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Air Program Development Underway

The KBIC Natural Resources Department is pleased to announce that the KBIC will be receiving air program funding from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under the U.S. Clean Air Act Section 103. The grant will fund air program capacity building, as well as a basic air quality assessment and initial steps towards completion of an emissions inventory. A basic air quality assessment identifies the existence and possible sources of air pollution, both outdoor and indoor, that may be of concern to the tribe, as well as helps to determine if and what type of future air quality work is needed. Under this objective, potential sources of air pollution will be identified and categorized, and air quality complaints and concerns will be compiled and eventually entered into a tracking system. While an emissions inventory will not be a product of this year's grant, an emissions inventory preparation plan will be prepared so that an emissions inventory can be completed with the next round of funding. An emission inventory quantifies the amount of pollutants emitted into the air.



Beautiful blue sky over Lake Superior

These activities serve as the building blocks for developing a comprehensive air quality program as well as obtaining the long-term air quality goals of the tribe, such as obtaining federal Clean Air Act program delegation and management and protection of the tribe's air.

Creating Fish Habitat



Constructing a fish structure

KBIC (Natural Resources Department staff) assisted Ottawa National Forest (ONF), Michigan Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) and volunteers in constructing and placing large woody debris fish structures on a lake in the Ottawa National Forest near Watersmeet. The small lake was determined by fisheries biologists to be a good candidate lake for fish structure and habitat work. Ten fish "cribs" were built and placed strategically in clusters of 5 on ice that was over a foot thick. The structures were tethered with nearly a half a ton of sand bags (each), and with spring thaw and thinning ice, it is hoped they will collapse through the surface ice and sink to the lake bottom at or near their placement locations. Large woody debris deposits on lake bottoms provide shelter for young fish, spawning habitat for certain fish species and are proven to increase fish abundance and survival when properly constructed and positioned. Similar future work is anticipated on various lakes in the western Upper Peninsula, and KBNRD will continue to partner with other agencies in enhancing fisheries habitats throughout the region.

Fourth Annual KBIC Environmental Fair to Celebrate Earth Day



Kids learning about the National Park Service

Earth Day is officially April 22nd and is a day to celebrate Mother Earth and draw attention to environmental issues. The first Earth Day was the brainstorm of Senator Gaylord Nelson, a U.S. Senator from Wisconsin, which began as an idea after witnessing the Cuyahoga River going up in flames in 1968 for the second time. The first Earth Day received support from both political parties - Republicans and Democrats, as well as rich and poor, tycoons and labor workers. It led to the formation of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) that same year, as well as the passage of the Clean Water Act, Clean Air Act, and the Endangered Species Act. Earth Day has been celebrated every year since 1970 and in 1990, the event went global. Earth Day's purpose of encouraging social and political action by drawing attention to the environmental cause remains unchanged.

The KBNRD held the fourth annual Environmental Fair to celebrate Earth Day on April 25th. The event provided environmental education to area school children, grades 2nd through 5th. Attending the event were over 300 kids from L'Anse, Sacred Heart, Baraga, and Arvon area schools. There were displays from fifteen different organizations discussing topics such as storm water treatment, recycling, invasive species, mining, tornadoes and earthquakes, forestry, and wildlife issues. Some of the most popular displays included a 3D video about ship wrecks in the Great Lakes (NPS), live aquatic insects (Huron River Restoration) and live fish and sea lamprey (KBIC NRD).



Environmental Fair volunteers



Kids entering the gym and picking up their bag of goodies and information for the day



Kids learning about the KBIC Fisheries program

Bernie the Burn Barrel Says: It's Better Not to Burn!

If you're burning garbage, you're making poison!



"Bernie the Burn Barrel" and related materials developed by the Western Lake Superior Sanitary District with support from the EPA's Great Lakes National Program Office.

Burning garbage such as packaging, plastic, food scraps or even newspapers and junk mail releases many pollutants including dioxins. These toxic chemicals settle on our fields, woods, water and soils. As a result, these substances accumulate in the foods we eat and eventually end up in our bodies.

The use of burn barrels, stoves and fire pits to dispose of household garbage is one of the greatest sources of dioxin emissions in the United States, according to the United States Environmental Protection Agency. Dioxin is a toxic chemical that accumulates in the food chain and can cause serious health concerns for children and adults including several types of cancer, the breakdown of the immune system, reproductive disorders, genetic alterations, permanent regulatory hormone changes and other health concerns.

Burning garbage affects your health and the environment more than you know. This dangerous practice affects everyone, not just those who burn. Dispose of your trash the safe way. Recycle your newsprint, plastics, office paper and pasteboard. Compost organic waste such as vegetable scraps, leaves and grass clippings and add the compost to your lawn or garden. Look for products with less packaging and buy only what you need. Call your local garbage hauler for service options or bring your waste to your local transfer station (Houghton County Solid Waste Transfer Station located in Atlantic Mine).

Proper waste disposal through recycling or landfilling is always preferable to burning. Help keep toxins out of our environment and out of our food!

Remember, it's better not to burn! For more information contact the Natural Resources Department at 524-5757.

Uranium Study

Uranium is a naturally occurring metal that has the potential to cause kidney damage or cancer if you are exposed to high levels over an extended period of time. Uranium may enter groundwater through erosion of natural deposits. Concerns regarding uranium in drinking water prompted KBIC and Indian Health Service (IHS) to complete a study of uranium levels in well water within the Community.

The Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for uranium in drinking water is 30 µg/L (or 0.03 mg/L). This standard is set forth by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). Sample results that exceed the MCL increase the risk of health effects over time when ingested. Uranium is not absorbed through skin; therefore, bathing in water with elevated levels of uranium is not a health risk. Individuals with elevated levels are recommended to install a "point of use" reverse osmosis system. Reverse osmosis treatment will remove 90-99% of uranium from drinking water.

Well water testing for uranium was made available to KBIC members in Baraga, Houghton, Keweenaw, Marquette, and Ontonagon counties. A total of 90 wells were sampled throughout the study. Though the initial study is now complete, eligible KBIC members may still be able to have their well water tested for uranium upon request. For more information please contact Micah Petoskey or Kit Laux at 524-5757 ext. 15 or 16.

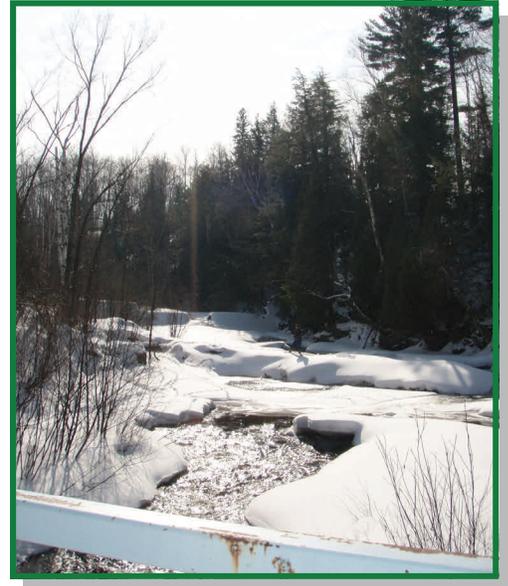


In-home reverse osmosis filtration system

Winter Water Sampling



The Water Resources Program collects surface water monitoring samples on a quarterly basis year-round. This particular quarter of sampling proved to be difficult due to the mild winter and premature spring (safe access to several sites was impaired). Out of the thirty collection sites the water crew was unable to access six of the sites. Currently, the department is looking to purchase equipment to allow access in nearly any conditions.



Water technician Kit Laux sampling Falls River this winter/early spring

Falls River

Western Great Lakes Gray Wolf Update

According to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the western Great Lakes population of gray wolf has recovered. The gray wolf was removed from the Endangered Species list on December 28, 2011 and management transferred to the States on January 27, 2012 for Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan. The gray wolf was first placed on the Endangered Species List in 1974 after more than a century of persecution left the species near extinction. Current population estimates in the great lake states are 2,921 in Minnesota, 782 in Wisconsin, and 687 in Michigan. Since the delisting from an endangered status, Minnesota and Wisconsin have proposed hunting seasons for wolf management purposes. Today wolves in Michigan are a state “protected species” and only state officials are permitted to kill wolves in the act of preying on livestock or domestic dogs.

The proposed wolf hunting seasons differ in that Wisconsin will allow hunting at night with use of no more than six dogs to track or trail wolves after firearm deer season ends. The Vice President of the United Sportsmen of Wisconsin supports the measure, stating that by hunting with dogs, wolves would eventually grow afraid of dogs. More comparisons about the hunting proposals are listed in the table below.



Wolf caught on KBIC remote camera

	Hunting Season Date(s)	Trapping Season Start Date	No. of Wolves allowed to be harvested	Fees
Minnesota	During regular firearm season 2012	December 2012	Up to 400; using a lottery system of license applications	MN State Residents \$26 plus \$4 lottery fee; \$250 out of state license
Wisconsin	Oct. 15, 2012 to the end of February, 2012	Oct. 15, 2012 to the end of February, 2012	Undetermined; will use preference point system	WI State Residents \$100; Out of State License \$500
Michigan	NA	NA	None	NA

Chronic Wasting Disease

KBNRD is working with GLIFWC, Wisconsin and Michigan DNR and the BIA to cooperatively formulate Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) management plans for our area and educate the public. KBNRD collects deer heads for CWD testing each year from local hunters. A total of 115 deer heads were collected during the 2011 hunting season. Between 2007 and 2011 a total of 379 deer have been tested with all results being negative for the disease. Specimens were submitted to a diagnostic Veterinary lab and to date all

results were negative. Unfortunately funding has been eliminated for the CWD testing program as of the end of 2011. However, CWD was recently discovered in a wild deer in Northwest Wisconsin (100 miles from any known cases of the disease) and may lead to additional funding in the coming year for testing in neighboring states. KBNRD thanks all of the hunters and community members that have participated in the program throughout the years.



Collecting lymphnode samples from donated deer heads for CWD testing

Green House



Volunteer, Cliff Andersen transplanting seedlings in the KBIC green house this spring

In February of this year KBNRD Plant Technician, Karen Andersen, began prepping the green house for planting. Seeds collected from reservation lands during the summer and fall of 2011 are currently being propagated and will be transplanted this spring and summer to the Sand Point Restoration site. There are 29 species currently being grown including joe-pye weed, sweet grass, sweet flag, white sage, tobacco, false sunflower, wild columbine, cedar, white spruce, and black-eyed susan. If you are interested in volunteering in the green house or transplanting plants to Sand Point this spring and/or summer, please contact Karen Andersen, 524-5757 ext. 23.



Plants currently in the green house

Sand Point Restoration Continues

Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI) funds are paying for restoration work on Sand Point that began last year on 33.6 acres of capped stamp sands. Fifty-six earthen mounds were placed and approximately 16 acres were seeded with a variety of mixtures of native seeds that included 29 total species. A garden was installed at the south entrance complete with walking trail. This spring, additional plantings have been completed and include 15 different species of shrubs and trees. The plantings will provide windbreak and root anchoring to protect the soil cap from erosion and sand cover. These improvements will also provide a wide variety of plant food and cover for birds, small mammals, and deer. A second small garden is scheduled to be installed at the center entrance. Be sure to visit Sand Point and marvel at the diversity that this restoration project has provided. As time passes, the area will mature into a park-like setting with a diverse environment of grass, wildflowers, blueberries, shrubs and trees.



2012 mound placement and tree planting

Tree Giveaway and Community Gardens

Food sovereignty is a state of being in which “community residents obtain a safe, culturally acceptable, nutritionally adequate diet through a sustainable food system that maximizes community self-reliance and social justice.” There are many foods to be found in area waters, forests, and markets. If we grow our own food and have control over our food supply, we decide on the quality of food we eat. Vegetable gardens and local farmers markets provide a variety of crops without the extra cost of storage, packaging and transportation. There are a lot of health benefits to using non-processed foods. Learning to harvest encourages self-reliance and traditions that have been here for generations.

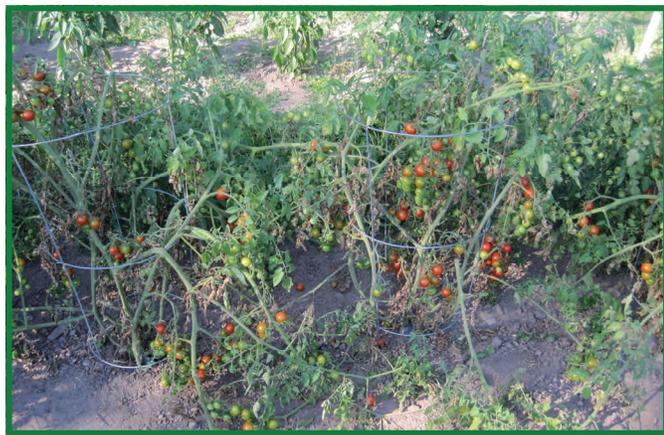
In response to community member requests, KBIC began to explore the possibility of establishing community gardens, hosting a plant giveaway, and providing informational workshops related to traditional planting and harvesting. The KBIC plant giveaway evolved from the desire to restore culturally significant plants, elder and KBIC Natural Resources Committee input, and



Loaded apple tree



Oneida Nation Organic Gardens, Wisconsin



Tomato plants

assistance from the USDA-NRCS. The first tribal tree give away was started in 2002 through the KBIC Natural Resources Committee and Department.

This year marks the **11th Annual** tree and shrub giveaway for tribal members sponsored by the KBIC Natural Resources Committee. Plants will be given to tribal members through a drawing. There will be a sign-up sheet for tribal members at the Tribal Center front desk **May 7th through June 1st**. The winners will be contacted the week of June 4th. Plants will be available for pick-up the week of June 11th at the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community Natural Resources Department in Pequaming. Species available are roses, lilacs, blueberry, raspberry, blackberry, potato, onion, tomatoes, peppers, apple, peach, cherry, and pear trees. For questions please call Karen or Evelyn at 524-5757 ext. 23 or ext. 11. In addition, the KBIC Natural Resources Committee recently agreed to provide funding to support the establishment of a community garden at the Ojibwa Senior Center. For more information or to sign up to volunteer, please contact Charlotte Loonsfoot at (906) 353-8152.

The Keweenaw Bay Indian Community has rototillers, logsplitters, weed trimmer, and a wood chipper available for tribal member use on loan.

Equipment Loan Program

The Natural Resource Committee’s Equipment loan program is now managed by the Public Works Department. To reserve a log splitter, rototiller, brush cutter, or wood chipper, please contact:

Clayton Ekdahl (906) 353-2626.

Brook Trout Stocking with ONF, MDNR and Local Sportsman's Groups

KBIC Natural Resources Department (KBNRD) has a close working relationship with the Ottawa National Forest in managing the fisheries resources of the region, and has often assisted with the strategic stocking of hatchery brook trout. In the past, fish of various ages and size have been stocked in the Ottawa, and this year, a strategy of planting eggs was also attempted.

The Bond Falls Mitigation Enhancement Fund (MEF) provided funding to support the construction and deployment of artificial turf bundle boxes that house brook trout eggs. The goal of the MEF is to provide tangible, measurable improvements to the aquatic and terrestrial (land) environments in the Ontonagon River watershed, and this project was considered worthy of support.

In some instances and on certain stream reaches, trout reproduction and fish survival can be detrimentally impacted by sediment-



Preparing turf and eggs for bundling and placement into the river



Eyed brook trout eggs



Bundles holding brook trout eggs

tation, loss of vegetative cover, changes in water chemistry, or a combination of these and/or other reasons. When appropriate, the introduction of stocked fish at various life history stages may help replenish fish numbers and contribute to a healthy fishery. In the case of artificial turf bundles, brook trout eggs that are partially developed (and days or weeks from hatch) can be carefully placed in protective layers of turf, then placed in a reinforced outer (shell, and introduced into target streams. The bundles protect developing eggs and hatching fish from predation, and allow acclimation (and possibly imprinting) to characteristics of the stream at a very early life history stage. This may ultimately increase survival and future reproductive success of stocked brook trout.



Several structures complete and ready for placement

KBNRD, ONF, MDNR and members of the Ontonagon Valley Sportsman's Club and Upper Peninsula Sport Fishers Association coordinated an experimental turf bundle deployment on March 24, 2012. Twelve thousand eyed and soon-to-hatch brook trout eggs (See picture) were placed in bundles that were deployed at:

Mining Updates and Information

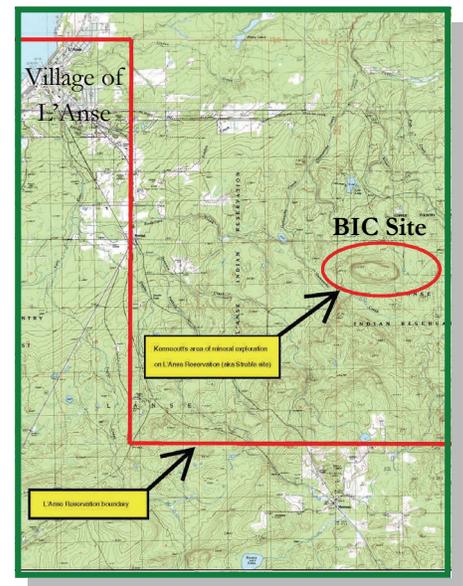
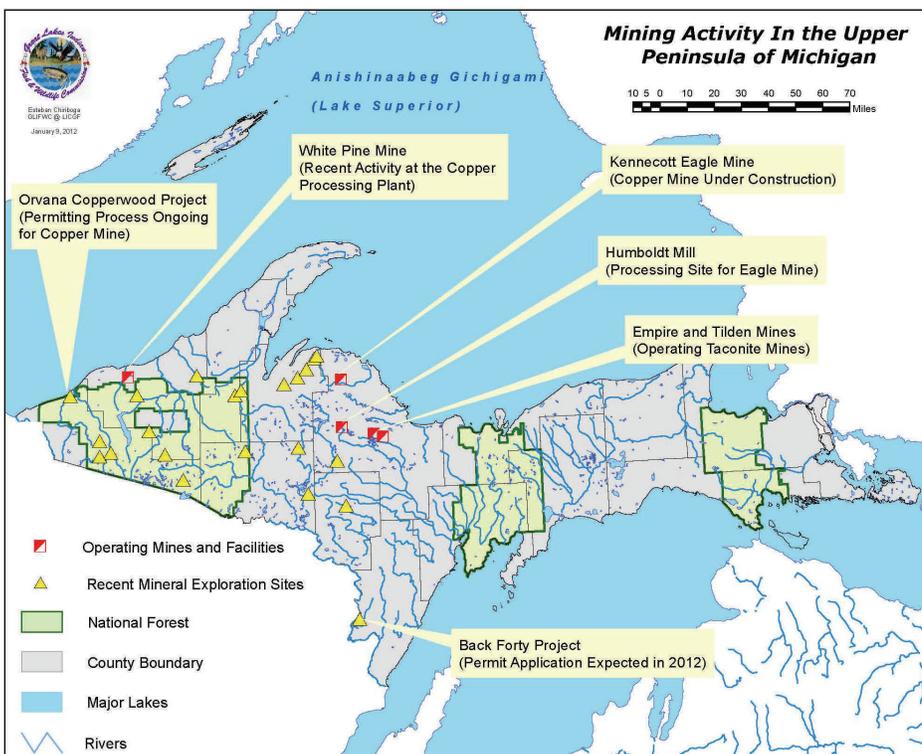
Updates on Rio Tinto Mining Activities

About 23 miles east of the KBIC reservation, Kennecott has started constructing a nickel-copper sulfide mine, the Eagle Mine. Construction has hindered traditional access and use of a sacred place, *Migi zji wa sin* (Eagle Rock), where a mine portal inclines into and beneath, reaching over 2,000 feet with plans to reach the ore body beneath the Salmon Trout River of Lake Superior to begin production in 2013.

A significant concern with the Eagle Mine is the potential for Acid Mine Drainage due to the ore body’s very high pyrite content. When sulfide elements, particularly pyrite, are unearthed and exposed to air and water, sulfuric acid is formed - similar to battery acid. A mine draining acid can devastate rivers, streams, and aquatic life for thousands of years, and indefinitely. Acid from the Eagle Mine can occur from waste rock piles and leach pads on site, underground tunnels, and especially the tailings that will be deposited into the bottom of a lake at the Humboldt Mill processing site.

A 21-mile north-south mining haul road to service activity between the Eagle Mine and Humboldt Mill, “County Road 595 (CR 595),” was proposed by the Marquette County Road Commission in January. CR 595 is currently under review by the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), and recently received an objection letter from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. CR 595 would directly impact about 25 acres of wetlands; disrupt and fragment habitat for deer, moose, wolf and other wildlife; destroy aquatic life and traditional plants used as food and medicine by the Anishinaabe people; introduce pollutants and invasive species; effect historic properties that may still remain in the Silver Lake basin area; and substantially facilitate expansion of additional extractive industry activity.

Kennecott is exploring additional sulfide deposits within the vicinity of the Eagle Mine and westward reaching into KBIC’s reservation. The “BIC (Bovine Igneous Complex) site” is one such target located on allotted reservation lands about 6 miles southeast of the Village of L’Anse.



Location of the BIC site on the KBIC L'Anse Reservation

Mining continued

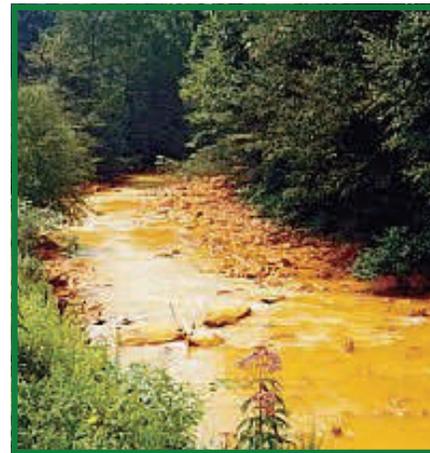
Additional U.P. Mine Proposals

Orvana Resources US Corp. (a Toronto-based company) seeks to mine a copper deposit within 200 feet of Lake Superior in Gogebic County. The site is located on Treaty of 1842 ceded territory about 70 miles west of the KBIC L'Anse reservation and 45 miles from the KBIC Ontonagon reservation. On April 30th, the DEQ approved a permit for the project, called the *Copperwood Mine*. For the mine permit to be active, the company must apply for and receive additional permits.

The Back Forty project, proposed by Canadian companies Aquila and HudBay, is the next expected mine permit application in Michigan. It is located alongside the Menominee River, the border of Michigan and Wisconsin, near the town of Stephensen. It is a massive sulfide zinc-gold-copper-silver deposit that would involve a large open-pit mine. Acid Mine Drainage is a major threat, in addition to

the use of cyanide in order to separate the gold from the other materials. This prospective mine development could cause impacts to the distinct Shakey Lakes Savanna ecosystem and historic Native American burial mounds and gardens. Currently, Aquila and HudBay are engaged in mineral exploration at a number of additional targets throughout Wisconsin and Michigan.

The KBNRD continues to track mineral exploration and mining activities throughout the tribe's traditionally used lands and waters, ceded to the United States under the Treaty of 1842, in which the tribe and its members continue to exercise reserved rights to hunt, fish and gather. Such subsistence and cultural rights depend on clean water and a healthy ecosystem that increased mining activities, especially sulfide mining, threaten due to the large amounts of waste generated in the process of extraction and well-known environmental impacts despite even the best available science and technology.



Acid mine drainage

Lake Superior Binational Forum

On March 23rd, the Lake Superior Binational Forum held a day-long seminar in Ashland, Wisconsin, dedicated to examining issues related to mining in the Lake Superior basin. Topics at the Ashland forum included the historical impacts of mining throughout the basin; tribal roles in reviewing mine permits, protecting treaty rights, and exercising sovereign authority over air and water quality; and the negative economic impacts of mining from a holistic and community-based perspective. Presentations are available online at: <http://www.superiorforum.org/meetings/march-23-2012-odanah-wisconsin>. This was the first of three forums focused on mining in the basin. The next one is scheduled for Friday, September 28th in Marquette, MI.

Tribal Mining Forum

The KBIC Mining Outreach & Education Initiative hosted its first Tribal Mining Forum on May 11th –12th at Ojibwa Community College. The purpose of the forum was to provide tribal members and the community at large with education on mining, from its historical impacts to emerging issues. Power-point presentations from this forum are available online at: <http://kbooc.org/index/index.php/2011-12-24-18-54-16/2012-mining-forum>

Helpful Links

Lake Superior Binational Forum comprehensive web portal for mining throughout the basin: www.superiorforum.org/mining.

Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission maps related to mining and exploration activities in the ceded territories: www.lic.wisc.edu/glifwc/maps/mining.html.



Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Tribal Chairman, Mike Wiggins, speaking at the KBIC Tribal Mining Forum. Picture by the L'Anse Sentinel.

For more information about mining, contact Jessica Koski at (906) 524-5757 ext. 25.

Climate Change and the Great Lakes

When you hear the words *climate change* or “*global warming*” you probably think of polar bears, melting glaciers and rising ocean levels -- things that are distant in the context of our lives here in the Upper Peninsula and may lead people to believe that our region will not be impacted by climate change. As scientists continue to model the impacts of climate change and make predictions about what may happen in the future across the globe, it appears that no area will remain untouched.

So what exactly is *climate change*? First let’s distinguish between weather and climate. *Weather* is the current conditions outside your window right now (raining, snowing, sunny, cloudy). *Climate* is the long-term pattern of weather for a particular area or region. When we talk about climate change, we’re talking about a change (or shift) in the long-term pattern of weather conditions for a region (i.e.

warmer, colder, wetter, drier). The issue is not necessarily that climates are changing (they’ve done this on cycles of warming and cooling since Earth’s creation); the issue is that the changes are occurring at rates faster than the natural environment (and some human populations) can keep up with. The reasons for the rate increase are up for debate. However, it is becoming more widely accepted that human activities (i.e. driving vehicles, burning fossil fuels) that increase emission of greenhouse gases (i.e. methane, carbon dioxide) are one main reason for the increase.



Wildfires may become more frequent and intense as summers become



Keweenaw Bay, winter 2012—where’s the ice?

Some of the predicted changes for *our area* based on scientific models (current and/or future) include:

- ◆ More mild winters
- ◆ Hotter, drier summers
- ◆ More rain, less snow (especially during winter months)
- ◆ More frequent and intense rain events
- ◆ Longer growing season
- ◆ Change in migration timing and patterns of wildlife
- ◆ Ice on lakes will form later in the winter (if at all) and breakup earlier in the spring
- ◆ Change in abundance and distribution of coastal wetlands
- ◆ Loss of native plant species; increase in non-native species

What is KBIC doing to address climate change?

KBIC has identified planning for climate change as a priority in their Strategic Plan and the Natural Resources Department has hired staff to begin the processes of developing a climate change action plan for the Reservation. Other actions include passing a resolution for “green purchasing”, and forming the Committee for Alternative and Renewable Energy (CARE) to explore options for renewable and sustainable energy on the reservation, which ultimately lead to a reduction in the emissions of greenhouse gases which contribute to climate change.

Many other tribal, state, and federal agencies are also working to address climate change within their organizations. For more information about how Tribes are addressing climate change throughout the U.S., visit the climate change page for the Institute for Tribal Environmental Professionals, <http://www4.nau.edu/itcp/climatechange/>.

Baraga County
**Household Hazardous Waste &
 Electronic Waste Collection**



2012



Saturday, June 9 from 10:00 am – 2:00 pm
 Ojibwa Casino Parking Lot, M-38 Baraga

FREE!

BARAGA COUNTY RESIDENTS ONLY!

ACCEPTED:

- Antifreeze
- Automotive fluids
- Batteries (automotive & rechargeable)
- Cleaners & polishes
- Compact fluorescent bulbs (CFLs)
- Crossite
- Flammables
- Fluorescent tubes
- Fire extinguisher
- Lead-based paint
- Metallic mercury
- Motor oil & oil filters
- Moth repellents
- Nail polish & remover
- Oil-based paint, stain, & varnish
- Pesticides
- Photographic chemicals
- Pool chemicals
- Propane tanks (small)
- Solvents
- Transmission fluid
- Weed killers
- Wood preservatives & Electronics:
- Computers & accessories, printers, faxes, copiers, cell phones, DVD/CD/VHS players, hand-held devices, microwaves, televisions, video games

NOT ACCEPTED:

- Asbestos
- Explosives
- Latex paints
- Non-household waste
- Radioactive material
- Standard & alkaline batteries
- Unidentifiable materials
- Unlabeled materials

All containers must be labeled. If any container is in poor condition or is leaking, please place it in a sealed clear plastic bag. Do NOT mix chemicals or transfer chemicals into other containers.

NO SCHOOL, FARM, GOVERNMENT, OR BUSINESS WASTE WITHOUT APPROVAL!

For more information, contact the KBIC Natural Resources Department at (906) 524-5757, extension 20 or extension 14.

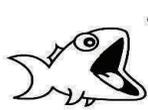
Sponsored by the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community



10th Annual KBIC

In Honor of the Gauthier Family

Kids Fishing Derby



June 30, 2012

Ojibwa Recreation Area
 Off of US-41 Baraga
 Sand Point Pond (near lighthouse)
 9am-1pm

Registration begins at 9am

Many prizes awarded at registration, and throughout the morning. Rods and Reels will be given away to kids without them at registration (while supplies last), but kids who bring their own rods and reels will be given an incentive prize (while supplies last).

Food fun and various games for "Fisher-Kids" Ages 4-12

CONTACT KBIC Natural Resources for more information: (906) 524-5757 ext 10 or 12

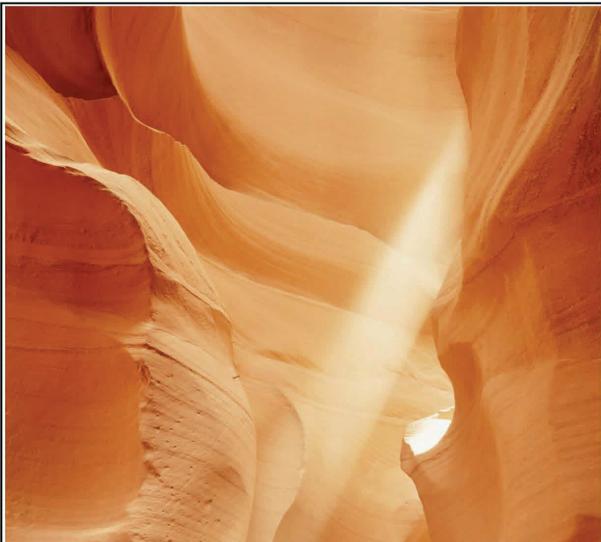
Children must be accompanied by an adult. Must be present for various random prize drawings and misc. activities, but NEED NOT BE PRESENT for major prize winner announcements at end of event.

PLEASE HELP!

Volunteers, Displays, Donations, and Various Support Items Are Needed. Please consider contacting the KBNRD to lend a hand!



Celebrating 10 years of Fisher-Kids!



**MINING IMPACTS ON NATIVE LANDS
 FILM SERIES 2012**

12:30PM OJIBWA SENIORS CENTER
 6PM OJIBWA CASINO CHIPPEWA ROOM
 BARAGA, MICHIGAN

Wednesday, January 11th

"Under Rich Earth"
 Discusses human rights and mining companies in the Inuit community of Kanaqoq.

Wednesday, February 8th

"Locked Out"
 About Rio Tinto's treatment of workers and communities in the U.S. and around the world.

Wednesday, March 14th

"Four Corners: A National Sacrifice Area"

HOSTED BY THE KBIC NATURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT MINING OUTREACH & EDUCATION PROGRAM

Tells the stories of Native people impacted by strip mining and uranium mining and milling.

Wednesday, April 11th

"In the Light of Reverence"
 About Native American religious freedom rights in relation to mining and other developments throughout the U.S.

Wednesday, May 9th

"Tar Creek"
 About the largest Superfund site in America, near Native communities, left by a large lead and zinc mine in northeastern Oklahoma.

Wednesday, June 13th

"Poison in the Rockies"
 Discusses threats to water quality and ecosystems in Colorado due to mining.

Wednesday, July 11th

"American Outrage"
 About two elderly Western Shoshone sisters who received historic international recognition of their rights involving the confiscation of their land for gold mining interests in Nevada.

**COME CELEBRATE
 LAKE SUPERIOR DAY!**

WHEN: Friday, July 13th, 2012

WHAT: Beach clean-up from Assinins to Pequaming

WHERE: Meet at the Sand Point Light House Day Use Area

TIME:

8:30am — Opening ceremony

9am-Noon — Beach clean-up

Noon-1pm — Lunch (provided)

1pm—2pm — Fitness Nature Walk



Volunteers are encouraged to bring their own water bottles. Volunteers are invited to stay for a luncheon sponsored by the KBIC W.H.I.P.P Task Force at the Sand Point Light House Day Use Area following the beach clean-up. Lunch will be followed by a Fitness Nature Walk.

For more information, contact the KBIC Natural Resources Department at (906) 524-5757 ext. 24

Spring/Summer Calendar of Events



June

Saturday, June 9th: KBIC Household Hazardous and Electronic Waste Collection. Free to all Baraga County Residence. **10am-2pm** at the Baraga Casino Parking Lot.



Wednesday, June 13th: Mining Film Series “Poison in the Rockies”. 12:30pm Ojibwa Seniors Center, 6pm Ojibwa Casino Chippewa Room.



Saturday, June 30th: KBIC 10th Annual Kid’s Fishing Derby, **9am—1pm.**  Ojibwa Recreation Area (Sand Point Pond near the Lighthouse)



July

Wednesday, July 11th: Mining Film Series “American Outrage”. 12:30pm Ojibwa Seniors Center, 6pm Ojibwa Casino Chippewa Room.



Friday, July 13th: KBIC Lake Superior Day Beach Clean-up, lunch and Nature/Fitness Walk. Sand Point Recreation Area. **9am-2pm.**



Sunday, July 15th. Lake Superior Day!



August

Two year Anniversary Celebration for the KBIC Green House—TBD

To receive the KBIC NRD Newsletter
electronically contact
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