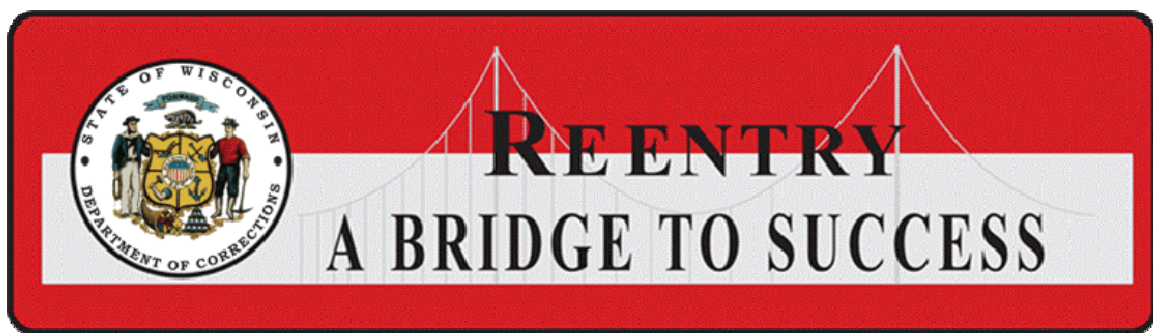


# Wisconsin Department of Corrections Native American Resource Guide

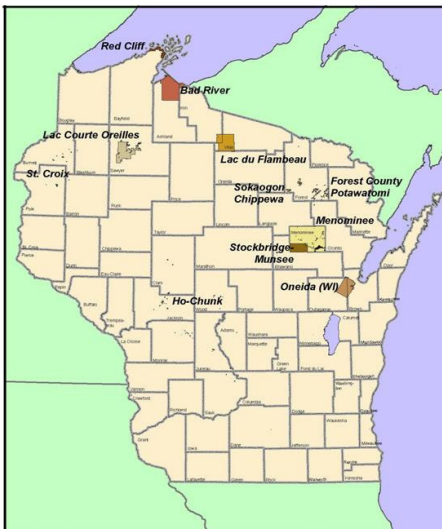
January 7, 2011



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### Did You Know?



based on Census 2000 TIGER files  
produced by Demographic Services Center, October, 2005

- There are 11 federally recognized Tribes in Wisconsin.
- According to the 2000 US Census, there are 70,000 American Indians in Wisconsin, or about 1.29% of the total population of the state.
- Most tribes have reservations. Some own scattered properties in this state and others.
- Though few members may be fluent speakers in their native language, many tribes have implemented extensive programs to preserve their language.
- Each tribe is a sovereign nation with its own government and constitution.
- Enrolled tribal members have citizenship with their tribe, the state of Wisconsin, and the United States.

To learn more about the Indian Tribes in Wisconsin and how State Agencies and Employees are working with Indian Tribes, visit <http://witribes.wi.gov>.

**For more information about the Tribes and the State of Wisconsin, visit [witribes.wi.gov](http://witribes.wi.gov)**

## **Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians**

<http://www.glitc.org/web-content/pages/brblsc.html>  
<http://witribes.wi.gov/section.asp?linkid=284&locid=57>

A visit to the **Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians** Reservation in Northwestern Wisconsin is an exciting and enlightening experience for young and old. More than 95% of the reservation's 124,234 acres remain undeveloped and wild. It is located along Wisconsin's northernmost coast of Lake Superior, the largest freshwater lake in the world.

Bad River Chippewa have been living in this area for thousands of years, although the present Bad River Reservation was established by a treaty in 1854 with the United States Government. Odanah, the Chippewa word for "town," has been the cultural center for generations. It is located five miles east of Ashland on U.S. Highway 2. Some newer settlements have grown, but governmental and social activities remain in this area.

The Kakagon and Bad River sloughs, 16,000 acres of high-quality Lake Superior wetlands, have been called Wisconsin's Everglades. It is from these sloughs that past generations of Chippewa have been able to sustain life through the harvesting of wild rice. This is done during the month of August and is followed by the manoomin (Wild Rice) Fest and Pow-Wow, and the Harvest Pow-Wow, true celebrations of culture.

The Bad River Chippewa operate a fish hatchery, annually stocking more than 15 million walleye into reservation rivers and other area lakes and streams. Important note! It is necessary to secure tribal permission to hike or explore tribal lands or to navigate tribal waters. For information, call the tribal office at the number given below.

Visitors to the reservation enjoy the Bad River Lodge and Casino facilities. The casino recreation complex offers line dancing, the music of local bands, karaoke, restaurants serving ethnic foods, plus gift and souvenir shops featuring genuine Indian crafts. The new Lodge houses 50 beautiful rooms and jacuzzi suites, along with a swimming pool and hot tub.

Area events include the Chequamegon Fat Tire Race, Red Clay Classics, Bayfield Apple Festival, Ashland Snowmobile Races, Northland Folk Fest, Bay Days, Winterfest, and the Muskie Festival, to name just a few.

Tribal Address - Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa  
P.O. Box 39, Odanah WI 54861  
Phone: 715-682-7111; Fax: 715-682-7118

**Other Links:** [Bad River Casinos](#)   [View Road Map](#)   [Inter-Tribal Calendar of Events](#)

## **EMPLOYMENT**

**Bad River TANF Program** 715-682-7127  
Extension 1403

Offers cash benefits to unemployed custodial parents and work training opportunities.

**Bad River General Assistance / Food Stamp Employment and Training** 715-682-7127  
Extension 1407

**General Assistance:** Cash assistance and work training to unemployed.

**Food Stamps, Employment and Training:** Work program for food share recipients.

**Northwest Wisconsin Concentrated Employment** 888-780-4237  
422 Third Street West, Suite 200

Ashland, WI 54806

Helps workers upgrade job skills or start new careers, offers personal career assessments and employment specialists in the Ashland area.

**Bad River Personnel Office** 715-682-7111  
Extension 1520

Casino and tribal government job opportunities.

**Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission** 715-682-6619

Job opportunities and internships are available in environmental waterfowl, wildlife, fisheries, and botany.

**Wisconsin Indian Consortium Manpower Office** 715-682-7111  
Extension 1534

## **HOUSING / RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES**

**Bad River Housing Authority** 715-682-2271

There is low income housing for families, some single and handicapped. Also, operates a 10-unit elderly complex with plans for new elderly housing.

**Ashland County Housing Authority** 715-769-9417

**USDA** 715-682-9117

Low income home loans and rehabilitation grants and loans.

## MEDICAL / HEALTH SERVICES

<b>Bad River Clinic</b>	715-682-7133
<b>Community Health Nurse</b>	715-682-7137 Extension 1435
<b>Optical Office (Tuesdays and Thursdays)</b>	715-682-7137 Extension 1442
<b>Local Dentists that Accept Medical Assistance:</b>	
<b>Dr. Gresham (Ironwood)</b>	906-932-3291
<b>Dr. Hambuch</b>	715-682-2733

## TREATMENT SERVICES

<b>Bad River AODA</b>	715-682-7116
Dr. Joseph Corbine, Sr. (Coordinator)	715-682-7117
P.O. Box 39, Odanah, WI 54861	
Counselors provide outpatient counseling, assessment, and referral to all Native Americans living in Bayfield, Iron, or Ashland Counties and to spouses of Bad River Tribal Members and Bad River Tribal Employees.	

## NUTRITION

<b>Bad River WIC</b>	715-682-7137
Call for updated monthly schedule.	
<b>Bad River Food Shelf:</b> Canned goods and other emergency 2-3 day supply of fresh food, as funding permits.	
<b>Bad River Department of Social Service Food Share Applications</b>	715-382-7127

## EDUCATION

The Bad River Ojibwe Language Program meets community-wide weekly. The Education Department is also your source for applications for higher education grants and BIA funding for post-secondary education. Direct employment services in the form of clothing grants are available as funding permits.

<b>Bad River Education Program</b>	715-682-7111 Extension 1533
LCO Community College operates a satellite center in Odanah. For more information on enrollment go to: <a href="http://www.lco.edu/br.html">http://www.lco.edu/br.html</a> .	

**Northland College**  
1400 Ellis Avenue  
Ashland, WI 54806  
Premier environmental college.

715-682-1699

### **FINANCIAL**

#### **Bad River Department of Social and Family Services**

715-682-7127

Offers a General Assistance Program for unemployed single people; a Family Resource Management Program, similar to protective payee to catch up on bills; Energy Assistance for help with heating bills; and other Human Services Programs.

### **SSA / SSI / MEDICARE / MEDICAID**

**SSA and SSI Office**  
1519 Tower Avenue  
Superior, WI 54880

715-392-6449

#### **Medicaid (By appointment only)**

715-682-7127

Bad River Department of Social and Family Services  
P.O. Box 55 – Community Center  
Odanah, WI 54861

### **ELDERS**

#### **Bad River Elderly Program**

715-682-7150

Information on daily meals through the Nutrition Program for Elders (55 and older), Foster Grandparent and Senior Companion applications, monthly elder day activities, socialization opportunities, and benefits specialist referrals.

### **RELIGIOUS SERVICES**

**St. Mary's Catholic Church (Odanah)**

715-682-8350

**United Methodist Church (Odanah)**

715-682-8480

## TRANSPORTATION

### For Schedule / Price

715-685-9461  
715-292-1108  
715-292-1109

The Bad River Tribe operates a local bus system that mostly runs on the hour to and from the housing communities to the casino or grocery store, and connects with the Bay Area Transit to Ashland and Red Cliff. It also makes runs to Ashland several nights and weekends.

## TRIBAL DEPARTMENTS

### Bad River Enrollment Office

715-682-7111  
Extension 1526

Family Trees, Tribal Identification, and applications for enrollment or adoption are available. Some services are fee-based. Houses the Accounting, Human Resources, Legal Realty (application for land leases), Natural Resources, and other departments.

### Bad River Central Administration

715-682-7111

Chief Blackbird Center  
P.O. Box 39  
72682 Maple Street  
Odanah, WI 54861.

## SPECIAL INTERESTS

### Tribal Natural Resources

715-682-7111  
Extension 1550

The Bad River Tribe operates a fish hatchery and has several conservation wardens, a Forestry Department, rearing ponds, ATV boating, and gun safety classes. Local harvesting and gathering include fishing, wild game, wild rice, and pine boughs.

## **Ho-Chunk Nation**

<http://www.ho-chunknation.com/>

<http://witribes.wi.gov/section.asp?linkid=284&locid=57>

The **Ho Chunk People** have remained and continue to remain one of the strongest indigenous Nations in the United States. This is because the Elders of the Nation are honored and their teachings have upheld throughout history.

Ho Chunk Elders say that history begins with the creation of all things on earth. They say that Ho Chunk means "People of the Big Voice," or "People of the Sacred Language." Ho Chunks have always occupied lands in Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, South Dakota and Minnesota. They have hunted, fished, and gathered plants to provide their food source. The land was sacred because through it the Creator provided all their needs: Food, Clothing, Lodging and the means for their culture to thrive in its existence.

The Ho Chunk people respected the land and took care to harvest from the land only what they needed and never with greed. They were a benevolent people. The people numbered in the thousands. The Clan Chiefs watched over their people and performed their clan duties with reverence and diligence, teaching their offspring to do the same.

Every member of the Nation has his or her place within the clan system and within the Nation. There was never any identity crisis in the old days, because children were reared in a very strict society with rigid guidelines and duties to perform on a daily basis. The People were rich with culture and pride to perform their duties well.

As Caretakers of the land, they moved as the food source did, and during seasons providing the plant life abundant to this region. Villages moved to conserve the area's resources. Eventually some of the Chiefs took their people south along the Mississippi and migrated to warmer climates. Thus we have some southern tribes that speak dialects of the Ho Chunk Language (e.g., Ojibwe, Ponca, and Iowa).

The men hunted while the women gathered. The food staples consisted of corn, squash, green plants, roots, berries, making maple syrup and maple candy, venison, fresh fish, and small game. After harvest, the food storage process consisted of drying foods naturally for the long winters.

Women tanned hides, wove mats from the strong grasses near the waters' edge, made clothing, and taught the younger women. The grandmothers and grandfathers played an important part in the instruction and rearing of children.

The Dagas, or Uncles, were the disciplinarians within a family unit. There was no need for a mother or father to raise their voices, for the practice was to train the children to have such respect for a Daga. Then the children lived in fear of the punishment (usually work, or a pail of water thrown on the head) from their Daga that they were well-mannered and productive children.

The Ho Chunk people are credited as being the mound builders within the region. The large effigy and conical mounds are found in southern Wisconsin and along the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, these were solely the long inhabited areas of the pre-Columbian Ho Chunk people. These effigy mounds appear in the shapes of animals and birds, and many contain burials. It is important to note that all of these mounds were built with primitive equipment and by hand. They are so symmetrically accurate that it is amazing to view them today with the assistance of a compass.

The Ho Chunk were successful farmers due to their "raised garden" beds, where they grew specialized garden plants for sustenance. This successful gardening would later be an attribute, as in later times the United States government have 40-acre plots to each family encouraging them to farm.

Ho Chunk men were gifted in the art of silversmith and creating copper jewelry. They were able to design jewelry and body decorations for both men and women. This jewelry, particularly earrings showed the wealth of the individual.

Ho Chunk occupied lands not only in Wisconsin, but in Iowa, South Dakota, Minnesota, Nebraska and Illinois. History tells us that the Ho Chunk held title to more than ten million acres of the finest land in America.

Before 1634, the Ho Chunk people enjoyed abundant hunting, gathering, and gardening. From the Red Banks near Lake Winnebago to the waters of the Mississippi and south along the Fox, Wisconsin, and Rock Rivers, the "People" lived and thrived, practicing their cultural ways. . . the ways of their grandfathers. Then they met the French trader Jean Nicolet and the missionary Marquette near the Red Banks in 1634. They traded with the French, and that supplemented their sustenance, and provided tools, guns, iron pots and pans and other European goods. This way of life continued for over 150 years, until the settlers began reaching Wisconsin.

Winnebago was a name given by the Sauk and Fox, who called the people Ouinepegi, or People of the Stinky Waters. The Ho Chunk traveled and lived extensively along the Fox, Mississippi, and Wisconsin Rivers where fishing and edible vegetation was bountiful, the shores fertile for gardens, and the waterways convenient for travel. This name was heard as Winnebago by the government agents, and was the name the United States government took for the Ho Chunk people. This remained the official name of the Nation until the Constitution Reform in 1993, when the Ho Chunk reclaimed their original name.

In 1836, the Ho Chunk were removed from the choice land of southern Wisconsin to make room for the miners that were fast taking over the land. The area was also in demand for the lush farmland of the various river valleys. This land was taken from the Ho Chunk for a pittance, and the people were forcibly removed to northeastern Iowa. Within ten years they were moved to the northern Minnesota territory. Here they served the United States government by being a buffer between the warring Lakota/Dakota and Ojibwe. Unfortunately, the Ho Chunk had to endure attacks from both tribes. By this time they were imploring the United States government to move them to better land near the Mississippi. Due to white resistance, the Ho Chunk were moved further west. By 1859, their reservation was reduced from 18 square miles to 9 square miles. In 1863, the Ho Chunk were again moved, this time to a desolate reservation in South Dakota, a land so different from the lush forests and hunting grounds they were familiar with in Wisconsin.

Through various treaties, eventually all of the Wisconsin homeland was ceded, as the Ho Chunk were removed to various scattered parcels of land. Throughout eleven removals, the Ho Chunk continued to return to Wisconsin. Finally, the United States government allowed the Ho Chunk to exchange their South Dakota reservation for lands near the more friendly Omahas of Nebraska, who willingly released part of their reservation so that the Ho Chunks could become their neighbors. The Nation split, with part of the tribe returning to Wisconsin, and part moving to the reservation in Nebraska. Those tribal members who stayed in Nebraska on the reservation are today known as the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Edward P. Smith, in his report of Indian Affairs, expressed much frustration in trying to "civilize" the "Winnebagoes" and keep them on the Nebraska reservation. The Ho Chunk people longed for their lush gardens of Wisconsin, the lands where their grandfathers and grandmothers worked, lived, and were buried. This was home to them. The people continued to return to Wisconsin, and in the winter of 1873, many Ho Chunk people were removed to the Nebraska reservation from Wisconsin, traveling in cattle cars on trains. This was a horrific experience for the people, as many elders, women and children suffered and died.

Once it was apparent that part of the Nation was determined to stay in Wisconsin and refused to move to the Nebraska reservation, families were given 40-acre homestead plots, and encouraged to farm and assimilate. Both the Wisconsin and Nebraska Ho Chunk (Winnebago) were engaged in efforts to produce crops from the land. The Bureau of Indian Affairs Commissioner encouraged farming and assisted by providing farm equipment and incentives such as a (minimal) salary. White foremen were hired to help teach the people to operate the equipment. At the same time, the United States government was busy building Indian schools to teach sewing and industrial arts to the tribal children. It was important for the United States government to assimilate the tribal people, or in the words of the Indian Commissioner "civilize the people," as soon as possible.

The growing of crops was not the first joint venture between the Wisconsin Ho Chunk and Nebraska Winnebago. In 1949, both bands of Ho Chunk (Winnebago) agreed to file a common claim before the Indian Claims Committee to seek payment on the millions of acres of ceded land. In Wisconsin, a group assembled themselves as the Wisconsin Winnebago Business Committee. The Great Lakes Area Field Office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) in Ashland, Wisconsin records the following individuals as the first elected officers: Nathaniel Decorah of Mauston (Chair), Reverend Mitchell Whiterabbit of Indian Mission, Black River Falls (Secretary), and Ulysses White of Wisconsin Rapids (Treasurer). Further membership included: Gilbert Lowe (Mirrillan), Albert Lowe (Tomah), Floyd WhiteEagle (Wisconsin Dells), Robert Blackdeer (Onalaska), George Whitewing Sr. (Wittenberg), and James Smoke (Tomah).

By 1961, the Wisconsin Winnebago Business Committee was investigating organizing itself under the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act. The first Wisconsin Winnebago Tribal Constitution was drafted and redrafted during 1962. This organization was lead by the elected members along with an individual by the name of Angelo LaMere, who spent many hours on the road gathering Ho Chunk elders together to form the new government.

A census was taken that year by the Superintendent of the BIA, with the assistance of the secretary, determined that there were 494 eligible to vote in the first election under the reorganization. The Constitution and Bylaws of the Wisconsin Winnebago Tribe were ratified by the tribe on January 19, 1963, approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on February 11, 1963, approved by the Assistant Secretary of the Interior on March 19, 1963, along with the approval of the Great Lakes Agency of the BIA. Once the referendum was passed to reorganize, the first election of officers was conducted in June, 1963. From there, began the hard work to determine the needs of the people.

Tribal Address – Ho-Chunk Nation  
Tribal Office Building (TOB)  
W9814 Airport Road, Black River Falls, WI 54615  
Phone: 715-284-9343; 800-294-9343; Fax: 715-284-2632

**EMPLOYMENT**

**HOUSING / RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES**

**MEDICAL / HEALTH SERVICES**

**Central Health Office** 888-685-4422  
W9855 Airport Road 715-284-9851  
Black River Falls, WI 54615  
Child Care Voucher Program (CCVP)

**Social Services – Black River Falls Office** 888-343-8190  
720 Red Iron Road 715-284-2622  
P.O. Box 40  
Black River Falls, WI 54615

**Child and Family Services Director** 715-284-2622  
Extension 5127

**Community Services Coordinator** 715-284-2622  
Extension 5015

**Domestic Abuse Advocate** 715-284-2622  
Extension 5015

**TREATMENT SERVICES**

**NUTRITION**

**EDUCATION**

**Learning Center – Wittenberg** 715-253-3125  
503 Webb Street  
Wittenberg, WI 54499

**FINANCIAL**

**SSA / SSI / MEDICARE / MEDICAID**

**ELDERS**

**Tribal Aging Unit**

888-701-8284  
715-284-0811

Elders Benefit Specialist; Elders Abuse Advocate; Community Elder Representatives

**Nekoosa Tribal Aging Unit**

715-886-5199  
715-886-5040

Community Elder Representatives

**RELIGIOUS SERVICES**

**TRANSPORTATION**

**TRIBAL DEPARTMENTS**

**SPECIAL INTERESTS**

## Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin

<http://www.glitc.org/web-content/pages/lcoblsc.html>  
<http://witribes.wi.gov/section.asp?linkid=284&locid=57>

The reservation of the **Lac Courte Oreilles (LCO) Band of Lake Superior Chippewa** is located within beautiful mixed forest woods, where the broad leaf and great pine trees create extremely diversified ecosystems. The abundance of clean water and air provides an almost pristine environment where indigenous species thrive.

Total tribal enrollment is nearly 6,000 members, of which 60% live in LCO in 23 different community villages. The tribe occupies approximately 69,000 acres and has recently purchased 8,000 acres adjacent to the Chequamegon National Forest. It is approximately 90 miles south of Duluth, Minnesota; 160 miles northeast of Minneapolis; and 11 miles southeast of the town of Hayward in Sawyer County. The LCO people continue to practice traditional subsistence by hunting, fishing, and gathering throughout the four seasons. In addition, LCO people enjoy year-round recreational activities.

The LCO tribe owns and operates enterprises, businesses, and programs on behalf of its members and is the largest employer in Sawyer County, paying over two million dollars in federal taxes and one million in state taxes.

In addition to the activities, programs, and businesses, there is the LCO Community College, a 40 acre cranberry marsh, a health clinic, youth centers, and a forest products and lumber mill.

The LCO Casino, located on County Highway B & K, is open between 9:00 AM and 4:00 AM, and has over 400 slot machines, 12 blackjack tables, and a 300 seat bingo facility. A Native American supplied gift shop is also located within the casino.

Tribal Address – Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa  
Route 2, Box 2700, Hayward WI 54843  
Phone: 715/634-8934; Fax: 715/634-4797

**Tribal Links:** [Lac Courte Oreilles Tribal Site](#)  
[Lac Courte Oreilles Community College Site](#)  
[Lac Courte Oreilles Casino Site](#)  
[WOJB-FM Woodland Community Radio](#)  
[View Road Map](#)  
[Inter-Tribal Calendar of Events](#)

## EMPLOYMENT

### **Native Employment Works Director**

715-634-8934  
800-633-6093

A federally funded employment and training program designed to assist participants in gaining job skills and providing the resources necessary to find, secure, and maintain employment. Participants must be actively involved in at least one program or work activity to be eligible for the programs supportive services. **Eligibility:** LCO enrolled tribal members (Ancillary included) residing in Sawyer County that are: (1) custodial parent(s); or (2) non-custodial parent participating in Sawyer County's Children First Program; or (3) a General Assistance recipient.

### **LCO Vocational Rehabilitation Project Director**

715-634-4153  
800-323-2650, Extension 303

This program is an educational and training program that offers vocational rehabilitation services to Native Americans with disabilities. The project was designed to assist people with disabilities find employment and help them sustain it. Vocational rehabilitation includes an array of services funded by a grant from the U.S. Department of Education. Rehabilitation Services Administration is in cooperation with the State of Wisconsin Division Vocational Rehabilitation.

### **LCO Workforce Investment Act Director**

715-634-8934 / 800-633-6093

The Workforce Investment Act provides classroom training or work experience to any tribal member that wishes to attend college/vocational school to continue their education or to upgrade their job skills through the work experience piece. The Summer Youth Program provides leadership skills, job readiness, and soft skills. **Eligibility:** (1) Must be a tribal member; (2) Economically disadvantages; (3) Unemployed; (4) Youth must be between the ages of 14-21.

## HOUSING / RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

## MEDICAL / HEALTH SERVICES

## TREATMENT SERVICES

### **AODA Program**

715-634-4795  
800-323-2650

Services provided by the AODA Program include counseling, aftercare/follow-up, outreach and information assistance, records maintenance, weekly self-help group meetings, and community education activities.

## NUTRITION

## EDUCATION

### Consolidated Education Program

715-634-8934  
800-633-6093

Consists of higher education, adult vocational training, and direct employment assistance programs that are designed to aid tribal members pursuing a degree in higher education, job specific training, and/or employment opportunities. Funding is “need based” and participants must meet program requirements to be eligible for funding. **Eligibility:** Enrolled, or eligible to be enrolled, in the Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians or have a High School Diploma, HSED Diploma, or GED. Applications received late or incomplete may be denied due to depletion of annual funding limitations.

### LCO Ojibwe Community College

**Online Directory of Programs**

<http://www.lco.edu/br.html>

**President**

718-634-4790 / 800-526-6221

**Director of Outreach Services**

715-563-0656

The North ‘Central Association of Colleges and Schools accredit the Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwe Community College (LCOOCC) to offer Associate Degrees in Business, Liberal Arts, Science, Health, and Education. The College has a “2+2” program opportunities for LCOOCC graduates to earn a bachelor’s degree through a choice of four University of Wisconsin campuses in the following areas of study: Nursing, Agriculture, Natural Resources, Social Work, or Teacher Education. Financial Aid and scholarships are available for eligible students.

### LCO Ojibwe Community College Extension

715-634-4790

800-526-3221

**Director**

Extension 126

**Family Living / Parent Educator**

Extension 158

**Youth Development Educator**

Extension 130

The Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwe Community College Extension Department consists of three programs: Increased Capacity, Family Living, and Youth Department Programs partnering with the Wisconsin Nutrition Education Program (WNEP). The department provides education in the following areas: professional and community development, parenting and families, youth, and nutrition.

### LCO Workforce Investment Act

**Director**

715-634-8934 / 800-633-6093

The Workforce Investment Act provides classroom training or work experience to any tribal member that wishes to attend college/vocational school to continue their education or to upgrade their job skills through the work experience piece. The Summer Youth Program provides leadership skills, job readiness, and soft skills. **Eligibility:** (1) Must be a tribal member; (2) Economically disadvantaged; (3) Unemployed; (4) Youth must be between the ages of 14-21.

## FINANCIAL

**SSA / SSI / MEDICARE / MEDICAID**

## ELDERS

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES

## TRANSPORTATION

## TRIBAL DEPARTMENTS

## SPECIAL INTERESTS

## OTHER

### **Family Preservation and Support**

715-634-8934  
800-633-6093

This program provides assistance to individuals and families who are involved within the social services system by offering advocacy, case management, and resource referral services. Family preservation can help connect families with public assistance, energy assistance, job services, counseling, prenatal care and child care. The program also offers family and community education and prevention efforts such as the Community Circle. **Eligibility:** LCO tribal members and children of tribal members.

## **Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians**

<http://www.glitc.org/web-content/pages/ldfblsc.html>  
<http://witribes.wi.gov/section.asp?linkid=284&locid=57>

The **Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians** makes its home on the Lac du Flambeau Indian Reservation located in the heart of north central Wisconsin. The greater portion of the reservation is located in southwestern Vilas County, but substantial acreage also exists in the southeastern portion of adjacent Iron County. The reservation is located 12 miles northwest of Woodruff and Minocqua. The major community located within the boundaries of the reservation is the Town of Lac du Flambeau, located in the approximate center of the reservation area.

The Lac du Flambeau Chippewa Reservation has been a permanent settlement of the Lake Superior Chippewa Indians since 1745 when the legendary Chief Keeshkemun (Sharpened Stone) led his band to this area for wild rice, fish, and game. Fish were taken, guided by the light of a flaming torch; thus known as Lake of the Torches, or Lac du Flambeau.

The Lac du Flambeau Reservation was established with the treaty of September 30, 1854. This treaty was made and concluded at LaPointe on Madeline Island between the U.S. Government and the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior.

The population of Lac du Flambeau is approximately 2,400, with a Native American population of 1,420. The area's lakes, rivers, and woodlands teem with abundant wildlife, making it one of the most popular recreational areas in northern Wisconsin. Fishing, hunting, camping, boating, skiing, snowmobiling, and other outdoor recreational activities play a major role in the local economy.

The Lac du Flambeau Tribe operates a variety of enterprises such as LDF Industries (pallet manufacturing), Ojibwa Mall, Campground, Fish Hatchery, Gas Station, Smoke Shop, and Lake of the Torches Hotel/Casino and Bingo.

Lac du Flambeau has many ongoing activities in the recreation, tourism and economic development arenas. It is a long-term goal of the tribe to preserve, maintain and improve existing recreational facilities, develop a coordinated plan which emphasizes cultural and historical activities, provide opportunities for local and tribal residents, educate the public on Indian culture, and pursue the development of additional major tourism activities with the town, county, and Chamber of Commerce. For more information, call (715) 588-3333 or 588-9052.

Tribal Address – Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa  
P.O. Box 67, Lac du Flambeau, WI 54538  
Phone: 715-588-3303; Fax: 715-588-7930

**Other Links:** [Lac du Flambeau Tribal Website](#)    [Lake of the Torches Hotel and Casino](#)  
[View Road Map](#)    [Inter-Tribal Calendar of Events](#)

**EMPLOYMENT**

**Lac du Flambeau Tribal Personnel**  
P.O. Box 67  
Lac du Flambeau, WI 54538

715-588-3303

**HOUSING / RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES**

**Housing**  
P.O. Box 187  
Lac du Flambeau, WI 54538

715-588-3348

**MEDICAL / HEALTH SERVICES**

**Family Resource Center**  
533 Peace Pipe Road  
Lac du Flambeau, WI 54538  
**Mailing Address:**  
Family Resource Center  
P.O. Box 189  
Lac du Flambeau, WI 54538

715-588-1511  
715-588-9818

**Mental Health / AODA**  
Family Resource Center  
533 Peace Pipe Road  
Lac du Flambeau, WI 54538  
**Mailing Address:**  
Family Resource Center  
P. O. Box 189  
Lac du Flambeau, WI 54538

715-588-1511  
Fax: 715-588-3903

Mental Health, AODA and other counseling services is available to tribal members at the Family Resource Center on the Reservation. Non-Lac du Flambeau tribal members, who have tribal ID cards, are allowed to seek and receive services through the same programs.

**TREATMENT SERVICES**

**NUTRITION**

**EDUCATION**

**FINANCIAL**

**SSA / SSI / MEDICARE / MEDICAID**

**ELDERS**

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES

<b>Community Presbyterian Church</b>	715-588-7150
<b>Lac du Flambeau Bible Baptist Church</b>	715-588-7005
<b>St. Anthony's Catholic Church</b>	715-588-3148

Big Drum is available on the Lac du Flambeau reservation and can be attended by those wishing to observe traditional "services."

## TRANSPORTATION

## TRIBAL DEPARTMENTS

## SPECIAL INTERESTS

## SERVICES

<b>Food Distribution Building</b> 220 Industrial Park Road Lac du Flambeau, WI 54538 <b>Mailing Address:</b> Food Distribution Program P.O. Box 67 Lac du Flambeau, WI 54538	715-588-4204
<b>Lac du Flambeau Chamber of Commerce</b>	715-588-3346
<b>Lac du Flambeau Police Department</b> 623 Peace Pipe Road Lac du Flambeau, WI 54538	715-588-7177

## **Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin**

<http://www.glitc.org/web-content/pages/mtw.html>  
<http://witribes.wi.gov/section.asp?linkid=284&locid=57>

The **Menominee Nation** once occupied nine and one half million acres of land which is now central and mid-eastern Wisconsin and part of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. The present Menominee Reservation was established in 1854 in a treaty with the United States Government, leaving the tribe with only 234,000 acres of land. Today, because of the Menominee Tribes' world-famous sustained yield forest management practices, 95% of the reservation produces the finest old stands of hardwood, pine and hemlock located in the Great Lakes region. Forty-six of Wisconsin's timber varieties grow and are harvested on the reservation by the Menominee Tribe.

Approximately 24 miles of the Wolf River, a federally designated wild river, flows through the Menominee Reservation. It is one of the last pristine rivers in the state. White-water rafting is one of the highlights of summer recreation. Also located along the river at Keshena Falls is the Menominee Logging Camp Museum. Logging history is brought to life as visitors view over 20,000 artifacts housed in seven log buildings constructed like the logging camps of the late 1800's and early 1900's.

The College of the Menominee Nation was chartered by the Menominee Tribal Legislature in January, 1993. It is a member of the American Indian Higher Education Consortium, which is an association of 31 tribal colleges in the United States.

The Menominee Nation Casino-Bingo-Hotel complex provides the excitement of casino games and bingo at its best. Relax and stay at the Menominee Nation Hotel and enjoy fine dining at the hotel's Forest Island Restaurant. For more information, call 1-800-343-7778 or 715-799-3600.

Tribal Address – Menominee Nation  
P.O. Box 910, Keshena WI 54135  
Phone: 715-799-5114; Fax: 715-799-3373

### **Links:**

[Tribal Website](#)  
[College of the Menominee Nation](#)  
[View Road Map](#)  
[Inter-Tribal Calendar of Events](#)

## **EMPLOYMENT**

<b>Menominee County Job Center</b> P.O. Box 280 Keshena, WI 54135	715-799-5393
<b>Menominee Tribe Training Partnership Office</b> P.O. Box 910 Keshena, WI 54135	715-799-5137
<b>Shawano County Job Center</b> 707 East Elizabeth Street Shawano, WI 54166	715-526-4707

## **HOUSING / RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES**

<b>Eagles Nest</b> P.O. Box 283 Neopit, WI 54150	715-756-2576
<b>Menominee Tribe Emergency Shelter Program</b> P.O. Box 283 Neopit, WI 54150	715-756-2576
<b>Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin HIP</b> P.O. Box 910 Keshena, WI 54135	715-599-3236

## **MEDICAL / HEALTH SERVICES**

<b>Menominee Tribal Clinic (Adolescent Health)</b> P.O. Box 970 Keshena, WI 54135	715-799-5754
<b>Menominee Tribal Clinic (Community Health Service)</b> P.O. Box 970 Keshena, WI 54135 <a href="http://www.Mtclinic.net">www.Mtclinic.net</a>	715-799-3871

## **TREATMENT SERVICES**

<b>Drug Elimination</b> P.O. Box 910 Keshena, WI 54135	715-799-3236
<b>Maehnowesekiyah</b> N2150 Kesaehkahtek Gresham, WI 54128	715-799-3835
<b>Menominee County Health and Human Services and Clinical Treatment</b> P.O. Box 280 Keshena, WI 54135	715-799-3861

## **NUTRITION**

<b>Menominee Indian Tribe Food Distribution</b> P.O. Box 910 Keshena, WI 54135	715-799-5131
<b>Nutrition Services</b> Menominee Tribal Clinic P.O. Box 970 Keshena, WI 54135	715-799-5443

## **EDUCATION**

<b>Menominee Indian Tribal Education</b> P.O. Box 910 Keshena, WI 54135	715-799-5118
<b>Menominee Indian Higher Education and Adult Vocational Training</b> P.O. Box 910 Keshena, WI 54135	715-799-5118 715-799-5110
<b>Menominee Language and Culture Commission</b> P.O. Box 83 Keshena, WI 54135	715-799-4849
<b>College of the Menominee Nation</b> P.O. Box 1179 Keshena, WI 54135	715-799-5600
<b>Menominee County University of Wisconsin Extension</b> W3191 Fredenberg Drive Keshena, WI 54135	715-799-4654

## **EDUCATION (Continued)**

<b>Menominee Indian Junior/Senior High School</b> P.O. Box 850 Keshena, WI 54135	715-799-3846
<b>Menominee Indian School (Alternative School)</b> P.O. Box 850 Keshena, WI 54135	715-799-6122
<b>Menominee Indian School – District Keshena Primary School</b> P.O. Box 1410 Keshena, WI 54135	715-799-3828
<b>Menominee Indian School – District Neopit Intermediate School</b> P.O. Box 9 Neopit, WI 54150	715-756-2324
<b>Menominee Tribal School</b> P.O. Box 39 Neopit, WI 54150	715-756-2354
<b>NAES College</b> P.O. Box 552 Keshena, WI 54135	715-799-4661

## **FINANCIAL**

<b>Menominee Indian Tribe Finance Department</b> Tribal Office Building P.O. Box 910 Keshena, WI 54135	715-799-5123
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## **SSA / SSI / MEDICARE / MEDICAID**

<b>Menominee County Health and Human Services (Economic Support)</b> P.O. Box 280 Keshena, WI 54135	715-799-3861
<b>Menominee Tribal Child Support</b> P.O. Box 520 Keshena, WI 54135	715-799-5290
<b>Menominee Tribal Social Services</b> P.O. Box 520 Keshena, WI 54135	715-799-5161

**SSA / SSI / MEDICARE / MEDICAID (Continued)**

**Shawano County Department of Social Services** 715-526-4700  
607 East Elizabeth Street  
Shawano, WI 54166

**ELDERS**

**Menominee County Health and Human Services** 715-799-5161  
P.O. Box 280  
Keshena, WI 54135  
Community Integration Program II; Community Options Waiver Program; Adult Protective Services;  
Alzheimer's Family Caregiver Program; Elder Abuse, Personal Care Program, Supportive Home Care

**Menominee Indian Tribe Aging Division** 715-799-5240  
P.O. Box 910  
Keshena, WI 54135

**Menominee Indian Tribe Elderly CBRF** 715-799-5240  
P.O. Box 910  
Keshena, WI 54135

**RELIGIOUS SERVICES**

**TRANSPORTATION**

**Menominee Public Transportation** 715-799-3222  
P.O. Box 910  
W2908 Tribal Office Loop Road  
Keshena, WI 54135

**TRIBAL DEPARTMENTS**

**SPECIAL INTERESTS**

**DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITY SERVICES**

**Menominee County Health and Human Services** 715-799-3861  
(CIP1A/1B) Community Integration Program 1A/1B  
P.O. Box 280  
Keshena, WI 54135

**Menominee County Health and Human Services** 715-799-3861  
(CIPII) Community Integration Program II  
P.O. Box 280  
Keshena, WI 54135

## **CHILD CARE SERVICES**

<b>Menominee County Health and Human Services</b> (Birth to Three Program) P.O. Box 280 Keshena, WI 54135	715-799-3861
<b>Menominee County Health and Human Services</b> (Children's Services) P.O. Box 280 Keshena, WI 54135	715-799-3861
<b>Delores K. Boyd Head Start</b> P.O. Box 910 Keshena, WI 54135	715-799-3384
<b>Menominee Tribal Day Care Center</b> P.O. Box 520 Keshena, WI 54135	715-799-5202
<b>Neopit Head Start</b> P.O. Box 910 Keshena, WI 54135	715-756-2449

## **Mole Lake Band of Sokaogon Chippewa**

<http://www.sokaogonchippewa.com>

<http://www.glitc.org/web-content/pages/scml.html>

<http://witribes.wi.gov/section.asp?linkid=284&locid=57>

In the early autumn when the leaves begin to change color, the **Sokaogon Indians of Mole Lake** make their way to Rice Lake, and one of the last remaining ancient wild rice beds in the state of Wisconsin. The annual harvest of wild rice, an essential part of the Indian diet, has altered very little in the hundreds of years that the Sokaogon have lived here.

Family clans migrated from eastern Canada to Madeline Island a thousand years ago, led by a vision that their journey would end in a land where the "food grows on water" – Manomin, or wild rice. The Sokaogon band's journey ended here in this area of abundant wild rice. Competition from the Sioux resulted in the Battle of Mole Lake in 1806. Today there stands a marker on Highway 55 in the Village of Mole Lake to mark the battleground where more than 500 warriors were slain in fierce hand-to-hand battle.

Sokaogon means "Post in the Lake" people, because of a spiritual significance of a post – possibly the remains of a petrified tree – that stood in Post Lake nearby. The Sokaogon Ojibwe are also known as the Lost Tribe because the legal title to the 12 mile square reservation from the treaty of 1854 was lost in a shipwreck on Lake Superior. The band, under the leadership of Chief Willard Ackley, finally and after a long struggle, received federal recognition and reservation status in 1937. The Sokaogon (Mole Lake) Band enjoys three beautiful lakes either on or adjacent to the small reservation: Mole Lake, Bishop Lake, and Rice Lake which lies at the headwaters of the Wolf River.

Tribal Address - Sokaogon Mole Lake Chippewa Community  
3051 Sand Lake Road  
Crandon WI 54520  
Phone: 715-478-7500; Fax: 715-478-5275

### **Other Links:**

[Tribal Website](#)

[View Road Map](#)

[Inter-Tribal Calendar of Events](#)

**EMPLOYMENT**

**Sokaogon Chippewa Economic Support Department** 715-478-7600  
10808 Sokaogon Drive  
Crandon, WI 54520

**HOUSING / RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES**

**Sokaogon Chippewa Housing Authority** 715-478-2001  
3265 Indian Settlement Road  
Crandon, WI 54520

**MEDICAL / HEALTH SERVICES**

**Sokaogon Chippewa Health Clinic** 715-478-5180  
3163 State Highway 55  
Crandon, WI 54520

**TREATMENT SERVICES**

**Sokaogon Chippewa Health Clinic** 715-478-5180  
3163 State Highway 55  
Crandon, WI 54520

**NUTRITION**

**Elderly for Senior Meals** 715-478-7600

**EDUCATION**

**Education Department**  
10808 Sokaogon Drive  
Crandon, WI 54520  
**School Office** 715-478-3713  
Extension 6359  
**Administrative Assistant** 715-478-7520

**FINANCIAL**

**SSA / SSI / MEDICARE / MEDICAID**

**Medicaid Outreach** 715-478-5180  
3163 State Highway 55  
Crandon, WI 54520

**ELDERS**

**Elderly** 715-478-7629  
3154 Highway 55  
Crandon, WI 54520

**Forest County Commission on Aging** 715-478-3256

**RELIGIOUS SERVICES**

**Waba-Nunnung Church** 715-478-6613  
401 North Summit Drive  
Crandon, WI 54520

**TRANSPORTATION**

**TRIBAL DEPARTMENTS**

**Sokaogon Chippewa Tribe** 715-478-7500  
3051 Sand Lake Road  
Crandon, WI 54520

**SPECIAL INTERESTS**

**Environmental Department** 715-478-7604  
3051 Sand Lake Road  
Crandon, WI 54520

**SERVICES**

**Family Services** 715-478-7600  
10808 Sokaogon Drive  
Crandon, WI 54520

## Oneida Nation

<http://www.oneidanation.org/>

<http://witribes.wi.gov/section.asp?linkid=284&locid=57>

For centuries prior to the American Revolution, the **Oneida Nation** controlled millions of acres of dense forests, beautiful lakes and rivers abundant with game and resources that provided their people with prosperous livelihoods. Oneida villages were constructed of multi-family longhouses that were protected by surrounding palisades. Within these walls dwelled entire communities complete with sophisticated agricultural beds. Upon returning home after the Revolutionary War however, Oneida warriors found their villages had been burned and pillaged by the British Army as well as armies from the 13 colonies. The Oneida Nation had yielded 5.3 million acres of land within the state of New York through two treaties in 1785 and 1788, prior to the Constitution.

The State of New York and various land companies contrived to remove the Iroquois from their homelands, especially the Oneida whose land was in direct route of the Erie Canal. In 1821, a delegation of the Six Nations met with representatives from the Menominee and Winnebago Nations to negotiate for fertile and open lands along the western Great Lakes. In an 1822 treaty, the Oneida then purchased a large section of land in a territory that would soon become the state of Wisconsin. Led by Eleazer Williams, an Episcopal minister reputed to be the long lost Dauphin of France, and Chief Daniel Bread, the first movement of Oneidas to Wisconsin settled in what is now the Grand Chute and Kaukauna area. Dubbed the First Christian Party, this group of 448 people were tribal members who had embraced Christianity. One year later, the Second Christian Party, sometimes called the Orchard Party, a group composed of 206 Oneidas who were primarily Methodist, arrived from New York and settled along the southern area of Duck Creek. Official reservation boundaries were established with the 1838 treaty with the Menominee, and in 1841 another migration of Oneida arrived in northeastern Wisconsin. This group of 44 people was referred to as the Pagan Party. As the only group that had not embraced Christianity, they settled around the area known today as Chicago Corners, north of Freedom, and were more isolated than the rest.

Once again however, Oneida lands would fall prey to United States expansion. In 1887, Congress passed the Indian Allotment Act (also known as the Dawes Act) which allocated the land to individuals. Through the next several years, reservation lands continued to dwindle. Since the concept of taxation was so new and not understood by the Oneida people, many Oneidas lost their lands by failing to pay their taxes. Many also lost their lands due to the fraudulent methods of ruthless land companies and the invasion of non-Indians who desired their fertile lands. By 1924, all but a few hundred acres had been lost. Reorganization of the government and stopping the loss of land came with the Indian Reorganization Act (IRA) of 1934. It provided the foundation for drafting and adopting the Oneida Constitution two years later, which transformed the tribal government to an elected system with four members serving on a tribal council. This decision, however, was always questioned by the membership because a true majority of tribal members did not participate in the vote. Traditionalists who opposed the transformation did not vote and their voices were not heard. Ultimately, however, the Oneida IRA Charter was approved by the tribe in 1937 and 1,270 acres of land were bought back by the government and placed in trust for the Oneida Nation.

Unfortunately, these developments were unable to counter the harsh economic impact levied by the Depression. With the exception of very limited farming, the opportunity for employment on the Oneida Reservation was virtually non-existent. Substandard living conditions remained widespread well into the 1950's and beyond. Many young Oneida families took advantage of the Federal Relocation

Program and other opportunities to leave the reservation in the hope of finding a better way of life in the cities. It wasn't until the 1970's, two hundred years after the Oneida people had been forced from their lands in New York, that the tide began to turn. Competitive grants were received to fund healthcare and education. In 1972, a community development block grant funded the construction of the Oneida Nation Memorial Building, which was originally designed as a youth recreation center. Today, it is commonly known as the "Civic Center". These developments began the momentum that would make the 1980's the most progressive decade for the Oneida Nation in Wisconsin. A jurisdictional lawsuit that had dogged the tribe for years was finally thrown out of court and the Oneida retained their sovereign right to regulate their own lands. With the land base increased to over 6,000 acres, the addition of a tribal school, and soaring employment opportunities, the Oneida Reservation once again has an economy. When Congress passed the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act in 1988, it effectively recognized tribal governments as sovereign nations. The act further provided the tribes with the ability to regulate various classes of gaming on their reservations. In 1991, for the first time in Wisconsin history, the Oneida Nation entered into a compact agreement with the state government.

Tribal Address – Oneida Nation  
PO Box 365, Oneida, WI 54155  
Phone: 920-496-7900

**Other Links:**

[Tribal Website](#)

[View Road Map](#)

[Inter-Tribal Calendar of Events](#)

## EMPLOYMENT

<b>Center for Self-Sufficiency</b> 2640 West Point Road Green Bay, WI 54304	920-490-3710 920-490-6800
<b>Community Education Center</b> 2632 South Packerland Green Bay, WI 54303	920-496-7860 920-496-5260
<b>Job Training</b> 2640 West Point Road Green Bay, WI 54304	920-496-7870
<b>Vocational Rehabilitation Services</b> 2640 West Point Road Green Bay, WI 54304	920-490-3770
<b>Workforce Investment Act</b> 2640 West Point Road Green Bay, WI 54304	920-490-3793
<b>Oneida Human Resources Department</b>	920-496-7900 800-236-7050

## HOUSING / RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

### MEDICAL / HEALTH SERVICES

<b>Behavioral Health Services</b> 2640 West Point Road Green Bay, WI 54304	920-490-3700
<b>Dental Clinic</b> 525 Airport Road Hobart, WI 54155	920-869-4859
<b>Medical Clinic</b> 525 Airport Road Hobart, WI 54155	920-869-2711
<b>Optical Clinic</b>	920-869-4921
<b>Pharmacy Clinic</b>	920-869-4960
<b>Automated Refill Line</b>	920-869-4970
<b>Community Options Program</b>	920-869-4946
<b>Car Seat Program</b>	920-869-4840
<b>Communicable Diseases</b>	920-869-4840
<b>Nutrition Counseling</b>	920-869-4829

## **MEDICAL / HEALTH SERVICES (Continued)**

**Foot Clinic** 920-869-4840

### **TREATMENT SERVICES**

#### **NUTRITION**

**WIC/Nutrition** 920-869-4829  
525 Airport Road  
Oneida, WI 54155

#### **EDUCATION**

**Community Education Center** 920-496-5260  
2632 South Packerland  
Green Bay, WI 54303

**Oneida Higher Education Program Post Secondary** 920-869-4033  
Norbert Hill Center 800-236-2214  
7210 Seminary Road Extension 4033  
Oneida, WI 54155

**Advocates – Education – Youth Enrichment Services** 920-869-4331  
N7210 Seminary Road  
Oneida, WI 54155

#### **FINANCIAL**

**Social Services Department** 920-490-3710  
Oneida Tribe of Indians  
2640 West Point Road  
Green Bay, WI 54304

### **SSA / SSI / MEDICARE / MEDICAID**

**Medical Assistance** 920-490-3790  
Center for Self-Sufficiency  
2640 West Point Road  
Green Bay, WI 54304

**Medical Benefits Coordinator** 920-869-2711  
525 Airport Road  
Oneida, WI 54155

**Medical Benefits** 920-869-2711  
Business Services  
525 Airport Road  
Oneida, WI 54155

**ELDERS**

**Oneida Elderly Services** 920-869-2448  
2907 Overland Road  
Oneida, WI 54155

**RELIGIOUS SERVICES**

**TRANSPORTATION**

**Bus / Oneida Public Transit** 920-833-1658  
W1139 Ranch Road 866-781-1658  
Oneida, WI 54155

**TRIBAL DEPARTMENTS**

**SPECIAL INTERESTS**

**SERVICES**

**CAPPS Program** 920-490-3710  
Center for Self-Sufficiency  
Oneida Tribe of Indians  
2640 West Point Road  
Green Bay, WI 54304

**CHILD CARE**

**Child Care Services** 920-490-3710  
2640 West Point Road  
Green Bay, WI 54304

**Oneida Child Care Program** 920-869-1645  
2965 Overland Road (Airport Road) 920-869-2214  
Oneida, WI 54155

**Oneida Child Care Program** 920-869-4416  
N7210 Seminary Road (Norbert Hill)  
Oneida, WI 54155

**Social Services Department** 920-490-3710  
Oneida Tribe of Indians  
2640 West Point Road  
Green Bay, WI 564304

**CHILD CARE (Continued)**

<b>3 Sisters Head Start</b> 2801 West Mason Street Green Bay, WI 54313	920-496-5200
<b>NHC Head Start</b> N7210 Seminary Ridge Oneida, WI 54155	920-869-4369
<b>Domestic Abuse Program</b> 2640 West Point Road Green Bay, WI 54304	920-490-3700
<b>SEOTS</b> 6811 West Morgan Avenue Milwaukee, WI 53220-1212	414-329-4101

## Forest County Potawatomi

<http://www.fcpotawatomi.com/>

<http://witribes.wi.gov/section.asp?linkid=284&locid=57>

The **Potawatomi** are Algonquin, a European term based upon linguistics, and Neshnabek, a Potawatomi word that means "original people." The Potawatomi were part of a confederacy with the Ojibwa (Chippewa) and Odawa (Ottawa) Indian tribes. This group was known as the Council of the Three Fires. At the time of first contact by the Europeans, the Potawatomi people were living in what is today lower Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. To the west of Lake Michigan, the Potawatomi land base extended from Illinois to Green Bay, Wisconsin. The Potawatomi signed 42 treaties with the United States government which is more than any other tribe.

Below is a summary of the most notable treaties as well as other historical events:

- In 1795, the first of many treaties which took Potawatomi lands was signed in Ohio.
- In 1830, the Indian Removal Act passed under President Jackson. This Act forced all Indians living east of the Mississippi River to move to Indian Territory in the west.
- In 1833, the Potawatomi lost all of their land east of the Mississippi River in the Treaty of Chicago. This treaty took 5,000,000 acres of Potawatomi land.
- During this period, the U.S. military rounded up many of the Potawatomi and forcibly removed them from traditional lands. These Potawatomi people eventually settled in Kansas and Oklahoma.
- Groups of Potawatomi refused removal and fled into Wisconsin, Michigan, and Canada.
- Around 1880, a group of Potawatomi settled in an area near Blackwell and Wabeno in Forest County. This group was the origin of the Forest County Potawatomi Community.
- In 1913, the Forest County Potawatomi Community was officially recognized and made its initial land purchases to establish a reservation.
- In 1937, the Forest County Potawatomi Community formally adopted a new form of government. A constitution and bylaws were adopted that provided for a tribal chairman, vice-chairman, secretary, treasurer, and two councilmen.
- In 1982, a second Forest County Potawatomi constitution and bylaws were signed, which superseded the original 1937 constitution.
- In 1988, the National Indian Gaming Regulatory Act was approved. This Act allowed for the operation of gaming by Indian tribes on Indian lands.
- In 1991, the Forest County Potawatomi Community opened Potawatomi Bingo in Milwaukee.

Tribal Address – Forest County Potawatomi Community  
P.O. Box 340, Crandon, WI 54520  
Phone: 800-960-5479 or 715-478-7200  
Fax: 715-478-5280

**Other Links:** <http://www.potawatomi.org/>

## **EMPLOYMENT**

<b>Tribal Human Resources</b>	715-478-7208
<b>Adult DVR (Department of Vocational Rehabilitation)</b>	800-662-5330
<b>DWD (Department of Workforce Development)</b> Contact Donald Meeder	715-365-2605
<b>Unemployment Compensation</b>	
General Information	800-494-4944
File Initial Claim	800-822-5246

## **HOUSING / RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES**

<b>Tribal Housing</b>	715-478-7270
<b>HUD Housing</b>	715-478-7402
<b>NEWCAP Rental Assistance</b>	715-478-3871
<b>Tenant / Landlord Problems</b>	800-422-7128
<b>Rural Development Rhinelander</b>	715-362-5941
<b>Orchard Ridge Apartments</b> 1761 – 1765 Maple Avenue Wabeno, WI 54566	608-822-7368 800-938-5648
<b>Crandon Low Income Apartments</b>	715-478-5030
<b>Pioneer Property Management for Laona</b> 20 South Court Street Platteville, WI 53818	608-348-7755

## **MEDICAL / HEALTH SERVICES**

<b>Forest County Potawatomi Health and Wellness Center</b>	
Reception	715-478-4300
Dental	715-478-4313
AODA	715-478-4332
Optical	715-478-4345
Community Health	715-478-4355
Medical Appointments	715-478-4339
Pharmacy	715-478-4346
Billing	715-478-4352
Rehabilitation	715-478-4344
Medical Records	715-478-4323

## **MEDICAL / HEALTH SERVICES (Continued)**

**Sokaogon Clinic** 715-478-5180  
3163 State Highway 55  
Crandon, WI 54520

**Ministry Medical Group** 715-478-5180

## **TREATMENT SERVICES**

**Counseling Services**  
Behavioral Health Department 715-478-4332  
Koinonia Treatment Facility 800-864-3009  
Koller Behavioral Health 800-472-7821

## **NUTRITION**

**Forest County Potawatomi Wellness Community** 715-478-7322  
Diabetes Coordinator 715-478-4383

**Forest County Health Department** 715-478-3371  
200 East Madison Avenue  
Crandon, WI 54520

**WIC** 715-478-4319  
800-722-2295

## **EDUCATION**

**Basic Education Classes (Tribal)** 715-478-7292

**Tribal Education Office** 715-478-7355

**Nicolet College** 715-365-4410  
5364 College Drive 800-544-3039  
Rhineland, WI 54501

**Wabeno Junior / Senior High School** 715-473-5122  
4325 North Branch Street  
P.O. Box 460  
Wabeno, WI 54566

**Wabeno Elementary School** 715-473-3633  
4346 Mill Lane  
P.O. Box 460  
Wabeno, WI 54566

## **EDUCATION (Continued)**

**Crandon High School** 715-478-3713  
9750 US Highway 8 East Extension 6211  
Crandon, WI 54520

**Crandon Elementary School** 715-478-3723  
Extension 6208

## **FINANCIAL**

### **Food Assistance**

Forest County Food Pantry 800-960-5479 / 715-478-7292  
Sokaogon Chippewa Food Distribution Program 715-478-3404  
NEWCAP Office 715-478-3871  
212 North Lake Avenue  
Crandon, WI 54520

### **Emergency Assistance**

Salvation Army 715-453-5939  
FCP Economic Support 715-478-7292 / 800-960-5479

### **Heating Assistance**

WHEAP 866-HEAT-WIS  
NEWCAP Office 715-478-3871

## **SSA / SSI / MEDICARE / MEDICAID**

**Social Security** 800-772-1213

## **ELDERS**

**Assisted Living** 715-478-4716

**In Home Care** 715-478-7467

## **RELIGIOUS SERVICES**

## **TRANSPORTATION**

**Drivers License (Department of Transportation)** 715-478-3090

**FCP Elderly Department** 715-478-4715

## TRIBAL DEPARTMENTS

### SPECIAL INTERESTS

#### SERVICES

##### Children

Gte Ga Gnes Preschool	715-478-7350
Child Care Certification	715-478-7358
Wee Care Learning Center	715-478-3099
Rising Sun Day Care	715-478-7361
	715-478-4420

##### Abuse

Domestic Abuse Advocate	715-478-4317
Tri-Care Council on Domestic Violence	715-362-6841
	800-236-1222
ICW Office (Child)	715-478-4816
Domestic Abuse	715-478-7201

#### OTHER

##### Register of Deeds

Birth Certificate / Marriage License	715-478-3823
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##### Legal

FCP Legal	715-478-7258
Judicare	715-478-7206
Child Support	715-478-7260

##### Miscellaneous

Better Business Bureau	800-273-1002
OSHA	920-734-4521

##### Veterans

Veterans Problems	800-827-1000
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##### Taxes

Earned Income Tax Credit Questions	800-829-4059
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## **Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians**

<http://www.redcliff-nsn.gov/>

<http://www.glitc.org/web-content/pages/rcblsc.html>

<http://witribes.wi.gov/section.asp?linkid=284&locid=57>

The **Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians** retains rights under various treaties it signed with the United States in 1836, 1837, 1842, and 1854. This series of treaties ceded large tracts of land in northern Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota to the federal government. In exchange for these vast land cessions, the tribes were given promises of small amounts of money, schooling, equipment, and the like. In addition, the 1854 treaty included the reservation of land as a permanent home for many of the Chippewa bands, including Red Cliff. It is under this treaty that the current reservation was established at Red Cliff. In addition, under the various treaties the tribes, including Red Cliff, reserved certain "usufructuary" rights, namely, the right to hunt, fish, and gather on the lands ceded to the federal government. These treaty rights to hunt, fish, and gather within the ceded territory have been upheld in a series of federal and state court decisions over the past three decades.

The tribe's sovereign immunity from suit is akin to the immunity of the United States and is jurisdictional in nature. Sovereign immunity is an absolute bar to a lawsuit against the tribe. The doctrine of sovereign immunity from suit as it applies to Indian tribes has received continued and unqualified adherence by the U.S. Supreme Court for well over the last half-century. The tribe's sovereign immunity from suit can only be waived by Congress, or by the tribe itself. Sovereign immunity from suit extends to state court subpoenas seeking to hail tribal officials and/or documents into state court.

Tribal Address - Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa  
88385 Pike Road and Highway 13 - Bayfield WI 54814  
Phone: 715-779-3700 - Fax: 715-779-3704

### **Other Links:**

[Tribal Website](#)

[View Road Map](#)

[Inter-Tribal Calendar of Events](#)

## EMPLOYMENT

**Food Share Employment Training (FSET)** 715-779-3706  
88385 Pike Road and Highway 13  
Bayfield, WI 54814

**Job Placement Services** 715-682-4889  
P.O. Box 616  
Ashland, WI 54806

## HOUSING / RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

**Red Cliff Housing** 715-779-3744  
88385 Pike Road and Highway 13  
Bayfield, WI 54814  
Located on New Housing Road; mailing address is as stated above.

## MEDICAL / HEALTH SERVICES

**Red Cliff Health Center** 715-779-3707  
Pharmacy 715-779-3157  
*All of these contacts are in the Red Cliff Health Center and can be reached at 715-779-3707*  
CHR Diabetic Outreach Specialist Dawn Levois  
CHR Pediatric Salena Bressler  
Maternal Child Care Deb Neishem  
CHR Optical Janet Hillert  
Duluth Nutritionist (Once-a-month visit) Rebecca Crumb-Johnson  
Public Health Nurse Jamie Sweet  
Indian Health Services Carolyn Gouge  
Mental Health Jacob Geisler

## TREATMENT SERVICES

**Mishomis House Program Director** 715-779-3741  
88385 Pike Road 715-779-3742  
Ashland, WI 54806

## NUTRITION

## EDUCATION

**WITC (Wisconsin Indianhead Technical College)** 715-682-4591  
2100 Beaser Avenue  
Ashland, WI 54806

**LCO Community College** 715-635-4790  
13466 West Trepania Road  
Hayward, WI 54843

## **EDUCATION (Continued)**

**Red Cliff Educational Department** 715-779-3706  
88385 Pike Road and Highway 13  
Bayfield, WI 54814

## **FINANCIAL**

### **SSA / SSI / MEDICARE / MEDICAID**

**Red Cliff Community Health Center** 715-779-3707  
**Medical Benefit Specialist** Extension 238

**Social Services, Food Share, Medicaid, TANF, General Assistance and Child Care** 715-779-3706  
88385 Pike Road and Highway 13  
Bayfield, WI 54814

## **ELDERS**

**Aging Program** 715-779-3720

## **RELIGIOUS SERVICES**

**Sweat Lodges** 715-779-3742  
88385 Pike Road and Highway 13  
Bayfield, WI 54814

**Holy Family Catholic Church** 715-779-3316  
232 North First Street  
Bayfield, WI 54814

**Bethesda Lutheran Church** 715-779-5611  
109 South Sixth Street  
Bayfield, WI 54814

**Presbyterian Church** 715-779-5490  
306 Washington Avenue  
Bayfield, WI 54814

## **TRANSPORTATION**

**Bay Area Rural Transit** 715-682-9664  
300 Industrial Park Road  
Ashland, WI 54806

### **SPECIAL INTERESTS**

**Tribal Fish Hatchery** 715-779-3728  
88385 Pike Road and Highway 13  
Bayfield, WI 54814

**Director, Environmental Protection Program (Water Resource)** 715-779-3650  
88385 Pike Road and Highway 13  
Bayfield, WI 54814

### **TRIBAL DEPARTMENTS**

**Address/Telephone for all Departments** 715-779-3700  
88385 Pike Road and Highway 13  
Bayfield, WI 54814  
Includes Tribal Chair, Tribal Vice Chair, Accounting, Enrollment, and Personnel.

### **SERVICES**

**Director, Indian Child Welfare** 715-779-3747

**Domestic Violence** 715-779-3769

**First American Prevention Center** 715-779-3755

## **St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin**

<http://www.stcciw.com>

<http://witribes.wi.gov/section.asp?linkid=284&locid=57>

The **St. Croix** people were known as “The Lost Tribe” after the Treaty of LaPointe in 1854. St. Croix was not a federally recognized Tribe until the passing of the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, when federal lands were finally established for St. Croix. The St. Croix people had endured over 200 years of struggle to reclaim their original homelands.

Today, St. Croix is a strong sovereign nation and flourishing economic center. The Tribe is one of the largest employers in Northwest Wisconsin with over 2,000 employees in its Government center, casinos and enterprises. St. Croix is also a major contributor to the area’s economy.

There are over 1,200 enrolled members in the St. Croix Chippewa Tribe. Several Tribal Members reside in one of the Tribe’s communities: **Big Sand Lake, Danbury, Round Lake, Maple Plain, Gaslyn, Bashaw, Clam Lake, and Balsam Lake**. However, just as many Tribal Members live in surrounding towns and villages. Other Members choose to reside in nearby major metropolitan areas. Still others live as far away as the Pacific Coast.

Tribal Address – St. Croix Tribal Center  
24663 Angeline Avenue, Webster, WI 54893  
Phone: 715-349-2195; 1-800-236-2195; Fax: 715-349-5768

### **Other Links:**

[St. Croix Casino and Hotel](#)

[View Road Map](#)

[Inter-Tribal Calendar of Events](#)

## SERVICES

<b>St. Croix Chippewa Community</b> 2466 Angeline Avenue Webster, WI 54893	715-349-2195 800-236-2195
<b>St. Croix Environmental Services</b> 2466 Angeline Avenue Webster, WI 54893	715-349-2195
<b>St. Croix Tribal Police Department</b> 2466 Angeline Avenue Webster, WI 54893	715-349-8668 <b>EMERGENCY #: 715-349-0431</b>
<b>St. Croix Tribal Health Center</b> 4044 State Road Webster, WI 54893	715-349-8554

## **Stockbridge – Munsee Band of Mohican Indians**

<http://www.mohican-nsn.gov>

<http://witribes.wi.gov/section.asp?linkid=284&locid=57>

The **Stockbridge-Munsee Band of Mohican Indians** is descended from a group of Mohicans (variously known as Mahikan, Housatonic and River Indians) the ancestral name Muh-he-con-ne-ok means “people of the waters that are never still” and a band of the Delaware Indians known as the Munsee. The Mohicans and the Delaware, closely related in customs and traditions, originally inhabited large portions of what is now the northeastern United States. In 1734, a small group of Mohicans established a village near Stockbridge, Massachusetts, where they began to assimilate but were nonetheless driven out by Euro-Americans. In 1785 they founded “New Stockbridge” in upper New York State at the invitation of the Oneida Indians. Their new home, however, was on timber land sought after by non-Indian settlers.

In 1818, the band settled briefly in White River, Indiana, only to be again relocated. In order to relocate both the Stockbridge-Munsee and Oneida Indians, government officials, along with missionaries, negotiated the acquisition of a large tract in what is now Wisconsin. In 1834, the Stockbridge Indians settled there; two years later they were joined by some Munsee families who were migrating west from Canada and who decided to remain with the Stockbridge families. Together, they became known as the Stockbridge-Munsee Band. The tribe expanded its land base by obtaining 46,000 acres by treaty with their neighbors to the north, the Menominee Tribe. More pressure from the government resulted in more relocation – first in Kaukauna, Wisconsin, and later to a community on the shores of Lake Winnebago that the tribe named Stockbridge.

By the terms of a new treaty with the federal government in 1856, the band moved to its present site in Shawano County. The General Allotment Act of 1887 resulted in the loss of a great deal of land by the Stockbridge-Munsee. In the Great Depression, the tribe lost yet more land. However, in the early 1930’s the Stockbridge-Munsee experienced a reawakening of their identity and began reorganizing. In 1932 they even took over the town council of Red Springs under the provisions of the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, created an activist Business Committee and started to regain some of their land. The Secretary of the Interior affirmed the reservation in 1937.

Tribal Address – Stockbridge-Munsee Tribal Council

P.O. Box 70

Bowler, WI 54416

Phone: 715-793-4111; Fax: 715-793-1307

## **EMPLOYMENT**

**Stockbridge-Munsee Human Resources Department** 715-793-4376  
P.O. Box 70  
N8705 Moh He Con Nuck Road  
Bowler, WI 54416

## **HOUSING / RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES**

**Mohican Housing** 715-793-4219  
N8618 Oak Street  
Bowler, WI 54416

## **MEDICAL / HEALTH SERVICES**

**Stockbridge-Munsee Health and Wellness Center (AODA)** 715-793-4144  
W12802 County Road A  
Bowler, WI 54416

**MFC Fitness Center** 715-793-4080

**Family Services and Counseling / Parenting Classes** 715-793-4863  
N8705 Moh He Con Nuck Road  
Bowler, WI 54416

**Medical Transportation** 715-793-5040

## **TREATMENT SERVICES**

### **NUTRITION**

**Health and Wellness Center** 715-793-4144  
W12802 County Road A  
Bowler, WI 54416

**Food Stamps** 715-793-4862

**Community Waivers Program** 715-793-4885

### **EDUCATION**

**Stockbridge-Munsee Education Department** 715-793-4060  
P.O. Box 70  
W13447 Camp Road 14  
Bowler, WI 54416

**FINANCIAL**

**SSA / SSI / MEDICARE / MEDICAID**

**ELDERS**

**Stockbridge-Munsee Elderly Service** 715-793-4237  
N8651 Maplewood Street  
Bowler, WI 54416

**Elderly Benefit Specialist** 715-793-4237

**RELIGIOUS SERVICES**

**TRANSPORTATION**

**Medical Transportation** 715-793-5040

**TRIBAL DEPARTMENTS**

**Environmental Department** 715-793-5118

**Accounting / Finance Department** 715-793-4353

**Enrollment** 715-793-4677

**SPECIAL INTERESTS**

**CHILD CARE**

**After School Program** 715-793-4085  
N8605 Oak Street  
Bowler, WI 54416

**Teen Prevention Program** 715-793-4389  
N8605 Oak Street  
Bowler, WI 54416

**ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE**

**Wisconsin Home Energy Assistance** 715-793-4860

**General Assistance** 715-793-4860

**Child Care Assistance** 715-793-4885

**TANF / Welfare Assistance** 715-793-4885

**ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE (Continued)**

**Medical Bill Assistance**

715-793-4862