EPA-R5-2015-0061720000019

Spring 2013

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News From the Earth

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KBIC Weather Station

Through the generosity of Michigan Technological University professor Dr. John Gierke, the KBIC NRD received a Vantage Pro 2 Weather Station. Over the past several years Dr. Gierke and students participating in Aqua Terra Tech through the Enterprise Program have been conducting a study on the aquifers near the KBIC NRD hatchery facilities. One of the main purposes of the study was to investigate the impact of the hatchery facility operations on the underlying aquifer. The weather station will provide important information for the long-term monitoring of the aquifer from which the hatchery draws its water.

The weather station is mounted on the roof of the newer of the two office buildings and continually collects data on precipitation, temperature, UV radiation, wind direction and speed, barometric pressure, and humidity. The weather data is continually uploaded to two databases that are available to the public. Check out the links below to view current weather conditions for Pequaming and to view information from other weather stations in the area.

Citizen Weather Observer Program (NOAA): http://www.findu.com/cgi-bin/wxpage.cgi?call=ew2255

WeatherLink: http://www.weatherlink.com/user/kbicnrdweather/index.php?view=main&headers=1

For more information about the NRD weather station please contact Erin Johnston at (906) 524-5757 ext. 24 or ejohnston@kbic-nsn.gov.

Weather station mounted on NRD building

KBIC Wildlife & Natural Resources Survey

KBIC NRD sent out 850 total Wildlife and Natural Resource Surveys to registered Tribal members to assess values and priorities for management of Tribal resources. Topics of the survey include:

- Use and reliance of various natural resources
- Values and management options for specific wildlife species
- Culture and Ojibwa-based values and opinions about KBIC Natural Resource Policies

An appreciation drawing will take place in April and prizes include: A crossbow, a 0.22 caliber long-rifle, a $100 gift certificate to Mitch's Trading Post, 2 massages, and eleven $50 Pines gift cards.

The results of the surveys will be summarized and presented on the NRD website and at public meetings in summer of 2013. Thank you to all that participated, your input is valuable to us so that we may ensure that management of Tribal resources reflects the needs and values of the Community.

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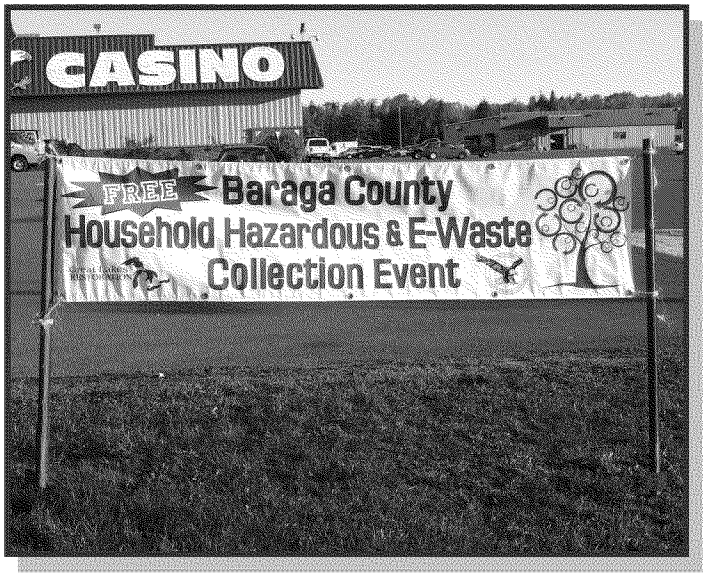
Household Hazardous & Electronic Waste Collection Event HUGE Success!

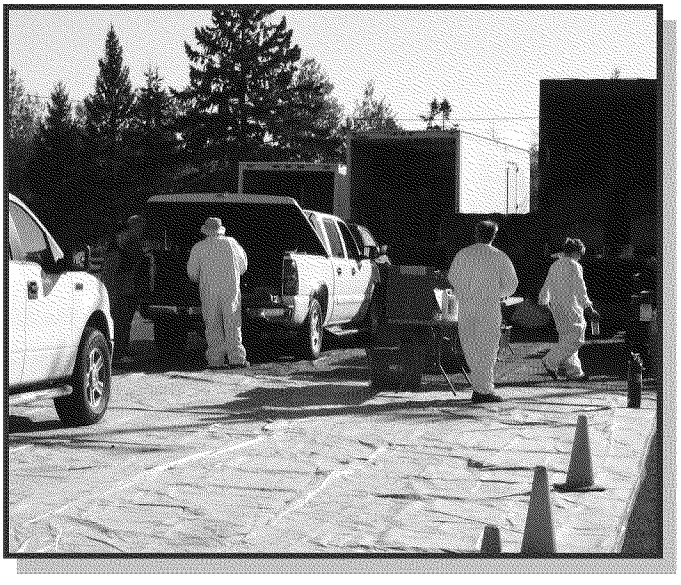
KBIC held a household hazardous waste and electronics collection event September 29th at the Ojibwa Casino parking lot. Ninety-eight vehicles participated in the event. More than 230 electronic devices such as TVs, computers, monitors, and microwaves and over 3,000 pounds of household hazardous waste including oil, gas, pesticides, mercury, oil filters and car batteries were collected during the 4 hour event.

What are Household Hazardous Wastes?
Many products found in your home are potentially hazardous substances because of their chemical nature; they can poison, corrode, explode, or ignite easily when handled or stored improperly. Household hazardous waste is the term for common household chemicals and substances for which the owner no longer has a use. Examples of household hazardous waste include:

- drain cleaners
- pesticides
- oil paint
- motor oil
- antifreeze
- fuel
- poisons
- herbicides
- fluorescent lamps
- lamp ballasts
- smoke detectors
- medical waste
- cleaning chemicals
- lead-acid batteries



Sign in front of the casino on collection day



Workers helping unload items from participant vehicles

Managing Household Hazardous Wastes
Ultimately the removal of hazardous products from the home is the ideal situation, which can be done by choosing non-toxic products. Before buying a product, read the label. Signal words can help you decide which purchases you make. With pesticides, DANGER means highly toxic, WARNING means moderately toxic, and CAUTION means slightly toxic. With household products, POISON means highly toxic, DANGER means extremely flammable or corrosive or highly toxic, WARNING or CAUTION means less toxic.

Never leave household hazardous products or wastes within reach of children or pets. When possible, buy products with less harmful ingredients (read the labels). When using a product, read and follow the label directions, never mix it with other products, and use it up entirely. Do not dispose of household hazardous wastes in the trash, on the ground, or in storm or sewer drains. Do not remove product labels, and do not remove products from their original containers.

Better yet make your own non-toxic household cleaners and save money too! The internet is a great resource to find recipes.

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Household Hazardous Collection Continued

What are Electronic Wastes?
Electronic waste or E-waste is electronic products that have become obsolete or are no longer functional. Examples include computers, cell phones, televisions, DVD players and video games.

Why is E-waste a Problem?
According to the Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA), people in the U.S. generated 3.16 million tons of e-waste in 2008, of which only 13.6% was recycled. The rest went to landfills or incinerators. Hazardous materials used to make electronics include lead, cadmium, mercury, hexavalent chromium, PVC plastic and brominated flame retardant. Why should you recycle electronic devices instead of just throwing these away? It helps to preserve our natural resources and keeps toxins out of the environment. E-Waste also contains valuable materials such as gold, silver, copper, steel, and plastic which can be recovered instead of thrown away.

How do I Get Rid of Household Hazardous and Electronic Waste?
KBIC is hosting household hazardous and electronic waste collection events for all Baraga County residents free of charge. The date for this year's spring event is **June 8th** from 10:00 am until 2:00 pm at the Ojibwa Casino Parking Lot. For more information contact the KBIC NRD at 524-5757 extensions 14 or 20.

Underground Storage Tank (UST) Removal

KBIC NRD Staff assisted with preparing a grant proposal for funding to remove two abandoned USTs at the KBIC Commodity Foods warehouse, which was funded in early 2012. Two USTs were discovered at the site when improvements were made to the existing building and were most likely associated with the former grocery store and gas station that operated at the site. USTs most commonly store hazardous materials and/or petroleum products and can results in a release to the environment from leaks or being improperly maintained. A Request for Proposals (RFP) for the actual removal was published, and a removal contractor was selected. In September, two USTs were successfully removed from the property. Removal oversight and site investigation, including sampling, for proper site closure, was performed by the Environmental Response Program Specialist, Katie Kruse.

UST removal at commodity foods

NRD Staff Complete HAZWOPER Training

Kit and Lauren (yellow suits) participating in a decontamination exercise during the training

In March, NRD employees Kit Laux and Lauren Nenadovich traveled to Memphis, TN to complete the 40 hour hazardous waste operations and emergency response course (40 Hour HAZWOPER). The course consisted of classroom and practical situation training. The last two days of the course involved wearing personal protective equipment and taking part in hazardous material scenarios. The training was extremely beneficial, Water and Air Quality staff are now certified to properly recognize, evaluate and use proper protection equipment if needed in potentially hazardous situations. In addition, they may assist in other EPA program situations where this certification is required. In this photo, Lauren and Kit are the primary decontamination team, the first people to help decontaminate those who have entered a hazardous scenario.

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Air Program Updates

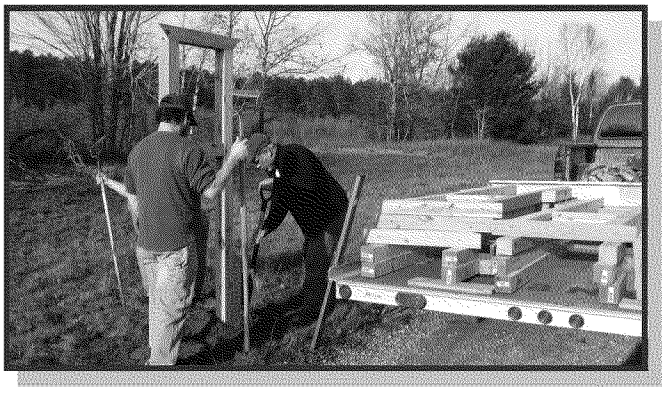
We have applied and are hoping to receive KBIC's second grant for a Tribal Air Program. As we near the end of the first grant, much has been accomplished. The Air Quality Survey had an excellent response rate. Percentages and info from the survey will be posted on the new NRD website (http://nrd.kbic-nsn.gov). An air quality complaint tracking system was also developed. The complaint system is an electronic submittal form that will be placed on the new NRD website. Many maps and documents were established in regards to air quality and sources of pollution in the area. These maps and documents, along with the survey and complaint system, were detailed in the Basic Air Quality Assessment submitted to U.S. EPA for review.

A new federal rule was passed last year to ensure that Clean Air Act permitting requirements are applied consistently to facilities in Indian country. We are already seeing the changes the rule will present. Registration forms for Tribal New Source Review Rule were sent out to many area businesses. An explanation of Tribal NSR Rule will be posted on the NRD website.

A quality assurance project plan (a document detailing the planning, implementation, and assessment procedures for a particular project) has been developed and submitted to the EPA for review. This quality assurance project plan is for an Emissions Inventory that is planned for the L'Anse Reservation for mid-2013.

Blue skies over Lake Superior

Trail System Expansion



NRD employees installing frames for fitness trail signs at Sand Point

New floating dock along trail at Mud Lakes

Wetlands with their wide diversity of wildlife are of great interest, but many individuals are deterred from venturing into them due to dense vegetation, standing water, and deep organic soils. KBIC NRD maintains an observation tower, trails, and floating docks at Mud Lakes and Sand Point Sloughs wetlands. This year the trail system was expanded at both locations with the help of the Summer Youth Crew and Houghton-Hancock Bridge School students. Activities included maintenance and building of floating docks, boardwalks, and clearing or brush and debris along trails. Additional turtle platforms have also been added to nearby waters, and gravel paths have been added through the Sand Point capping project. Many departments and committees worked together on this trail system. Through a KBIC Health Department mini grant exercise stations were built along the trail at Sand Point. Additional projects for 2013 include creating a medicine wheel garden, trail system brochures, and interpretive signage designed. KBOCC students Shannon DesRochers and Stephanie Kozich provided some interpretive sinage as part of their internship requirements for their degree program. The trail system provides a unique opportunity to learn more about our wetlands, culture, and enjoy some exercise. The trail borders the Lighthouse, runs through Sand Point wild rice beds , the stamp sand restoration site and Assinins, ending near old US41.

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GLRI Sand Point Restoration Complete

The two year U.S. EPA-Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI) restoration project on Sand Point was completed late fall of 2012. Sand Point today has great potential for additional recreational activities, yet its resources suffer from vast tonnages of industrial copper mining sands derived from an early 20th century stamp mill. From 1901-1919 the Mass Mill disposed of roughly six billion pounds of stamp sands into Lake Superior four miles north of Sand Point. In 2006, with funds from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Environmental Protection Agency, KBIC began remediation of the area by installing a 6"-10" cap of sandy-loam soil across the 33.6 acres of lakeshore and seeding with a short grass mixture to protect against erosion. A total of 33.6 acres is enhanced with added soil, seed plots, mound plots, trees, shrubs, boulders and additional walking trails. Specific improvements include:

- 228 lbs of native seed planted (56 species)
- 34 planted seed plots
- 58 planted soil mounds
- 442 sq yards of beach grass
- 662 live stakes of tree and/or shrub species around the pond (6 species)
- 13,380 total of trees and/or shrubs planted throughout the area (19 species)
- 98 boulders
- 3,018 feet of gravel maintenance/walking trail
- 2 acre native plants/pollinator garden (south entrance)
- ½ acre meditation garden (north entrance)

Walking trail and bench at Sand Point restoration site

In just the first growing season, plant diversity increased dramatically. A total 67 species of herbaceous plants and 22 species of trees and/or shrubs were identified on specific monitoring plots in August 2012. Additional herbaceous species were detected outside of monitoring plots as well for a total of 114 species. Monitoring plots in 2011 before planting took place revealed only 10 species.

Sand Point will continue to be the number one priority area to maintain through the KBIC NRD Native Plants and Invasive Species Control Programs. The opportunity to improve a degraded brown field area back into a lush environment rich in plants and wildlife habitat has been a gift to future generations of KBIC, the general public, and local birds and wildlife. Be sure to visit Sand Point and see the transformation for yourself.

One-acre native plant garden at the Sand Point restoration site

View of Keweenaw Bay from Sand Point restoration site

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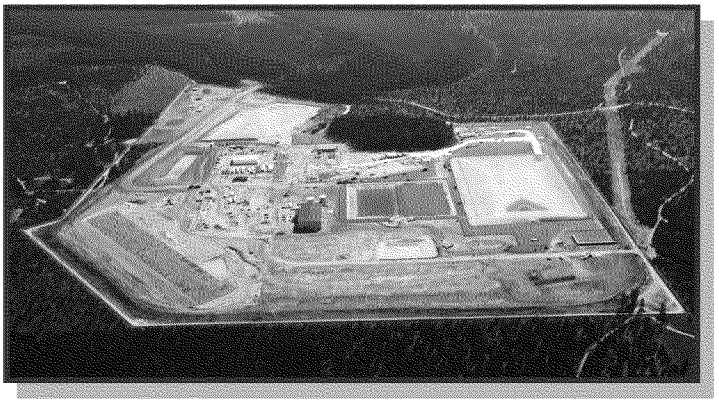
Mining Updates

The Keweenaw Bay Indian Community has started monthly mining potlucks in order to create space for discussing current mining issues within Ojibwa ceded territory and the Lake Superior basin. The next potluck will be on Saturday, April 27th from 12-2 pm at the Ojibwa Senior Citizens Center. It will include a presentation by KBIC's mining staff on "How Will Mining Impact Ojibwa Land & Culture?"

Rio Tinto Mining Activities: In January, the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) decided not to issue a permit for Marquette County Road 595, a 21-mile proposed mine haul road that would have connected Rio Tinto's activities at the Eagle Mine and Humboldt Mill. The applicant was unable to satisfy remaining objections by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. KBIC participated and commented extensively during the permit review process for the road since it was initially proposed as Woodland Road by Rio Tinto in 2010. Denial of the road is a victory for the integrity of the nation's Clean Water Act and Native American treaty-reserved and cultural resources in the area that would have been negatively impacted. Rio Tinto has since agreed to fund upgrades to existing routes.



Arial view of the Eagle Mine Project site in Marquette County

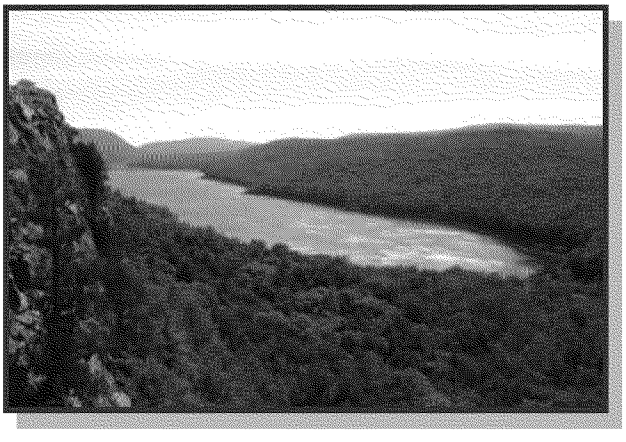
Jessica Koski, KBIC Mining Technical Assistant, presenting comments at EPA hearing on CR 595 on August 28, 2012. Photo courtesy Jeremiah Eagle Eye.

A public hearing recently took place regarding proposed changes to Rio Tinto's air permit at the Eagle Mine. Of primary concern was the proposed elimination of a fabric filter dust collector for underground mine emissions that the company previously promised local concerned citizens. Fugitive dust and uncontrolled air emissions, including sulfide particulates and heavy metals, from the mine pose disproportionate health risks particularly to Tribal Members who gather and consume plants and wildlife nearby, as well as those who continue to visit Migi zii wa sin, Eagle Rock, located within the mine's fence line.

Due to transportation route construction and a global metals market slow down, the earliest Rio Tinto would be able to begin actual mine production at Eagle would be the end of 2014.

Orvana Copperwood Project: Orvana Resources US Corp. has been actively collecting various permits for their proposed Copperwood Project located in Ironwood and Wakefield Townships in Gogebic County, MI, including for mining, air emissions, water discharges, and impacts to wetlands and streams. The MDEQ recently issued a draft permit which would allow the company to fill in over 16,000 feet of streams and almost 60 acres of wetland for the permanent disposal of mine waste tailings immediately upstream from Lake Superior.

Be sure to check out the new NRD website mining page for updated mining project profiles, announcements, and educational resources, http://nrd.kbic-nsn.gov.



View from Lake of the Clouds, Porcupine Mountains State Park. Orvana Copperwood mining project tailings basins may be visible from the Porcupine Mountains.

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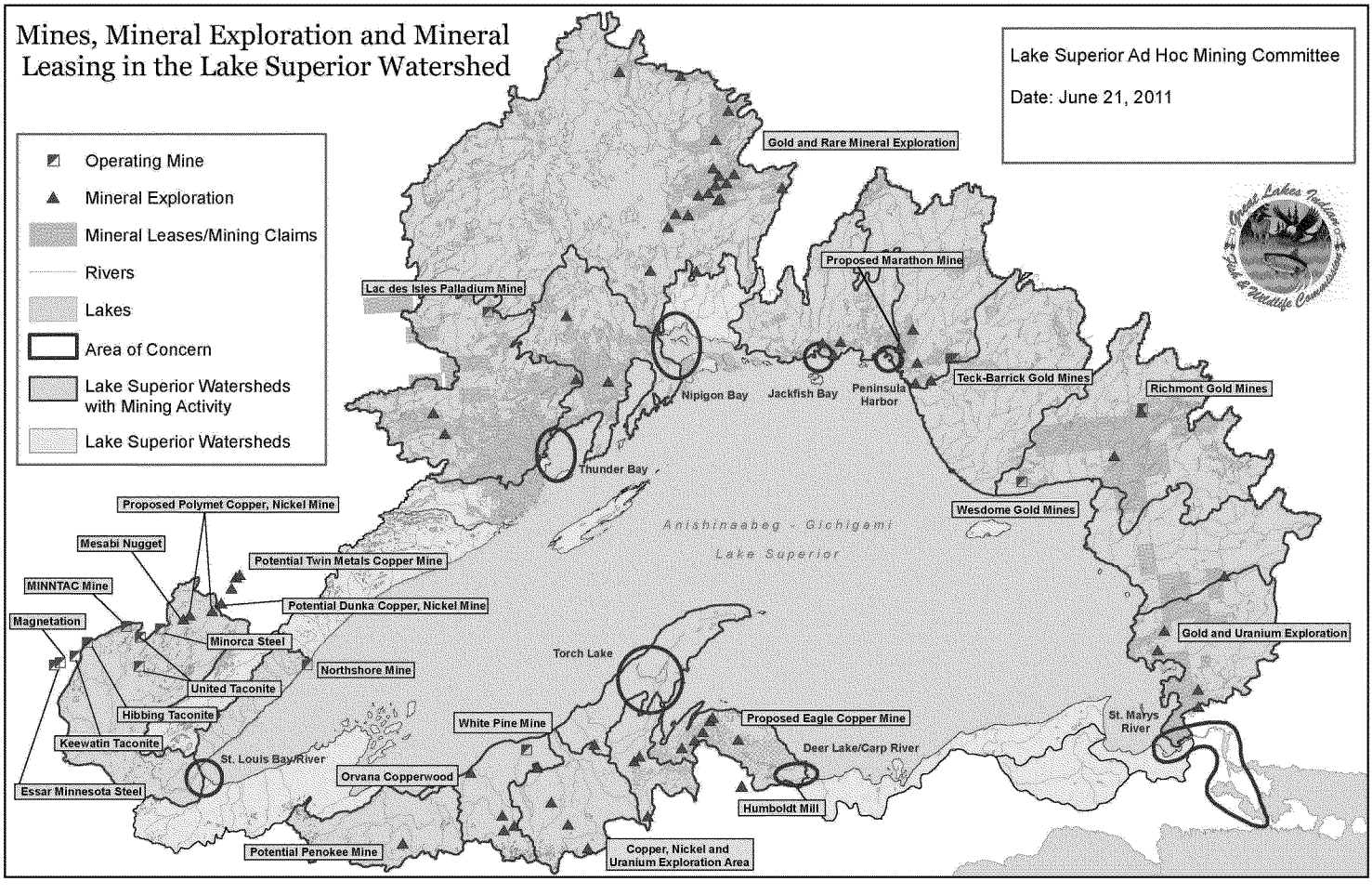
Mining Continued

Is the resumption of metal mining in the best interest of the region's economy? Communities that rely on mining have not shown signs of widespread prosperity and economic vitality. Mining areas often politically create a culture of dependence rather than one of innovation. This tends to constrain local economic development.

In the Western UP there has been a series of mining booms and busts due to the instability of international metal markets and the depletion of non-renewable deposits that have left communities in economic difficulty. Despite being hit hard by the mining industry, including thousands of jobs lost since the mid-1900s, there has been a growing new and diversified economy in the region. Although the mining sector pays substantially higher than average wages, increasing labor-displacing technology and the significant decrease in the average life of a metal mine fail to bring long-lasting jobs and prosperity to communities. Whereas older mines may have lasted over 100 years, the White Pine Mine operated for 45 years, Copperwood is projected to operate for 13 years and Eagle is estimated to last only 6-8 years.

Mining is land intensive and can have permanent impacts on the natural environment. Environmental degradation caused my mining can significantly reduce the attractiveness of an area as a place to live, work, retire, raise a family, start a business, visit and recreate. A recent review of projected and actual water quality at metal mines found that 76% of mines that predicted no impacts to surface or groundwater did in fact have exceedances that violated water quality standards. The attractiveness of an area to current and potential residents, visitors, and businesses is an important source of economic vitality and local economic well-being.



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National Invasive Species Awareness Week, March 3-8, 2013

By: Janet Marr, Coordinator
Keweenaw Invasive Species Management Area (KISMA)
website: www.kisma.org

Invasive specie—Spotted knapweed

$137,000,000,000! That's the incredible amount of money it costs the U.S. annually to prevent, monitor, and control invasive species combined with the costs to crop damage, fisheries, wildlife, forests, and other resources.

What is an invasive species? A plant or animal that occurs outside the area where it evolved is called *non-native* or *exotic*. Fortunately relatively few of these "out of place" non-native species dominate an area and cause long-term problems. However, those non-native species whose uncontrolled growth threatens native plant communities, degrades fish and wildlife habitat, reduces gathering opportunities, decreases agricultural yields, and restricts recreational activity are called "*invasive*." Some invasive species even endanger human health.

On the national level, a broad coalition of stakeholders gathered in early March to spotlight harmful invasive species that cause a multibillion-dollar annual drain on our nation's economy. They participated in activities for National Invasive Species Awareness Week (NISAW), March 3-8, 2013 in Washington, D.C. The week long program will feature briefings, workshops and events focused on strategizing solutions to address invasive species prevention, detection, monitoring, control, and management issues at local, state, tribal, regional, national, and international scales. See www.nisaw.org for more information about NISAW.

Although the Keweenaw is a 2-day drive from Washington, D.C., there are many ways that area residents can locally observe National Invasive Species Awareness Week. For example:

1. Do some research: You don't even have to leave the comfort of your own home. Get on the Internet, www.invasivespeciesinfo.gov/unitedstates for starters, or call one of the numbers listed below and find out what some of the known invasive species are in Michigan and the area. Learn to recognize some of the invaders that are in our part of the U.P. such as garlic mustard, Japanese/giant knotweed, Eurasian water-milfoil, Phragmites, wild parsnip, purple loosestrife, zebra mussel, spiny water-flea, etc. Some of these local invasives might be growing in your backyard, neighborhood, along your favorite recreational trail, in your most productive fishing/hunting/berry-picking sites, out where you work in the woods, and the like. Early detection of invasive species and subsequent rapid response to get rid of them is crucial to stopping the spread of invasives in these special areas!

2. Rethink your garden: Consider replacing any landscape plants that may be invasive with native alternatives. Unlike many non-native plants, native plants are hardy, less susceptible to pests and diseases and unlikely to escape and become invasive. The great variety of plants native to any region give gardeners options that work well in any type of garden design. Because maintaining native plants requires less work, they provide excellent choices for large commercial landscapes as well as residential gardens. Of course, native plants have other benefits. They help conserve water, reduce mowing costs, provide habitat for birds, butterflies and other wildlife, protect the soil and save money on fertilizer and pesticides.

Cone flowers in the Sand Point restoration site one-acre native plant garden

Butterfly enjoying bee balm in the Sand Point one-acre native plant garden

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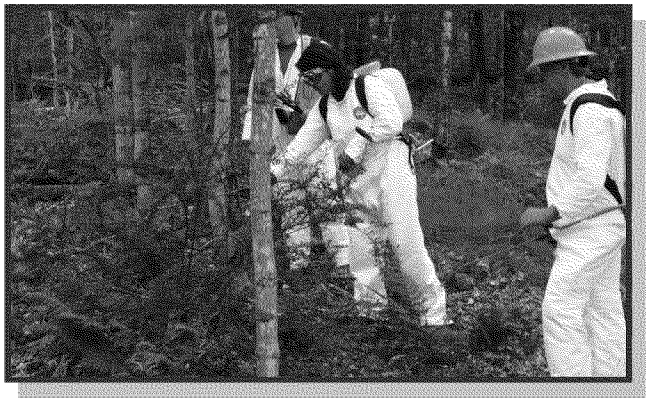
Invasive Species Continued...

3. Here are some easy things that outdoor enthusiasts can do to **help reduce the spread of invasives**:

- ***Boaters and anglers***--Clean, drain and dry your boat, trailer, and equipment every time you leave a body of water. Dispose of unwanted bait in the trash, and never release plants and animals into a water body unless they came from that water body.
- ***Hikers, bikers, ATVers, hunters, birders, loggers, campers***--If you engage in terrestrial recreational or work activities, take care not to be an unwitting agent of invasive species dispersal. Learn to identify invasive plant infestations and avoid going through them. Check for seeds or plant parts and clean equipment, boots, animals, and gear between trips, or better yet, when leaving an infested area.

4. Plan to join in an eradication effort: Volunteer opportunities for invasives work abound in the Copper Country. For instance, some local residents are not able to remove invasives on their property themselves and would appreciate help. Volunteers at community pulling events for garlic mustard, spotted knapweed, and the like are always welcome. These outings are a great way to get some exercise, enjoy time outdoors, meet new friends, and gain the satisfaction of knowing that you're helping to protect our native plant and animal communities. Not into pulling plants, but enjoy writing? Articles featuring a particular invasive species or issue would be really helpful. For more info about volunteer opportunities, to report a location of an invasive species, and for information about invasives, please contact Evelyn or Karen (KBIC NRD) at 906-524-5757; eravindran@kbic-nsn.gov, kanderson@kbic-nsn.gov, OR Janet (KISMA) at 906-337-5529; jkmarr@mtu.edu.

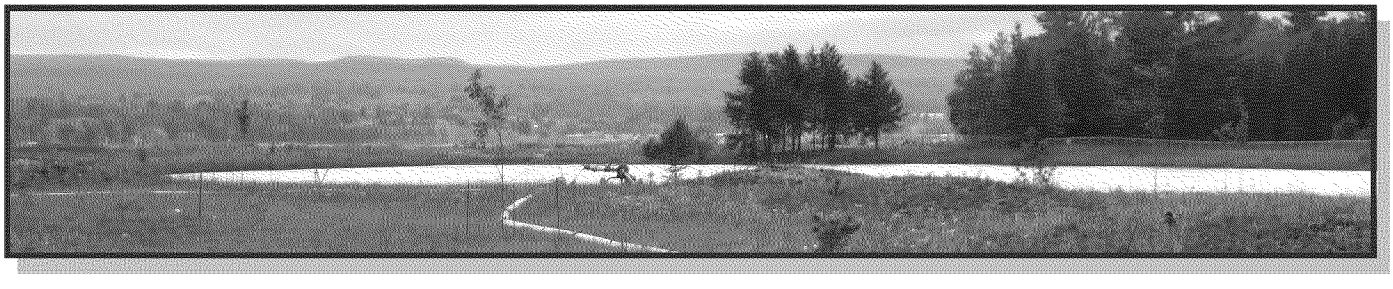


Chemical control of Japanese barberry

Purple loosestrife manual control

What is KISMA? KISMA stands for Keweenaw Invasive Species Management Area. Its mission is to facilitate cooperation and education among federal, state, tribal, and local groups and landowners in prevention and management of invasive species across land ownership boundaries within Baraga, Houghton, and Keweenaw Counties. KISMA is funded by a GLRI grant provided by the U.S. EPA through an agreement between the Houghton Keweenaw Conservation District and the USDA, Forest Service, and Ottawa National Forest.

"The far-north location of KISMA, with Lake Superior on two sides, has helped keep many invasive species from establishing here. The woods and wetlands here have many fewer non-native species compared with more southern environments. That makes this a great place to work together to prevent the introduction of invasive species, detecting new infestations early, and hopefully removing them before they spread too far." Ian Shackleford, Botanist, Ottawa National Forest.



Sand Point Restoration Site

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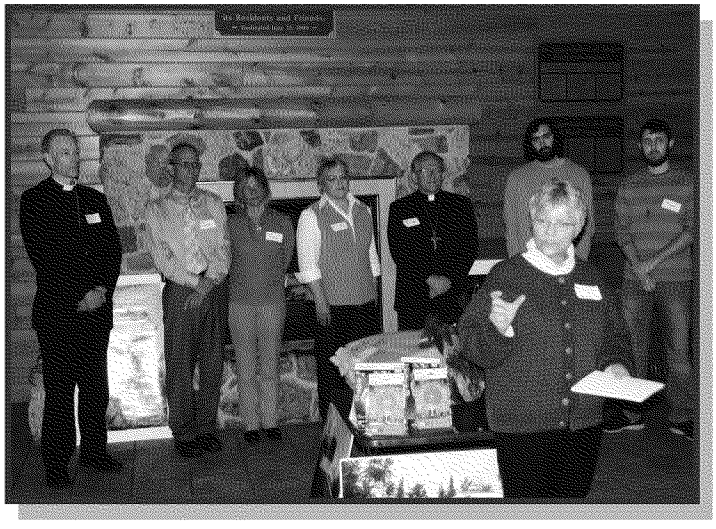
Garden Initiative

KBIC has worked with the Cedar Tree Institute on several environmentally friendly initiatives in the Upper Peninsula including: The Manoomin Project, The Zaagkii Project, Cedar Tree Plantings, and Clean Sweep drives. As part of the Earthkeeper's Covenant a new project has begun, The Garden Initiative. The Garden Initiative continues work that started with the Zaagkii Project in recovering native plants and encouraging pollinators to heal threatened ecosystems. As part of the project roughly 30 community gardens will be created over the next two years. These gardens will grow native plants and vegetables for community distribution to food pantries. Additional project goals include energy audits, repairs and changes, and public service messages. Participants in the Garden Initiative include Native American Communities and Faith Communities across the U.P., the Cedar Tree Institute, the Ottawa and Hiawatha National Forests, and the Center for Native American studies at NMU. An opening ceremony was held in Marquette, MI this winter with Tribal representatives in attendance.



Earth Keeper's Covenant

KBIC Wolf Management

In light of an impending hunting season for wolves in the U.P., wolf management is more important than ever to ensure a stable population. The KBIC NRD wrote a Wolf Management Plan (WMP) that was approved by Tribal Council on January 10, 2013. The implementation of the plan demonstrates KBIC's intent to protect the wolf from adverse effects that could lead to a need for its relisting as a federally recognized threatened or endangered species.

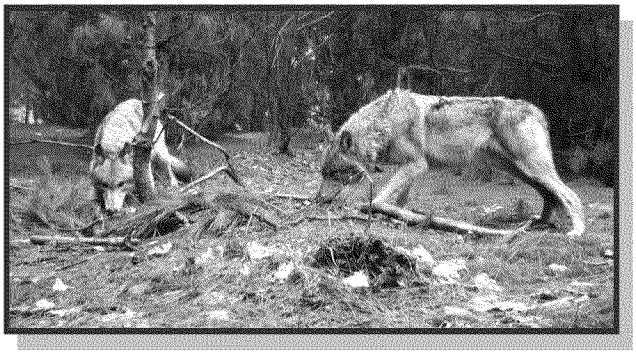
The mission of the KBIC WMP is to maintain a healthy, self-sustaining population of wolves within KBIC Home Territory thus preserving the cultural and ecological benefits for the next seven generations and beyond.

Specific activities detailed in the plan include:

- Establish and maintain active partnerships to ensure the most effective management and monitoring protocols as possible
- Protect and maintain suitable wolf habitat
- Maintain active levels of inventory and population monitoring
- Provide public education regarding wolf ecology and behavior
- Minimize wolf-related conflicts with Tribal Members and the general public

NRD is pursuing funds to implement this management plan to help provide increased monitoring effort and educational resources. Please see http://nrd.kbic-nsn.gov to view a complete copy of the approved KBIC Wolf Management Plan.

Wolf track in sand



Wolves caught on KBIC remote cameras

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Announcements

- We're on the web! Check us out at http://nrd.kbic-nsn.gov. This newsletter will be available on our website along with all past and future NRD newsletters.
- In memory of former NRD Director Todd Warner, the Warner family is offering a **$500 scholarship** to students planning to attend college in the fall or that are currently freshman or sophomores. See page 12 of this newsletter for details on the ***Todd Warner Legacy Award***
- KBIC hired a Tribal Forester in February—Welcome tribal member and MTU graduate, Jerry Jondreau!

Thanks to generous donations of money from the Natural Resources Committee and the Tribal Council, appreciation prizes were available to win for anyone that completed the survey. Winners of the appreciation prizes were:

- Crossbow – Monica Kohn
- 0.22 Long Rifle – Roger Duschene
- $100 Gift Certificate Mitch's Trading Post – Doug Welsh
- Equus Borealis foot massage – 1) Betsy Ross and 2) Gary Hueckstaedt
- $50 Pine's Cards – (11 total) James Bykkonen, Jeremy Hebert, Jacob Maki, Joseph White, Venus Ripley, Liz Julio, Chad Tollefson, Susie Crawford, Mariah Furaitar, Doreen Blaker, and Vicky Mleko

We are in the process of contacting winners so they can retrieve their prizes from the KBIC Natural Resources Department. Although the drawing has ended, if for some reason you did not receive a survey and would still like to participate, please call and we will mail one out. Call **524-5757 x19** with questions and/or to arrange pick up of your prize!

Calendar of Events

April

April 22 (Monday) — Earth Day

April 24 (Wednesday) — KBIC Annual Environmental Fair

April 27 (Saturday) — Mining Potluck, Ojibwa Senior Citizen Center, 12pm

April 29-May 3 (Monday-Friday) — Air Quality Awareness Week

April 30-May 2 (Tues-Thursday) — National Tribal Forum on Air Quality

May

May 1 (Wednesday) — Deadline to submit Todd Warner Legacy Award applications (see page 12)

May 19-25 (Monday-Friday) — National Wildflowers Week. For more information visit http://www.fs.fed.us/wildflowers

June

June 8 (Saturday) — Household Hazardous & Electronic Waste collection event, Ojibwa Casino parking lot, 10am-2pm

June 29 (Saturday) — KBIC Annual Kid's Fishing Derby in honor of former NRD Director, Todd Warner, Sand Point Day Use area and pond, 9am-1pm

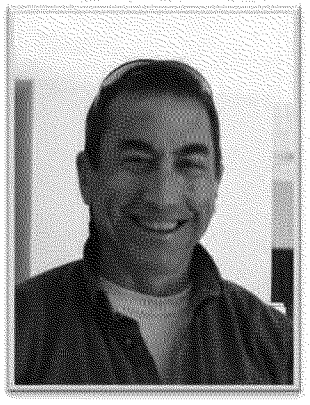
July

Tribal Mining Forum, TBD

July 19 (Friday) — KBIC Lake Superior Day Beach Clean-up, Sand Point day use area, 8am-2pm

July 21 (Sunday) — Lake Superior Day

July 22-26 (Monday-Friday) — Public weed pulling at Sand Point



Todd Warner Legacy Award

The ***Todd Warner Legacy Award*** recognizes students who have demonstrated an interest in natural resources and intend to pursue a college degree in a natural resource/environmental related field. The recipient of this award will receive a **$500 scholarship** to use towards their college education.

The award is open to the following students:

1) First-year students enrolling in fall 2013, and
2) Current college freshman and sophomores

Applicant must intend to pursue or be currently enrolled in degree programs related to the following subjects: Biology, Botany, Forestry, Natural Resources, Wildlife, Fisheries, Geology, Climate Studies, Water, Air, Chemistry or other environmental field.

Deadline for application submission is May 20, 2013 (extended from May 1st)

Applications must include the following:

- ☐ Name of applicant ☐ Mailing address
- ☐ Email address ☐ Phone number
- ☐ One (1) letter of support from a teacher or professor
- ☐ College planning to attend or currently attending (include copy of acceptance letter)
- ☐ Degree program enrolled in (must provide written proof that you are enrolled in an natural resource/environmental-related program)
- ☐ Essay responding to the question in the box below (500 words or less)

Tell us how you get out and enjoy nature and are involved with the natural environment. How do you inspire others to appreciate and enjoy nature as you have in your life? What do you hope to accomplish by pursuing a College degree in one of the fields listed above?

Important: The recipient of the award will be notified by **June 20, 2013**. The recipient will be required to volunteer during the Annual KBIC Kid's Fishing Derby on Saturday, June 29th, 2013.

Mail or drop off completed applications with all materials included to:

Lori Ann Sherman
KBIC Natural Resources Department
14359 Pequaming Road
L'Anse, MI 49908

Or email application materials to **loriann@kbic-nsn.gov**

For any questions please contact Lori Ann Sherman, KBIC Natural Resources Department Director at (906) 524-5757 ext. 13 or loriann@kbic-nsn.gov. **This Scholarship is made possible by the Warner Family.**