



POTAWATOMI TRAVELING TIMES

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Forest County Potawatomi Leaders V

by Val Niehaus

The next two Potawatomi Chairmen on the list are William “Billy” Keshick and Henry Ritchie.

William “Billy” Keshick served as acting chairman of the Forest County Potawatomi Community from spring 1942 through June 1945.

His father was Dan Kesick/Keshick; his mother was Pit we we Kesick. Census records indicate Billy was born in 1883.

Long before he became acting chairman, Billy was involved in efforts to improve the lives of the Potawatomi. On Jan. 4, 1914, Supt. W.W. Bennett wrote to Cato Sells, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (COIA) in Washington, D.C., requesting that a delegation be allowed to travel to Washington to meet with the COIA office and to make Congress aware of the need for additional funds for the Potawatomi people. Along with Rev. E.O. Morstad, members of the proposed delegation from the Wisconsin Potawatomi Indians included John Shawano of Carter, James Keshick of Bark River, Mich., and Billy Keshick of Soperton. Bennett described the three tribal members as intelligent and thrifty, and as men who “know the needs of the tribe and its conditions”.

The proposed trip did not happen, as Sells soon replied to Bennett that it was a short session of Congress and that he didn’t believe a visit from the delegation at that particular time would get much in the way of results.

After the Wisconsin Potawatomes

became the Forest County Potawatomi Community in 1937, tribal chairmen were elected. Ben Ellick served as the tribe’s second chairman. When he joined the Army in 1942, Billy Keshick, who had been vice chairman, became acting chairman.

In the summer of 1945, Henry Ritchie succeeded Keshick as acting chairman.

Billy Keshick died Dec. 24, 1951. He was survived by his daughter, Clara, and his son, Max.

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In 1945, Henry Ritchie served as acting chairman of the Forest County Potawatomi Community. His time in that position was short, but his involvement in tribal affairs spanned many years.

Ritchie was born Feb. 28, 1861 (as cited in *The Forest Republican*, May 19, 1949). His father was a Wisconsin Potawatomi, but Henry grew up in Canada at the Saugeen Reserve near South Hampton, Ontario.

In 1907, when Walter Mallory Wooster was working on the census roll of Potawatomi living in Wisconsin, Michigan and Canada, Ritchie traveled to Canada along with Rev. E.O. Morstad and Chief Charles Keshick. Ritchie assisted with the Canada portion of the roll.

The Carter Indian Agency was established in March of 1911, and Ritchie was asked to come to Carter and work as an interpreter at the new agency.

Ritchie moved to Wisconsin in 1912. He worked at the agency with Supt.

W.W. Bennett and his son, Robert Bennett, who worked as chief clerk. In his report on the Carter Agency, Inspector W.H. Gibbes wrote, “Mr. Ritchie not only acts as interpreter, but is a man of all work about the agency. He is devoted to the uplift of the Indians and goes out among them to help with their troubles.”

After the Indian Reorganization Act became law in 1934, the Wisconsin Potawatomi began the work of restructuring tribal government. Ritchie chaired the election board that oversaw the Nov. 14, 1936, election to adopt the tribe’s constitution and by-laws.

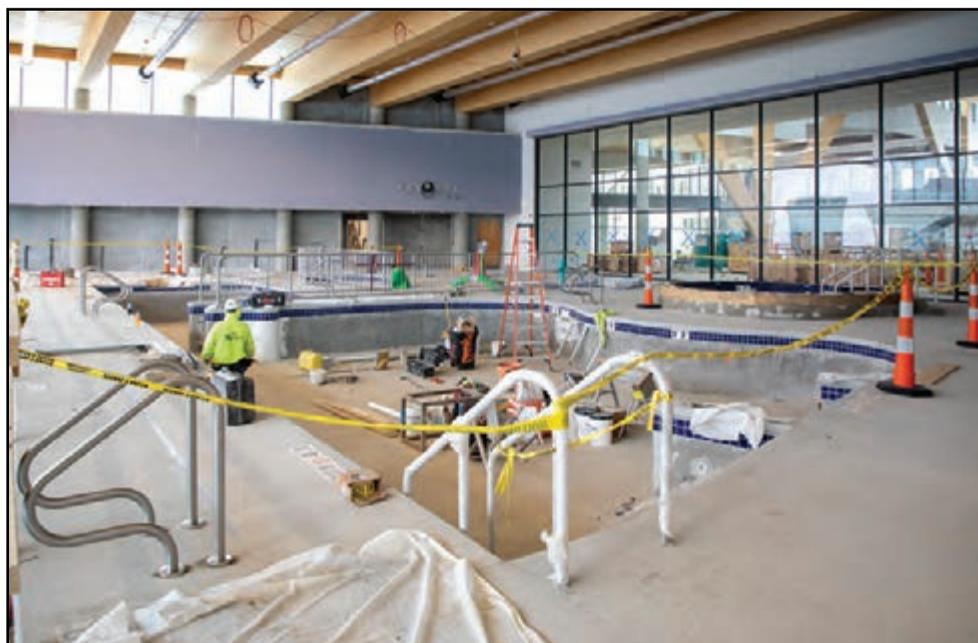
On April 10, 1937, he was elected the first vice chairman of the Forest County Potawatomi Community. He was appointed as the tribe’s acting chairman on June 28, 1945. He succeeded Billy Keshick, who had served as acting chairman in Ben Ellick’s absence.

Ritchie returned to Canada in 1946, according to his obituary in *The Forest Republican*, and died there on May 12, 1949, at the home of his daughter. He was 88 years old. The obituary stated that he was survived by his daughter, Helen Kiyoshk, and sons Valentine, Harry and Joseph.

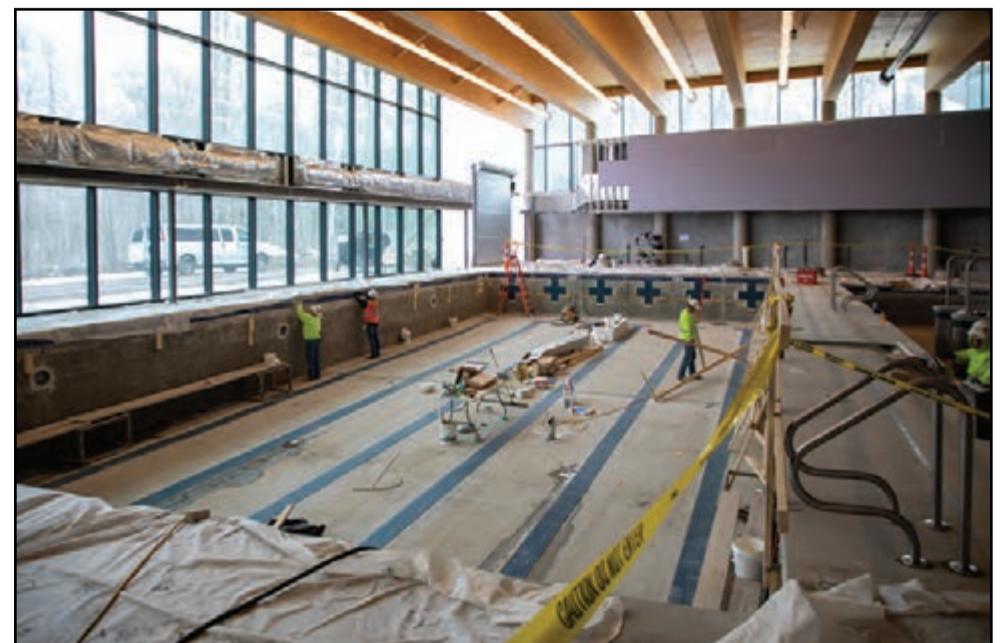
photos:
(top right) William “Billy” Keshick
(bottom right) (seated l-r) Wallace Bennett, Unknown Gentleman, Charles Keshick, (standing) Henry Ritchie



Community Center Update with Photos



Recreational pool



Competition pool with five lanes - photos by Val Niehaus more photos on pg. 2...

Community Center Update with Photos cont.



Combative room: Could be used for wrestling practice, boxing, gymnastics, karate or self-defense classes



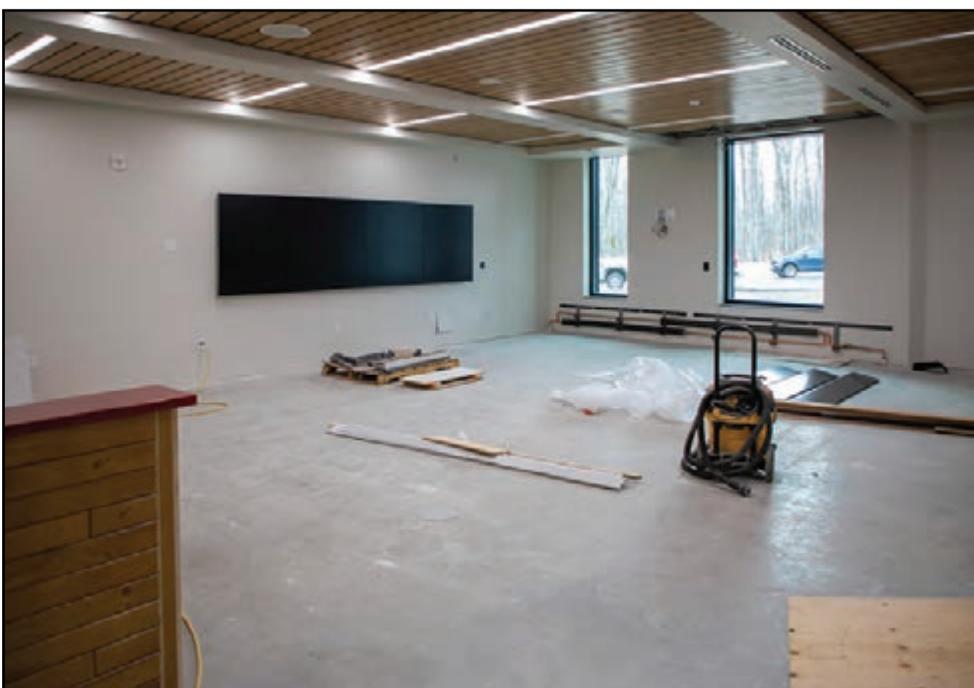
Group exercise: Classes like yoga, Zumba, tumbling, stretching or dance



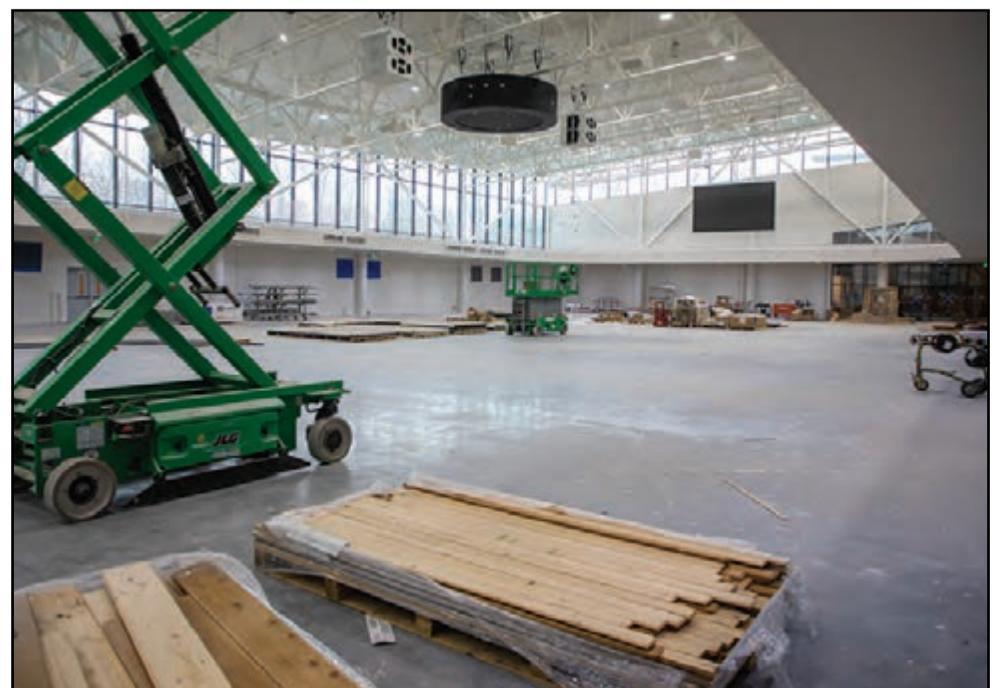
Classroom for cultural teachings/workshops - features a divider in the middle if two events are happening at the same time



Industrial kitchen area for cooking for powwows or tournaments



Recreation room for youth: hang out with friends, play video games, shoot a game of pool



Field house floor (where turf will be installed) with walking/jogging track above



FCP Community Facebook Live Session Recap - March 17, 2021

Chairman Ned Daniels Jr.

Good morning. Thank you all for tuning in today. I am Ned Daniels Jr., Chairman of the Forest County Potawatomi Community.

It has officially been one year since COVID-19 threw our community and the rest of the world into a frenzy. And what a year it's been!

It's hard to believe that 12 months have already passed since I did my first Facebook live to all of you. In some ways, this past year has flown by quickly. But in others, it has certainly lingered longer than necessary.

And while these past 12 months haven't been easy, just think about all that we've learned and how far we've come. We've learned that our community can quickly come together to adapt to any situation. We've learned that our community members are generous and caring people who will go the extra mile to help their neighbors.

And we've learned that a face mask can also be fashionable. Seriously...have you seen some of the masks out there today? Who would have thought that we would be matching a face mask to our outfit?

But most importantly, we've learned that when we come together as a community, nothing can take us down. Our people have faced countless battles and struggles throughout our history, and each time we persevered because we came together. Our battle with COVID is no different. We are in a positive position today because each of you did your part and we worked together as a community. I'm proud of all of you. Chi Migwetch.

And because we all worked so hard, things are opening up and our usual events are returning. I'm happy to announce that the Executive Council has given the green light to proceed with the 2021 Forest County Festival! The dates for this year's event are July 2 – 4 and include free carnival rides and a burnout pit. On July 3, spectators can enjoy a spectacular fireworks show and a concert featuring country music band Diamond Rio. So, mark your calendars because I'm sure we will all want to be together to celebrate.

Just a few more announcements before I turn things over:

Free commodity food boxes will be available for FCP tribal members, descendants, community members & employees at Bodwéwadmí Ktégan Farm, 3389 Co Hwy, Laona, on March 22nd and 29th. Commodity boxes are one per household and the order of distribution will be as follows:

- Tribal members 9 – 10 a.m. * Tribal members may still pick up a box from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., but distribution is on a first come, first serve basis.
- Descendants 10 – 11 a.m.
- Open to all 11 a.m. – 1 p.m.

Note: For safety reasons, please leave your dogs at home

FCP Public Transit is back! Hours of operation are Monday through Thursday,

7am - 5pm. Fares are as follows:

- Daily Pass for ages 6 – 54: \$1.00
- Youth ages 0 – 5: Free
- Elders ages 55+: \$0.50

Masks are required and riders must have exact change. Please call Transit at (715) 478-4779 to schedule a ride.

The Carter C-Store now offers weekly grocery specials that run Monday through Sunday. Flyers can be found in-store or on FCP's Facebook page.

Deli hours for the Stone Lake C-Store have changed:

- 8am – 6pm Monday thru Thursday
- 11am – 5pm Friday, Saturday & Sunday

The C-Store hours remain 5am – midnight every day.

Family Services Division Administrator Abbey Dall

Bosho, Forest County Potawatomi Community.

We have had some good news in the community, and with that good news has come opportunity. Businesses and offices are beginning to open, slowly and safely.

But it does not mean we are not still feeling the impact of the continuous isolation. While we have been fortunate to have a mild winter – allowing for plenty of outdoor play, etc., we are experiencing a mental health impact that we may have never considered. Perhaps we have not spent much time with our family or friends as we continue to practice social distancing. The bottom line is, we know that COVID has been hard – especially mentally. Those challenges may be leaving you with some darker, unexpected thoughts. We are available and will respond to emergencies and safety concerns accordingly. If you are feeling suicidal, please call for help: 1 (800)-SUICIDE or 1 (800) 273-TALK.

Teens – are you feeling really down, maybe even considering harming yourself? There is a specific line just for you! Text TEEN to 839863 or call 1 (800) 852-8336.

Shoes! We still have some shoes available for our elders and community members. Please call (715) 478-4433 and ask for Sara for assistance.

ICW desperately needs three foster homes that are physically and mentally capable of supporting high levels of care. Current youth needs include regular transportation to mental/behavioral/emotional health appointments and general steady love and support. If this is you, please call us. If you know someone who can help, please have them reach out.

Rising Sun Day Care is open and we've got plenty of space for your children. Please contact us to get your applications in and talk about the process. The first couple of weeks have gone very smoothly.

We do remain in need of in-home child care providers. If you're interested in becoming a certified child care provider, please contact Kathy Tupper at (715) 478-4433.

Commodity boxes resume on Mondays

in March on these days: 8, 15, 22 and 29. Boxes will be dropped at the Potawatomi Farm. We extend our gratitude to Feeding America for these. If you have family members or community members that you'd like to deliver to, please let us know. We can certainly send you with more boxes to get out to these families. Continue to watch Facebook and share times with your family and friends.

Are you interested in getting back to work, but need to brush up on your employment skills? We have lots of opportunity to do so! Please get in contact with Kathy Tupper at (715) 478-4433 to get your applications in. Tribal Employment Skills offers a training stipend to assist you while you learn.

For non-emergency service requests, our business hours remain to be Monday – Thursday, 7 a.m. – 5 p.m. If you should call outside of these hours, please leave a message with your full name and a WORKING phone number so that we may return your call. Call Family Services at (715) 478-4433.

Assistance is available for qualifying applicants for food, medical, and child care expenses. We invite you to apply at <https://access.wisconsin.gov>. We know that filling out large applications can be overwhelming. Please call us to schedule an appointment to receive some assistance. Kiosks are ready and available to serve you.

Wishing you a safe weekend and see you soon. Ba Ma Me Na!

Family Services (715) 478-4433
Indian Child Welfare (715) 889-1446
Com. Advocacy (715) 478-7201
Child Support (715) 478-7260

Emergency Management Program Manager Bobbie Irocky

Hello, FCP Community.

The Incident Command System is still at a Level 1 of a virtual Full-Scale Activation.

This week is Wisconsin Flood Safety Awareness. Warmer spring temperatures are a welcome relief in Wisconsin, but they also mark a return to flood season across the state. Flooding from melting snow or heavy spring rains is one of the most common hazards in Wisconsin, and it puts lives and property at risk each year.

FCP Emergency Management is asking everyone to take this week to assess their flood risk and learn how to protect themselves before, during, and after a flood.

Floodwaters can put you in life-threatening danger in just a matter of seconds. In the last decade alone, 10 people in the state have lost their lives due to flooding, showing just how deadly this hazard can be and why it's important to learn more about what you can do to keep yourself safe.

As Wisconsin's climate gets warmer and wetter, these changing conditions are bringing more destructive storms and produces heavy rainfalls in short time frames, creating devastating impacts on communities and families.

Each year, flooding also causes millions of dollars in damage to homes, business, and public infrastructure throughout the state of Wisconsin. Many of those losses are not covered by basic insurance policies either, often requiring special coverage through the National Flood Insurance Program or through a private company.

While you can't always stop the waters from rising, the following tips can help improve safety for you and your community before a flood:

- Know your flood risk. Assess the potential for flooding on your property if you live in a flood plain or near a body of water or have a basement. Plan with your family for what you will do if the floodwaters begin to rise.

- Build a "Go Kit." Include items such as food, water, cash, medications and copies of important documents (personal identification like passports and birth certificates, medical records, insurance policies, and financial documents).

- Make an emergency plan — If you can't make it home or need to leave quickly, identify a meeting place for your family. Make a list of emergency numbers and important contacts.

- Keep water out of your house. Clean gutters regularly, repair cracks in your foundation, improve grading so water flows away from your house, and cover window wells.

- Investigate flood insurance. Standard insurance policies generally do not cover flooding. Most flood coverage requires 30 days to take effect.

- Move valuables out of the basement. Store important records and documents in waterproof containers on upper levels of your home.

As always, if at any time you have an emergency, please reach out to us at (715) 478-4428 and we will either assist or put you into contact with the proper department that fits your needs.

Thank you all and please stay safe!

Community Outreach Coordinator Ira Frank

Bosho, friends and family.

Happy St. Patties Day, and most of all, happy heavenly birthday to my lovely mother, LaVonne Patricia Frank! I love you very much and miss you every day.

Most know me... or I think you do. If you don't, my name is Ira Frank. I'm working at the Health & Wellness Center as the community outreach coordinator. This means I am here to assist our community however I can. Maybe help you with an answer, maybe not. If not, I'll help you find that answer. I can be reached at (715) 889-0315. Give me a call if you need any assistance with any info pertaining to the Health & Wellness Center.

Vaccination is in the air! If interested in receiving the vaccine, Forest County Potawatomi tribal members and those in your household can call Brianna Davies at (715) 478-7356 to get your vaccination appointment scheduled.

continued on pg. 4..

Facebook Live Session Recap cont.

...continued from pg. 3

Also, in other news regarding the Health & Wellness Center, we are currently establishing relationships with The Medical College of Wisconsin and The University of Wisconsin Medical College. And we are pleased to announce that there will be a Native resident doctor with us by this summer! Exciting news around here; I think it's cool. Come check it out. That's good news – I know a lot of us have been having issues because at the moment we have no medical doctor on staff. In the beginning of the pandemic and with everyone's budget being drastically cut, two of our medical doctors were let go, unfortunately. We are aggressively trying to find us a doctor, but because of being so rural, it's a bit challenging – especially up here in the woods when a doctor can pretty much live and work wherever they please. It is another unforeseen hardship for us all, because of the 'rona.

Ok, enough with that. We'll jump into the other lifesaving department of Behavioral Health. Currently, we have working with us an intern specializing in our youth, Genevieve Moniker. She specializes

in youth but is not limited to youth. You can call (715) 478-4332 to get an appointment set up with her, youth or not. She's skilled like that. The Behavioral Health Department is still open to help with any AODA needs you may be having. And you may need that kind help. They're still helping those that may be seeking inpatient treatment; they're still doing referrals if needed; Behavioral Health is still at it! Ask for help if you need it – it's there; it's available. The best decision I ever made was seeking that help. There was a time in my life when that help was definitely needed... I asked for help and the help was there! Now my life is less chaotic – still chaos in my life for sure, just manageable now, and I don't have to end up in jail or hospitalized because of it. And aside from that but kind of a part of, the Wellbriety meeting is still going strong on Mondays at 6 p.m. in the lower level of the museum. Addict or not, go take care of your well-being at that meeting.

That's all I have for this week, my beautiful people. Migweth Gedabenen-em. Thank you; I love you all.



Deadline for the April 15, 2021 issue of the *Traveling Times* is Wednesday, March 31, 2021.



POTAWATOMI TRAVELING TIMES

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 email: times@fcpotawatomi-nsn.gov • website: www.fcpotawatomi.com

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**FOREST COUNTY
POTAWATOMI
Keeper of the Fire**

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.

APRIL ELDER MENUS

<p><u>Thursday, 4/1</u> Country Fried Steak, Mashed Potatoes, Gravy, Carrots, Chocolate Cake</p> <p><u>Friday, 4/2</u> Shrimp & Sausage Jambalaya, Cheese Stick, Dinner Roll, Applesauce</p> <p><u>Monday, 4/5</u> BBQ Pork Sandwich on a Bun, Spudsters, Broccoli Slaw, Apple</p> <p><u>Tuesday, 4/6</u> Cold Chicken Salad w/Cucumber & Tomato, Baked Chips, Cookie</p> <p><u>Wednesday, 4/7</u> Tater Tot® Casserole, California Blend Veggies, Oranges</p> <p><u>Thursday, 4/8</u> Homemade Chicken Noodle Soup, Cheese Garlic Biscuit, Rice Krispy Treat®</p> <p><u>Friday, 4/9</u> Reuben Sandwich, French Fries, Coleslaw, Fig Newton®</p> <p><u>Monday, 4/12</u> Hawaiian Ham Sandwich, Caribbean Black Bean Salad, Pineapple</p> <p><u>Tuesday, 4/13</u> Cheesy Beef & Shells Casserole, Brussels Sprouts, Breadstick, Watermelon</p> <p><u>Wednesday, 4/14</u> Sweet & Sour Meatballs over White Rice, Green Beans, Brownie</p> <p><u>Thursday, 4/15</u> Chicken Breast, Stuffing, Chicken Gravy, Corn, Fruit Salad</p>	<p><u>Friday, 4/16</u> Cold Turkey Ranch Wrap w/Spinach, Cold Pea Pasta Salad, Nutria-Grain® Bar</p> <p><u>Monday, 4/19</u> Garlic Butter Steak Bites w/Sautéed Mushrooms & Onions, Seasoned Potatoes, Strawberry Cake</p> <p><u>Tuesday, 4/20</u> Baked Chicken, Oven Roasted Sweet Potatoes, Cheese Broccoli, Jello®</p> <p><u>Wednesday, 4/21</u> Homemade Pizza Casserole, Cheesy Garlic Bread, Cottage Cheese, Pears</p> <p><u>Thursday, 4/22</u> Turkey Hot Dog on a Bun, Baked Beans, Pretzels, Honeydew Melon</p> <p><u>Friday, 4/23</u> Tuna Salad on Croissant, Cold Salad, Cheese Stick, Blueberry Pie</p> <p><u>Monday, 4/26</u> Baked Ham, Au-Gratin Potatoes, Peas, Whipped Pudding Cups</p> <p><u>Tuesday, 4/27</u> Hamburger on a Bun, Cauliflower & Broccoli Salad, Cherry Tomatoes, Peaches</p> <p><u>Wednesday, 4/28</u> Beef & Broccoli over Wild Rice, Carrots, Dinner Roll, Fresh Fruit</p> <p><u>Thursday, 4/29</u> Roasted Turkey, Macaroni & Cheese, Fiesta Corn, Cranberry Sauce, Cupcake</p> <p><u>Friday, 4/30</u> Chili, Cornbread w/Honey Butter, Crackers, Mandarin Oranges</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Menus Subject to Change</p>
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Message from FCP Veterans Post I

Meetings take place the first Monday of the month at 5 p.m. in the Old Tribal Hall on Potawatomi Trail.

We consider it an honor and a privilege to be of service to the Potawatomi Community. Membership in FCP Veterans Post I is open to all veterans and spouses of Potawatomi tribal members. Please join us!



FCP Community Farm to add Maple Syrup Production

submitted by George Ermert, Schreiber GR Group

LAONA, Wis. (March 4, 2021) - The Forest County Potawatomi Community (FCPC) is expanding operations at its farm, Bodwéwadmí Ktëgan, to include maple syrup production, thanks to a grant from the First Nations Development Institute.

The mission of the First Nations Development Institute is to strengthen American Indian economies to support healthy Native communities.

“We are extremely grateful for the support from the First Nations Development Institute,” said Farm Manager Dave Cronauer. “This grant will allow us to continue to expand our offerings and provide healthy, locally-grown food options for both the tribe and the community at large.”

Bodwéwadmí Ktëgan is in the process of starting a maple sugar bush, which is a forest stand used for maple syrup. The sugar bush was scheduled to be completed for the 2021 sap flow, but due to

pandemic constraints, has been pushed back to the 2022 sap season.

Once completed, the sugar bush will allow the farm to expand its capacity to include the production of maple syrup and other maple value-added products, which have been a traditional food staple for the Potawatomi. The new process will allow the farm to tap 1,000 sugar maples, pump the sap into holding containers, process the sap through a reverse osmosis machine, and complete the process in an evaporator. It will then be bottled or further processed into other maple products.

The project will increase the economic opportunity and self-sufficiency of the FCPC and its members by strengthening the local food system through the creation of a maple sugaring operation. It will also serve as an educational tool for area youth and provide best practices to other tribes.

“We have seen tremendous growth

and demand for our farm products by the tribal community and the general public over the last year,” said Cronauer. “We are glad that we are able to provide healthy, locally-grown food options for this community.”

About First Nations Development Institute

For 40 years, using a three-pronged strategy of educating grassroots practitioners, advocating for systemic change, and capitalizing Indian communities, First Nations has been working to restore Native American control and culturally-compatible stewardship of the assets they own – be they land, human potential, cultural heritage or natural resources – and to establish new assets for ensuring the long-term vitality of Native American communities. First Nations serves Native American communities throughout the United States. For more information, visit www.firstnations.org.

About Bodwéwadmí Ktëgan

Bodwéwadmí Ktëgan is a diverse farm

owned and operated by Forest County Potawatomi Community with the vision of providing high quality, sustainable and nutritious products to the region in an environmentally friendly way. The farm raises cattle, bison, pigs, and chicken for protein needs throughout the Tribe as well as the community. They also have an aquaponic facility which provides leafy green vegetables year-round. The farm has six hoop houses for seasonal vegetable production, an orchard that consists of apples, pears and plums, an apiary for honey production, and a mobile chicken coop for egg production. All products are available to the tribal community and general public. You can purchase products at the Farm Store at 3389 Co Hwy H in Laona, Wis., or by calling (715) 478-4545. For more information, visit <https://farm.fcspotawatomi.com>.

Potawatomi Hotel & Casino CEO/General Manager to Step Down

submitted by Ryan Amundson, PHC Public Relations Manager

MILWAUKEE (March 17, 2021) – Potawatomi Hotel & Casino (PHC) CEO/General Manager Rodney Ferguson has announced his resignation. He will remain with the business until April 7.

Ferguson will return to his home state of Virginia after accepting an opportunity to assist in the development and management of a new casino property being undertaken by the Pamunkey Indian Tribe.

“While I am excited about moving back home to pursue this exciting opportunity, I am saddened to be leaving Potawatomi and Milwaukee,” said Ferguson. “With the help of many great team members, we’ve accomplished much over the last several years. I will certainly miss the many wonderful people I had the pleasure of working with at Potawatomi and throughout the community.”

During two stints with PHC, Ferguson has served in a number of executive roles. Prior to accepting his current title in 2017, he served as CFO from 2013 to 2015, and COO from 2016 to 2017.

During his tenure, Ferguson helped

open and expand the property’s hotel, coordinated its presenting sponsorship of the city’s streetcar and continues to navigate the business through the pandemic.

In addition to his role at Potawatomi, Ferguson has served on the board of directors at several area organizations including Menomonee Valley Partners, COA Youth and Family Centers, Wisconsin Policy Forum, Sojourner Family Peace Center, Teach for America, the Governor’s Council for Workforce Investment, MRA and the MMAC Leadership Council.

The Forest County Potawatomi will now begin a search for the property’s next CEO/General Manager.

About Potawatomi Hotel & Casino

Set in the heart of Milwaukee, Potawatomi Hotel & Casino is Wisconsin’s premier entertainment destination, offering guests the best in gaming, dining and entertainment. The property features a luxurious 381-room hotel, the intimate 500-seat Northern Lights Theater and more than 60,000 square feet of event space. To discover more, visit www.paysbig.com.

FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI PUBLIC TRANSIT

*****MASKS REQUIRED FOR ALL TRANSIT PASSENGERS!**



WE ARE BACK!!

FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI PUBLIC TRANSIT




To schedule a ride, call Transit Dispatch at 715-478-4779!

Hours of Operation:

- Monday thru Thursday 7am – 5pm

Fares:

- Daily Pass (Ages 6-54) – \$1.00
- Youth (Ages 0-5) – FREE
- Elder (Age 55+) – \$0.50

***Please bring exact amount for pass as transit drivers will not be carrying change
*** MASKS REQUIRED!



If you or someone you know feels unsafe, please consider using one of these resources. They're free, available 24/7, and confidential!

- FCP Community Advocacy - (715) 478-7201
- Tri-County Council on Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault - 1 (800) 236-1222
- National Domestic Violence Hotline - 1 (800) 799-7233

FCP COMMUNITY

Easter

BRING YOUR BOOTS!
Things might get muddy

MASKS REQUIRED

AT THE FARM
BODWÉWADMI KTĒGAN

Saturday, April 10, 2021
3389 CTY. HWY. H | LAONA, WI 54541
10 am - 1 pm

Egg HUNT
There will be multiple small-group egg hunts. Families will get a time slot at the event.

Games

Photos WITH THE EASTER BUNNY

Easter MEAL
Easter meal will be a ham dinner to-go, for families to take as they're leaving.

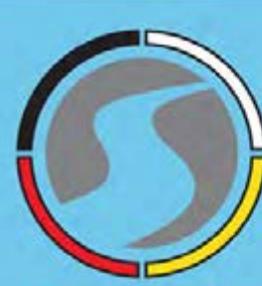


Bodwéwadmi Ktēgan



FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI
EDUCATION & COMMUNITY DIVISION

Questions? Call 715-478-4545



FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI
Keeper of the Fire

This 5 - 13 question survey should take 5 - 10 minutes to complete



PATHWAY TO WELLNESS SURVEY

The FCP Community needs your feedback about a proposed 4.5-mile walking and biking pathway to connect the City of Crandon to the FCP Stone Lake Tribal Community and the Otter Springs Recreation Area, which could soon feature 6 miles of hiking and biking trails.

Please visit www.fcpotawatomi.com/ptw to fill out the survey

or use this QR Code:

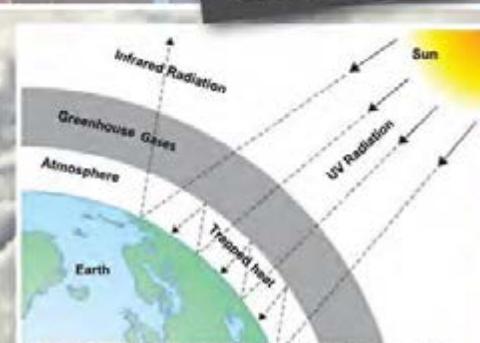


SURVEY IS OPEN
MARCH 22 - APRIL 11
2021



Climate Change Flyer, Issue 3

Too Much Gas



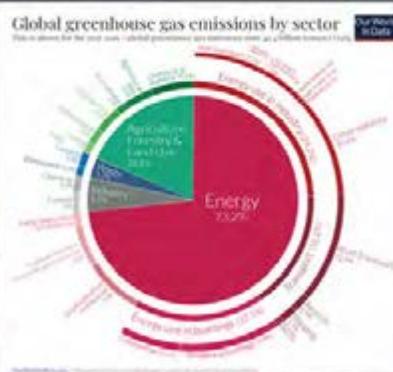
Carbon dioxide (CO₂) and other gases such as methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide (N₂O) gases are a few of the chemicals in the air that prevent heat from leaving the earth's atmosphere and return to space. These 'Green House Gases' (GHGs) hold the sun's energy, in the form of heat, inside the atmosphere just as glass holds the sun's energy inside a green house. CO₂ makes up the largest portion (81%) of GHGs and it remains in the atmosphere the longest time before breaking down, of any of the other GHGs. Methane's heat holding ability is 10 times greater than CO₂.

For more information on Greenhouse Gases and Climate Change visit: Overview of Greenhouse Gases - epa.gov/ghgemissions/overview-greenhouse-gases

The Industrial Revolution in the late 1800s and early 1900s was a grand transformation from making items by hand to making them with machines. Machines made things faster, in greater quantities to meet the demand, and at a much lower cost. Machines were powered by steam that was heated by burning fossil fuels (oil, gas, and coal). Factories could not be built fast enough during this period and the need to provide energy for them, was enormous! By the early 1900s, emissions of pollutants, including GHGs, into the atmosphere from producing energy were enormous and literally turned the skies black! It is at this same time, frozen in ice cores, that scientists observed the increase in CO₂ AND a warming of the earth's surface temperatures. Energy, for industry, transportation and to heat, cool power buildings, continues to be the #1 contributor to GHG emissions, followed next by agricultural activities, including livestock, crop burning and deforestation.

For more information: Emissions by sector - ourworldindata.org

Global greenhouse gas emissions by sector



Energy 53.2%

What does the future with climate change look like? Climate change flyer, Issue 4, looks at past, present and future climate in northeastern Wisconsin.

NEW DELI HOURS



MONDAY - THURSDAY
8 AM - 6 PM

FRIDAY, SATURDAY, SUNDAY
11 AM - 5 PM

CALL AHEAD FOR LARGE ORDERS



FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI
STONE LAKE C-STORE
SMOKE SHOP/DELI

5326 Fire Keeper Road
Crandon, Wisconsin
(3 miles East of Crandon)
715-478-4199
OPEN DAILY • 5AM TO MIDNIGHT



Copy of Blackwell 2020 CCR

Is my water safe?

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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.

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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	.2	NA	NA	2020	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	2020	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0	NA	NA	2020	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0	NA	NA	2020	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	2020	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0	NA	NA	2020	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0	NA	NA	2020	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0	NA	NA	2020	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0	NA	NA	2020	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
Additional Contaminants								
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		
Additional Contaminants								
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	
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)	0		0

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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
Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.8	NA	NA	2020	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	2020	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
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	.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

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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	

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

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

Copy of Stone Lake FCPC CCR 2020

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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 Wase Gishke 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 Guldan at 715-478-7205

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.

Cross Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

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:

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- 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			
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	2020	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
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	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
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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	2020	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	
Inorganic Contaminants									
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					

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
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Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories					

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

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



Residential Leases

— By Appointment —
8 AM - 5 PM

MONDAY • TUESDAY • THURSDAY

- LAND & NATURAL RESOURCES
5320 Wensout Ln., Crandon, WI 54520

SPECIAL WEDNESDAY LOCATIONS:

- BODWÉWADMI KTEGAN
3389 Cty. Hwy. H, Laona, WI 54541
- WE CARE
612 Hwy. 32, Wabeno, WI 54566

CONTACTS
 Jessica Jacobson
 (715) 478-4988 / (715) 889-0076
 CALL OR TEXT
 Land & Natural Resources:
 (715) 478-4722

MASKS REQUIRED



Notable Minority Executives: GREENFIRE MANAGEMENT SERVICES - KIP RITCHIE



BIZTIMES - MBN

Kip Ritchie is a member of the Forest County Potawatomi Community (FCPC) and serves as president of Greenfire, a construction company owned by the Potawatomi Business Development Corporation (PBDC), the economic development arm of the FCPC, which is headquartered in Milwaukee. Ritchie has been at the helm of Greenfire since 2014.

He has been closely involved with the company since its inception in 2010, having previously served as chief

operating officer of the PBDC.

Under Ritchie's leadership, Greenfire has received dozens of awards, including Fastest Growing Firm, Diversity in Business, Top Construction Company, Newsmaker of the Year, Largest Minority-Owned Company, and a Cream of the Cream City Award.

Ritchie has spent most of his career serving FCPC and Indian country as a whole. In addition to leading the Greenfire team, he spends time sharing best practices with various tribal economic development programs.

To help achieve this, he sits on the boards of many tribal programs and businesses, he presents to tribal organizations across the country and shares knowledge he has gathered over the years.

Ritchie also serves on several local and regional board of directors and is engaged in a variety of community and philanthropic organizations.

Category:	Notable Minority Executives
Number of years working in your current industry:	25
Number of years with your current company/firm:	7
Undergrad degree/university:	University of Wisconsin, Madison



Potawatomi Training: **AWARDED** NEW CONTRACT

MILWAUKEE (PRWEB)

Potawatomi Training, LLC (PT) was awarded an Office of Personnel Management (OPM), General Services Administration (GSA) Human Capital and Training Solutions (HCaTS) 8(a) Pool 2 contract. HCaTS offers maximum flexibility to all Federal & Department of Defense Customers for comprehensive, customized solutions for human capital and training services.



HCaTS was created when The Office of Personnel Management (OPM) and the General Services Administration (GSA) formed a new partnership to jointly award and administer a new strategically sourced contract vehicle providing customized training and development services, customized human capital strategy services, and customized organizational performance improvement services to all Federal agencies.

Potawatomi Training is an 8(a) & HUBZone certified, American Indian Tribal (AIT) subsidiary of Potawatomi Business Development Corporation (PBDC). HCaTS allows for both 8(a) Competitive and Direct Awards of all contract types, utilizing competitively established pricing, providing customers the ability to receive dual 8(a) and HUBZone credit on awards made to PT over the individually-owned 8(a) Direct Award threshold of \$4.5M.

Potawatomi Business Development Corporation - Federal Group (PBDC-FG) is the Federal Contracting & Support division of PBDC. As an American Indian Tribal (AIT) Corporation, PBDC-FG provides its subsidiaries with the corporate infrastructure, processes, and financial support of a large organization, allowing our customers to recognize the benefits of a big business while still maintaining access to small and agile Primes.

Case Number: TX1565638190YD

Pool 2 NAICS: 541611, 541612, 541613, 541618, 611710

Ordering Period: 12/21/2020 – 12/21/2025

For more information, please contact: pbrauer@potawatombdc.com.



EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Visit the Potawatomi Business Development Corporation website to view a full listing of jobs available domestically and internationally:
potawatombdc.com/careers/



APR 2021

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
Tanks for Playing Earn & redeem points for C-Store vouchers every day! Vouchers are valid at both Potawatomi C-stores towards the purchase of gas or merchandise. 500 points = \$10 voucher 1,000 points = \$20 voucher 2,000 points = \$50 voucher				1 DINNER DEAL DAYS	2 PAYS TO PLAY	3 BINGO's INTERMISSION DRAWINGS
4 BINGO's Easter DRAWINGS	5 CUB 50	6	7	8 DINNER DEAL DAYS	9 PAYS TO PLAY	10 GRAND Slam!
11 BINGO BUCKS	12 CUB 50	13	14	15 DINNER DEAL DAYS	16 PAYS TO PLAY	17 BINGO's INTERMISSION DRAWINGS
18 BINGO BUCKS	19 CUB 50	20	21	22 DINNER DEAL DAYS	23 PAYS TO PLAY	24 BINGO's INTERMISSION DRAWINGS
25 BINGO BUCKS	26 CUB 50	27	28	29 DINNER DEAL DAYS	30 PAYS TO PLAY	

— START EARNING ENTRIES APRIL 1 —

GRAND Slam!

SATURDAY, APRIL 10

HOURLY CASH DRAWINGS FROM 5 PM – 10 PM
 GRAND SLAM \$5,000 CASH DRAWING AT 11 PM

WIN YOUR SHARE OF \$15,000

BINGO's Easter DRAWINGS

SUNDAY, APRIL 4

Ten lucky Bingo players will win \$10 Potawatomi Play!

BINGO's INTERMISSION DRAWINGS

FRIDAYS, SATURDAYS & SUNDAYS IN APRIL

FIVE LUCKY WINNERS WILL RECEIVE \$10 IN BINGO RETURN PLAY!

PAYS TO PLAY

FRIDAYS IN APRIL

EARN AND REDEEM SAME DAY POINTS FOR FREE PLAY!
 Must be used the day they are earned.

CUB 50

CELEBRATING OUR SENIORS
 MONDAYS FROM 8 AM – 7 PM

Guests age 50+ who earn 250 same day points receive:
\$5 POTAWATOMI PLAY —&— \$10 FOOD VOUCHER

BINGO BUCKS

SUNDAYS IN APRIL

EARN AND REDEEM SAME DAY POINTS FOR BINGO VOUCHERS!

DINNER DEAL DAYS

Earn 250 same day points & receive a \$10 voucher!

THE FLAMES THURSDAY SPECIAL:
BBQ Rib Dinner for \$9.95

— THE —

ESCAPE PACKAGE

\$125 PACKAGE AVAILABLE EVERYDAY

One night stay in a Standard Room plus \$80 in Potawatomi Play
 The Escape Package is subject to availability.

Download on the App Store
 or get it on Google Play

Download our APP on any Apple® or android® mobile device!

POTAWATOMI CARTER CASINO • HOTEL

For complete details, visit cartercasino.com

Management reserves the right to cancel or alter any event or promotion at any time. © 2021 Forest County Potawatomi Community, Wisconsin
 HWY 32, WABENO, WI | 1.800.487.9522 | CARTERCASINO.COM

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