

Subgoal 9

Are ecosystem stewardship activities common and undertaken by public and private organizations in communities around the basin?

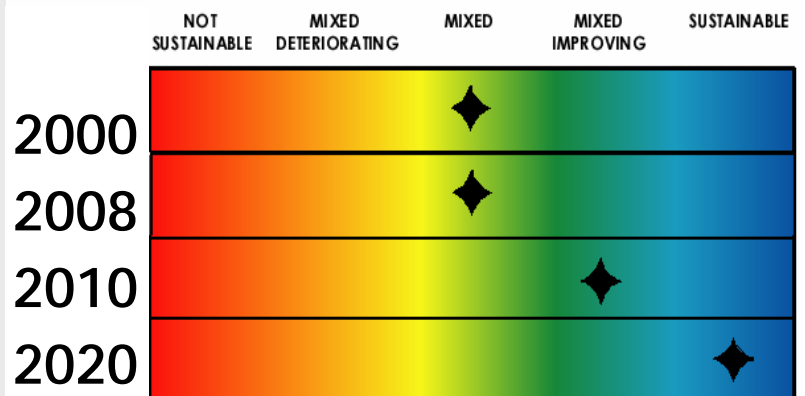
What is our target for sustainability?

There has been a paradigm shift from a few actions on a large scale to many additional actions by educated and trained basin stewards

Why is this important?

Each government, institution, organization, and individual within the Lake Michigan basin has a potential role in ecosystem stewardship; however, no single government, institution, organization, or individual has the ability to implement stewardship activities and achieve sustainability in the basin unilaterally. The watershed fact sheets in Chapter 12 are tools created to encourage the recognition of the linkage between local watershed actions and Lake Michigan. The current status of stewardship is mixed but will improve as more Lake Michigan watershed partnerships are formed and linked.

Lake Michigan Target Dates for Sustainability



What is the current status?

There has been major progress in development of tools to help guide those interested in environmental action from Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED), EnergyStar, and WaterSense, although there is not enough awareness about these programs.

What are the major challenges?

- Creating a framework of tools and activities tailored to the watershed and community level while promoting Lake Michigan basin-wide interaction and partnerships.

What are the next steps?

- Develop projects utilizing the Lake Michigan LaMP watershed fact sheets, land use management tool box and exploration of other tools.
- Provide additional education and outreach materials on water conservation and source water protection.
- Continue the Lake Michigan Watershed Academy, support GIS and modeling workshops and obtain and provide small implementation grants to local communities.
- Continue to build layers for the on-line habitat atlas.
- Hold FY 2009 State of Lake Michigan Conference in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
- Continue the research vessel boat tour – Making Lake Michigan Great combined with outreach and teacher workshops.



What are some tools for addressing the challenges?

- Watershed Management On-line Tools
- USEPA Watershed Academy On-Line
- Draft Handbook for Developing Watershed Plans
- Michigan Environmental Council Tips on Reducing Phosphorus Pollution
- Ecosystem-based Environmental Management System (Eco-EMS) Assessment Tool
- EPA Calculator Puts Greenhouse Gas Savings in Everyday Terms
- West Michigan Sustainable Purchasing Consortium

What are the State of the Lakes Ecosystem (SOLEC) indicators used to help assess the status of the subgoal?

[Indicator # 3514 - Commercial/Industrial Eco Efficiency Measures](#)

Status: Not Assessed; Trend: Not Assessed

[Indicator # 4507 - Wetland-Dependent Bird Diversity and Abundance](#)

Lake Michigan Status: Mixed; Trend: Deteriorating

[Indicator # 4510 - Coastal Wetland Area by Type](#)

Status: Mixed; Trend: Deteriorating

[Indicator # 4858 - Ice Duration on the Great Lakes](#)

Status: Mixed; Trend: Deteriorating (with respect to climate change)

[Indicator # 4861 - Effect of Water Level Fluctuations](#)

Status: Mixed; Trend: Not Assessed

[Indicator # 4862 - Coastal Wetland Plant Community Health](#)

Status: Mixed; Trend: Undetermined

[Indicator # 4863 - Land Cover Adjacent to Coastal Wetlands](#)

Status: Not Fully Assessed; Trend: Undetermined

[Indicator # 7000 - Urban Density](#)

Status: Mixed; Trend: Undetermined

[Indicator # 7002 - Land Cover/Land Conversion](#)

Lake Michigan Status: Mixed; Trend: Undetermined

[Indicator # 7006 - Brownfields Redevelopment](#)

Status: Mixed; Trend: Improving

[Indicator # 7028 - Sustainable Agriculture Practices](#)

Status: Not Assessed; Trend: Not Assessed

[Indicator # 7043 - Economic Prosperity](#)

Status: Mixed; Trend: Not Assessed

[Indicator # 7060 - Solid Waste Disposal](#)

Status: Not Assessed; Trend: Undetermined

[Indicator # 7061 - Nutrient Management Plans](#)

Status: Not Assessed; Trend: Not Assessed

[Indicator # 7062 - Integrated Pest Management](#)

Status: Not Assessed; Trend: Not Assessed

[Indicator # 7064 - Vehicle Use](#)

Status: Poor; Trend: Deteriorating

[Indicator # 7065 - Wastewater Treatment and Pollution](#)

Status: Not Assessed; Trend: Undetermined

[Indicator # 7100 - Natural Groundwater Quality and Human-Induced Changes](#)

Status: Not Assessed; Trend: Not Assessed

[Indicator # 7101 - Groundwater and Land: Use and Intensity](#)

Status: Not Assessed; Trend: Not Assessed

[Indicator # 7102 - Base Flow Due to Groundwater Discharge](#)

Status: Mixed; Trend: Deteriorating

[Indicator # 7103 - Groundwater Dependent Plant and Animal Communities](#)

Status: Not Assessed; Trend: Not Assessed

[Indicator # 8129 - Area, Quality and Protection of Special Lakeshore Communities - Alvers](#)

Status: Mixed; Trend: Not Assessed

[Indicator # 8129 - Area, Quality and Protection of Special Lakeshore Communities - Cobble Beaches](#)

Status: Mixed; Trend: Deteriorating

[Indicator # 8129 - Area, Quality and Protection of Special Lakeshore Communities - Islands](#)

Status: Mixed; Trend: Undetermined

[Indicator # 8129 - Area, Quality and Protection of Special Lakeshore Communities - Sand Dunes](#)

Status: Not Assessed; Trend: Not Assessed

[Indicator # 8131 - Extent of Hardened Shoreline](#)

Status: Mixed; Trend: Deteriorating

[Indicator # 8164 - Biodiversity Conservation Sites](#)

Status: Not Assessed; Trend: Undetermined

[Indicator # 8500 - Forest Lands - Conservation of Biological Diversity](#)

Status: Mixed; Trend: Undetermined

[Indicator # 8501 - Forest Lands - Maintenance of Productive Capacity of Forest Ecosystems](#)

Status: Not Assessed; Trend: Undetermined

[Indicator # 8503 - Forest Lands - Conservation and Maintenance of Soil and Water Resources](#)

Lake Michigan Status: Mixed; Trend: Undetermined

For more information on status of indicators, see <http://www.epa.gov/solec/sogl2007/>

The Importance of Partnerships

The past decade of ecosystem management in the basin has seen a profound shift from a top-down, command and control, government-dominated approach to a bottom-up, partnership-based, inclusive approach. This evolution is the manifestation of a number of developments, including changes in federal, state, tribal and local relationships; local community empowerment; increased focus on local partners; and watershed-based institution building. If a sustainable Lake Michigan ecosystem is to be achieved, it falls to us to rearrange ourselves, our interest groups, and our governments into a new institutional framework—a framework that consists of existing organizations and governments “rafted” together as full partners in the pursuit of the LaMP goals.

Effective place-based partnerships are the result of the rafting of “full partners.” Full partnership implies moving beyond the stakeholder model, wherein citizen committees (stakeholder groups) are briefed about agency plans and projects, to a model based on full collaboration in the definition of basin-wide goals and the sharing of resources to achieve these goals. The Lake Michigan LaMP helped start and supports a number of partnerships including the Lake Michigan Forum and the Lake Michigan Watershed Academy. The Lake Michigan LaMP helped start and supports a number of partnerships including the Lake Michigan Forum and Watershed Academy.

Lake Michigan’s Watershed Academy

The challenge of translating Lake Michigan scale watershed data and planning to local governments divided by political boundaries is being undertaken through the development of the Lake Michigan Watershed Academy. In 2000 and 2002, the Lake Michigan Lakewide Management Plan highlighted the need to promote a series of dialogues with local decision makers about the status of their watersheds and their impact on Lake Michigan. Monitoring data and Geographic Information System presentations clearly show the interconnected aspects of the basin and the need to plan and cooperate across political boundaries in order to conserve habitat and sustain biodiversity.

The Lake Michigan Watershed Academy was launched in March 2003 when the Academy hosted



Lake Michigan Toolbox Watershed Management On-line Tools

The Midwest Partnership for Watershed Management was launched in 2002 by the Wisconsin DNR and USEPA Region 5 Water Division to provide access to free, coherently organized, scientifically-based watershed-based information for local officials and planners, natural resource managers, and the general public. The partnership aims to provide the maximum information and analytic tools to those levels of government closest to the actual problems. It offers both direct access to its own free web-based decision support tools and road maps to other sites where additional tools can be found. The effort has been working closely with the Lake Michigan Watershed Academy.

Many communities do not have access to computer models, or initial screening of, their environmental problem and need cost effective, user friendly tools to assist them. Existing information and analytic tools, properly presented and freely accessible, and can help meet this challenge. Watershed management data and decision support tools can allow informed screening and preliminary selection of alternatives, eliminating large amounts of preliminary “leg work” needed for watershed plan development.

More information is available at www.epa.gov/waterspace.

a three-day event for staff, commissioners, and local officials from six regional planning commissions that operate on the shores of Lake Michigan. The purpose of the sessions was to introduce many of them to the watershed planning concept and provide an overview on how the approach can be implemented on the local level. The meeting was co-sponsored by Western Michigan University’s Institute for Water Sciences. The participating regional planning commissions from the four Lake Michigan states include the Bay Lakes Regional Planning Commission, the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, the Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning, the Northwest Indiana Regional Planning Commission, West Michigan Regional Shoreline Development Commission, and the Northwest Michigan Regional Planning Commission.

The Academy meeting provided an opportunity to present perspectives from USEPA Region 5, USEPA

headquarters, other federal agencies, tribal, state, and environmental perspectives on clean water issues and their relationship to watershed planning. The regional planning commissions then followed up with conferences in their respective areas tailored for their communities. In addition to two pilot conferences in South Bend, Indiana, and Kalamazoo, Michigan, conferences were held in Green Bay, Wisconsin, Traverse City, Michigan, Muskegon, Michigan, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Additional conferences in Phase II of the Academy.

The concept of a Lake Michigan Watershed Academy is to provide a "packaging and delivery system" that brings together the tools, data, and expertise of many federal, state, local, and tribal agencies as well as NGOs and environmental organizations to explore opportunities for new partnerships, thereby impacting the quality of the land use plans and partners in the Lake Michigan watershed.

The Lake Michigan Watershed Academy Phase III will convene in May 2008 with a training conference and will provide start-up funding for efforts to implement projects resulting from the regional conference discussions. See page 10-4 for a summary of Phase II activities. For more information contact www.chicagoareaplanning.org/lakemichigan/

USEPA Utilizes Watersheds for Program Implementation

In December 2002 USEPA's Assistant Administrator for Water issued a policy memorandum entitled: "Committing EPA's Water Program to Advancing the Watershed Approach." The memorandum not only reaffirmed USEPA's commitment to the watershed approach, but also reenergized efforts to ensure that USEPA as a whole fully integrates the watershed approach into program implementation. The memorandum established a USEPA Watershed Management Council (WMC) to accelerate efforts to develop and issue National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits on a watershed basis. The USEPA issued final guidance on watershed permitting in December 2003 (EPA 833-B-03-004).

Watershed-based NPDES permitting is an approach to developing NPDES permits for multiple point sources within a defined geographic area. The



Lake Michigan Toolbox USEPA Watershed Academy On-Line

The Watershed Academy is a focal point for providing training and information on implementing watershed approaches. Training materials and tools have been developed including USEPA's Watershed Academy Web-Based Training, Drinking Water Academy, American Water Works Association Source Water Training, Land Trust Alliance training materials, other existing videos and state and local training materials such as Michigan's Department of Environmental Quality's "Developing a Watershed Management Plan for Water Quality."

These and others are available at: Many can be accessed at www.epa.gov/OWOW/watershed/wacademy



The Lake Michigan Toolbox Draft Handbook for Developing Watershed Plans

This draft handbook is intended to help communities, watershed organizations, and state, local, tribal and federal environmental agencies develop and implement watershed plans to meet water quality standards and protect water resources. It was designed to help any organization undertaking a watershed planning effort, and it should be particularly useful to persons working with impaired or threatened waters. USEPA intends for this handbook to supplement existing watershed planning guides that have already been developed by agencies, universities, and other nonprofit organizations. The handbook is generally more specific than other guides with respect to guidance on quantifying existing pollutant loads, developing estimates of the load reductions required to meet water quality standards, developing effective management measures, and tracking progress once the plan is implemented.

USEPA is making this draft document widely available with the purpose of having it used and tested by a variety of watershed partnerships. USEPA will be seeking advice from such organizations in developing the final version. More information is available at:

http://epa.gov/nps/watershed_handbook/pdf/handbook.pdf.

primary difference between this approach and the current approach to permitting is the consideration of watershed goals and the impact of multiple pollutant sources and stressors, including nonpoint source contributions. Watershed-based permitting may encompass a variety of activities ranging from synchronizing permits within a basin to developing water-quality based effluent limits using a multiple discharger modeling analysis. The type of permitting activity will vary from watershed to watershed,

depending on the unique circumstances in the watershed and the sources affecting watershed conditions. The ultimate goal of watershed-based NPDES permitting, however, is to develop and issue NPDES permits that consider the entire watershed, not just an individual point source discharger.

Although significant water quality improvements have been made during the past three decades, water quality problems remain. Many of the remaining problems involve complex mixtures of sources and impacts that require integrated, holistic solutions. Over the past decade, the number of sources subject to the NPDES program has increased almost tenfold. There is a pressing need for innovative and efficient solutions to permitting these point sources that will result in further water quality gains. As a mechanism to help integrate other water program activities and to target the most pressing environmental issues within a watershed, a watershed-based approach to NPDES permitting can serve as one innovative tool for achieving new efficiencies and environmental progress.



Lake Michigan Toolbox Michigan Environmental Council Tips on Reducing Phosphorus Pollution

(Excerpted from "Something's Amuck: Algae blooms return to Michigan shores,"]

Most American homeowners use fertilizers to assure green and healthy lawns, but soil testing programs in Michigan and other states have found that up to 99% of samples provided by homeowners already have enough naturally occurring phosphorus without any additional contributions from fertilizers. Adding phosphorus fertilizers means much of this ingredient will run off into lakes and streams, stimulating algae blooms. Even homeowners who don't live near lakes and streams can send excess phosphorus into Michigan waters through storm drains.

Some things that people can do to reduce phosphorus in the environment include:

- Have your lawn soil tested. Many lawn care and nursery stores now provide soil testing services.
- Use phosphorus-free fertilizer. Any bag of fertilizer has a series of three numbers. The middle number indicates phosphate content and should read "0." If your store doesn't offer a phosphorus-free fertilizer, demand to know why.

Other ways to reduce phosphorus include:

- Expand the use of buffer strips and other incentives to reduce animal waste runoff.
- Control phosphorus content in dishwashing detergents.
- Reduce the leakage of human wastes into groundwater, streams and lakes from failing septic systems and municipal sewers.

More information is available at: <http://www.mecprotects.org/algae062006.pdf>.

Green Ports

USEPA has unveiled a new plan of action for working with public port authorities and other interested groups to reduce the environmental impacts of moving goods through ports. The "Vision, Mission, and Strategy for Sustainable Ports" recognizes the steady growth in global maritime commerce and the critical role American ports and related transportation and supply chain partners play in managing the environmental impacts of moving goods across the country.

Ports are vital to the United States economy. Ocean-going ships move more than 99 percent of U.S. overseas trade (by weight). The top ten U.S. ports moved a combined total of 23 million cargo containers in 2006. The environmental challenges for ports and their transportation network include reducing air emissions, improving water quality, and protecting the health of communities near port facilities.

EPA's Strategy focuses on six themes: Clean Air and Affordable Energy, Clean and Safe Water, Healthy Communities and Eco-systems, Global

Environment, Ports Communications, and Enforcement. There are more than 70 possible actions, including working with port authorities, their business partners and other sectors of the transportation industry to quantify and reduce air emissions from all sources along the shipping supply chain; setting up state innovative financing funds to help small owner-operators of diesel equipment finance the upgrading or replacement of older, dirtier engines; and collaborating with the international port community on innovative technologies and development of international standards.

EPA's strategy complements the recent resolution and guiding principles on port sustainability issued by the American Association of Port Authorities (AAPA). EPA programs will work with AAPA, individual port authorities, private port operators, transportation supply and logistics companies, government agencies, states, communities, and other interested groups to promote and implement sustainable practices at ports and their related operations. EPA regions will work collaboratively with individual ports to select (from among the full menu of possible actions in the EPA Strategy) a specific set of activities to work on together. These shared action plans will address the unique environmental impacts and opportunities for ports in different parts of the country. More information is available at www.epa.gov/sector/ports.

Making Lake Michigan Great 2007

Since 1998, the *W.G. Jackson* research and education vessel has been spreading the word about the Lake Michigan Lakewide Management Plan through the Making Lake Michigan Great tours. Throughout the years, 30 ports of call have been visited reaching four states, with local hosts coordinating groups for hands-on water quality sampling cruises. Participants in tour activities learn about Lake Michigan and have the opportunity to discuss lakewide concerns. Tour funding has come mainly from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Great Lakes National Program Office.

The *Jackson* kicked off its 2007 season with 3 days in Milwaukee. The first stop was at the Great Lakes Water Institute, a University of Wisconsin Research Facility. The *Jackson* then moved to the Pier Wisconsin Dock, where it hosted five tours for local

Mona Lake Update

Industrial contamination has had a significant impact on the Mona Lake watershed. A recent study by Matthew Cooper at Grand Valley State University looks at the impacts of the extensive history of industrial contamination on all levels of life in the watershed. The purpose of this study was to relate sediment contamination to faunal community structure in Little Black Creek.

Little Black Creek, a tributary of Mona Lake, was heavily industrialized with refineries, plating companies, and metal finishing operations. Cress Creek, an uncontaminated tributary of Mona Lake, was used as a reference. Sediment toxicants, water chemical/physical variables, benthic invertebrates, and fish were sampled at multiple stream and wetland sites throughout each watershed seasonally. The two streams had similar chemical/physical characteristics though Little Black Creek sediments contained higher levels of heavy metals and PAH compounds.

Richness and densities of pollution sensitive *Trichoptera* and *Plecoptera* taxa were higher in Cress Creek. Indirect gradient analyses indicated that differences between the two streams outweighed differences due to relative watershed position or season, suggesting that anthropogenic disturbance in Little Black Creek altered macroinvertebrate communities and these alterations overshadowed temporal and site-specific variability. Turbidity, sediment grain size, and toxicant levels were greater in the wetlands of Little Black Creek though macroinvertebrate communities appeared to respond more to substrate characteristics and turbidity than toxicant concentration.

Fish communities were substantially different between Little Black and Cress Creek wetlands. Nineteen fish species were collected from the Cress Creek wetlands while only three species were collected from the Little Black Creek wetland.

More information is available at <http://www.monalakewatershed.org/>



**Mona Lake
Watershed Project
Muskegon, MI**



Lake Michigan Toolbox

Ecosystem-based Environmental Management System (Eco-EMS) Assessment Tool

Over the past few months, the Lake Michigan Forum has been developing an Ecosystem-based Environmental Management System (Eco-EMS) assessment for the Muskegon Lake watershed. The goal of the Eco-EMS is to identify opportunities to improve the environmental performance of Muskegon Harbor relative to local watershed issues as part of the work of the LaMP Nearshore Focus Area.

The first task was the completion of an Ecosystem Impairment Profile and Matrix. The Delta Institute, which supports the Forum, uses the Profile and Matrix to identify local ecosystem impairments and community issues surrounding the Muskegon Harbor. By using various public databases, the Forum was able to compile a comprehensive list of chemical and physical discharges in the Muskegon Lake watershed.

The next task is to compare the environmental impacts of Muskegon Harbor with those identified in the Profile and Matrix. The purpose of this comparison is to evaluate the potential effects (positive or negative) of the Harbor's operations on the local ecosystem.

To begin this process, the Forum convened a small group of Muskegon Lake stakeholders in November 2007. The project is expected to be completed at the end of the year.

If you are interested in attending, please contact Todd Parker at the Delta Institute, 517.482.8810.



Source: www.AmericanSteamship.com/unload_ports_big.html

and state government officials, community groups, youth, engineering and environmental professionals. The *Jackson* wrapped up its Milwaukee visit with a special cruise for the Friends of the Milwaukee River Water Monitors, a group that seeks to establish a watershed-wide network of trained citizens, who collect data and monitor streams. In early July, the *Jackson* steamed into Waukegan for seven tours. At this stop, the *Jackson* hosted a river clean-up group, recreational boaters, a neighborhood group and various youth and senior citizen groups. In addition,

the *D.J. Angus*, a second Grand Valley State University research vessel, hosted three cruises for the public in Grand Haven in late July. These cruises were funded by the Grand Haven Community Foundation.

Plans are underway for the *Making Lake Michigan Great* 2008 tour with stops in Michigan City, Indiana and perhaps Racine, Wisconsin. If you are interested in hosting a port or if you would like more information, contact Janet Vail at vailj@gvsu.edu.



The Lake Michigan Toolbox EPA Calculator Puts Greenhouse Gas Savings in Everyday Terms

The calculator converts greenhouse gas-related savings estimates, typically presented in "million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents," into familiar terms such as the greenhouse gas emissions that would result from:

- Driving a particular number of cars for a year,
- Using a particular amount of gasoline or barrels of oil,
- Using a particular number of tanker trucks' worth of gasoline,
- Providing energy to a particular number of homes for a year,
- Growing trees across a particular number of acres for a year,
- Recycling a particular quantity of waste instead of sending it to the landfill, or
- Generating electricity from a particular number of coal fired power plants for a year.

Users can enter savings in emissions, electricity consumption, gallons of gasoline, or number of vehicles into the calculator and determine up to 13 different ways to express the magnitude of the savings. The calculator uses the latest emission factors, approaches and statistics available through 2007.

As an example, if a typical household switched all its incandescent light bulbs to Energy Star qualified compact fluorescent light bulbs, it would save about 75 percent of the lighting electricity use, or about 1,463 kWh a year.

After five years, these energy savings are equivalent to:

- Saving about 10,289 pounds of CO₂ emissions,
- Conserving 530 gallons of gasoline,
- Saving 11 barrels of oil,
- Planting 120 tree seedlings, or
- Recycling 1.6 tons of waste.

More information is available at www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/energy-resources/calculator.html

The Lake Michigan Forum

The Lake Michigan Forum provides input on the LaMP to USEPA from representative stakeholders of the Lake Michigan basin. In recognition of the LaMP statement that every basin resident is a "Lake Michigan Manager," the forum seeks opportunities to foster ecosystem stewardship through multi-organizational initiatives and partnerships, looking for LaMP implementation opportunities beyond what can be achieved by government efforts.



The Lake Michigan Toolbox Eco-Logical

Infrastructure consists of the basic facilities - such as transportation and communications systems, utilities, and public institutions - needed for the functioning of a community or society. Sometimes the development of these facilities can negatively impact water quality, habitat and ecosystems. Techniques have been developed to better avoid, minimize, and mitigate these impacts, as well as the impacts of past infrastructure projects. However, the avoidance, minimization, and mitigation efforts used may not always provide the greatest environmental benefit, or may do very little to promote ecosystem sustainability. This concern, along with a 1995 Memorandum of Understanding to foster an ecosystem approach, mobilized a federal interagency team to collaborate to write *Eco-Logical: An Ecosystem Approach to Developing Infrastructure Project*. This approach has been captured in a publication and in June of 2007 Federal Highways made its first grant solicitation for projects integrating transportation and resource planning to develop ecosystem based infrastructure projects.

More information is available at: www.environment.fhwa.dot.gov/ecological.

As the nongovernmental component of the Lake Michigan LaMP, the Forum has a number of responsibilities, including:

- Representing the diverse interests and geography of the Lake Michigan basin and creating a communication link between the forum members' constituents and the LaMP process
- Providing input to and review of LaMP updates and assisting in their completion and implementation
- Identifying targets of opportunities for demonstration projects relating to LaMP goals and recommendations
- Promoting the LaMP to the public and building a constituency for its implementation
- Serving as a forum for regional and watershed approaches to accomplish LaMP goals;
- Serving as a forum for identifying, discussing, and conveying critical/priority issues
- Serving as a conduit for public concerns and input to the LaMP process

The forum's membership consists of representatives of local governments, industry, environmental groups, sport fishing interests, academia, agriculture, Native American tribes, sewerage districts, and AOCs. Interested parties should go to www.lkmichiganforum.org.

The forum holds public meetings quarterly at different locations around the Lake Michigan basin and, in partnership with USEPA and Grand Valley State University, sponsors an education and outreach tour. Each summer since 1998, the ship *W.G. Jackson* has made its way around Lake Michigan on the Making Lake Michigan Great Tour, spreading the word about the Lake Michigan LaMP. The tour provides hands-on experience in water issues for the public aboard a research vessel operated by the Robert B. Annis Water Resources Institute of Grand Valley State University in Muskegon, Michigan. The event includes cruises for students and the public, open houses, and community activities. Since it began, thousands of people have participated in the tour at 26 ports of call around Lake Michigan.

The Forum publishes a monthly newsletter with up-to-date information on its activities and information on activities in the Lake Michigan watershed.

For more information, visit the forum web site at www.lkmichiganforum.org.

State of Lake Michigan Conference

In October 2007, USEPA, the Lake Michigan Forum, Michigan Sea Grant, and the Great Lakes Beach Association hosted the biennial State of Lake Michigan conference in Traverse City, Michigan. The Conference brought together over 300 attendees and presenters to discuss the status of the lake. Presentations from the conference inform and are often incorporated into the next LaMP publication.

The next conference is planned for October 2009 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Michigan's Clean Marina Program

Boating is one of Michigan's most popular pastimes, with 1 million registered boats and 750 marinas. However, common boating practices often release hazardous substances into Michigan's waters.

In partnership with the Michigan Boating Industries Association and the Michigan Sea Grant, the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality developed this program with the goal of protecting water resources and wildlife habitat through environmentally sound marina and boating practices.

The Clean Marina Program encourages marinas to develop technically sound and economically achievable approaches to prevent the release of hazardous substances and reduce the generation of waste. A simple process helps marinas achieve a clean marina designation.

- Contact MBIA, Sea Grant or MDEQ
- Sign pledge card
- Enroll & attend workshop—receive guide book and checklist
- Perform marina self-evaluation
- Schedule site visit
- Site visit and evaluation by Clean Marina representatives
- Marina incorporates recommendations
- Final site visit
- Clean Marina designation

This voluntary stewardship program is open to all public and private marinas in the state.

More information is available at www.michigan.gov/deq and www.miseagrant.umich.edu.

Shedd Builds Great Lakes Awareness Campaign: Listen to your Lakes

Shedd Aquarium launched a new Great Lakes awareness campaign. The campaign consists of newspaper, magazine, television, radio, online advertising, festival and expo appearances and banners displayed at Chicago's Venetian Night. The ads run in Chicago, Michigan and Wisconsin.

Shedd also created a new Great Lakes web site, www.listentoyourlakes.org, which includes a blog with up to date Great Lakes stories from around the basin and updates on the Great Lakes efforts.



Lake Michigan Toolbox West Michigan Sustainable Purchasing Consortium

A unique partnership between industry, business, academia, local governments and non-profits has led to the formation of the West Michigan Sustainable Purchasing Consortium (WMSPC). Sustainable purchasing involves the purchase of products and services that have a lesser or reduced effect on human health and the environment when compared with competing products that serve the same purpose.

The objectives of the WMSPC are to 1) consolidate the purchasing volume of the consortium, 2) leverage favorable pricing on commonly used, high volume supplies, equipment, and services that have a low impact on the environment, and 3) promote economic development in West Michigan.

If successful, the consortium could reduce waste, conserve natural resources, materials, and energy, maximize recyclability of purchased products and prevent persistent, toxics from entering the Lake Michigan watershed. Initial WMSPC members include Cascade Engineering, City of Grand Rapids, DEQ, Delta Institute, GVSU, MetroHealth, Steelcase, Sustainable Research Group and Van Andel Institute

More information is available at www.delta-institute.org.



Source: Association of Zoos and Aquariums, www.yearofthefrog.org/

The Zoo and Aquarium Partnership for the Great Lakes was launched in January of 2007. Zoos and aquariums reach a broad audience and are a trusted resource for information as well as an inspiration for taking conservation action in general and specifically on the Great Lakes. 38 institutions initially signed on to formally join the partnership. For more information on the partnership, see www.aljargal.brookfieldzoo.org.



LAKE MICHIGAN PARTNERSHIP DIRECTORY

**United States Environmental Protection Agency
Great Lakes National Program Office
Lake Michigan Lakewide Management Plan
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois 60604**

Overview

The desire to protect and restore the Great Lakes has created a number of governmental programs at the international, national, state, tribal and local levels. The intent of this directory is to present some of the international, federal, state, and tribal government partners involved in Lake Michigan issues, provide brief descriptions of their roles, and list contacts for further information. Partners at the local level are key to any successful effort. Unfortunately, all of the possible partners are too numerous to list. Links to local watershed groups are listed in the watershed fact sheets found in the 2004 Lake Michigan Lakewide Management Plan update report.

There has been renewed efforts in fostering greater coordination to better protect, conserve, and restore the Great Lakes. A 2004 Presidential Executive Order calls for collaboration among regional, state, local, tribal, and other interests to develop an overall strategy for protecting the Great Lakes. This work was conducted between December 2004 and December 2005, providing both short and long term recommendations. The final strategy will be found at www.epa.gov/glnpo. In addition, the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (GLWQA) of 1978 is up for review triggered by the International Joint Commission's 12th Biennial Report on the GLWQA. To participate, visit the IJC's website bulletin board at www.ijc.org.

Lake Michigan-Lakewide Management Program: Meetings and Reports

- Lakewide Management Plans are updated every two years. The next update will be completed in April 2010.
- The State of Lake Michigan conference is held every two years. The next meeting will be held in Milwaukee in Fall 2009.
- The Lake Michigan Forum, an EPA sponsored stakeholder group holds quarterly meetings around the basin.
- The Lake Michigan Monitoring Council meets twice per year around the basin.
- The International Joint Commission (www.ijc.org) holds a Great Lakes public conference every two years. The next meeting will be held in 2007.
- The State of the Lakes Ecosystem Conference (SOLEC) (www.epa.gov/glnpo/solec) is held every two years.

More Information on Federal Resources and Grants

There are many federal resources listed in this document. A website, www.grants.gov, contains information for finding and applying for all federal grant programs. It creates a centralized process to find and apply for over 900 federal grant programs. This site provides information in a standardized format across agencies and includes:

A "Find Grant Opportunities" feature to help applicants find potential funding opportunities.

An "Apply for Grants" feature that allows applicants to download, complete, and submit applications for specific grant opportunities from any federal grant-making agency. A "Receive Grants Opportunity Notification" feature that allows you to subscribe to receive announcements of both new grants and modifications of existing grant announcements.

International and Regional Partners

International Joint Commission — www.ijc.org



The International Joint Commission (IJC) prevents and resolves disputes between the United States of America and Canada under the *1909 Boundary Waters Treaty*. It rules upon applications for approval of projects affecting boundary or transboundary waters and may regulate the operation of these projects; assists the two countries in the protection of the transboundary environment, including the implementation of the *Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement* and the improvement of transboundary air quality; and alerts the governments to emerging issues along the boundary that may give rise to bilateral disputes. The IJC operates a Great Lakes Office in Windsor, Ontario.

Great Lakes Commission — www.glc.org



The Great Lakes Commission is an interstate Compact Commission that promotes the orderly, integrated, and comprehensive development, use, and conservation of the water and related natural resources of the Great Lakes basin and St. Lawrence River. Its members include the eight Great Lakes states and associate members from the Canadian provinces of Ontario and Québec.

Great Lakes Fishery Commission — www.glfc.org



The Great Lakes Fishery Commission (GLFC) was established in 1955 by the Canadian/U.S. Convention on Great Lakes Fisheries. The GLFC coordinates fisheries research, control measures for the invasive sea lamprey, and facilitates cooperative fishery management among the state, provincial, tribal, and federal management agencies. On the basis of its research findings, the commission recommends measures that will permit the maximum sustained productivity of stocks of fish of common concern.

Council of Great Lakes Governors — www.cglg.org



The Council of Great Lakes Governors is a private, non-profit corporation established in 1982 and charged by its member governors and associate member premiers to encourage and facilitate environmentally responsible economic growth in the Great Lakes region. This is done through public-private efforts among the ten jurisdictions to address common environmental and economic challenges.

Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Cities Initiative — www.glsclci.org/



The Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Cities Initiative (GLSLCI) is a binational coalition of mayors and other local officials that works actively with federal, state, and provincial governments to advance protection and restoration of the Great Lakes. The GLSLCI helps mayors and other local officials develop and advocate programs to improve the resource.

Great Lakes Protection Fund — www.glpf.org



The Great Lakes Protection Fund is a private, nonprofit corporation formed in 1989 by the Governors of the Great Lakes States as a permanent environmental endowment that supports actions to improve the health of the Great Lakes ecosystem. The Fund seeks projects that lead to tangible improvements in the Great Lakes ecosystem; promote the interdependence of healthy ecological and economic systems, and are innovative, creative, and venturesome.

Great Lakes Fishery Trust — www.glft.org



The Great Lakes Fishery Trust (GLFT) provides funding to enhance, protect and rehabilitate Great Lakes fishery resources. The GLFT manages its resources to compensate for lost use and enjoyment of the Lake Michigan fishery resulting from the operation of the Ludington Pumped Storage Plant.

Lake Michigan Forum — www.lkmichiganforum.org



The Lake Michigan Forum provides public input to U.S. EPA on the Lake Michigan Lakewide Management Plan (LaMP) and is a medium for direct involvement in the LaMP process from representative stakeholders of the Lake Michigan basin. The Forum also identifies and implements non-governmental activities that can help meet the LaMP goals.

Lake Michigan Monitoring Coordination Council — <http://wi.water.usgs.gov/lmmcc>



The Lake Michigan Monitoring Coordination Council fosters cooperation and coordination among groups involved in all types of Lake Michigan Lakewide Management Plan monitoring activities. It works toward developing a systematic and comparable approach to the collection, management, interpretation, and dissemination of environmental data related to environmental monitoring in the Lake Michigan Drainage Basin.

Great Lakes Beach Association — www.great-lakes.net/glba



The Great Lakes Beach Association's (GLBA) mission is to pursue healthy beach water conditions in the Great Lakes through communication and coordination of Great Lakes beach managers and researchers. It is made up of members from state and local governments in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin, Environment Canada as well as several mid-west universities, non-government, regulatory and coordinating agencies, and environmental groups. It oversees BEACHNET, a communication network/listserv, and holds an annual beach conference.

United States Federal Partners

United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) — www.epa.gov



EPA administers educational and regulatory programs designed to protect the environment. EPA works mainly with state, federal, regional, tribal, and local agencies on pollution control and prevention efforts. EPA oversees the revolving loan fund program and brownfield grants. It conducts environmental assessments, water quality monitoring, regulations and regulatory oversight, education, planning, technical assistance, and grants. The agency may provide staff, information, and data; laboratories and research facilities; grants and loans for pollution control; educational materials; and monitoring equipment.

Office of Research and Development - www.epa.gov/ord/

The Office of Research and Development (ORD) is the scientific research arm of EPA. ORD's leading-edge research helps provide the solid underpinning of science and technology for the Agency. ORD conducts research on ways to prevent pollution, protect human health, and reduce risk. The work at ORD laboratories, research centers, and offices across the country helps improve the quality of air, water, soil, and the way resources are used.

Great Lakes National Program Office (GLNPO) — www.epa.gov/glnpo



GLNPO brings together federal, state, tribal, local, and industry partners in an integrated, ecosystem approach to protect, maintain, and restore the chemical, biological, and physical integrity of the Great Lakes. The program monitors Lake ecosystem indicators; manages and provides public access to Great Lakes data; helps communities address contaminated sediments in their harbors; supports local protection and restoration of important habitats; promotes pollution prevention through such activities as the Canada-U.S. Binational Toxics Strategy; and provides assistance for community-based Remedial Action Plans for Areas of Concern and for Lakewide Management Plans. GLNPO uses its funding to assist Great Lakes partners through grants, interagency agreements, and contracts.

United States Department of Commerce

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) — www.noaa.gov

Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory (GLERL) — www.glerl.noaa.gov

Lake Michigan Field Station — www.glerl.noaa.gov/lmfs

Great Lakes Bathymetric Data — www.ngdc.noaa.gov/mgg/greatlakes/greatlakes.html



NOAA administers programs in cooperation with states to inventory and manage coastal resources. It funds and performs basic research and assessment relating to coastal eutrophication, and maintains data bases for agricultural pesticides and nutrient loadings. NOAA provides funds to state coastal programs; staff for technical assistance; data, reports, and educational materials; and special demonstration projects.

NOAA Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management — www.ocrm.nos.noaa.gov/czm

Illinois Lake Michigan Coastal Management Program — www.dnr.state.il.us

Indiana Lake Michigan Coastal Program — www.in.gov/dnr/lakemich

Michigan Coastal Management Program — www.michigan.gov/deq/0,1607,7-135-3313_3677_3696---,00.html

Wisconsin Coastal Management Program — www.doa.state.wi.us/section_detail.asp?linkcatid=108



The Coastal Zone Management Program (CZM) is housed under the Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management. CZM administers a quasi-regulatory coastal protection program (in cooperation with EPA) that sets performance-based management measures for control and prevention of nonpoint source pollution in coastal areas for land-use activities. CZM provides technical assistance and grant funds for plan development.

NOAA Sea Grant — www.nsgo.seagrant.org

Illinois-Indiana Sea Grant (IISG) — www.iisgcp.org

Michigan Sea Grant — www.miseagrant.umich.edu

Wisconsin Sea Grant — www.seagrant.wisc.edu



University-based program designed to support greater knowledge and wise use of Great Lakes resources. The Sea Grant program provides a staff network of advisory agents, researchers, and educators, and offers grant funds for research and workshops.

United States Department of Homeland Security

United States Coast Guard — www.uscg.mil/USCG.shtm

Hazardous Waste National Spill Response Center — www.nrc.uscg.mil/nrcrptxt.htm



The U.S. Coast Guard is responsible for spill response and ballast water sampling and water intake protections. It has implemented ballast water sampling in Lake Michigan under the Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Species Prevention and Control Act of 1990 and the National Invasive Species Act of 1996.

U.S. Department of Defense, www.defenselink.mil

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Detroit District www.lre.usace.army.mil/

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Great Lakes and Ohio River Division, www.lrd.usace.army.mil/



The Army Corps of Engineers (COE) oversees construction and operation of flood control and public water supply reservoirs, conducts water-quality monitoring on lakes, regulates in-lake activities and shoreline development, administers the wetlands dredge and fill permit program with EPA and FWS. COE enforces permit requirements for wetland BMPs or other mitigation measures. The Water Resources Development Acts authorize environmental restoration by the COE at certain Great Lakes sites. Offices are located in Washington D.C., the Great Lakes and Ohio River Division, and Detroit District offices.

United States Federal Partners (continued)

United States Department of the Interior (DOI) — www.doi.gov



The DOI conducts oversight, management, and monitoring of national natural and cultural resources, including land, water, and wildlife. Offices located in Washington D.C. and regional centers with field offices in each management area. The DOI provides staff, maps, reports, demonstration sites, educational materials, and monitoring equipment.

Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) — www.doi.gov/bureau-indian-affairs.html



The BIA provides technical assistance to tribes on tribal lands mainly for social services and assistance for assistance for conservation work and educational programs, natural resource inventories and monitoring of ground and surface water. The BIA offers funds for special projects, staff for technical assistance to tribes, and maps and natural resource inventories of tribal lands.

United States Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) — www.fws.gov

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Great Lakes-Big Rivers Region — www.fws.gov/midwest

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Coastal Program — www.fws.gov/coastal/CoastalProgram



FWS oversees and regulates the nation's wildlife resources, manages national wildlife refuges, enforces federal game and fish laws, administrates the national wetlands program with the Corps of Engineers and EPA, and participates in cooperative projects to enhance wildlife habitat and special studies including fisheries investigations. FWS provides staff for enforcement of the Endangered Species Act and other laws on public and private land; reports and data on habitat, populations, and management of wildlife; and funds for cooperative projects, educational materials, teacher training, curricula, and maps.

National Park Service (NPS) — www.nps.gov



The National Park Service (NPS) administers and manages national parks for preservation of natural and cultural resources and recreation. NPS provides staff for oversight and administration, and funds for special studies and occasionally cooperative projects on land adjoining park boundaries.

Great Lakes Inventory and Monitoring Network — www1.nature.nps.gov/im/units/glkn



The Great Lakes Inventory & Monitoring Network is an office of the National Park Service that helps the nine Great Lakes national park units inventory and monitor significant natural resources. The units extend from the boreal forests of northern Minnesota to the sand dunes of southern Lake Michigan and represent the major freshwater ecosystems of the Upper Midwest.

United States Geological Survey (USGS) — www.usgs.gov

Great Lakes Science Center Research Programs — www.glsc.usgs.gov

Water Resources of Illinois — <http://il.water.usgs.gov>

Water Resources of Indiana — <http://in.water.usgs.gov>

Water Resources of Michigan — <http://mi.water.usgs.gov>



USGS conducts long-term baseline monitoring of water resources, hydrologic and geologic investigations and data, and special intensive short-term studies. USGS provides maps, data, and information on hydrology and water-quality status and trends, and staff for technical assistance in designing a monitoring plan.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services — www.hhs.gov

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry — www.atsdr.cdc.gov



The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) provides health information to prevent harmful exposures and disease related to toxic substances. ATSDR performs specific functions concerning the effect on public health of hazardous substances in the environment. These include public health assessments of waste sites, health consultations concerning hazardous substances, health surveillance and registries, response to emergency releases of hazardous substances, research in support of public health assessments, information development and dissemination, and education and training concerning hazardous substances.

U.S. Food and Drug Administration — www.fda.gov



The FDA works with EPA to develop national fish advisories that provide important food health safety information for consumers of fish. FDA assists in identifying the information regarding how much of specific fish species can be consumed safely by different groups at risk to toxins that accumulate in fish tissues.

United States Federal Partners (continued)

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) — www.usda.gov
Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) — www.nrcs.usda.gov
Farmers Services Agency (FSA) — www.fsa.usda.gov
Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service (CSREES) — www.csrees.usda.gov
Cooperative Extension Service (CES) — www.csrees.usda.gov/Extension/USA-text.html



USDA is the steward of our nation's 192 million acres of national forests and rangelands. It is the country's largest conservation agency, encouraging voluntary efforts to protect soil, water, and wildlife on the 70% of America's lands that are in private hands. Responsibilities and resources within the following programs are divided among USDA departments:

USDA Forest Service — www.fs.fed.us



Established in 1905, the Forest Service manages public lands in national forests and grasslands, which encompass 193 million acres of land — an area equivalent to the size of Texas. The Forest Service provides technical and financial assistance to state and private forestry agencies, and manages national forests for additional multiple uses and benefits and for the sustained yield of renewable resources such as water, forage, wildlife, wood, and recreation.

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) — www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/crp



CRP is a program to conserve and protect highly erodible or other environmentally sensitive land from production by putting it in vegetative cover through easements and annual rental payments. CRP provides technical and financial assistance to eligible farmers and ranchers to address soil, water, and related natural resource concerns on their lands in an environmentally beneficial and cost-effective manner. The program provides assistance to farmers and ranchers in complying with Federal, State, and tribal environmental laws, and encourages environmental enhancement.

Wetlands Reserve Program — www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/wrp



The Wetlands Reserve Program is a voluntary program offering landowners the opportunity to protect, restore, and enhance wetlands on their property. The program's goal is to achieve the greatest wetland functions and values, along with optimum wildlife habitat, on every acre enrolled in the program. NRCS provides technical and financial support to help landowners with their wetland restoration efforts. This program offers landowners an opportunity to establish long-term conservation and wildlife practices and protection.

National Association of Conservation Districts (NACD) — www.nacdnet.org



The NACD is the nonprofit organization that represents the nation's 3,000 conservation districts. Conservation districts are local units of government established under state law to carry out natural resource management programs at the local level. Districts work with more than 2.5 million cooperating landowners and operators to help them manage and protect land and water resources on nearly 98% of the private lands in the U.S. NACD supports voluntary, incentive-driven natural resource conservation programs that benefit all citizens.

Sustainable Agricultural Research and Education Program (SARE) — www.sare.org



SARE is a practical research, education, and grant program to promote lower input methods of farming. The program has helped advance farming systems that are profitable, environmentally sound and good for communities through a nationwide research and education grants program. The program funds projects and conducts outreach designed to improve agricultural systems.

U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration — www.fhwa.dot.gov



The National Scenic Byways Program is a grass-roots collaborative effort established to help recognize, preserve, and enhance selected roads throughout the United States. Since 1992, the program has provided funding for almost 1500 state and nationally designated byway projects in 48 states. The U.S. Secretary of Transportation recognizes certain roads as All-American Roads or National Scenic Byways based on one or more archeological, cultural, historic, natural, recreational, and scenic qualities.

Great Lakes Maritime Research Institute (GLMRI) — www.glmri.org/glmri/main.htm



GLMRI was established in 2004 as a consortium of the University of Wisconsin-Superior Transportation & Logistics Research Center and the University of Minnesota Duluth College of Science & Engineering and Labovitz School of Business & Economics to oversee and coordinate research on Great Lakes maritime issues.

State and Local Partners

State Water Quality Agencies

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency — www.epa.state.il.us

Indiana Department of Environmental Management — www.state.in.us/idem

Michigan Department of Environmental Quality — www.michigan.gov/deq

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources — www.dnr.state.wi.us



State water quality agencies administer many programs for protection of water quality in ground and surface waters, including the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program, water-quality standards regulations, the nonpoint source program, and ambient statewide monitoring programs. Agencies provide staff for technical assistance to local governments and individuals implementing BMPs; water-quality monitoring, data, and reports; and funds for pollution control projects, educational materials, and programs.

National Association of Regional Councils — www.narc.org

Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning (Chicago) — www.cmap.illinois.gov

Northwestern Indiana Regional Planning Commission (Gary) — www.nirpc.org

Michiana Area Council of Governments (MACOG) — www.macog.com

St. Joseph River Basin Commission (housed within MACOG) — www.sjrbc.com

West Michigan Shoreline Regional Development Commission — www.wmsrdc.org

Northwest Michigan Council of Governments — www.nwm.org

Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Council (Milwaukee) — www.sewrpc.org

Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission — www.baylakerpc.org



Planning commissions work with local governments and organizations to promote sensible growth, and conduct regional planning related to transportation, the environment, and economic and community development. Commissions provide geographic and demographic information such as forecasts of population, employment, and other socio-economic indicators. These commissions listed above participate in the Lake Michigan Watershed Academy overseen by USEPA's Lake Michigan program.

Tribal Partners

United Indian Nations of the Great Lakes (UINGL) — www.anishinabek.ca/uo/greatlakes.htm



Several First Nations from Ontario and Quebec and tribes from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota joined to create the UINGL. They came together to sign the Great Lakes Water Accord in which a number of united principles, values, concerns, and demands are identified. They have been active in the Great Lakes Regional Collaboration.

Chippewa-Ottawa Resource Authority (CORA) — www.1836cora.org



CORA regulates most Indian fishing in portions of Lake Michigan 1836 Treaty waters. A 1985 Consent Agreement allocated the fishery resource among user groups, such as the tribes, sports fishers, the state, and the federal government. Disputes are settled by an Executive Council comprised of CORA chairmen and state and federal representatives.

Individual Tribes in the Lake Michigan Basin — www.epa.gov/Region5/tribes/r5tribes.htm



Michigan

Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa — www.gtb.nsn.us

Hannahville Indian Community — (No web site)

Little River Band of Ottawa Indians — www.lrboi.com

Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians — www.ltbodawa-nsn.gov

Pokagon Band of Potawatomi — www.pokagon.com

Wisconsin

Forest County Potawatomi Community — www.fcpotawatomi.com

Menominee Indian Tribe — www.menominee-nsn.gov

Oneida Nation of Wisconsin — www.oneidanation.org

Sokaogon Chippewa Community — www.sokaogonchippewa.com

Stockbridge-Munsee Band of Mohicans — <http://unr.edu/homepage/shubinsk/mohican.html>
