, the tribal youth and the community members who are

not well at this time. You all need to be there for them as well as your loved ones.

This community is strong and there is not a doubt in my mind that we can overcome this together!

If at any time you have a concern, please feel free to reach out to Emergency Management at (715) 478-4428.

Thank you all and please be safe.

From Family Services Division Administrator Abbey Lukowski as prepared for the April 22, 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.

Please call. Please text. Please email. Please leave a message with a working phone number so we may return your call.

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.

Foster Homes and family placements are needed. Please call Indian Child Welfare to become temporarily licensed.

Weekly activity delivery will continue. Please pick these items up at Education's meal site.

If you have questions regarding temporary financial-related resources, please call Economic Support at (715) 478-7206.

If you have questions pertaining to elder-related resources, please call Community Advocacy.

Pertinent phone numbers are:

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

Stay home and be healthy!

continued on pg. 2...

PSRST STD
US POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 317
FOND DU LAC, WI



COVID-19 is our invisible enemy!
Stay safe, stay healthy, STAY HOME!
Together, we'll win the battle against this disease.



From Public Health Officer Elena Cox as prepared for the April 22, 2020 Facebook Live Presentation

...continued from pg. 1

COVID-19: Safer at Home is working. Keep up the good work everyone!

People across the state of Wisconsin have risen to the challenge of COVID-19 by changing the way they work, play and interact with friends and family. By staying safer at home, practicing physical distancing, and continuing to wash hands and cover coughs, you are making a difference in helping to flatten the curve of new infections. Thank you!

The current COVID-19 statistics for Wisconsin as of April 20, at 1 p.m. are:

- Negative Tests: 46,603
- Positive Tests: 4,499
- Hospitalizations: 1,211
- Deaths: 230

Today, I would like to share with you some ideas on how you can be “Physically Distant but Socially Close”. (see graphic below) It is meant for Native Americans to creatively adapt important cultural practices and show love to others in different ways.

This past week, President Trump and the federal government announced plans to cautiously begin to reopen our country. On April 21, Gov. Evers announced

“Badger Bounce Back”, which is Wisconsin’s plan to carefully begin easing Safer at Home restrictions. Both the President and the Governor stress social distancing will still be very important!

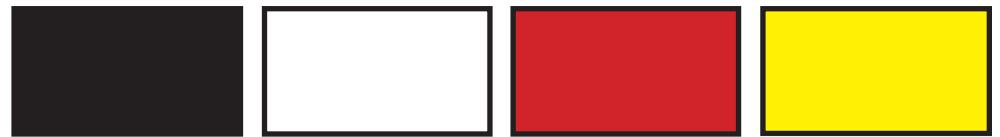
Our invisible enemy, the coronavirus, will be with us for many months. Please do not relax your social distancing when you leave home! The greatest risk we face is a second surge that may be more serious than the current epidemic we are dealing with today! Easing the restrictions will be based on a phased approach that is slowly less restrictive while protecting the public from COVID19.

The factsheet I shared will be posted on Facebook and our website. Remember, following recommended precautions is your best chance of staying healthy during this difficult time. You may be physically distant from others, but you can be socially close!

As hard as it is, no hugging, shaking hands or getting closer than six feet when you need to leave your home. Wash your hands frequently, lathering for at least 20 seconds, avoid touching your face, cover your cough, and physically distance yourself. You really are safer at home. We’re here for you; stay home for us!

Happy May Birthday to These Elders!

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 5-1 Marilyn Alloway | 5-11 Cynthia Tyler |
| 5-2 Samuel Alloway | 5-12 Arlene Alloway |
| 5-4 Betty Jo Keeble | 5-13 Theresa Johnson |
| 5-4 Allen McGeshick | 5-19 Nellie Kezick |
| 5-6 James Alloway | 5-21 Donald Cornell |
| 5-7 Joseph Brown Sr. | 5-22 Henry Ritchie II |
| 5-9 Donna Weso | 5-25 James Thunder Sr. |
| 5-9 Julius Daniels Jr. | 5-27 Valerie Nah Bah Kah |



NOMINATION MEETING

FOR
TRIBAL CHIEF JUDGE

Monday
August 24, 2020

7:00 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
Sept. 12, 2020

8:00 A.M. TO 7:00 P.M.

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
Sept. 26, 2020

8:00 A.M. TO 7:00 P.M.

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



FOREST COUNTY
POTAWATOMI
Keeper of the Fire

Physically Distant but Socially Close

Indigenous Resilience and COVID-19

Ideas to adapt our cultural practices and love our people in new ways



Native people have cared for one another through greetings, food, dance, ceremony, and much more. These cultural practices have sustained our people through many hardships and joyful moments. We value and care about our families and communities and have always adapted to ensure the safety of the next generations. In the face of the COVID-19 pandemic, it is important for us to again adapt our values and show love in a new way.

Prepared by Urban Indian Health Institute, a division of Seattle Indian Health Board
“We need physical distancing and social closeness right now.”
Dr. Megan Bang (Ojibwe)

You have probably heard this called “Social distancing.” The goal is to increase physical space between individuals to help reduce the risk of spreading a disease. Keeping individuals at least six feet apart is ideal based on what is known about COVID-19,¹ but that doesn’t mean

we don’t keep our people close socially and culturally.

And remember, humor is some of the best medicine!

Greetings

Greeting our family and community is an important way of showing our love and appreciation for each other, but it often requires we come within six feet of each other. Here are some alternatives to handshakes, hugs, and kisses that allow us to keep at least six feet between each other:

- Air high-five
- Point lips
- Smoke signals
- Sign language
- Fancy dance dance-off
- Sing honor song
- Breakdance battle
- Pre-record a greeting and send it while standing six feet away

Food

Gathering for food and drink is also an important value. Here are some ideas that encourage social distancing while still enjoying the gift of food and community!

- Before sharing, preparing, or serving foods, wash your hands with soap and water for 20 seconds
- Use above recommendations for preparing food and drop a meal of on loved one’s porch.
- Share canned goods and dry foods like beans and rice.
- Wash all dishes and utensils in between each use.
- Share your commodity cheese—share the gold!
- Try to support small businesses by ordering some food on your phone or computer.
- Send some food to your elder’s house and share a meal over Skype!

Dance

Dancing has always kept us healthy and strong. It also has brought us together as Indigenous people through social dances and powwow culture. Here are some ideas to stay socially close while still getting your physical activity.

- Always try to maintain a distance of six feet between each other.
- Have a Skype powwow with your favorite dancers!
- Teach your sibling your favorite dance move.
- Instead of dancing with friends and family, call them! Video chat. Send a text. Check in.
- Do some exercise check out Powwow Sweat on YouTube—*You ain’t dead yet, lets powwow sweat!*

Published March 20, 2020

SPRING CLEANING 2020

Beginning: Wednesday, April 1

Ending: Monday, June 1

Dumpsters will be located at:

!!→Chief Wabeka (Blackwell)

!!→Old Forestry Co-op Building (Carter)

!!→Old Tribal Hall and Solid Waste (Stone Lake)

Items to be placed alongside of Dumpsters:

- Tires
- Lawn Mowers or Weed Eaters
- Electronic Devices Including: Radios, DVD Players, Computers, Computer Monitors, Satellite Receivers
- Old Appliances Including: Microwaves, TVs, Air Conditioners, Refrigerators, Ovens, Washers, 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: Furniture, Toys, Carpet, Mattresses, Clothing, etc.

Items **NOT** Allowed:

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

NEW SERVICE AVAILABLE!

Both the Carter and Stone Lake C-Stores will begin offering curbside pick-up service for deli and coffee products only.

This service will be available on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m., beginning Tuesday, April 28.

To take advantage of this service, customers may place and pay for orders over the phone during those hours.

- Stone Lake C-Store orders: 715-478-4199
- Carter C-Store orders: 715-473-5100

Both C-Stores remain open daily to serve your needs from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. For your Kitchen & Coffee Shop needs, from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

We thank you for your patience and continued support. Stay safe!

**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

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 • website: www.fcpotawatomi.com

FCP EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Chairman:
NED DANIELS JR.

Vice Chairwoman:
BRENDA SHOPODOCK

Secretary:
JAMES A. CRAWFORD

Treasurer:
JOSEPH DANIELS SR.

Council Members:
BROOKS BOYD
NICKOLAS G. SHEPARD SR.



Member of the
Native American
Journalists Association

PTT STAFF

Managing Editor:
WINDA COLLINS

Administrative Assistant:
MICHELLE SPAUDE

Reporter/Photographer:
VAL NIEHAUS

Graphic Artists:
KRYSTAL STATEZNY
CHAD SKUBAL

Potawatomi Traveling Times (PTT) is a twice-monthly publication of the Forest County Potawatomi Nation. Editorials and articles appearing in the *PTT* are the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the opinion or attitude of the *PTT* staff or the FCP Nation. *PTT* encourages the submission of Letters to the Editor. All letters must include the signature, address and telephone number of the author. Letters are subject to editing for grammar, length, malicious and libelous content. The *PTT* reserves the right to reject any advertising, materials or letters submitted for publication. The submission of articles, poetry, artwork and photos is encouraged. The Editor makes the sole decision of what is published in the *PTT* and will not assume any responsibility for unsolicited material nor will the *PTT* guarantee publication upon submission. *PTT* will not guarantee publication of materials submitted past deadlines posted in the *PTT*. No part of this publication may be reproduced without the written consent of the Editor.

SERVICES DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC:

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.



FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI HEALTH & WELLNESS CENTER

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

<p>BEHAVIORAL HEALTH Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services will provide regularly scheduled services by phone. Staff is ready to support you. Call: (715) 478-4332.</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH All services are postponed. For urgent needs: (715) 478-4355.</p> <p>DENTAL We will only be seeing severe toothaches, facial trauma, severe infection or abscess with NO signs or symptoms of respiratory illness. For urgent needs: (715) 478-4313.</p>	<p>MEDICAL Patients who need to make an appointment, call (715) 478-4339 to get a scheduled time before entering the clinic. Patients are asked to call again when arriving in the parking lot. If you have no cell phone, approach the entrance where you will be allowed access and then screened.</p>	<p>OPTICAL All scheduled appointments are canceled. For urgent optical needs: (715) 478-4345.</p> <p>PHARMACY Patients who only need to pick up medications, call pharmacy at (715) 478-4347. Patients are asked to call pharmacy again when arriving in the parking lot. Staff will hand deliver.</p> <p>REHABILITATION All scheduled appointments are canceled. For urgent rehab needs: (715) 478-4344.</p>
---	--	---

Is it a cold, flu or COVID-19? If you have a fever, cough or shortness of breath and you don't feel your symptoms are life threatening, please call the Health and Wellness Center at 715-478-4339 and we will have a nurse triage you over the phone. If it is determined you should come to our office and are potentially contagious, we will ask that you utilize our curbside testing area. Information on how to access this will be provided by the nurse.



FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI PUBLIC WORKS DIVISION

PO Box 340
Crandon, WI 54520

Updated Public Works Contacts during COVID-19!

<p>All Tribal Member Rentals, On Reservation Homes, and Government Facilities: Jeff Thorpe: 715-889-2136</p> <p>General Housing or Rental Related Questions: Nate Guldán: 715-889-1796 Allison Daniels: 715-889-3149</p> <p>Roads: Todd Mulvey: 715-902-0201</p>	<p>Drinking Water and Wastewater Issues: Operator on Call: 715-889-9345</p> <p>Solid Waste: Tony Daniels: 715-889-6028</p> <p>Transit (Medical Transports Only): Wade Deverney: 715-478-4940 or 715-889-0087</p>
---	---



FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI HEALTH DIVISION

Pharmacy Curbside Pickup

To help expedite the curbside pickup process, please consider the following:

Calling ahead for prescription refills at 715-478-4347.

- When calling in refills, notify pharmacy staff if you would like 90 day supply.
- Give credit, debit, or benny card information when calling for refills; this is the preferred method of payment to help reduce points of contact. If you have to pay with cash or check, please notify pharmacy staff.

Arriving at the clinic for curbside pickup:

- HWC has designated areas in the front of the building for curbside pickup.
- Please call 715-478-4347 when you have arrived at our facility & notify pharmacy staff who you are picking up for and what type of vehicle you are in.
- Remain in your vehicle and your prescription will be brought out to you.

Pharmacy has text messaging to notify patients when their prescriptions are ready. Please call the pharmacy if you do not receive texts from the pharmacy.

We thank you for your patience and understanding during this pandemic.

HWC Pharmacy Staff

FCP Behavioral Health is hosting



Open to Everyone

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



FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI HEALTH & WELLNESS CENTER BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

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



Forest County Health Department
Public Health

Forest County Health Department
200 E Madison Street
Crandon, WI 54520
Phone: 715-478-3371
Fax: 715-478-5171
<http://forestcountypublichealth.org/>

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

April 21, 2020

COVID-19 Response in Forest County

As the unprecedented global COVID-19 pandemic continues to impact all members of our community, we wanted to share a message about our efforts here in Forest County.

The Forest County Health Department has been working closely with other local partners to protect the health and safety of all Forest County residents. Together, we continue to make great progress in slowing the spread of COVID-19. Critical strategies thus far have been keeping people in our communities safe by staying home and flattening the curve for healthcare systems so they are able to provide the best care possible for our community members.

Forest County declared a local State of Emergency on March 24, 2020. Our local Virtual Emergency Operation Center (EOC) has been open since March 26, 2020. The EOC has been meeting twice per week to discuss topics such as Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), testing capacity, local community planning, State Emergency Orders, etc. The EOC consists of representation from the Forest County Health Department, Sokaogon Chippewa Community, Forest County Potawatomi Community, Forest County Sheriff's Office, Crandon Police Department, Forest County Emergency Management, Forest County Aging, Forest County Social Services, The Aging and Disability Resource Center (ADRC) of the Northwoods, Forest County Veteran's Service Office, Ascension Clinic, Blackwell Job Corps, The Bay at Nu Roc, Laona Rescue Squad, Crandon Rescue Squad, and the Human Service Center.

We know this pandemic has impacted all of our community members in a variety of ways and we empathize with each and every one of you. With the Safer at Home Extension and Badger Bounce Back Plan being announced, please know that we are committed to continuing our work with local partners and looking at plans to re-open our communities with the health and safety of all community members in mind.

Physical Distancing is Critical to Slowing the Spread of COVID-19

Take the Quiz: How Well are You Physical Distancing?

courtesy Wisconsin Department of Health Services

We all need to work together to slow the spread of COVID-19. The best way we can do this is through social or physical distancing, which means separating yourself at least 6 feet from others and not gathering in groups. How well are you, your family and friends practicing physical distancing? Find out by taking the quiz:

- Do you avoid public spaces and gatherings of people?
- Do you avoid traveling outside of your community unless it is required for work?
- Do you only run errands when absolutely essential?
- Do you separate yourself six feet from others when running errands out in public?
- Does only one person go in the store when running essential errands?
- Do you plan ahead so that you make less trips to public places to avoid contact

with others?

- Do you avoid shopping at stores during hours designated for groups at higher risk?
- Do you utilize online services for banking, shopping or mail services for medications?
- Do you avoid chatting in stores?
- Do you work at home if possible?
- If you are working with others, do you stay six feet apart (office, meetings, vehicle, breakrooms)?
- Do you stagger your work schedule so not everyone is working at the same time?
- Do you not invite guests to your home?
- Do you chat with people online or by phone rather than in person?
- Do you call to check on loved ones that are older or at higher risk to see if they need help or support?
- Do you stay home if you are sick?

• Do you avoid riding in vehicles with non-household members, unless it is essential?

- Do you postpone appointments that can wait including doctor appointments?
- Do you stay six feet apart from others when walking and doing outdoor activities?

If you answered yes to most of these questions, you are doing a great job at social distancing. In order to flatten the curve and keep our communities safe and healthy, we need everyone to follow these recommendations. In addition, you can prevent the spread of COVID-19 by washing your hands/using hand sanitizer often, especially after coming home from errands, disinfecting carts and baskets before shopping, bringing your own pen to sign documents, covering your coughs and sneezes with a tissue or the inside of your elbow and cleaning frequently touched surfaces and objects daily.

There have been a lot of changes in recent weeks and there continues to be a lot of unknowns. It is natural to feel stressed and fearful, and want to be close to loved ones. Unfortunately, at this time, the best thing we can do for our loved ones and community is to stay apart. We know that physical distancing is key in slowing the spread of COVID-19 so that our healthcare systems do not become overwhelmed and our family, friends and community members can get the care they need. We are in this together. We can't contain the spread of COVID-19 without the help of everyone.

This is a rapidly changing situation. For the latest information about COVID-19 visit the Wisconsin Department of Health Services (WI DHS) website and the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) website.

Safer at Home is Working: Keep up the good work, Wisconsin!

courtesy Wisconsin Department of Health Services

People across the state of Wisconsin have risen to the challenge of COVID-19 by changing the way they work, play and interact with friends and family. By staying safer at home, practicing physical distancing, and continuing to wash hands and cover coughs, Wisconsinites are making a difference and beginning to flatten the curve.

According to the model created by DHS, Wisconsin was projected to have 22,000 infections by April 8, which would have ultimately resulted in somewhere between 440 and 1,500 deaths. These numbers were based on projected significant exponential growth in positive cases; however, since the Safer at Home order, there has been a decrease in expo-

ponential growth in the number of cases. Wisconsin's rate of doubling of infections was 3.4 days in early March and, over the past two weeks, the rate of doubling is now approximately 12 days.

"Without effective treatments or a vaccine, the only way to slow the spread of COVID-19 is through non-pharmaceutical interventions that help us maintain physical distancing," said Chief Medical Officer and State Epidemiologist Dr. Ryan Westergaard. "The Safer at Home order has been our main intervention in Wisconsin, and we are beginning to see the results."

"Limiting physical contact between people is our only tool at slowing the spread of this virus," explained Secre-

tary-Designee Andrea Palm. "We will continue to work through our statewide response to develop capacity to implement effective containment strategies across the state. These are critical next steps to prevent a future surge of cases."

By staying safer at home, the people of Wisconsin are taking the steps needed to make a difference during this pandemic. Safer at Home is working and it is saving lives.

For up-to-date information about Wisconsin's COVID-19 response, visit the DHS COVID-19 webpage. We encourage you to follow @DHSWI on Facebook, Twitter, or dhs.wi on Instagram for more information on COVID-19.



photo by Lenore Phillips



Greetings from FCP Dental Department

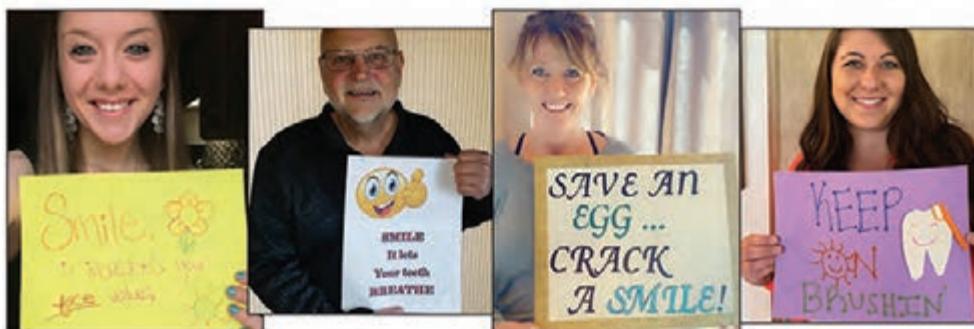
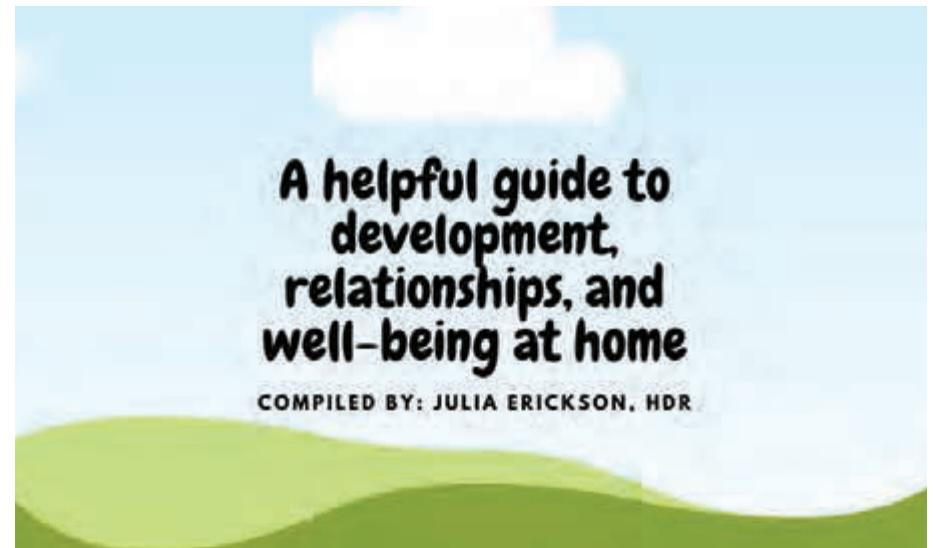


photo by Lenore Phillips



Healthy Minds and Bodies

- Emotions and Attention
- Nutrition
- Sleep
- Physical Activity



Learning and Changing

- Ages and Stages
- Growth and Behavior Development
- Financial Education
- Language and Literacy
- School Readiness



Relationships and Routines

- Parent-Child
- Co-Parenting
- Family, Siblings, Peers
- Routines



Source of Content

- Parenting the Preschooler



Scan the QR codes with your camera to be brought to the website!

PLEASE NOTE: If you have any special needs, or require special accommodations, please call 715-428-4535 or write UW Extension, 7695 Lois Cron Drive, Orono, WI 54920, University of Wisconsin, U.S. Department of Agriculture and Wisconsin counties cooperating. UW Extension provides equal opportunities in employment and programming including Title IX and ADA.



Blackwell 2019 CCR

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. 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 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?

Your Drinking Water is supplied by two wells on the south west side of the Bodewadmi 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.

Source water assessment and its availability

Your Tribe in conjunction with USEPA conducted a source water assessment consists of identifying the area(s) around the wells, which needs to be protected from contamination, identifying potential sources of contamination, and determining the susceptibility of the well contamination. The source water assessment is attached. Because the water drink comes from underground wells, 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 if you would like a complete copy of the assessment please contact Ben Koski, FCPC Environmental Sciences Manager, at 715-478-4436.

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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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.

Description of Water Treatment Process

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 showerhead. 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 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.

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. FCPC Blackwell is 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(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
Inorganic Contaminants								
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
Microbiological Contaminants								
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			
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
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	
Inorganic Contaminants								
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	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	15	2018	0	No		

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
							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	
TTHM 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	

https://ofmpub.epa.gov/apex/safewater/f?p=140:75:14713640384701:::75:P2_REPORTID:... 4/22/2020

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
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

TT Violation	Explanation	Length	Health Effects Language	Explanation and Comment
Ground Water Rule violations	Failed to collect a raw well sample after positive coliform.	Oet 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

For more information please contact:
 Contact Name: Bruce M. Johnson
 Address: PO Box 340
 Crandon, WI 54520
 Phone: 715-478-7398

https://ofmpub.epa.gov/apex/safewater/f?p=140:75:14713640384701:::75:P2_REPORTID:... 4/22/2020

Carter FCPC CCR 2019

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. 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 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?

Your drinking water is supplied by two wells located on Eagle Lane in Carter, Wisconsin. 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.

Source water assessment and its availability

Your Tribe in conjunction with USEPA 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 source 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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.

https://ofmpub.epa.gov/apex/safewater/f?p=140:75:14713640384701:::75:P2_REPORTID:... 4/22/2020

How can I get involved?

By contacting the Utility Manager Bruce M. Johnson at 715-478-7398 or the Public Works Division Administrator Nale Gudan at 715-478-7205

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 showerhead. 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 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

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

https://ofmpub.epa.gov/apex/safewater/f?p=140:75:14713640384701:::75:P2_REPORTID:... 4/22/2020

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 (800-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. Carter FCPC is 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Additional Information for Arsenic

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.

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 substances 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			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(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	

https://ofmpub.epa.gov/apex/safewater/f?p=140:75:14713640384701:::75:P2_REPORTID:... 4/22/2020

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Inorganic Contaminants								
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

https://ofmpub.epa.gov/apex/safewater/f?p=140:75:14713640384701:::75:P2_REPORTID:... 4/22/2020

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source	
				Low	High				
								septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	
Microbiological Contaminants									
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	
Radioactive Contaminants									
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	
Volatile Organic Contaminants									
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	.3	.24	.3	2019	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories	
Inorganic Contaminants									
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.22			2019	5	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
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.

https://ofmpub.epa.gov/apex/safewater/f?p=140:75:14713640384701:::75:P2_REPORTID:... 4/22/2020

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.
Variations and Exemptions	Variations 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

https://ofmpub.epa.gov/apex/safewater/f?p=140:75:14713640384701:::75:P2_REPORTID:... 4/22/2020

Stone Lake FCPC CCR 2019

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. 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 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?

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 Wasee Glshek Dr. in Crandon, Wisconsin. 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 USEPA 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 attached. Because the water we drink comes from underground wells, we need to be careful with how we dispose of harmful contaminants, the 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 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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?

By contacting the Utility Manager Bruce M. Johnson at 715-478-7398 or the Public Works Division Administrator Nate Gulden at 715-478-7205

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 showerhead. 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 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.

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. Stone Lake FCPC is 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Additional Information for Arsenic

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.

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			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(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
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	6.5	1.3	6	2019	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
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

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
								mains; Erosion of natural deposits
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
Microbiological Contaminants								
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
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
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
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	

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

https://ofmpub.epa.gov/apex/safewater/f?p=140:75:14713640384701:::75:P2_REPORTID:... 4/22/2020

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
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.
Variations and Exemptions	Variations 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 disinfection 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

FAMILY SERVICES DIVISION CONTACT NUMBERS

Indian Child Welfare
 Main Line: (715)-478-4812
 24 Hour Emergency Hotline: (715) 889-1446

Economic Support
 (715) 478-7206

Community Advocacy
 24 Hour Emergency Hotline: (715) 478-7201

Child Support
 (715) 478-7260

Family Services
 Main Line: (715) 478-4433

If you don't get an answer on one of the these phone numbers, please leave a voicemail and your call will be returned shortly.

For additional information including applications and forms for each of our departments, please go to FCP's website at FCPotawatomi.com.

Exploring Opportunity Through Internship with Greenfire Management Services

submitted by Wendy Artman, Artman Communications

Forest County Potawatomi tribal member Michael Moe recently joined the team at Greenfire Management Services as a marketing intern, helping the team develop promotional materials, update and manage website content, and build and refine the company's proposal process. A recent graduate of the University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee, Moe sees this as a strong growth opportunity.

"I want to make sure I take every opportunity to get out and experience all the tribe has to offer," said Moe. "This is a great way to learn about the different aspects of tribal businesses and government, and how much coordination takes place between the two to make it all happen. Through this internship, I hope to gain more experience in marketing, business development and sales."

Greenfire is a construction company headquartered in Milwaukee, with a northern operation office in Wausau. The company is a subsidiary of Potawatomi Business Development Corporation, the investment arm of the Forest County Potawatomi Community.

The company is led by tribal member Kip Ritchie, who serves as Greenfire's president. Ritchie is excited to have Moe

join the team and encourages young tribal members to explore similar opportunities through the tribe.

"As a major employer in the state with a variety of government and business operations in place, the tribe offers a lot of career opportunities for members," said Ritchie. "Learning more about career tracks through experience at an early age is a great way to kickstart a career."

Prior to joining Greenfire, Moe also participated in the Forest County's Tribal Leadership Development Program. Through that program, he served as an intern with Potawatomi Hotel & Casino in Milwaukee. While there, he explored various careers available in different departments, learned about the importance of a collaborative work environment, and evaluated the organization's business structure.

Now celebrating its tenth anniversary, Greenfire is an award-winning company that quickly excelled as a leader in the construction industry. The company is always looking for exceptional talent and keeps a listing of all career opportunities on its website at www.Greenfire.com. Positions are currently available in both the Milwaukee and Wausau locations.



In light of recent events regarding the COVID-19 pandemic, Greenfire has made the difficult decision to postpone our 10 Year Anniversary event. We have decided to reschedule our event to Wednesday, Sept. 23, 2020. The time and location will remain the same. Please see information below regarding event updates:

Please join us on the Wgema Campus for our 10 Year Celebration!

Wgemas Building 944 N. 33 rd St Milwaukee, WI 53208	Wednesday, September 23 rd , 2020	Open House 4pm - 7 pm
---	---	---------------------------------

We thank all of our network for partnering with and following Greenfire since our formation in 2010, and look forward to celebrating with you this fall. Until then, we hope our followers remain safe, healthy, and positive during this time.

Project Spotlight: TIVOLI GREEN

Tivoli Green is new construction of a 335,000 sq. ft. multi-family development in Mount Pleasant. The transformative project sits on 26 acres of existing farmland and will deliver a quality supply of 278 townhome units housed in 13 buildings spanning two phases, Phase 1A & 1B. Phase 1A will deliver seven two-story townhome buildings, while Phase 1B will deliver the remaining six.

Phase 1A construction began mid-November 2019 with mass grading to balance the site from West to East. The existing property sat on an elongated decline requiring the team to build up some areas almost nine feet to stabilize the soil and bring the overall site to grade. Currently, the first building is watertight with MEP rough installation ongoing. The second building will wrap up framing for both floors next week, with trusses and roofing installation to follow. Foundations are laid for the next three buildings as a secondary crew will be onsite to begin framing. Excavation is currently on hold for the remaining two buildings of Phase 1A as the team shifted resources to begin vertical building. Excavation resumes late spring and includes the continuation of mass grading and construction of new public roads that traverse through the complex. The first building is scheduled for turnover in early August, with the subsequent twelve buildings turned over every following month. Each building will take eight months to complete. Phase 1A is scheduled for February 2021 completion with Phase 1B scheduled for July 2021. Phase 2 will follow with future expansion for townhomes and landscaping.

With the magnitude of this development, meeting critical milestones is imperative in order to keep the project on track. To do so, the team enlisted a third party contractor to lead multiple pull planning sessions and develop and maintain an overall schedule. The schedule is based on each individual building's duration and its trade work dependents. The result is a detailed, six-week lookahead that is agreed upon by the entire project team, allowing for in-depth monitoring of all trade work.

One challenge is managing the sheer size of this development. It requires a high-degree of onsite supervision to coordinate multiple phases and simultaneously manage excavation work in line with utility installation, construction of access roads, and vertical building. Another challenge is keeping a safe and productive site during the COVID-19 outbreak. Greenfire updated our Safety Protocols to align all sites with COVID-19 precautions and responses. The Tivoli Green project team remains vigilant and enforces additional precautions during this time due to the amount of onsite personnel. An additional challenge is maintaining disruption avoidance to the neighboring subdivision. The project team remains active with the neighborhood by sending updated construction letters and making themselves available to any cause or concern.

We would like to recognize the outstanding work the project team demonstrates on a consistent basis. The team includes Jake Basten, Sr. Project Manager, Dave Kwiatkowski, Superintendent, and Zach Brucker, Project Engineer. The owner is Wangard Partners, Inc, and the architect is AG Architecture.

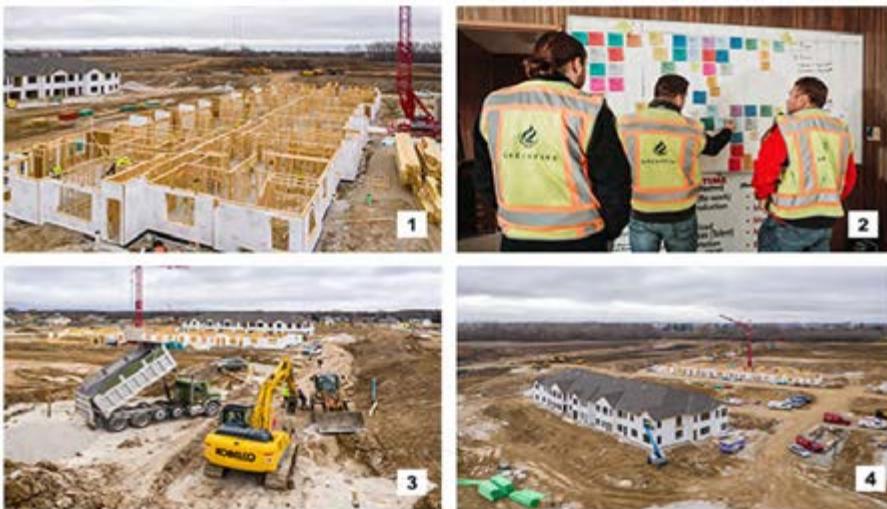


Photo: (1) Aerial looking Southeast over building 11, second building on site that is currently in framing (2) Project team during a pull planning meeting adjusting and monitoring timelines (3) Aerial looking Northeast over heavy machinery and view of site (4) Aerial view looking Southwest across watertight building

COVID-19: CRISIS ACCELERATING DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION FOR SEVERAL MILWAUKEE INDUSTRIES

By: Nick Williams, Reporter, Milwaukee Business Journal

Over the past few weeks, many businesses across Milwaukee have had to adjust to continuing their operations with management and employees working from home under the state's Safer at Home order.

The order, aimed to limit interactions and the spread of the coronavirus, allows only what are deemed "essential" businesses to keep their buildings or offices open and for those employees to travel to work.

The remaining companies are relying on digital technologies to not only communicate with employees, customers and clients, but to perform order intake, make sales presentations and complete transactions.

Across the Milwaukee region and the U.S., digital transformation has been accelerated by the COVID-19 crisis, said Nathan Lasnoski, chief technology officer at Brookfield-based information technology services company Concurrency Inc.

Some of the companies seeking Concurrency's services as of late possess an in-the-office, legacy approach, meaning they view technology not as an asset, but as an ancillary "thing" they use to do their jobs, Lasnoski said. Companies that already operate a modern, digital work environment are in a good position, he said. Those that haven't are struggling to react to the present remote working mandate.

"They are struggling to produce productive employees and are struggling to see if they are more productive remotely," Lasnoski said.

At Concurrency, one of the largest consulting firms in the Milwaukee region, some of the more recent engagements with businesses are requests to help them accelerate the formation of a digital workplace and transform their products so customers access it via the internet.

"This situation has shown businesses it's time to go after new business lines, as COVID-19 has created tons of unmet needs," Lasnoski said.

Tom Flierl, vice president of marketing and business development at Wauwatosa-based Alma Commerce, thinks the COVID-19 pandemic has created a tipping point in how things are bought and will shift growth in business-to-business e-commerce, with salespeople unable to make onsite presentations under coronavirus distancing precautions. Alma Commerce is the parent company of two e-commerce software companies – Artifi Labs and Znode.

In the U.S., about 40% of manufacturers use a B2B e-commerce platform, while roughly 80% of all distributors use an e-commerce platform to sell their goods, Flierl said. Because of the COVID-19 impact on the economy, however, future business strategies for manufacturers will have to include an e-commerce strategy "to address supporting distributors through portals, as well as end customers that desire to buy direct," Flierl said, adding distributors will need to move quickly into advancing their e-commerce systems as well to handle the volume of sales and changing business models.

Flierl anticipates interest will rise for Znode toward the end of the year as companies understand they need a better e-commerce strategy coming out of the coronavirus pandemic. Overall, the need for e-commerce software will rapidly spike in the next two years, he said.

In the short term, though, companies are seeking increases in data storage, cloud computing operations and IT assistance.

NVISIA, a software development company with offices in Milwaukee, Madison and Chicago, has experienced a small uptick in demand from businesses in the logistics, supply chain and utilities industries looking for service in cloud and application development, said Josh Cherry, manager of client engagement at NVISIA.

Meanwhile, Data center and IT services company Data Holdings, a Milwaukee-based subsidiary of Potawatomi Business Development Corp., has seen an uptick in business in multiple areas the past few weeks, said Stacy England, vice president of operations.

Those areas include connection capacity, where companies are requiring greater connectivity, with Data Holdings supplying that by upping capacity in 200 megabytes per second to 1 gigabyte increments to support remote work connections and additional demand; requests of technicians to fix customer equipment over the internet to avoid sending technicians to sites; and a slight increase in physical hardware being installed to support remote work usage.

That includes adding more firewalls, virtual private networks, servers and data storage to meet demands from the increased amount of employees working remotely, England said.

Under the Safer at Home order, cybersecurity operations; internet, video and telecommunications systems; computing services and web-based service business are deemed as essential and workers can leave their homes to perform installation, maintenance or repair services.