

ALASKA SOLID WASTE NEWS

Fall Issue

Fall reminds us of the cycle of life.



Hard to believe it is late Fall. And Winter is settling in. Fall is such a quick season. The greens, berries, and babies are replaced by the geese flying out, moose rutting, and reds, oranges, and then browns. It reminds us to enjoy our daily life and the people around us. For solid waste, the barges and equipment have come and gone. It might be the time for the final cleanup and consolidation before a heavy snow. And a good time to advertise winter disposal practices. With the all around snomachine access, the dump can expand more than it needs to. And folks can discard at unsafe places. So it

is nice to remind folks that where they dump now is where their trash will settle in late spring. Will it be carried away in the flood? Is it over berries or tundra that is needed for buffer to protect a creek? And where does the in-town litter settle? In places where children play in summer? A winter plan is unique to your village. Fall is also Thanksgiving time. We are so grateful for our families, and our friends. And we're very thankful for having work at a time when so many don't. This year we were fortunate to receive EPA

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funding for RACEJT, a rural environmental job training program. If you think you can employ someone as a waste technician or an asbestos inspector, see page 4. In our features, we continue our discussion on implementing waste fees, and you'll hear how Kwigillingok rocks their waste circumstances.

User Fees: Coming to a Village Near You...

We've talked with 23 villages across the state for lessons learned on setting up user fees for the solid waste program. Here is what we've found. Remember, you're the expert for your community. Not every tip will work for you, but you'll have a good idea of what to try.



Businesses are a good, stable source to help pay for your program. Of the 17 villages that currently have a user fee for solid

waste services, all but one charged businesses. Many commented that businesses make up for the shortfall they have from houses. These businesses include the school, utility, stores, and any lodges. Most have a slightly different service for the bigger businesses. For example, they do not pick up wastes from the school, but allow the school to use the landfill for a set charge. Business fees averaged about \$100 per month or so, and ranged from about \$40 per month for smaller businesses in Togiak and Shaktoolik, to up to \$300 per month in Newhalen. The amount households paid in these same communities did not depend on the

amount charged to businesses.



You don't need a house-to-house collection program to

charge fees. Communities like Chignik Bay and Togiak charge households even though they don't collect door-to-door. They have in-town drop off containers for folks to use whether they pay their bills or not. Newhalen does not have in-town drop-off containers— but they charge \$30/month to households to maintain the landfill. Chignik Lagoon only charges folks who self-haul to their locked landfill. Some communities offer house collection to only people who pay, and others offer it to everyone, regardless of whether they pay or not. For all of these services, communities were able to convince a pretty good portion of households to pay the fee.

How to get a good fee collection rate?

1. Keep up your service/payment plan if you can.

Elim found out that 1 month of free door-to-door isn't enough. Too many folks dropped out when asked to pay. And it looks like the better collection rate communities have all had their program in place for several years (4-6 years or more).



2. Community knowledge works.

Newhalen had a big dump fire a few years back. After that folks saw the important role that an operator and a safe landfill plays. Nearly everyone pays their \$30 per month for landfill maintenance.



3. Incentives. Iguigig offers a 50% discount to folks who participate in the Spring cleanup. This way also reminds folks of the relationship between their litter and the cost of the solid waste program.



4. Moderate household fee. What you decide to charge now may not be the fee you charge in a few years, after the community is used to paying. Many communities charge a pretty moderate fee. This is what research on Lower-48 communities that are implementing fee systems shows. Folks are more willing to pay low fees (makes sense!). But once they get used to paying a fee, they become more willing to pay a higher fee. So the

fee can be raised each year until the fees pay for the program.

Iguigig, Chignik Lake, Kasigluk, Angoon, St. Mary's, and Togiak all charge households \$10/month, and Mekoryuk and Shaktoolik charge \$15/month.



5. Charge the fee that works for you. Every program has different costs because of different equipment, different services, different wages,

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different town-house-landfill distance (i.e. fuel), etc. And every program has a different community. So there can be a difference in ability to pay the fee (are there more low-income or elders households?) and there can be a difference in "willingness to pay" (how important folks think solid waste is). Other monthly fees we found for established programs were Brevig Mission (\$20), Koyuk(\$25), Teller (\$30), Chignik Bay (\$37), and Nome (\$50).



6. Lock it up. Chignik Lagoon and Iguigig have locked landfills. No one is allowed in except during open hours. Chignik charges folks \$10/truckload for self-haul. If you're able to control access, it can work. But you will need to make sure, with enforcement, alternatives, or education, that folks don't start illegal dumping. Chignik Lagoon does give the option of using a drop-off container, so illegal dumping isn't a big problem.



7. Pre-pay If you can't afford to offer everyone a collection program, you can try a pre-pay system. Kasigluk and Shaktoolik have a pre-pay system at their tribal office. They are able to get about one-third to one-half the households to participate. This amount can really help your landfill and it keeps those folks safe and away from the landfill risks.



8. Disincentive An incentive is something that rewards folks for doing something. A disincentive is something that discourages folks from *not* doing something. St Mary's, for example, stops their collection service to folks who don't pay. Another example would be a fine for not paying, or a fine for discarding trash outside the authorized landfill section. You might think of an effective way to convince folks to pay in your community.



9. Pay As You Throw. Pay-as-you-throw programs, also called "variable rate", charge folks depending on how much waste they have. Either the size of container or the number of containers (bags, cans, etc.) is charged. The

advantage is that some folks feel these programs are more fair (and some don't). And it provides an incentive to folks to reduce their trash through recycling and more attention to packaging. A Lower-48 study showed an average 17% reduction in trash when pay-as-you-throw programs were implemented. We found several communities that charge businesses for the number of dumpsters, or for the size of dumpsters or cans. These are pay-as-you-throw programs and they seem to work.

How Do You Bill Your Fees?

We found a variety of ways that folks billed for their program. Some communities, such as Togiak and Teller, send a separate solid waste bill. Several communities, such as Brevig Mission and Chignik Bay, include their solid waste charges in their water and wastewater bill. You can include that as a separate line item (where folks see how much they pay for solid waste), or a single fee. And some communities, such as Nome, include their solid waste fee in their electrical utility bill. The advantage of including the fees in a water or electric bill are that many folks haven't learned to place a priority on solid waste, but they have a high priority on plumbing and lights (and TV!). So they may be more willing to pay the bill.

Some other methods suggested by RUBA: The folks at the State of Alaska Rural Utility Business Advisory (RUBA) Program help rural communities operate their utility programs from a business/management perspective. While they mostly work with water and wastewater utilities, their lessons learned can translate to solid waste. Here are some options they learned from villages for convincing folks to pay fees in your community. Some options work in one village, but not in another. Again, you are the expert on your community and will know if any of these might work in your village:

- **Take advantage of your "high cash season".** Offer a "Prepay" option during the season or month where folks have the most money. For example, you can have a special during PFD month. Or in some villages, folks go to fight fires and have more cash during summer. You can offer folks an extra incentive - maybe one month free



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garbage if they pay for the whole year now, or another incentive. Think about when a good time is for you to offer folks this great opportunity to pay for their garbage service all year. They won't need to worry about bills later.

- **Advertise the (lack of) payment rate!** Sometimes



folks think that the \$10 per month that they owe won't make a difference to anyone.

They don't realize how fast all the money adds up from everyone. Print out a list of all

the money owed by different households. For each line you would have a household and the money owed. *You can include the name of the household or you can decide to hide the name.* At the bottom should be the total of all the money owed for solid waste. Then post it at the store, post office, community center. Show people how the money adds up, and how their contribution makes a difference. You can also include the total cost to pay your collectors and operators, and the total program cost. If you have a budget – you might even post that, so folks know money isn't being wasted. When people connect their payment directly to helping someone keep their job, they might be more likely to pay the fee.

- **Bingo!** Bingo and Rippies are a great



opportunity to help pay for solid waste. You can offer to take some money directly from the winnings to pay for a household's service. For

example, folks know that when they win, they can direct a percentage of the money, or a dollar amount, to pay for collection. It is convenient because they don't need to hassle with their bill and they're feeling "rich" for the moment. Be creative and think of additional incentives. You can offer a deal for bingo/rippies winners that if they pay 10% of their money to solid waste fees, you will give them a discounted garbage bill for a year. You could also charge a fee per bingo card that goes to solid waste. This is more like a tax, rather than a direct fee payment. But whatever works is what is best!

You can visit RUBA resources at

<http://dced.state.ak.us/dcra/ruba/ruba.htm>. They

offer training courses that may help you, your bookkeeper, council, or staff to more effectively manage your solid waste program for financial sustainability – recordkeeping, billing, collection, assessing fees, etc. Again, much of their work right now is in water/wastewater, but solid waste programs also qualify for some of their assistance and training. Contact Elizabeth Manfred at Elizabeth.Manfred@alaska.gov.



The villages that we described have graciously agreed to share their lessons. We are very indebted to them for this article. You can access their contact information, and more program details at

http://www.zendergroup.org/docs/CollectionUserFee_Examples.pdf.

Financial sustainability of your program is important, and it is being re-emphasized as a goal in IGAP. In the summer issue, we discussed collection program types (if you missed that, go to <http://www.zendergroup.org/news.html>). This issue we focused on user fee systems that can go along with those services. Next issue, we'll examine in detail how to determine the best fee structure, and we'll visit the budgeting and fee calculation resources that are available.

Environmental Job Training Do you have money to start a collection program or staff your landfill or begin a Freon recovery program, but you don't have money to train the workers? The free Rural Alaska Community Environmental Jobs Training (RACEJT) Program is accepting applications until Friday, **January 20th**. The 4-week Program is for unemployed, or part-time workers (less than 20 hrs per week) to receive training in skills that will allow them to find a job and be hired. Applicants can choose from training in solid waste and site response work or in work for home/facility renovation for asbestos, lead, and weatherization. An informational teleconference will be held on **Dec 16th** and **Jan 9th** at 2pm. See the calendar on page 10 for details. To learn more and download the program application, please visit <http://www.zendergroup.org/racejt.html> or call Kim Govig, 717-4754, kgovig@zendergroup.org.

Village Spotlight: Kwigillingok

The Native Village of Kwigillingok (*Kuigilnguq*) is on the western shore of Kuskokwim Bay near the mouth of the Kuskokwim River. It lies 77 miles southwest of Bethel and 388 miles west of Anchorage. *Kuigilnguq* means "No river." Elders say when the People first moved here there was no river, only a creek. Kwigillingok is also commonly referred to as "Kwig."

Kwig's Environmental Services Department (KESD)

The KESD was developed in 1999 with funds from the EPA's IGAP Program. KESD's goal is to increase programmatic capacity by means of employment and through programs that will have a positive impact on their environment, natural resources and community members. Programs that have been developed under the IGAP department are the recycling program, trash haul program, and the youth employment program. Currently, KESD staff includes Darryl John, IGAP Coordinator, Jimmy Paul, IGAP Assistant, Gavin Phillip, Recycling Coordinator, and Moses Alexie, Trash hauler.

We asked KESD to share their story because they have been really successful at developing a recycling program with high community participation. And they have done this even though the waste circumstances they face are very challenging. Their dumpsite is across the river, it sits in wetland tundra, and they don't have heavy equipment to consolidate it. But over the past years, with much effort and dedication from the KESD staff and the community, the recycling and backhaul program has been a great success and has even expanded! With this effort they have reduced their health and environmental risks significantly even with the difficult dumpsite conditions. Here is a brief snapshot of their many successes and endeavors:

Backhaul program



The Backhaul program began in 2006, when Kwig first worked with the [Alaska Building Science Network \(ABSN\)](#) to remove old PCB ballasts and fluorescent lamps. They replaced the lamps and ballasts with new donated ones. The old PCB ballasts and lamps were labeled and packaged using the instructions they received from ABSN. The KESD staff recommends using five-gallon buckets, which

are sturdy and reliable, to store old ballasts and other hazardous items.

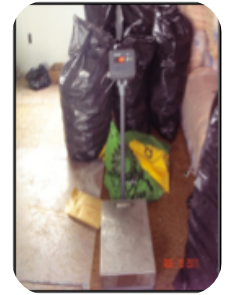
Currently Kwig coordinates with [Total Reclaim Inc.](#) and says they are a good resource to work with if you want to learn how to properly prepare lead acid batteries for



backhaul. Total Reclaim also handles electronic wastes. Using the instructions from Total Reclaim, Kwig was able to prepare their lead acid batteries for transportation

through barge service.

For every backhaul on pop cans, they receive a check each month from [ALPAR](#), which is treated as IGAP program income. The recycling department keeps track of the weight and number of bags being shipped out using this scale purchased with this program income.



One of Kwig's main supporters in backhauling recyclables and hazardous materials is [Ryan Air](#). Kwig says they are just about the only airline that's



capable and qualified to transport anything from hazardous materials to large amounts of pop cans and plastic containers. Kwig would like to

extend a big Quyanana to Ryan Air!

Recycling Program

Before developing the Recycling Department, Kwig researched what products are acceptable for recycling and which companies to work with, in order to start a backhaul program.

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The Recycling Program started off by educating the community through the public communication network and public meetings. They created flyers and posters on how to identify what products are recyclable and the health risks that can be inflicted on the community's resources, environment, and



members. After receiving the equipment needed to collect recyclable items, they planned how to install the corrugated recycling containers and pop can crushers. KESD used their newsletter, public communication system, public meetings, flyers and posters to

educate the community on how to separate the recyclable and hazardous items from their garbage.

The Recycling Program is managed by Jimmy Paul. As the Recycling Coordinator he is responsible for:

- Setting up a backhaul system for recyclable items
- Setting up a storage facility to store hazardous waste and recyclable materials
- Collecting recyclable/hazardous waste from the community
- Seeking funds to increase the capacity of the Recycling Dept.

Products accepted include:

- #1 and #2 Plastic Containers
- Ballasts
- E-Waste
- Fluorescent Lamps
- Household Batteries
- Lead Acid Batteries
- Pop Cans
- Printer Cartridges
- Used Oil
- White Goods



The Recycling Coordinator continues to seek other funding sources to improve the Recycling Department operations. Applying for small grants through [American](#)

[Seafood](#) was a good start. American Seafood funds allowed

Kwig the opportunity to build a sled and purchase this ATV Trailer used to collect

recyclable materials. In order to safely backhaul hazardous items, Kwig applied for small grants through [Best Buy](#) and American Seafood to purchase sturdy containers for the lead acid batteries, household batteries and Ballasts. To prevent the items getting mixed up, Kwig



purchased this connex using IGAP funds.

Recycling Program Storage Facility

To protect the investments and safely store collected recyclable materials and equipment, the



Tribal council approved the use of this small building for KESD. This building is also where materials separation and backhaul preparation is performed.

A big reason why we asked Kwig to share their story is that they achieved really good community participation over the years. Recycling programs don't do much if not many people use them. However,



because of the greatly increased participation, Kwig needed to increase the overall size and capacity of the recycling facility. So they asked the Tribal Council for a bigger building to

operate and safely store non-hazardous recyclables for future backhaul. The Tribal Council gave approval for KESD to use this old Head Start building as the new recycling facility.

Community Involvement and Outreach

Every year the Tribal Council and IGAP program work together to have a community springtime clean-up event. The clean up involves both adults and kids. The KESD staff writes letters for donation items, such as clothing, office/writing pens, paper. The local store donates two bikes (boy and girl) as a prize for the most bags. Each year more and more bags of trash are being collected during this event.

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Last winter Darryl, Jimmy, and Gavin went to the school to “talk trash” to the students-- to teach them how trash and litter can negatively affect subsistence and traditional resources and activities.

KESD staff was been invited to present their program at different gatherings such as the Alaska Tribal Conference on Environmental Management (ATCEM) and the [Zender Integrated Solid Waste Management Planning \(ISWMP\) Training Course](#).

**Capacity Building and Community Empowering**

Kwig has developed community environmental codes, especially addressing the dumping of trash. Since Kwig has to transport trash across the river to the dump site, it is asked that people only take their

trash during high tide, and not to dump their trash on the river bank, which is done sometimes during low tide. Kwig has shared their environmental code and you can access it here:

<http://www.zendergroup.org/docs/construction.doc>.

KESD staff has attended the appropriate training to develop and implement an ISWMP. Additional staff training also includes HAZWOPER and Freon removal. In 2005 Kwig hosted ANTHC’s Healthy Villages Environment Program 7-generations training in the community, and Kongiganak and Pilot Station also attended. To find out more about hosting this training in your community, visit [ANTHC’s Healthy Villages Environment Program](#).

Kwig also works with the [Kuskokwim River Watershed Council \(KRWC\)](#) on different initiatives

and activities to protect the “health” of the Kuskokwim River.

Future IGAP or Community Plans

A burnbox sits unused at Kwig’s future site.

One of the main issues facing KESD and the community of Kwigillingok is opening a new landfill. They have an incomplete new landfill, which needs additional construction

to be operable. Construction was stopped several years ago due to cost over-runs and a design flaw in the integrity of the berms. Mr. John is seeking funding assistance to complete this overdue project.



High tide...



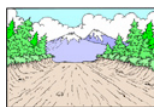
Low tide...

They need a new landfill because the current dumpsite is on the river bank. At high tide, water comes up to the edge of the wastes. Because they don’t have heavy equipment and it would be impossible to operate there during summer, Kwig needs to move wastes back “by-hand” to keep wastes from entering the river.

To find out more about developing a successful Recycling Program, Kwigillingok Environmental Service Department has graciously agreed to share their story.

Contact Darryl John, IGAP Coordinator john.darryl@yahoo.com or (907) 588-8912.

Resource Circle



On the Road Again... New resources this fall include an updated factsheet on using roadmats instead of gravel roads for your solid waste (and other) trail and road needs. Road mats are a great way to save tundra, avoid muck, boost your emergency flood preparedness, and minimize dust. They can be put together with local labor, no heavy equipment, and federal permitting requirements are much easier to address! Check out the factsheet at:

<http://www.zendergroup.org/mats.html>



Workgroup address... The Alaska Solid Waste Workgroup is comprised of all the regional and statewide service providers that conduct, fund, and assist solid waste activities in rural Alaska. They usually meet 1 or 2 times per year to share what they've been doing. We've just added a page now to hear about their projects, share their meeting notes, and access their contacts! You can check that out at:

<http://www.zendergroup.org/asww.html>.

Printing again and again... Do you recycle printer ink and toner in your office and community? Here is a new factsheet on tips to reduce ink usage, Alaska stores to drop-off cartridges, and outside companies to ship to:

http://www.zendergroup.org/docs/Recycling_toner.pdf

. Shipping is free AND you can earn some money to keep up your program or to donate to other programs.

Freon removed... How to remove Freon from freezers and fridges is always a topic of interest. Freon is harmful to the "ozone layer" in the air - and that ozone layer protects our planet. As your village's Environmental Program, you have the option to host a training, to send workers to be trained in Anchorage, or to pay someone to come and remove your Freon. At

http://www.zendergroup.org/docs/Freon_removal.pdf we describe the different options and how much you can expect to pay. We provide contacts for trainers and contractors and some examples of villages that have implemented Freon Programs.



Designing a Burnbox? Check out the new pictures and tutorial on how Peter Olson from Golovin

made their burnbox from a fuel tank. There are some cool features that make it burn hot and load and unload easily. For folks who have questions for him, you can contact him at 907-739-1018.



Want someone to talk to? Thanks to USDA, we are able to offer again this year FREE technical assistance for any solid waste related problem you have. Eligible topics include help with IGAP, sizing equipment, planning, health risk assessment, education & outreach, research on contaminants, subsistence protection, grantwriting, water quality impacts, honeybuckets, waste burning, landfill road dust, recycling, backhauling, community presentations, budgets, setting user fees and designing collection programs, and more. Go to <http://www.zendergroup.org/sw.html> to download a request form. Fill out the form and fax or email it in. Someone will call you within one week to discuss your needs and what we can do. OR call us at our main line 277-2111, or email ssebalo@zendergroup.org.

Environmental Justice anyone? We received a small Environmental Justice grant to facilitate the development of a Tribal-based Environmental Justice Framework and Roadmap to address village solid waste issues. What does that mean? Jacqueline Shirley, a Hooper Bay tribal member, is organizing



workshops and a Tribal Steering Committee to develop a report on what Alaska Tribes want and what they are concerned about. This report will be shared with agencies and hopefully used in the future to make steps in achieving Tribes' goals. The first workshop is at BIA Providers on Nov 30, 8:30am - 11:45am. She will be hosting a table at IGAP Training in December. And a full day summit will be held at Forum on the Environment on Feb 10, 2012. If you miss any of these events, and want to get involved or share your concerns, contact Jacqueline at 952-9973, jshirley@zendergroup.org.

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REALLY IMPORTANT HOLIDAY DEADLINES

IGAP: The deadline for IGAP proposals is **December 20th** this year. EPA will NOT accept any late proposals. Remember, IGAP is a capacity building grant. So your proposal does not need to be perfect, but it needs to be on time! If you've finished your regular IGAP proposal, remember you can always submit an "Unmet Needs" or "Special" Project proposal under IGAP funding as well. Contact your project officer for more information. If you are unsure that you will be able to complete your regular IGAP proposal on time, you can call us at 277-2111 and we can assist you. Please call us as soon as you can, because we may be too busy to help at the last minute.

Community Environmental

Demonstration Grants: These demonstration project grants from \$5,000 to \$30,000 are due on **January 4th**, 5pm. This year, ANTHC and Zender (us!) are hosting the grants. You must propose a 1-year project that addresses an environmental problem in your community. The project should be a new way to solve a problem, or a new way to build knowledge or develop community education that can help to address the problem. Read the application for example projects. There are many, many possibilities. We encourage everyone who thinks they have a good project idea to apply. This year the application is a fill-in document! This means you don't need grantwriting experience to compete well. You just need to answer all the questions. If you know how to type in a computer, you'll know how to write this proposal. To access the application, go to: <http://www.zendergroup.org/cedp.html>. Please try out the template early, so if you have any problems using it, we can address them. For questions, contact Lina Taneva at Zender Group ph: 444-1197, ltaneva@zendergroup.org or Desirae Roehl, ANTHC, ph: 729-3496, droehl@anthc.org.

CULTURE CORNER



Aleut Baskets by Guest Writer Sharon Kay

No one really knows how long Aleut basket weaving has been practiced. The Aleuts have lived in the Aleutian Islands for 10,000-12,000 years. The Museum of the Aleutians in Unalaska has a beautifully woven fragment of an Aleut basket that has been carbon dated to 1,000 years old.

Aleut baskets, called umġachiġ (basket) in Unangam Tunuu, were an essential part of life for the Aleuts in that they were used in daily living. For example, a large (12"x12" or larger) tightly woven basket was used for cooking by filling it with water and placing a hot rock inside. Baskets with handles were used for gathering berries or shellfish. These baskets had an open weave, which allowed sand and dirt to filter through while washing the berries or shellfish in the creek or ocean. Other baskets were used for gathering eggs, storing personal items, herbs, etc.

Baskets were woven by the women and young girls were taught how to make them before marriage. Elmus Mollis, beach grass, or wild rye grass were the main traditional materials used for weaving baskets, mats, bags, burial mats, room dividers, floor coverings, baby carriers, and seat covers for kayaks. Other plant materials were used to decorate baskets and mats, including gut, sinew, feathers and quills, strips of sea lion esophagus, dyes from plants and minerals, caribou hair, birch bark, and sea mammal fur.

Thanks to Sharon Kay, our guest writer. For more of her writing on Aleut baskets, visit http://www.zendergroup.org/docs/Aleut_basket_weaving.pdf.

Calendar of Events and Deadlines

DATE	EVENT/TRAINING	LOCATION	MORE INFO	FUNDING ANNOUNCEMENTS & DEADLINES
Nov 29-Dec 1, 2011	Food Web Bioaccumulation Training (EPA's AQUATOX model)	Portland, OR	Contact Dianne Barton at bard@critfc.org	Raven and Birch Americorps Positions Deadline: Dec 1, 2011 Contact: Ellen Kazary, <i>Ekazary@ruralcap.com</i>
Dec 12-16, 2011	Water Quality Standards Introductory Course	Washington, DC	http://www.glec-online.com/WQSA_sessions/session1/course_info.php	Indian General Assistance Grants (IGAP) Deadline: Dec 20, 2011 Contact: gay.santina@epa.gov
Dec 13-15, 2011	GIS for Air Quality by ITEP	Las Vegas, NV	http://www4.nau.edu/itep/air/training_ag_gisaq.asp	Community Environmental Demonstration Grants Deadline: Jan 4, 2012 http://www.zendergroup.org/cedp.html
Dec 13-15, 2011	EPA Alaska GAP Training	Anchorage, AK	Contact your IGAP project officer.	Indian Community Development Block Grant Deadline: Jan 4, 2012 http://portal.hud.gov/huddoc/fy12_icdbg_nofa.pdf
Dec 16 2011 & Jan 9 2012	RACEJT Informational Teleconference At 2 pm , Call-in to: 800 309 2350 Passcode: 52626#	Teleconference	http://www.zendergroup.org/racejt.html	AmeriCorps Indian Tribes Planning grants Deadline: Jan 18, 2012 http://www.americorps.gov/for_organizations/unding/nofa_detail.asp?tbl_nofa_id=93
Jan 11-13, 2011	Zender Group's Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan Training	Anchorage, AK	http://www.zendergroup.org/sw.html	Rural Alaska Community Environmental Job Training Program Deadline: Jan 20, 2012 http://www.zendergroup.org/racejt.html
Jan 18-20, 2012	Air Quality System (Level 3) by ITEP	Las Vegas, NV	http://www4.nau.edu/itep/air/training_ag_aqs.asp	ANA Environmental Regulatory Enhancement Deadline: Jan 31, 2012 http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ana/programs/program_announcements.html
Jan 23-28, 2011	Group 1 Hazardous Waste Technician Certificate Program by YRITWC	Fairbanks, AK	http://www.yritwc.org/Departments/Backhaul.aspx	K-12 Environmental Projects Grants Deadline: March 15, 2012 http://www.wecanchange.com
Jan 24-27, 2012	Introduction to Tribal Air Quality (Level 1) by ITEP	Flagstaff, AZ	http://www4.nau.edu/itep/air/training_ag_itag.asp	Rasmuson Foundation Deadline: <i>Accepted throughout the year.</i> http://www.rasmuson.org/index.php
Jan 31-Feb 3, 2012	GIS Training	Juneau, AK	www.blueskiessolutions.net/training.html	
AFE: Feb 6-10 EJ Summit is Feb 10.	Environmental Justice and Solid Waste in Villages Summit, Alaska Forum on the Environment (AFE)	Anchorage, AK	Register for and find out about AFE at www.akforum.org . For Summit info, contact Jacqueline Shirley jshirley@zendergroup.org	
For more details of the events/trainings listed here, and for additional trainings, events, and funding announcements, go to: http://www.zendergroup.org/docs/Calendar Dec 2011.doc .				

Plan that Waste! Do you need a solid waste plan or need to update your old plan? Want some tools on planning and discussions with fellow solid waste planners on what works and what doesn't? Check out our Integrated Solid Waste Management Planning Course January 11-13. Bring or borrow a laptop from us, and we will help you to draft a plan by the end of the class. Plus you'll learn how to estimate your wastestream, make charts in Excel, and much more! This course always fills up. And we are able to offer a \$575 travel stipend. If you are interested contact Kim Govig, 717-4754, kgovig@zendergroup.org. Speaking of Kim, we want to wish Shawna Trumblee good luck in her new job as Chenega's IGAP coordinator. We'll miss you! And a big welcome to Kim, who is from Dillingham, and a Curyung Tribal member. Kim's passion and work experience is with building Adult Education in villages to empower people's lives and their communities. We're very happy to have her.



Fall Elder Wisdom:

For this issue there are no Elder words, but the idea of dance instead.

'Arnaucuaq' Maryann
Sundown

Oct. 2, 1918 – Oct 28, 2011

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The mission of Zender Environmental Health and Research Group, a non-profit 501(c)3 organization, is to assist underserved communities in developing programmatic capacity and community resiliency in environmental health issues. Visit us on the web at www.zendergroup.org

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