



Miskwaagamiwi-zaaga'iganiig Aki-genawendamowaad

Red Lake Department of Natural Resources

Ziigwan
Spring 2025

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Red Lake DNR

Mazina'igan onji Odaakewigima

Letter from Director

Boozhoo!

It's the beginning of spring and it feels like we kept getting fake spring weather with the heavy snowfall amounts in March and early April. With fishing opener set to begin on May 3rd, we will likely see some ice sheets on Upper and Lower Red Lake. Our fire season is upon us with our wildland firefighters performing their prescribed burns in our wetland areas. Even though we did not receive much snow this winter, recent snowfall and rain will help green up our land which will help reduce the risk of major forest fires. Please be responsible and wait until our land turns green before burning leaves and grass in your spring cleanup efforts. Our hibernating animals are coming out of their deep sleep with bear (makwa) sightings in Redby in late-March. Please give these animals that are coming out of hibernation or migrating back home respect and give them space so they can raise their young ones.

The 2024 walleye harvest on the reservation was the second highest harvest since reopening in 2006. The fall netting assessments from our Fisheries Program shows that the walleye population remains very healthy and stable. We have a couple large year classes out there which will provide us with nice catches this spring and summer.

The Wildlife Program is busy with current and upcoming surveys including nest dragging to determine nesting success, and grouse drumming surveys for population assessments. The Wildlife Program would like to urge members to wait to burn the dead vegetation to help promote native species growth. This occurs when early growth of native species sprout above the

dead vegetation. Our wildlife will eat non-native plants but species like deer, elk, and even moose prefer native plants. With Avian Influenza cases increasing, the Wildlife Program will be monitoring wild bird populations during annual migrations. They ask if you find a dead wild bird or death in your poultry flock, to please call the Red Lake DNR as soon as possible.

The Environmental and Air Quality Programs have been working to reduce pollution throughout Red Lake. The Air Program has new equipment that can monitor ground-level ozone which can be harmful to our health at high levels. During the 2024 ozone monitoring season, only 30 days had one or more hours with ozone levels in the Air Quality Index Moderate category and no days had ozone levels above Moderate. A website is provided in the Environmental section of this newsletter if you are interested in learning more about ozone.

Our Water Resources Program will be very busy this spring. Stream monitoring has already taken place on rivers and streams that influence the Lake. If you see them on the side of the road, please slow down and move over to ensure our safety. The Water Resources Program, in cooperation with the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, will be conducting intensive watershed monitoring in the streams flowing into and through the Reservation. This occurs every 10 years and helps us determine the health of the streams that impact Upper and Lower Red Lake.

Lastly, please watch our DNR Facebook page or website for any updates and announcements!

Miigwetch!

Al Pemberton

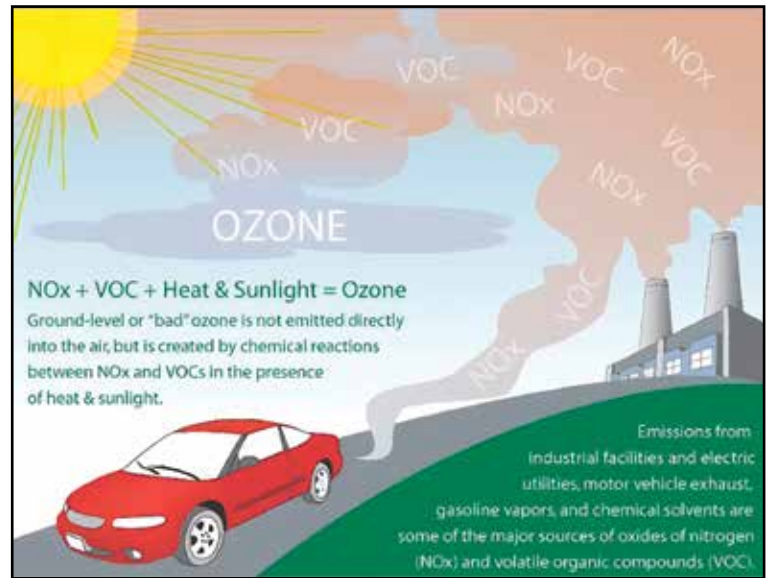
OZONE MONITORING

On March 1, 2024, the air quality program began monitoring for ground-level ozone on the Red Lake Reservation, filling a gap in monitoring that existed in the region. In so doing, it addressed a lack of available local information that individuals and communities can use to reduce exposure and public health impacts of ozone by making local AQI values and more accurate air quality alerts publicly available. This monitoring effort is a partnership with the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA). The ozone monitor makes near real-time ozone AQI data and alerts available to Red Lake Nation and others via [AirNow.gov](https://airnow.gov), smogwatch.com, and enviroflash.info during the ozone monitoring season (March – October).

Ground level ozone is not emitted directly into the air, it is created by chemical reactions between oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and heat/sunlight. Because of this, ozone is most likely to reach unhealthy levels during the summer months. Important emissions sources of NO_x and VOCs on the Diminished Reservation include: on-road mobile sources, annual prescribed burns, liquefied petroleum gas burning for residential heating, wood burning for residential heating, distillate oil burning for residential heating, structure fires, gasoline service stations, burning of municipal waste, and wastewater treatment lagoons.

Ozone at ground level is a harmful air pollutant because of its effects on people and the environment (can damage vegetation and ecosystems) and it is the main ingredient in "smog." Short-term exposure to unhealthy levels of ozone pollution can cause symptoms including coughing, chest pain, breathing difficulty, more frequent asthma attacks, and eye, nose, and throat irritation. Long-term exposure is linked to a variety of poor health outcomes, including lung and cardiovascular disease.

Anyone that spends time outdoors when ozone pollution levels are high may be at risk. However, people most at risk



of health impacts include people with asthma and other lung diseases, children, older adults, those that are pregnant, and adults who are active outdoors (especially outdoor workers). Children are at greatest risk from exposure because their lungs are still developing and they are more likely to be active outdoors when ozone levels are high.

When ozone pollution levels are high, you can reduce exposure by limiting time spent outdoors, scheduling outdoor activities for mornings or late evenings when ozone pollution levels are usually lower, and choosing to do less strenuous activities (like walking instead of running).

2024 Ozone Season

The Air Quality Index (AQI) uses a color-coded scale to communicate the levels of ozone and other pollutants in the air, with higher AQI values indicating greater air pollution and health concerns. During the 2024 ozone monitoring season, from March 1 through October 31, only 30 days (of 245 total days) had one or more hours with ozone levels in the AQI Moderate category. The month of July had the most days (8) where Moderate levels of ozone were recorded, followed by the month of May with 7 days. The majority of monitoring days (215 days) were Good air quality days, according to the AQI chart. Ozone levels never measured above the Moderate category on the AQI during the 2024 monitoring season.

Ozone Monitoring Resources

The AirNow website (www.airnow.gov) provides daily air quality reports and now includes the Red Lake ground-level ozone monitoring site. These reports use the Air Quality Index (AQI) to tell you how clean or polluted the air is in your area. You can use the AQI to see if you are likely to be affected by current air quality and to decide if there

are actions you should take (keep children indoors for playtime, etc.).

EnviroFlash is a free service that can alert you via email when local air quality is a concern. You can sign up at www.enviroflash.info.



Air Quality Index for Ozone

Index Values (Conc. Range)	Air Quality Descriptors	Who needs to be concerned	What should I do?
0 – 50 (0-54 ppb)	Good	It's a great day to be active outside.	
51 – 100 (55-70 ppb)	Moderate	Some people who may be unusually sensitive to ozone.	Unusually sensitive people: <i>Consider reducing prolonged or heavy outdoor exertion. Watch for symptoms such as coughing or shortness of breath. These are signs to take it easier.</i> Everyone else: <i>It's a good day to be active outside.</i>
101 – 150 (71-85 ppb)	Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups	Sensitive groups include people with lung disease such as asthma, older adults, children and teenagers, and people who are active out- doors.	Sensitive groups: <i>Reduce</i> prolonged or heavy outdoor exertion. Take more breaks, do less intense activities. Watch for symptoms such as coughing or shortness of breath. Schedule outdoor activities in the morning when ozone is lower. People with asthma should follow their asthma action plans and keep quick relief medicine
151 – 200 (86-105 ppb)	Unhealthy	Everyone	Sensitive groups: <i>Avoid</i> prolonged or heavy outdoor exertion. Schedule outdoor activities in the morning when ozone is lower. Consider moving activities indoors. People with asthma, keep quick-relief medicine handy. Everyone else: <i>Reduce</i> prolonged or heavy outdoor exertion. Take more breaks, do less intense activities. Schedule outdoor activities in the morning when ozone is lower.
201 – 300 (106- 200 ppb)	Very Unhealthy	Everyone	Sensitive groups: <i>Avoid all</i> physical activity outdoors. Move activities indoors or reschedule to a time when air quality is better. People with asthma, keep quick-relief medicine handy. Everyone else: <i>Avoid</i> prolonged or heavy outdoor exertion. Schedule outdoor activities in the morning when ozone is lower. Consider moving activities indoors.
301 – 500 (≥ 201 ppb)	Hazardous	Everyone	Everyone: <i>Avoid all</i> physical activity outdoors.

RED LAKE WALLEYE POPULATION REMAINS STRONG FOR 2025

The 2024 walleye harvest on the reservation was approximately 848,476 pounds (Figure 1). This was the second highest harvest since reopening fishing in 2006. The average harvest between 2006 and 2024 is 550,000 pounds. The harvest of ice anglers was slightly above average, even with the lack of ice we had and no harvest in the month of April. We ended up harvesting 186,341 pounds during the winter last year. The ice went off late last year and it stayed cool through most of May. Anglers did manage to catch good numbers of fish during the months of May and June, but dropped off rapidly for the rest of the summer and fall. However, the net crews were able to supply the Fisheries with enough walleye, averaging around 100,000 pounds each month July thru October. The walleye catch was split out 35% turned in by the anglers and 65% turned in by the net crews. In summary we harvested about 85% of the million pounds of walleye that we were targeting for the 2024 harvest season. Since reopening the fishery in 2006 we have harvested over 11 million pounds of walleye and the lake remains healthy. This year is the 20th harvest season since reopening the lake in 2006.

Fall test netting results were very encouraging this year and the walleye population remains very healthy (Figure 2.).

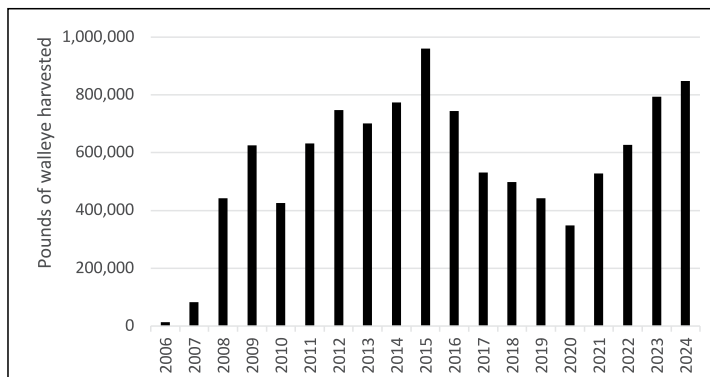


Figure 1. Annual walleye harvest from the Red Lake Reservation 2006-2024.

The walleye population has remained relatively stable since 2015. The 2019 year class is very strong and is currently supporting the commercial harvest. These fish are 16 to 17 inches in size and anglers were seeing a lot of these this winter. Right behind this year class is the 2022, which is very strong and were the 12 and 13 inch fish everyone was catching this winter. This year class is the second largest we have seen in the last 20 years, and these two together, should make for some excellent fishing for the next 5 years at least. If we keep enough spawners in the Lake, it will continue to produce excellent year classes, and sustain the walleye fishery. The overall health of the Lake is coming back into balance since the collapse of the walleye fishery in the late 1990's. The other fish species are benefiting from this and include yellow perch, goldeye, and black crappie.

The 2025 ice fishing season was good this year, with good ice and little snow. Ice angler numbers were up this year and we were able to harvest around 222,000 pounds of walleye through the ice and is a good start to this harvest season. 73 % of these fish were turned in by anglers and the net crews help fill additional orders with their catches. The ice was very thick because of lack of snow cover this year, which allowed us to extend the ice season for another week, which allowed members to make some additional money. The Lake is now closed until the open water opener on Saturday May 3rd, 2025.

Cooperation and protection have been an important part of the successful management of this World Class Walleye fishery. Our conservation officers are out there to protect this resource for all of us and seven generations into the future. Last month we lost one of the warriors that protected this resource for a lifetime. Pat Pierre saw it all, from the collapse to the restoration. He loved and

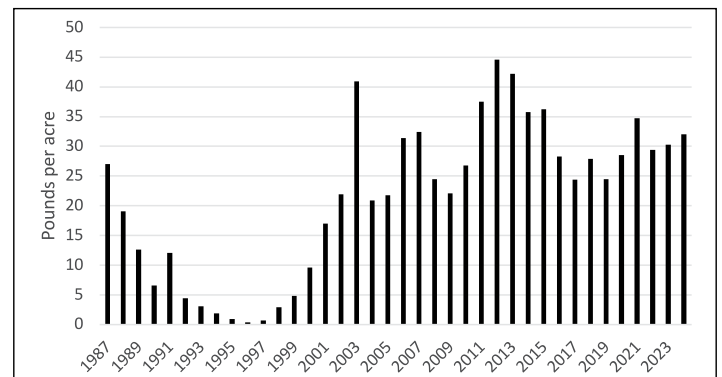


Figure 2. Estimated walleye biomass in the Red Lakes, 1987-2024.

protected this resource for over 40 years. He also shared his love of fishing with his family and many kids at the annual take a kid fishing events. Thank you Pat for your service, wisdom, and laugh; you will be greatly missed. It is all of our responsibility to protect, respect, and enjoy the Red Lake Walleye, so future generations can enjoy this fishery, as we have. Share your experience and take a kid fishing this year. Good Fishing and stay safe!



RESERVATION WALLEYE FISHING REGULATIONS

Upper and Lower Red Lake and Tributaries

SEASON

- The summer fishing season will be Saturday May 3rd, 2025 at 12:01 A.M.
- Ice fishing continues until the last Saturday in March.

BAG LIMIT

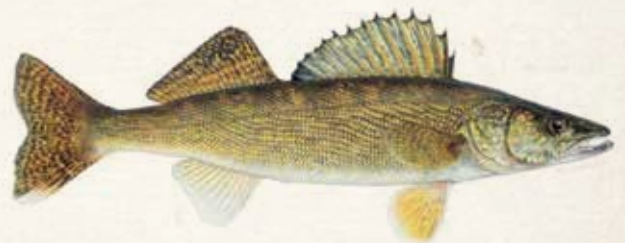
- Personal Use = 10 walleyes a day, 30 walleyes in possession.
- Commercial = 150 walleyes a day, must be turned into the Fisheries.

SIZE LIMIT

- Personal Use=Walleye smaller than 22 inches may be kept, walleyes between 22 and 28 inches must be released, and only one walleye over 28 inches may be kept daily.
- Commercial=Only walleyes between 13 and 22 inches will be accepted at the Fisheries. This may change based on markets by the Fisheries manager.
- There is no size limit on walleyes caught below the Red Lake Dam in the Red Lake River west to the reservation boundary, but bag limits still apply.

ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS

- Only Red Lake Band members may fish on the reservation waters of Upper and Lower Red Lake and its tributaries.
- The Red Lake River below the Dam does not close to fishing.
- Hook and Line is the only legal way of fishing.
- Fish must be transported to a residence before they are filleted.
- One proper fitting life vest is required for each person in any type of watercraft, including but not limited to boats, canoes, inflatables, jet skis and kayaks.



Protect, Respect and Enjoy the Red Lake Walleye Into the Future!

Ezhi-Ganawenjigaadeg-Nibi

Water Resources



Figure 1. Water Resources staff collecting water samples from the Blackduck River bridge on Highway 1.

WATER QUALITY MONITORING

The RL DNR Water Resources Program monitors water quality in streams and lakes both on and off the Reservation throughout the open water season (and some through the ice all winter). Off reservation samples are collected primarily on streams which flow into Upper or Lower Red Lake and contribute directly to lake water quality. This allows us to find out which streams are in the best condition and which streams need extra protection or rehabilitation. We will be working with landowners (see One Watershed, One Plan below) to improve conditions around those streams in need of help to protect water quality and the organisms that depend on it to survive.

As our crews get back outside this spring and summer, please help us to keep them safe. If you see our vehicles parked near a bridge or culvert, be on the lookout for staff collecting water samples or readings from the road. The samples are often collected from bridges because this allows collection of samples without disturbing the sediment and contaminating the sample. As you drive by, please slow down and keep your eyes open. If you have questions about what we are doing, we would ask that you call us in the office rather than stopping your vehicle in the road. We would be happy to answer any questions you have about any of the waters on and around Red Lake.

One Watershed, One Plan

The One Watershed, One Plan (1W1P) is a planning process that allows governments to align water planning with watershed boundaries. It is a voluntary program administered through a state agency called the Bureau of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR). The process encourages counties, Soil and Water Conservation Districts, Tribes, and Watershed Districts to work together toward common goals.

In the Fall 2024 RL DNR Newsletter (available on our website), we explained the process in more detail and the fact that we will be working with landowners outside the Reservation in order to protect streams that feed into Upper and Lower Red Lake. In addition to those projects, we have already begun planning for projects that will occur within Red Lake Nation.

A recent storm water retrofit analysis was completed for the communities of Red Lake, Redby, Little Rock, and Ponemah. What is that you ask? It is a report that tells us where storm water, or runoff from rain, travels throughout the community and enters streams and lakes. It may not be immediately obvious why we care about this, but the primary reason is that storm water picks up pollutants and nutrients as it travels

to those water bodies. The pollutants may include leaked gas, oil, brake fluid, and other chemicals as well as natural sediment, all of which can harm the communities living in the lakes and streams. The nutrients include phosphorus and nitrogen which contribute to algal blooms and make lakes unusable for recreation and can harm fish and other species when severe.

The report identified a large number of potential projects within the communities which would help reduce inputs to the streams and lakes. The majority of these projects would be in the form of rain gardens, which are intentional plantings of water and pollution tolerant species that allow for settling of sediments and infiltration of rain water before it ever gets a chance to flow to the surface water directly. This causes the water to be filtered by the ground and does an excellent job of protecting water quality. We expect to look for funding to complete a number of these projects in the coming years, and with the assistance of our tribal youth initiative, we should be able to hire students from Red Lake to assist us in their installation. Connecting tribal youth with RL DNR is a priority and will hopefully lead to more tribal members working in our program in the future.

Drinking Water

A Minnesota Department of Health grant has made it possible for the Water Resources Program to help improve drinking water quality for Red Lake tribal members and low-income families near Red Lake. Through this grant, we will partner with the Beltrami County Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) to provide no-cost analysis of private well water for five common contaminants (arsenic, coliform bacteria, lead, manganese, and nitrate) and follow up with assistance to manage the drinking water system. This may result in either no-cost or reduced-cost water treatment systems for eligible households with test results indicating water

does not meet the drinking water standards. In the case of coliform bacteria, we will provide assistance and education regarding the process of well shocking.

See the Private Well Testing Flyer included on the back page in the newsletter for more information.

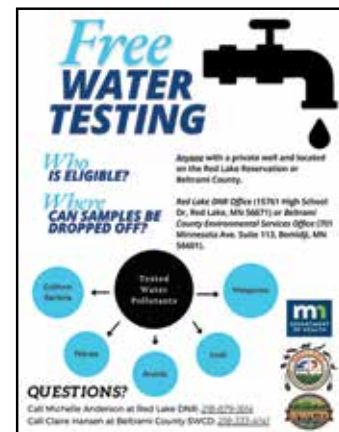


Figure 2. Water Resources staff conducting discharge measurements to establish stream nutrient loading rates.

Miskwaagamiwi-zaaga'iganing Mitigokewin | Forestry

THE RIDGE

The "Ridge" is a unique 1,500 acre landmark located west of Upper and Lower Red Lakes (see attached map). The ridge is characterized by a slight rise from surrounding lowlands resulting in soils unique to the surrounding area, with different forest management goals. Many areas of the ridge are capable of growing tree species which are adapted to drier soils such as our native pines, oaks, and paper birch.

Karlstad and Marquette loamy sands are the two major soil types on the Ridge. Both of these soils are characterized as having very low available water supply <3" in a 0"-60" soil profile and >60" depth to the water table. These characteristics make any tree growing on the ridge susceptible to both drought and fire.

Most of the ridge was cutover in the early 1900's. Jack Pine and White Pine were replaced with natural regeneration of Bur oak. During the CCC days (1930's-early 1940's), several red pine and white spruce plantations were established on the ridge. Red pine and white spruce were picked because they were viewed as the most valuable species at the time. Unfortunately, both white spruce and red pine have proven to be poorly suited for the soils on the ridge.

During the drought of 2012, Red Lake DNR Forestry staff noticed widespread drought stress on all white spruce and

red pine plantations on the ridge. In the following years, mortality increased in some of the stands due to pine bark beetle outbreaks which were enhanced from drought stress. Several timber sales were set up in 2013-2016 and all of the white spruce plantations were harvested along with several of the red pine



Twelve year old Red Pine plantation.



plantations with the highest mortality.

The Red Lake Reservation was hit with another severe drought in 2021. Forestry staff again observed severe stress in the red pine plantations along the Ridge. In 2022 severe pine bark beetle outbreaks were widespread in the remaining plantations along the ridge. Harvest salvage operation began in 2022 and will continue through summer 2025.

Replanting cut over plantations and site conversions on the Ridge started in 2018 and will continue over the next several years. When choosing a species to plant, a more drought tolerant native species was selected. Jack pine is more tolerant of drought and better suited to the soil types on the Ridge. Jack pine is being planted on 90% of the Ridge acres, while red pine is being planted on 10% of the total area. Jack pine will tolerate future drought conditions and provide a multiuse forest resource for generations to come on the Ridge.



Damaged White Spruce



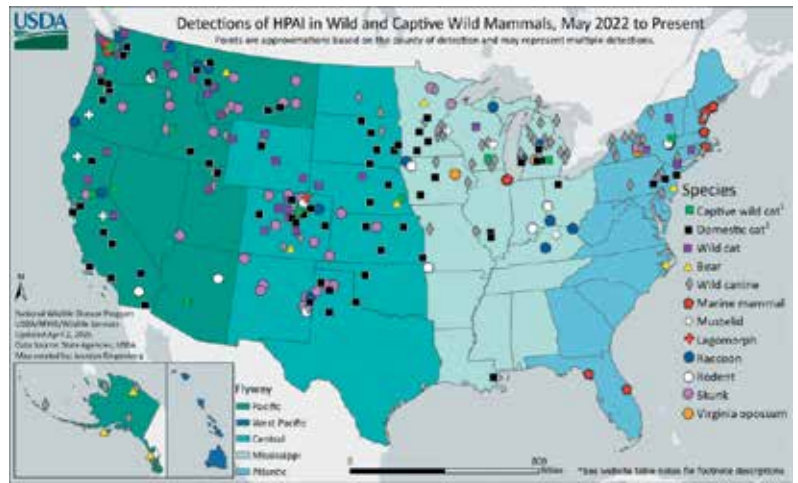
Red Pine seedling

UPDATE ON HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA (HPAI)

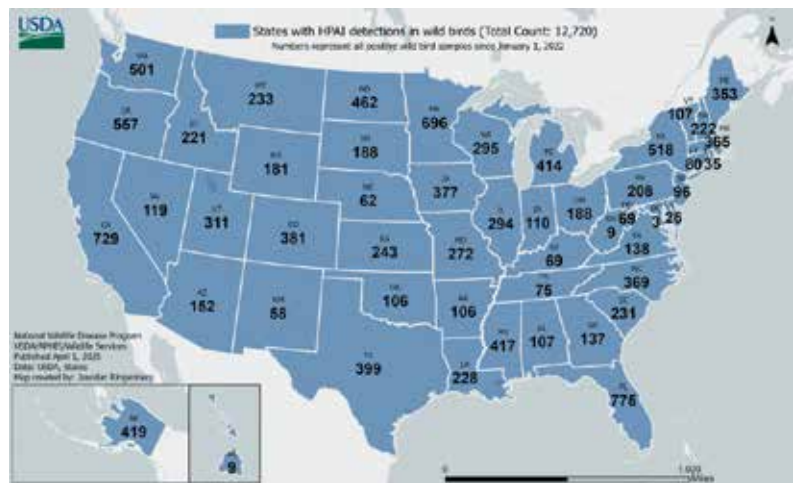
Avian influenza, also known as bird flu, is an infection caused by the Avian Influenza Type A virus. Wild aquatic birds such as gulls, terns, shorebirds, ducks, geese and swans are all considered natural carriers (hosts) of avian influenza. These hosts can transmit the virus to domestic poultry (chickens, turkeys, etc.) through direct exposure with infected birds. Avian influenza can be deadly to domestic poultry.

Avian influenza does not normally infect humans; however, human infections do occur. Human infections happen by exposure to the virus through direct contact with infected birds or infected surfaces. The best prevention is to avoid contact with wild birds or domestic poultry that look sick or have died. Infections range from no symptoms or very mild symptoms to severe infections and even death (very rare, but possible). Signs of bird flu in humans are eye redness and mild upper respiratory flu-like symptoms including fever, cough, sore throat, runny or stuffed nose, muscle or body aches, headaches, fatigue and shortness of breath. Testing is required to determine if someone is infected with bird flu. Avian influenza does not present a food safety risk. Poultry and eggs are safe to eat when handled and cooked properly.

The current virus strain was first introduced in November 2021 and continues to circulate in North American wild birds (165 species affected), with some infections spilling over into wild mammals (27 species affected). The current outbreak differs from the outbreak in 2014-2015 with sustained infections throughout the year in wild birds. Approximately 100 wild birds were confirmed positive in the 2014-2015 outbreak; however, over 11,000



HPAI Mammals Map



HPAI Wild-birds Map

wild birds have already been confirmed positive in the current outbreak.

Waterfowl is one of the most important hosts of this current outbreak. Seemingly healthy birds have regularly tested positive during sampling across the country. Since the current outbreak began in North America, HPAI has been found in over 1,600 poultry facilities in every state and Puerto Rico, nearly 1,000 dairy operations in 17 states (including Minnesota) and in 70 humans. The current outbreak also has spilled over into wild terrestrial (24 species) and marine (three species) mammals, plus domestic (livestock, cats) mammals and humans. This strain of avian influenza is 90-100% fatal in infected raptors, such as eagles and owls. It is also causing severe illness in other species such as geese, ducks, blue jays and crows.

The Red Lake DNR – Wildlife staff will be monitoring wild bird populations during annual migration surveys. If you find a dead wild bird or have a death in your domestic poultry flock, please contact the Red Lake DNR as soon as possible.

BURNING TO BENEFIT HABITAT

After a long cold winter, it is tempting to try to promote the growth of vegetation via spring burning. Although, burning does bring a quicker sprouting of fresh green shoots by blackening areas and allowing the sun to warm the soils faster, what comes up first are plants that are invasive or non-native. By removing the dead vegetation, releasing nutrients, and warming the soils, we create an environment for species such as reed canary grass, Kentucky bluegrass, smooth brome grass, invasive cattails, non-native *phragmites*, dandelions, spotted knapweed, and many more. These “first-growth” or cool season species are able to establish themselves and occupy areas well before native grasses and other plants have a chance to sprout.

To promote native species, it is better to wait until you see the early growth (cool season plants) above the dead leftovers from winter. This will likely kill or at least limit the growth of species that are less desirable and also help the native species become established. Grass species such as Big Bluestem, Switchgrass, Little Bluestem, Sweetgrass, Canada Rye grass, oat grasses, grama grasses, and Indian grass and native flowers such as cone flowers, bee balm, native sunflowers, blazing stars, asters, ox-eyes, and brown/black-eyed susan all benefit from the removal of non-natives.

Additionally, native plants are better for the environment and the wildlife that are adapted to feed on them. Deer, elk, rabbits/hares, geese, grouse, turkeys, and even moose can feed on non-native plants, but native plants provide better nutrition and their digestive systems are better able to handle those plants efficiently. Some of the non-native plants produce chemical compounds that allow them to promote themselves by deterring and lessening grazing or browsing by wildlife and deter and inhibit the growth of native plant species. Native grasses are also a good way to stabilize slopes and soils that are prone to erosion. Once established, the root systems of native grasses create a “net” that holds loose soil particles in place.



When done on a planned rotation, burning later in the spring will also decrease brushy vegetation (i.e. Willow, Alder, Honeysuckle) in grassy areas, while still promoting native grasses and flowers. Native flowers, will promote pollinator species like honey bees and Monarch butterflies, both of which have been heavily impacted by pesticide use and loss of native plants.

Unique biomes, like Oak Savannas, are fire dependent for their maintenance. Fire removes non-fire tolerant trees, and woody vegetation which allows native grasslands to thrive under the oaks. Naturally, this habitat type would have been maintained by periodic lightning-caused fires and kept the areas under the oaks clear of other plant species.



Yellow Cone Flower



Pink Cone Flower



Prairie Cone Flower

Some species such as Jack Pine are dependent on fire to naturally release their seeds. When a fire burns past a Jack Pine, the heat opens the cones, releasing the seeds onto the freshly exposed soils with freshly available nutrients in the ash. And like the oaks in oak savannahs, the trees themselves are not harmed by the fire.

Habitat burns are done at times that least impact native wildlife such as before nesting, denning, or birthing season, and after animals have fledged and are mature enough to escape. The goal is to maintain natural/native communities, remove invasive species, remove woody vegetation, and re-invigorate the plants to grow. Late Spring burns allow the plant communities to grow quicker as the weather warms, and provide food and cover for animals that need them.

BURNING PERMITS

Attention Red Lake Tribal Members: If you plan to do any open burning this spring, please make sure to obtain a Red Lake Burning Permit. Please follow the recommendations that accompany the permit, and make sure that the fire is all the way extinguished before leaving it unattended. BURNING CAN BE DONE EACH DAY BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 6:00pm to 10:00am. Burning permits can be obtained at the Red Lake Fire Center or online: www.redlakednr.org/fire/burning-permit. If you have any questions, stop by the Red Lake Fire Center or call us at 679-3381.



TRIBAL CODE 504.05 T- SETTING FIRES

Subdivision 1. Permit Required. Permit Required. Any person who shall start a fire without first obtaining a burning permit from the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians is guilty of a (petty) misdemeanor and shall be subject to a mandatory fine of \$200.00 (and/or serve three (3) months jail).

Subdivision 2. Control of Fires. Control of Fires. Any person who shall intentionally or negligently set a fire and fails to properly control it and extinguish it is guilty of a misdemeanor. In addition to the criminal penalties provided from herein, the perpetrator of the fire may be held civilly

liable for any damage caused by the failure to properly control and extinguish said fire. If convicted, the perpetrator shall be subject to a mandatory fine of \$500.00 and/or six (6) months in jail, and include the suppression costs associated for an escaped debris burn or wildfire.

Subdivision 3. Current or future funds held in trust or by the Band for the benefit of any minor child found to have set a forest/grass fire which requires fire suppression efforts, or does damage to the forest shall be made available to cover any court judgment made pursuant to Chapter 504.05, subdivision 2.

Subdivision 4. The parent or guardian of any minor child found to have started a forest/grass fire shall be subject to a civil penalty to cover the cost of fighting the fire and the damage done to the forest, but not to exceed one thousand dollars.

Eni-aanji-izhiwebak

Climate Change

The Office of Climate Change and Sustainability has obtained a grant to evaluate the vulnerabilities of wastewater systems in light of changing climate conditions. Throughout the summer, various climate change scenarios will be modeled using mapping software to estimate which areas of the Red Lake, Ponemah, Redby, and the surrounding communities may face an increased risk of flooding. The results of these simulations will be utilized to seek additional funding to assist the communities in adapting to these climate change challenges. Public input and informational sessions will be offered during this process, allowing community members to provide feedback, ask questions, and gain further insight into climate change risks, including flooding.

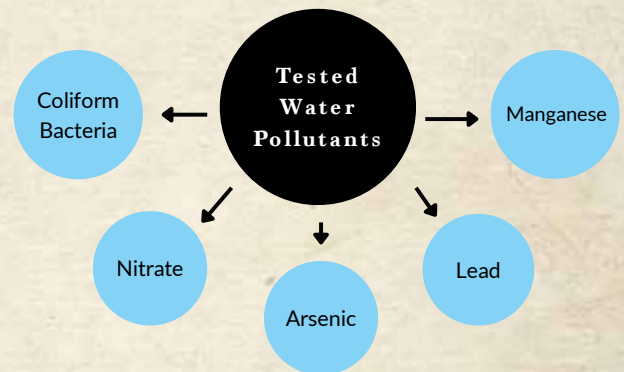


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Free WATER TESTING



Who IS ELIGIBLE?

Anyone with a private well and located on the Red Lake Reservation or Beltrami County.

Where CAN SAMPLES BE DROPPED OFF?

Red Lake DNR Office (15761 High School Dr, Red Lake, MN 56671) or Beltrami County Environmental Services Office (701 Minnesota Ave. Suite 113, Bemidji, MN 56601).



QUESTIONS?

Call Michelle Anderson at Red Lake DNR: 218-679-1614

Call Claire Hansen at Beltrami County SWCD: 218-333-4141

