



INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

March 2016

Abstract

A comprehensive approach to solid waste management solutions for a tribal consortium. The plan addresses background of the Yukon River Inter-Tribal Watershed Council Tribes, demographics, population and solid waste projects, and strategies to address solid waste challenges in rural Alaska.



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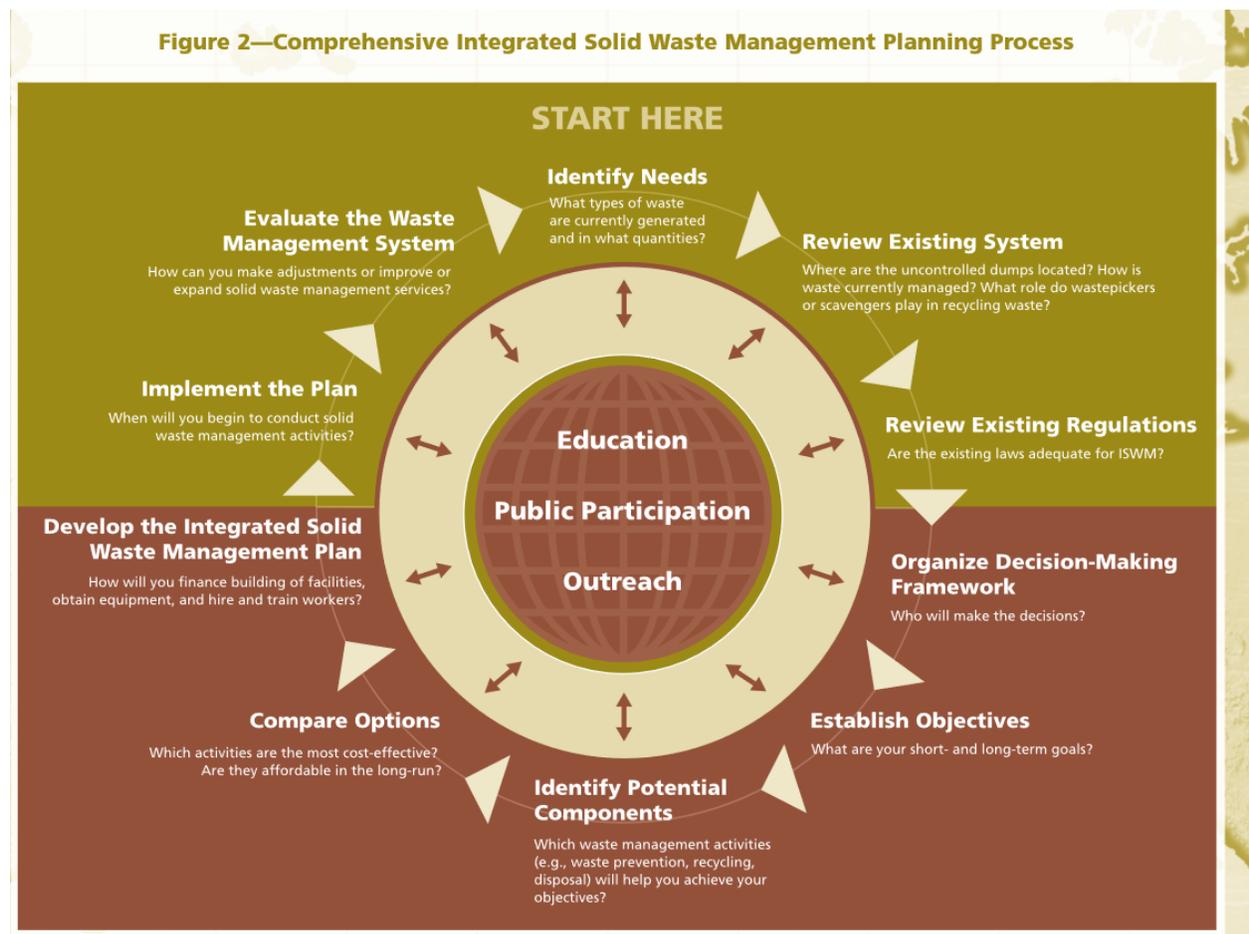
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Chapter 1 – Introduction

Background and Purpose

The Yukon River Inter-Tribal Watershed Council (YRITWC) is a consortium of 73 Alaska Tribes and Canada First Nations. The Solid Waste Management Program hosted by YRITWC is one of the fundamental areas around which Tribes and First Nations have coalesced, working together and each doing its part to protect and restore the land and water of the Yukon River Watershed. The *YRITWC Integrated Waste Management Plan* (YRITWC-IWMP) represents the guiding principles, practices, and ongoing efforts spearheaded by the organization to promote solid waste reduction, recycling, and reuse.

An effective integrated waste management system considers how to prevent, recycle, and manage solid waste in ways that most effectively protect human health and the environment.



The Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP) has been a product in works for several months.

As of this submission, it remains a dynamic document, in a final draft form with subsequent

revisions to be made as we move into the next phase of practical implementation. This plan has been prepared by YRITWC as a road map to develop and implement an effective integrated solid waste management program specific to the needs of the Tribes and First Nations served. This plan includes the identification of existing solid waste systems, needs assessments, program design, implementation, and monitoring. This Plan covers all aspects of solid waste planning, including collection, storage, and disposal, source reduction, recycling and composting, facilities, and budgeting and financing.

Federal, State, and Other Agencies Involved

This plan represents a coordinated effort between private industry, state and federal agencies, and Tribes. The YRITWC leverages funded relationships with the USDA Rural Utilities Division, the EPA IGAP and Brownfields Tribal Response Program, established partnerships with the Alaska Department of Conservation, and the list of private industry partners found in Appendix A.

Goals of the Integrated Waste Management Plan

This integrated waste management plan has been developed to provide the tribal decision makers and members with a set of goals and policies to implement, monitor and evaluate future solid waste activities. A problem statement was prepared and a list of issues was developed as a first step in describing the solid waste system. This overview helped to determine where goals and policies should be established. Based on the issues identified, the following goals and objectives for the Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan have been adopted to:

- Reduce solid waste stream through waste reduction, recycling, and energy recovery.
- Support environmental health through technical assistance to Tribes for special wastes such as hazardous waste, white goods, and demolition/construction waste.
- Enhance Tribes' capacity to manage solid waste systems to protect public health and the environment.
- Increase public awareness of solid waste issues through educational and information opportunities.

Pertinent Laws and Regulations

The YRITWC Solid Waste Program complies with and educates regarding multiple state and federal statutes related to solid waste management, hazardous materials, and recycling including:

- 18 AAC 60.300(c)(3), Alaska's regulations on solid waste management.

- A facility that collects batteries for the purpose of shipping them to a reclaimer is not subject to RCRA regulations under 40 CFR parts 262-266 (see 266, subpart G).
- If a facility chooses to empty the acid out of the battery and neutralize it in an elementary neutralization unit, this makes the facility a generator. They must then notify EPA of their generator status if they generate more than 100 kg. per month. Generators may be required to have a contingency plan, spill prevention plan, and training records, per 40 CFR 262.34.
- If the facility collecting the batteries has a spill causing a release of a characteristic waste (i.e. acid) prior to being shipped to the reclaimer, then Alaska statute 18 AAC 75.080 (Discharge, Reporting, Clean-up and Disposal) may come into play. If the facility has had a history of spills they may be subject to CERCLA or the Alaska Contaminated Sites regulations for clean up.
- 49 CFR 171-179 specifies DOT regulations for packaging, shipping, labeling, and placarding of batteries. Batteries must be packaged to be capable of withstanding shocks, protected against short circuits, etc. The common practice of pelletizing--2 to 3 layers of batteries, with honeycomb cardboard in between, shrink wrapped and banded--appears to meet U.S. Coast Guard regulations. Another practice is to use a drilling mud box lined with visqueen, with layers separated to protect against short circuits and superimposed weight.
- Pallets must be marked with "corrosive" labels, shipping papers must include proper UN number and description, and vans must be properly placarded.
- Battery handlers should wear safety equipment to protect against contact with corrosive materials--gloves, apron, and face shield should be worn.
- Leaking batteries should be handled separately. A common practice is to put batteries in a 55gal drum with soda ash to neutralize acid. Additional requirements are specified in 49 CFR 173.3.

Characteristics of YRW Communities

The 56 Alaska Tribes represented in the YRITWC are located in 50 communities that



stretch from the Alaska/Canada border to the western coast of Alaska. All tribes reside on the Yukon River itself, or one of the tributaries. It is a multicultural Indigenous group, with cultures including Gwich'in and Ahtna Athabascan, Cup'ik, and Yup'ik.

All Tribes share a deep connection to the land and river, and that connection frames land use principles.

There is little to no industrialization in these rural communities. The communities are largely residential, with the school, post office, clinic, churches, and perhaps a store or two. The tribes value and protect the surrounding land and a source for traditional

foods. The list of Alaska Tribes is included as Appendix B. For the purposes of this plan Tribes are grouped regionally: Coastal/Lower Yukon, Middle Yukon/Koyukuk, Tanana/Yukon Flats, and Upper Yukon. Fairbanks is not included in this plan as the City of Fairbanks has its own solid waste plan.

Tribes have a commitment to caring for the land that is central to cultural and spiritual identity. However, balancing that commitment with the realities of modern life can be daunting. Schools, the center of many communities, bring in thousands of pounds of solid waste each year, and many lack agreements with local tribes and municipalities related to responsible waste reduction strategies. Construction projects in rural communities bring employment opportunities and infrastructure improvements, but frequently overload landfills with construction waste. Weather is a complicating variable for addressing movement of solid waste out of landfills. Winters months have temperatures can drop to -75 degrees F impacting biodegradation and snow cover that obscures non-biodegradable waste that could be removed.

Village leaders and elders have become increasingly concerned about the issue of abandon 55 gallon drums. Some long buried are emerging from the permafrost. Others were unable to have the contents identified and appropriately processed. Decades of neglect, inadequate funding, and lack of knowledge have created a unique solid waste disposal dilemma. Communities do not know what is in the drums and are concerned about effects on human health and the environment. Communities are requesting assistance in resolving this issue, with training and support for disposal. In many villages, years without bulk fuel storage infrastructure have resulted in the accumulation of hundreds and sometimes thousands of metal drums which contain waste products including diesel, used oil and toxins such as polychlorinated biphenyls¹. (Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium Field Report, August 2008).

An example of the need is provided by recent drum clean-up work in Tanana. The Native Village of Tanana carried out a drum cleanup project in 2010². They collected about 250 drums and drained the oil and water into a large tote and borrowed the drum crusher from YRITWC to crush all the drums into 6" by 10" disks for backhaul. Tanana also used the drum crusher to crush totes of aluminum cans before backhauling.



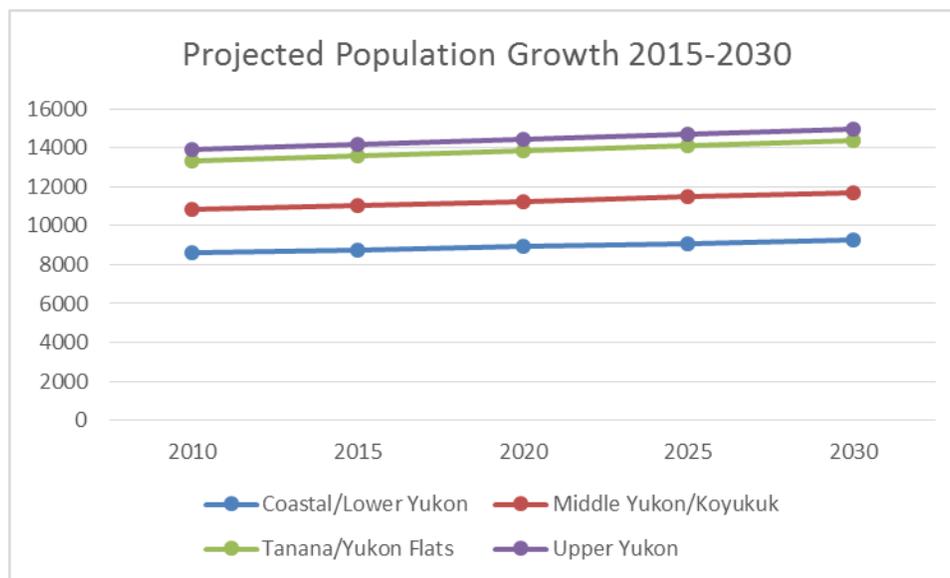
¹ Arctic Council Action Plan Indigenous Peoples Community Action Initiative for Inventory and Safe Storage of Unaccounted Sources of Persistent Toxic Substances/ANTHC Field Report 2008.

² Zender Environmental Health and Research Group, 2012

Chapter 2—Waste Characterization

Section 1: Population and Housing

The communities in the Yukon River Watershed are primarily rural, remote communities with little transportation infrastructure. This area represents 50³ communities, 5,357 households, and a total population of 13,883⁴ (U.S. Census). Although fuel prices in rural Alaska have prompted some families to relocate in recent years, the overall population of the Watershed is expected to remain stable, increase at a rate of roughly 1.9% per year (AK Dept. of Labor).



Section 2: Waste Generation

The State of Alaska estimates waste generation at 7lbs per person, per day (AK Dept of Environmental Conservation). The average YRITWC household produces more than 6,000 lbs of solid waste per year. In simple mathematical terms, it means that nearly 18,000 tons of household solid waste needs to be addressed each year in the Yukon River Watershed.

Solid waste produced in non-residential sources is a particular problem for rural Alaskan communities that have limited options for disposing of commercial waste. The major industry in many remote communities is local government, including the local school. Construction of new homes, schools, clinics, and other infrastructure elements brings

³ The YRITWC has 56 Alaska Tribes located in 50 communities across the watershed. For data purposes information is organized by community, not by Tribe.

⁴ These data do not include Fairbanks and apply only to the villages within the YRITWC area.

jobs and boosts the local economy, but also adds construction waste to local landfills. (see if we can find any info on planned construction projects) The combination of residential and commercial solid waste severely taxes local landfills, which are primarily Class III and are plagued with high staff turnover rates for landfill operators.



A March 2016 survey of Tribes conducted by the YRITWC Solid Waste Program found that few—less than one-third—tribes in the Watershed separate solid waste or engage in recycling activities. Barriers to sorting and recycling included lack of a financial incentive with low prices for recyclables and lack of resource to move sorted waste out of the community. While this is a disappointing result, it points to an area ripe for development regarding

diversion strategies.

Hazardous Waste Backhaul

The YRITWC has an established Solid Waste Management Program, which for many years has assisted tribes and communities with backhauling recyclable and/or hazardous materials. YRITWC has processed more than 15 million pounds out of 53 communities, averaging about 3 million to 5 million pounds a year, depending on the size of the villages targeted. In Emmonak alone, 13 totes of batteries were removed from the community then sent to an Anchorage battery recycling specialist. Although larger communities, such as Hooper Bay, Galena, Emmonak, Fort Yukon and Saint Mary's proportionately produce more waste, the smaller villages have just as much need. Overall, Alaska had a collective of nearly 11,000,000 pounds of hazardous materials backhauled via airline which comprises 3% of the total amount backhauled that year, roughly 498 pounds per person per year.

Projections

Given a population growth rate of 1.9% per year, a base population of 13,883 (2010), and a solid waste generation rate of 7 pounds per person per day, it is estimated that by 2030, the YR Watershed communities will be faced with a need to address more than 38 million pounds of solid waste.

Chapter 3 – Existing Solid Waste Systems

Solid Waste Facilities

Most YR Watershed communities have a Class III landfill, meaning they are unlined, sometimes fenced, and receive general household and commercial refuse, as well as special wastes such as animal carcasses, white goods, and tires. Landfill operators are required to participate in Rural Alaska Landfill Operator (RALO) Training, which guides them in best management practices, such as monthly inspections, and mapping of closed trenches. There is no fee to drop off refuse at most landfills.

Solid waste collection does occur on a limited basis. Saint Mary's and Fort Yukon, for example, have city operated refuse collection services for a nominal monthly fee. Mentasta does not have a landfill at all. Instead, they collaborate with Tok to function as a central collection site, where Mentasta residents deposit refuse in industrial bins which are collected by the Tok Refuse Service monthly. Other communities are struggling to get systems established, working against the twin barriers of old patterns of behavior and infrastructure costs.

YRITWC does not operate solid waste facilities of its own. Instead, it provides technical assistance and training to environmental workers and landfill operators regarding waste stream analysis, diversion strategies, hazardous material handling, and coordination of backhaul. Since the inception in 2008, the Solid Waste Program has facilitated backhaul of more than 15 million pounds of recyclable and hazardous waste materials from YR Watershed communities.

Backhaul practices are guided by the organization's "Backhaul Manual." The manual is



intended as a resource for communities wanting to partner to remove solid waste and aggregate it for disposal in alternate approved sites. The guide includes resources for safety practices, a basic "how to" protocol, identification of necessary tools, regulatory requirements, and resource partners. Partners in this effort include Nenana Cheap Tow, Crowley Marine Services, Alaska Railroad, Total Reclaim Northland

Services, Inland Barge, AirLand Transportation, Lynden Air Cargo, Weaver Brothers, ABS Alaskan, Interstate Batteries, Arctic Wire and Rope, C&R Pipe, ALPAR, Alaska Metal Recyclers, Northern Air Cargo, Grant Aviation, Everts Air Cargo, Frontier Flying Service, Arctic Transportation Services, Wright Air, Pen Air, Hageland, ERA Aviation, Alaska Cargo Express. It has been estimated that these backhaul activities has double, and in some cases tripled, the life of local landfills.

Community outreach related to recycling, reduction, and reuse is another area in which the YRITWC Solid Waste Program works with tribes. Past successes have included plastic bag ban initiatives, battery recycling, and general environmental education.

Available Inventory and Equipment

The YRITWC Solid Waste Program has an array of equipment used to support tribes in dealing with solid waste and backhaul. The equipment includes:

- battery totes (for recycling)
- Freon recovery units (for white goods)
- A portable drum crusher that is moved from community to community to reduce the size of empty 55-gallon drums,
- A Wotec for dealing with waste oil



Additionally, the program collaborates with partners to implement support projects. The City of Nenana, Nenana Native Council, and Crowley Marine in Nenana all coordinate with us to aggregate solid waste and transfer it to appropriate facilities.

YRITWC provides technical assistance and support to tribes to facilitate backhaul of waste materials. In addition to broad, community education events, intensive technical assistance is provided to communities on waste stream analysis, operation

of YRITWC solid waste equipment, and networking to remove solid waste from communities.

Problem Waste

With the drop in prices for recyclable materials, communities are stressed for resources to remove problem items such as old vehicles and 55-gallon drums that have unknown contents. The YRITWC has applied for a USDA grant to address the unknown contents and continues to seek out options for abandoned vehicles and other problem waste in communities. The Backhaul Manual provides detailed information for draining fluids and safely storing them so that vehicles and containers of waste fluid can be safely and appropriately disposed of. Intensive technical assistance opportunities give tribes the support to identify resources for processing and movement of problem waste materials. However, until scrap metal prices rebound tribes will continue to be challenged in moving problems waste materials to appropriate disposal sites. The YRITWC will

continue to work with the EPA, USDA, Alaska DEC, and other stakeholders to identify options for disposal of problem waste.



Chapter 4 – Recycling Programs

Recycling programs in rural Alaska have had an uneven history. The best period was when there was a demand for recyclable material that coincided with a transportation incentive⁵, making backhaul of materials a cost effective option for tribes. However, a survey of tribes in March 2016 revealed that only 30% (17 villages) of those in the YRITWC area are recycling, and the predominant material is aluminum. Barriers to recycling were noted as lack of financial incentive while prices were low, and no way to pay for transportation of materials.

The YRITWC Sustainable Lands Department, of which the Solid Waste Program is a



part, is exploring strategies to increase community recycling programs. Strategies include youth development and recycling projects; community education; and partnership with industry to promote recycling behaviors. The goal is to increase the number of communities recycling to 50% by 2020.

To achieve that goal will require community buy in, creativity, diligence, and of course funding. As the technical assistance resource for Tribes, the YRITWC can work with tribes to develop model projects, facilitate program design, and help them to secure funding necessary to sustain programs.

Plans for support of recycling programs include use of YRITWC interns, partnerships with community youth programs, social media campaigns, and integration of recycling principles into YRITWC community outreach and training events.

⁵ For a period of time transportation operators such as Crawley Maritime had the option of providing free backhaul for hazardous waste in lieu of a federal fine. This arrangement has since expired.

Chapter 5--Public Education and Outreach

The result of inadequate waste management can be directly observed in the negative effect on the local water, wildlife, land and air quality which has a quickly compounding effect on the people who live in and depend upon this environmental ecosystem. Tribal leaders and representatives to the YRITWC consistently express concerns about the impacts of abandoned waste, inadequate landfills, and contamination concerns that risk health and food security. Deformity and disease in the fish and wildlife across the YRW are now common occurrences. Traditions, languages, and indigenous cultures are threatened. Integral cultural components of local life, such as subsistence gathering, hunting and fishing are threatened by severely reduced availability and associated increase in cost and effort required to engage in these historical practices as a result of environmental degradation linked to long term mismanagement of solid and hazardous waste streams.

The overarching goal of the Solid Waste Management Program is to **protect health and wellness of residents in low income, underserved communities by building capacity of local tribes to manage solid waste challenges and extending the life of local landfills.** Major objectives focus on development of training and technical resources; delivery of on-site training and technical assistance; outreach to build awareness of strategies that individuals can use to contribute to waste stream reduction, and lastly, to continue our long-standing commitment to assist communities with coordinating backhaul of solid waste for recycling or disposal.

Obj. 1.1: *Develop technical resources to address needs of solid waste coordinators in rural areas regarding reduction techniques and management.* Under this objective the Backhaul Manual will be updated and disseminated; training materials will be developed for use and transport of the 55-gallon drum crusher; Local Knowledge will be used to document history of abandoned drums and that information will be mapped; and a user-friendly safety protocol will be developed for local communities to guide safe handling of drums and the contents therein. In collaboration with local communities, we will rate risk level of abandon drums, impacts of potential leakage, and prioritize need. To ensure proper



procedures, we will enlist the guidance from local EPA officials on strategies and ways to address the high risk and abandoned 55 gallon drums in local communities.

Obj. 1.2: *Provide effective, high quality training and technical assistance to increase the capacity and skills of solid waste coordinators and other interested stakeholders regarding reduction and management of solid waste in rural areas, protecting human health and safety in underserved areas.*

We will provide effective, high quality training and technical assistance to increase the capacity and skills of solid waste coordinators and other interested stakeholders regarding reduction and management of solid waste in rural areas, protecting human health and safety in underserved areas. Using social media channels, radio station talk shows, newsletters, and e-updates, we will promote training, technical assistance and waste management opportunities in rural underserved communities. Training will be offered in rural communities on waste stream reduction and management, using the updated Solid Waste Manual. A meeting of tribal leaders will be convened to provide training in strategies to strengthen waste management processes.

Obj. 1.3: *Offer intensive technical assistance and training for addressing unique solid waste challenges for underserved rural communities.* SWM staff will provide on-site technical assistance to local remote communities to address waste stream assessment, reduction, and management, including identification and labeling of abandoned 55-gallon drums. Intensive TA will focus on underserved communities with facilitation of solid waste backhaul, providing logistical expertise and assistance transport networking. Project staff will provide on-site technical assistance, consultation, and training in proper preparation of hazardous and solid waste to include composting, batteries, vehicles, fluorescent bulbs, white goods, and e-waste.

EVALUATION PLAN

The evaluation plan for the SWM Project will utilize both formative and summative measures. A mixed-methods approach will provide both a mechanism for continuous quality improvement and a means of measuring progress toward goal achievement. The evaluation plan is linked to the logic model which serves as the basis for project design:

FY 17-21 YRITWC SWM Logic Model

Inputs	Strategies and Outputs	Target Audience	Outcomes
Existing resources, staff expertise	RESOURCES: --Updated Backhaul Manual	Local landfill operators, solid waste technicians, and other interested stakeholders.	Local landfill operators, solid waste technicians, and other interested stakeholders have accurate and up-to-date resources to address

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> --Safe Handling Protocol for Abandoned Drums --Drum Crusher Training Curriculum --Abandoned Drum Risk Assessment Map 		solid waste challenges in rural Alaska.
Updated resources, staff expertise, 55-gallon drum crusher, relationship	<p>ON-SITE TRAINING:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> --Solid waste reduction methods --Safe operation and transport of drum crusher --Tribal leader training on resources to strengthen tribal waste management processes --Chemical Identification Kit Training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> --local community members --landfill operators --tribal leaders --YRITWC staff and local solid waste technicians 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> --Solid waste technicians have appropriate knowledge to address local solid waste management challenges. --Tribal councils are motivated to collaborate with local governments on waste management issues.
	<p>ON-SITE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> --waste stream assessment, reduction, and management --identification, labeling, and mapping of abandoned drums --assist with facilitation of solid waste backhaul 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> --local landfill operators, solid waste technicians, environmental workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> --1,000,000 lbs. of solid waste is transported for recycling and safe disposal.
	<p>OUTREACH:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> --local landfill operators, solid 	Local community members are aware of

	--Training promotion activities --TA promotion activities --recycling promotion activities	waste technicians, environmental workers, other interested stakeholders	training and technical assistance opportunities, as well as individual strategies for waste reduction.
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Process measures will include resource dissemination logs, social media postings, training and presentation sign in sheets, and records of technical assistance provided. Outcome measures will include training and presentation evaluations and “talking circle” focus groups conducted at conferences.

Appendix A: Partners and Resources

Resources and Partners

The following is a list of resources that YRITWC has used in the past and continue to use which make our backhaul program successful. This is not a complete list of all the resources within the state of Alaska. For the electronic version of this manual which will be on our website (www.yritwc.org) we will be accepting suggestions of other liable companies that support backhaul efforts and will be glad to incorporate them into this list to make it more comprehensive. If you would like to recommend a certain company please email Stephen Price at sprice@yritwc.org. The subject line should read “Resource Recommendation” and the text body should have a brief description of the company and their contact info. If you would like to add a backhaul success story that includes them that would also be helpful.

Solid Waste Removal and Recycling Funding

US Environmental Protection Agency
Alaska Operations Office
222 W. 7th Ave #537
Anchorage, AK 99513
907-271-5083 Office
www.epa.gov/region10/

USDA Rural Development Alaska State Office
800 W. Evergreen, Suite 201
Palmer, Alaska 99645
907-761-7705 Office
907-761-7783 Fax
<http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/ak/>
Primary type of funding: Solid Waste Training

Training and Safety Education

Rural Alaska Fuel Services

6000 C Street Suite 201

Anchorage, Alaska 99518

907-562-0285 Office

907-562-0435 Fax

www.rafs.net

Type: Personal Safety, Hazardous Waste Handling

*For a full list of trainings provided please call or visit the website.

SafetyEd

32789 Cumulus Road

Eagle River, Alaska 99577

907-696-3490 (office)

www.safetyed.net

Type: Outdoor and Remote Area Safety

*For a full list of trainings provided please call or visit the website.

Total Reclaim Inc

12101 Industry Way, Unit #C4

Anchorage, AK 99515

907-561-0544 Office

907-222-6306 Fax

www.totalreclaim.com/alaska.html

Type: Freon Removal (Appliances)

University of Washington

Department of Environmental and Occupational Health Sciences

Continuing Education

Northwest Center for Occupational Health & Safety

Pacific Northwest OSHA Education Center

4225 Roosevelt Way NE, Suite 100

Seattle, Washington 98105

800-326-7568 Office

206-685-3872 Fax

<http://depts.washington.edu/ehce/OSHA/>

Type: Personal Safety and Hazardous Waste Handling

*For a full list of trainings provided please call or visit the website.

Transportation

Barge Companies

Alaska Marine Lines
1048 Whitney Road
Anchorage, AK 99501
907-339-5150 Office
907-272-8152 Fax
<http://www.aml.lynden.com>
Area of Operation: Coastal

Crowley Marine Services
PO Box 220
Nenana, AK 99760
907-832-5505 Office
907-832-5282 Fax
www.crowley.com
Area of Operation: Interior

Glacier Marine
601 South Myrtle Street
Seattle, WA 98108
(206) 763-2766
Area of Operation: Alaska – Seattle

Inland Barge Service
822 Front St
Nenana, AK 99760
907-832-5645 Office
Area of Operation: Interior

Northland Services
660 Western Drive
Anchorage, AK 99501
907-276-4030 Office
907-276-8733 Fax
www.northlandservicesinc.com
Area of Operation: Coastal

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Seattle Action Services
Seattle, WA 98107
206-686-3534 Office
206-686-3534 Fax
Area of Operation: Alaska – Seattle

Totem Ocean
2511 Tidewater
Anchorage, AK 99501
1-800-234-8683 Office
907-278-0461 Fax
www.totemocean.com
Area of Operation: Coastal, Alaska - Seattle

Airline Companies

Arctic Transportation Services
5701 Silverado Way, Unit L
Anchorage, AK 99518
907-562-2227 Office
907-563-8177 Fax
www.atsak.com
Area of Operation: West Coast (Alaska)

Era Aviation / Alaska Airlines Cargo
4750 W. International Airport Road
Anchorage, AK 99502-1090
907-243-3322 Office
(907) 266-8384 Fax
www.flyera.com
Area of Operation: Interior

Everts Air Cargo
6111 Lockheed Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99502-2300
907-243-0009 Office
(907) 243-7333 Fax
www.evertsair.com
Area of Operation: Statewide

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Grant Aviation

4451 Aircraft Dr
Anchorage, AK 99502
907-248-7025 Office
907-248-7076 Fax
www.flygrant.com
Area of Operations: Yukon and Kuskokwim River Deltas

Frontier Flying

3830 W Intl Airport Rd
Anchorage, AK 99502
907-243-2761 Office
907-450-7274 Fax
www.frontierflying.com
Area of Operation: Statewide

Lynden Air Cargo

6441 S Airpark Pl
Anchorage, AK 99502
907-456-7882 Office
907-245-0213 Fax
www.lac.lynden.com
Area of Operation: Statewide

Northern Air Cargo

3900 Old International Airport Rd
Anchorage, AK 99501
907-543-4155 Office
907-543-3313 Fax
www.northernaircargo.com
Area of Operation: Statewide

Pen Air

4100 W. International Airport Road
Anchorage, AK 99502
907-266-7804 Office
907-771- 2661 Fax
www.penair.com
Area of Operation: Peninsula

Continued on next page

Wright Air
3842 University Ave S
Fairbanks, AK 99709
907-474-0502 Office
907-474-0375 Fax
www.wrightair.net
Area of Operation: Interior

Railways

Alaska Railroad
327 W Ship Creek Ave
Anchorage, AK 99501
www.akrr.com
907-265-2624 Office
907-265-2597 Fax
Area of Operation: Interior

Trucking Companies

Air Land Transport Inc
11100 Calaska Cir
Anchorage, AK 99515
907-248-0362 Office
907-248-9706 Fax
Area of Operation: Road System

Lynden Transport Inc
3027 Rampart Dr
Anchorage, AK 99501
907-276-4800 Office
907-257-5155 Fax
<http://www.lynden.com/ltia>
Area of Operation: Road System

Continued on next page

Weaver Brothers
2230 Spar Ave.
Anchorage, AK 99501
907-278-4526 Office
907-276-4316 Fax
www.wbialaska.com
Area of Operation: Road System

Recycling

Aluminum Cans

Alaskans for Litter Prevention and Recycling
P.O. Box 200393
Anchorage, AK 99520
(907) 274-3266 Office
(907) 274-8023 Fax
www.alparalaska.com

Batteries (Lead Acid and Household)

ABS Alaskan
2130 Van Horn Rd
Fairbanks, AK 99701
907-452-2002 Office
907-451-1949 Fax
www.absak.com

Interstate Batteries
7740 Schoon Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99518
907-349-1577 Office
907-349-6878 Fax
www.interstatebatteries.com/www/distributors/alaska/default.asp

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Total Reclaim Inc
12101 Industry Way, Unit #C4
Anchorage, AK 99515
907-561-0544 Office
907-222-6306 Fax
www.totalreclaim.com/alaska.html

Electronics & Fluorescent Bulbs

Total Reclaim Inc
12101 Industry Way, Unit #C4
Anchorage, AK 99515
907-561-0544 Office
907-222-6306 Fax
www.totalreclaim.com/alaska.html

Metals

Alaska Metal Recyclers
9705 King St
Anchorage, AK 99515
907-349-4833 Office
907-344-9907 Fax
www.alaskametalrecycling.com

C&R Pipe
401 E Van Horn Rd
Fairbanks, AK 99701
907-456-8386 Office
907-456-6875 Fax

K&K Recycling
2040 Richardson Hwy
North Pole, AK
907-488-1409 Office
907-488-4058 Fax

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West Seattle Recycling
3881 16th Ave SW
Seattle, WA 98116
206-935-4255 Office
206-935-1791 Fax
www.westseattlerecycling.com

Hazardous Waste Testing and Disposal

Emerald Services
2940 Commercial Dr.
Anchorage, AK 99501
907-569-5300 Office
907-569-5301 Fax
<http://www.emeraldncw.com>

Spills and Emergency Response Contacts

Prevention & Emergency Response Program
Division of Spill Prevention and Response
Department of Environmental Conservation
555 Cordova Street
Anchorage, AK 99501-2617
907-465-5349 Office
907-465-2237 Fax
Email: Bob.Mattson@alaska.gov

Southeast Alaska Response Team – Scot Tiernan, SOSC
Division of Spill Prevention and Response
Department of Environmental Conservation
410 Willoughby Ave., Ste 303
P.O. Box 111800
Juneau, AK 99811-1800
907-465-5378 Office
907-465-2237 Fax
Email: scot.tiernan@alaska.gov

Continued on next page

Central Alaska Response Team – Gary Folley, SOSC
Division of Spill Prevention and Response
Department of Environmental Conservation
555 Cordova Street
Anchorage, AK 99501-2617
907-262-5210 Office
907-262-2294 Fax
Email: gary.folley@alaska.gov

Northern Alaska Response Team – Ed Meggert, SOSC
Division of Spill Prevention and Response
Department of Environmental Conservation
610 University Avenue
Fairbanks, AK 99709-3643
907-451-2124 Office
907-451-2362 Fax
Email: ed.meggert@alaska.gov

Success Stories

In this section we would like to highlight communities that have backhauled around the state of Alaska. If you have a backhaul story that you would like to add please contact Michael Grundgerg, 907-258-3337.

Charlie Ess
RAVEN/AmeriCorps Program Coordinator
cess@ruralcap.com
1-800-478-7227 ext. 7355

While the exact weights of the steel, aluminum, white metal, batteries, paper, plastics and other recyclable materials backhauled from rural Alaska would be difficult to pin down, more than 2 million pounds had left communities hosting the Rural Alaska Village Environmental Network (RAVEN) AmeriCorps program by the end of its third quarter in September.

The RAVEN program, coordinated by the Rural Alaska Community Action Program (RurAL CAP) in Anchorage, recruits the AmeriCorps members for a year of service within their respective communities and chooses up to 20 sites each year.

Many communities use the AmeriCorps program to tackle solid waste issues, and this year more than 2.4 million pounds were diverted from dumps or landfills and sent upriver, down the coast or across roads to recycling facilities.

Communities along the road system and with access to trucking, led the charge in terms of tonnage. In Tok, RAVEN member Lanyce Smith solicited support from local entities and negotiated with truckers to haul 1.9 million pounds of steel from old highway snowplow blades and condemned bridges to recycling facilities in Anchorage. Some sections of the old bridges were trucked east to Whitehorse, Yukon Territory where usable portions were cut out to fabricate smaller bridges with shorter spans for local creek crossings.

Other backhauled goodies from Tok included 31,000 pounds of paper products, which were recycled in Fairbanks. Among other road-system success stories, Carrie Williams, RAVEN AmeriCorps member from Cooper Landing, posted 17,000 pounds of back hauled aluminum, plastic and batteries as of September.

Along the Yukon River, Russian Mission reports that barges loaded an array of nested aluminum skiffs, snowmobile carcasses, outboard motor parts and old appliances for the second year in a row. When it comes to sending e-waste out of the villages, Yakutat sent containers south loaded with old office machinery, computer monitors and other goodies for an estimated 10,000 pounds. E-waste backhauling efforts were also highly successful in some of Alaska's remote sites.

With the creative use of grants and other funding, the village of Kwigillingok collected and back hauled 2,300 pounds of e-waste, according to Emma Kiunya, environmental coordinator with the Native Village of Kwigillingok.

Other host communities collected an estimated total of 29,000 pounds of lead acid and household batteries, of which 4,000 pounds made it into backhauling channels.

Council of Athabascan Governments
Garry Webber, 800-478-2667, gwebber@catg.org

CATG is working with the villages in the Yukon Flats region to assess solid waste issues. Garry Webber, CATG Solid Waste Coordinator, has developed a solid waste tracking system and is working with villages to develop a regional backhaul program. Checklists have been developed for backhauling specific materials such as batteries, refrigerators, and electronics. CATG has also provided solid waste training in the region by collaborating with Total Reclaim, Inc., Alaska Forum, Inc, SWANA, Alaska Chapter, ITEP, and YRITWC.

Native Village of Venetie Tribal Government Backhaul Project
Lance Whitwell, NVVTG/ANA Tribal Energy Programs, 907-849-8165

The Native Village of Venetie Tribal Government has been orchestrating a major backhaul of items from Venetie. Summary by Lance Whitwell: I was approached by Garry Webber of CATG on plans to begin backhauling white goods, hazardous material, etc. out of our villages. Of course this sounded good to me, as the environmental programs coordinator for the tribe. In early June, I attended a Freon removal tech training in Ft Yukon. As a part of the class we did some hands on training, and I discovered that the procedure is not as difficult as I had imagined it to be. Later on in June, Garry Webber, CATG, came to Venetie for a SWM workshop and to assist with the removal, and packaging of 2 PCB positive electrical transformers that were discovered in town. We discussed pushing the envelope on our newly formed partnerships with our resource agencies. As we have been TALKING for years about backhauling stuff from this area. But we have to fly everything into our villages, because there are no roads into our remote communities. The Air Cargo carrier had made a partnership with the YRITWC to receive backhaul items and transport back to Fairbanks.

Since we were tired of talking about it, we decided to test the system: So I began a freezer pick up service in Venetie and ended up with 12 on the first day and 3 on the next day. I called Garry in Ft. Yukon and told him to send up the Freon removal equipment on the next mail plane. Kind of in a rush, because we had no idea when the cargo plane would come in and we had to be ready. Rather than sending the equipment, Garry came up too. It worked out really good, because I took all of the freezers to the airport garage, and Garry had brought a banding tool. So we feverishly started removing Freon, then place freezers onto pallets, and band them all together. We repacked and banded the battery tote and prepared the PCB transformers in overpack drums We were set to go and the system worked without any snags. The EVERTS AIR CARGO plane came in, the VENETIE VILLAGE HOUSING ORGANIZATION used their loader and operator to load our items on the plane and took it all to Fairbanks, the YUKON RIVER INTERTRIBAL WATERSHED COUNCIL picked the stuff up in Fairbanks and took it all to Nenana and loaded it all on YUTANA BARGE LINES' slow boat to Seattle where it will all be recycled.

Native Village of Venetie Tribal Government Remediation Project
Lance Whitwell, NVVTG/ANA Tribal Energy Programs, 907-849-8165

In an effort to encourage other community members to clean-up small scale fuel spills associated with leaking fuel tanks, the Native Village of Venetie Tribal Government has

embarked on a project to clean up our own site. During the winter we had several incidences of fuel leaks from our monitor heater fuel tank. This spring we could really see and smell the fuel around our tank. As the environmental leaders of our land we thought it would be good to demonstrate our dedication to the environment, by providing comprehensive clean up instructions and an estimated cost for clean-up of small scale spill sites.

We used recycled sewage pipes, and old tarps as liners, the only other cost was 16 hours of labor, and hauling gravel. I have compiled a step-by-step instruction of what we did, so others who wish to do this can have a clear program to follow. While this is not a professional soil remediation, it follows the basic principles of a major remediation project that was done in Venetie in the past. Total cost for this project was only about \$200, less than the cost of 1 drum of fuel. Feel free to email Lance at lancewhitwell_nvvtg@hotmail.com for a supply list and step-by-step instructions.

Agdaagux Tribe of King Cove Environmental Department
Desirae Roehl, 907-497-2648, des_atcenvironmental@yahoo.com

The Agdaagux Tribe Environmental Department has been extremely successful over the last three years in developing their program to make a difference in protecting the health of the environment and the residents of King Cove. Desirae Roehl, Charly Bendixen, Sunshine Gould, and Joyce Gould have worked together to advance environmental public education, promote sound scientific practices in managing natural resources in King Cove, and collaborate with the many entities needed to successfully implement environmental projects in rural Alaska.

The Agdaagux Tribe Environmental Department has fostered coordination and cooperation among professional, scientific, educational, and non-profit organizations having leadership responsibilities for Alaska's environment and natural resources by facilitating the development of a comprehensive community environmental plan. This plan was developed over many meetings in collaboration with city council, community members, school representatives, and local businesses. Ms. Roehl and her staff's recycling efforts to collect aluminum, paper, plastic, and cardboard, lead-acid batteries, and household batteries required cooperation with school, businesses, and community members. Their mission to eliminate plastic shopping bags in the community of King Cove included meetings between the Agdaagux Tribe, City of King Cove, Youth Litter Patrol, and the community.

The Agdaagux Tribe Environmental Department has consistently ensured that all parties are included when an environmental issue needs addressing. Projects include: used oil storage program complete with tanks, a safe oil filter burner and educational materials, ink jet and toner cartridge recycling, household battery collection (over 8 gallons in the first 5 months), creation of watershed maps to help identify water resources with potential threats, collecting water quality data in water sites with potential threats, providing baseline data and identifying current problems, creation of a comprehensive community environmental plan, creation of a recycling plan and a recycling center to be opened when connexes arrive (anticipated December 2005), ordered household and business collection receptacles for recyclables which will be distributed free-of-charge, working to reduce the use of plastic shopping bags which results in litter and health hazards to wildlife, ordered bear-proof/wind-proof dumpsters which will arrive in December 2005, hosted a solid waste training for all Aleutian Pribilof Tribes to attend and work collaboratively on larger issues.

Kivalina IRA Council

Millie Hawley, 907-645-2256, millie.hawley@kivaliniq.org

Despite a number of overwhelming environmental challenges and little infrastructure, the Kivalina Environmental Department has managed to operate a recycling program with one of the highest participation rates by residents in the State. When not carrying out subsistence activities, they collect from 7 to 11 full bags of recycled materials per week – and have shipped out an average of 100lbs per month for the first half of 2006. This same staff is successfully collecting lead-acid batteries as they go door to door for the cans, and the Environmental Assistant collects household batteries. Through the Alaska Materials Exchange, they found someone in Anchorage to ship their Styrofoam peanuts and they also collect plastic bags. They use their can refund monies to pay for posting out their Styrofoam, etc. In short, they have a high participation, sustainable, and diverse recycling program. They continue look for ways to expand the opportunities, increase participation, and persevere when their program runs into obstacles. Our motto is “Never Say Die.”

Nelson Island Consortium

Jonathon Lewis, Chefornak, 907-867-8306

This group has made ground breaking work in community cooperation. These seven communities (one being a summer subsistence camp) formed from a meeting held almost three years ago that was attended by 50 people from all the villages, including a number of elders. Their cooperation is traditional-based, as they have shared the same subsistence areas for thousands of years. They saw these areas being impacted by pollution and felt together, working traditionally and led by their Elders insights, they could reclaim their lands and clean up their communities. They have brought three separate trainings into their villages (HAZWOPER, Freon Certification, and Solid Waste Management Planning), rather than pay separately to go out to Anchorage. The money saved has been devoted to ordering bilingual signs for their subsistence areas asking visitors to bring their trash home, to additional community members traveling to the meetings, to cleanup projects, to monitoring fish nets, to bring Elders to conferences, to recycling efforts, and to teleconferencing. Besides the use of traditional respect in keeping costs low, one of the unique features of the Consortium is that they meet every week by teleconference. The meetings are attended not just by environmental or Nelson Island staff, but also by Tribal Council and Elders.

The Nelson Island Consortium is a sustainable entity that has built enough history and redundancy in the organization such that if one or more villages are dealing with a crisis, or staff turnover occurs or subsistence trips are needed, there are always staff from other villages that will step in to help out. For example, in calling a contact, in hosting a training, in turning in a grant, in researching needed information. Each village has HAZWOPER trained staff and they are ready to assist each other in emergencies. They have developed a planning style with an entrenched foundation in tradition. When two of the villages could not fill a part-time position, rather than keep the money for their own village, they both donated the money to a Consortium-wide subsistence area litter monitoring project. They cooperate in submitting grants, deciding which are important, and each submitting a support letter for the village that is submitting it. In

this way, they were able to be funded for three different solid waste related projects. Over the past two years, each village has begun recycling programs and cleanup projects: one is taking part in a demonstration of tundra bag technology, one is taking part in a demonstration for compost toilets, one is demonstrating how a hazardous waste program can be carried out in the YK Delta. Two villages were able to make significant improvements in the honeybucket disposal situation. The Consortium also received a Brownfield grant they will start next year, which again will be shared equally to fund part-time positions in community education on reducing contaminants, and will fund an in-village GIS training taught in Yup'ik. When one of the staff learns about how to carry out a solid waste component, such as packing and backhauling batteries, they share the information and steps with the other villages. They have shared duties of resolution-making for banning Styrofoam and plastic bags as well as researching contaminant effects on human health, and how to educate their communities in Yup'ik with the information that they gather in English.

Their rotating community meetings are open to all residents and they provide an opportunity for the host community to learn from and meet experts on solid waste and related environmental matters, to voice specific individual concerns, to listen to Elders from other villages, and to understand the Consortium process and participate actively in its projects. There are no other community entities in the state which represent their full communities and who meet on such a regular basis. Most inter-tribal/inter-community organizations are seated in hub villages, and in this past year, the Consortium has demonstrated that an organization alternative for small off-road villages that fits traditional, non-hierarchical community partnering patterns can be as effective as the common urban-centralized inter-village entity model. This demonstration can have a profound effect on increasing community partnerships and sub-regional solutions because it empowers and builds capacity in the village.

Chefornak Compost Toilet Project

**The Chefornak community contact for this project is: Billy Chagluak 907-867-8306
billychagluak@yahoo.com**

**The Zender Environmental contact for this project is: Simone Sebalo 907-277-2111
ssebal@zender-engr.net**

Chefornak's honeybucket lagoon is 6 years past its designed closure date, and elders and the community are very concerned about the frequent flooding to the nearby creek. Therefore, Chefornak decided to test compost toilets as a honeybucket alternative. This is a demonstration project that started earlier this year working with Zender Environmental and will continue until Spring 2007. One toilet is being tested in the community store and four toilets are being tested in households. The project funds a local operator in Chefornak to monitor the toilets and teach the households how to operate and maintain them. The toilets are straightforward to use – they require adding a cup or so of peat moss each day, pulling an aerator bar a couple times a week, and adding a natural microbe accelerator every 2 weeks to help speed up the composting process. Fans and a small heater help to evaporate any liquids out through a vent pipe. Every couple months, compost is produced and can be emptied out from the bottom of the toilet. The compost can then be used for gardening projects (flowers, plants, etc.) or as cover for garbage at the dump.

Zender Environmental is the technical consultant for the compost toilet project and communicates daily with the local operator to help monitor the project, troubleshoot any

problems, and get feedback from the operator and households. Initial funding for the project is through a Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes EPA Special IGAP Grant, and Zender has been providing a large amount of additional volunteer time in project planning, analysis, installation, and in securing funding for additional toilets to continue and broaden the scope of the project, so that more residents are able to switch to them. From this effort, Envirolet and SunMar are now providing a free toilet each.

Newtok

Margaret Nickerson, 907-237-2314, dinning69@yahoo.com

Newtok is, according to Bethel Recycling, the first (and possibly still the only) village to ship out electronic wastes. Despite every sort of environmental and logistical challenge, including the lack of heavy equipment and a dumpsite that is only accessible by boat twice per day due to tides. They have an active hazardous waste program. They have their staff HAZWOPER certified and a Freon Removal certified person and the equipment. They have an antifreeze recycler machine which is getting set up. Much of this was helped by them receiving a hazardous waste grant from EPA. But they took the initiative to draft up this very competitive national grant, with every chance at not getting it, and they got it. Newtok separates out their lead-acid batteries, fluorescent lights, and electronic wastes now. Because they burn, they are also starting to separate out plastic bottles from their waste stream for backhauling eventually to Bethel.

Additionally, they are beginning a collection program for newspaper and aluminum cans and household batteries. They developed a hazardous waste and construction waste ordinance and contract for outside projects. Access to Newtok's old HB lagoon was cut off and no place for the community to dump but in the river in town. With just \$30,000 from BIA, they invented the individual HB vacuum to reduce exposure to germs from leaking and overflowing HB's hauled through town, and also creating a separate HB bunker apart from town.

Newtok was the initiator of the Nelson Island Consortium and is heavily involved in educating its community about contaminants that can come from wastes, and in working with the school to ban the use of Styrofoam. Its staff, consisting of IGAP and Nelson Island representatives, is very helpful to other villages and constantly seeking out ways to improve their environment with very limited resources.

Selawik IRA Council

Raven Sheldon, raven.sheldon@akuligaq.org, Lorraine Ticket, lorraine.ticket@akuligaq.org, 907-484-2005

A 24-acre open tundra dump serves as the Selawik's solid waste disposal site. All wastes generated in the town, including hazardous wastes, construction wastes, and honeybucket wastes from non-hooked homes, end up at this dump, or a much smaller river bank dump, a mile out of town. The main dump edge is encroaching on town, and dump fires occur several times each summer, causing toxic smoke to permeate the Village. Access is poor and treacherous so that residents often store their garbage in town, or worse, use home burn barrels to avoid visiting the dump.

The Selawik Environmental Program has been leading an effort for 5 years now to close the dump and to construct a new landfill located further from town. Successes include: 1) a State

approved landfill permit and SWM plan, 2) Grants that purchased a waste collection system, a dozer, an equipment shed, gravel for a turnaround at the existing dump, and a hazardous waste plan and equipment 3) Funding to train residents, prepare for the construction projects, and identify potential community impacts 4) DOT funding to build a landfill road, 5) Selection as a National Federal Environmental Justice Project, and 6) Galvanizing the community through carrying out petitions, surveys, school education, Community Organization meetings, and 7) Organizing a Community Environmental Committee and an Environmental Youth Group. Through conferences and workshops, Selawik has been active in sharing their experiences with other Native Villages throughout the state.

Selawik's current efforts include the following: They recently fenced their landfill with 900 feet of fencing funded through their open dump grant. Their landfill road will be constructed next year with DOT funding. They currently store e-wastes and batteries for shipping out of the village for recycling. They installed a used oil burner in their equipment shed and collect oil from the public. Selawik has worked cooperatively and successfully with the Tribal and City Government. Selawik completed a community comprehensive plan by meeting with the IRA, City, and planning committee and used information gathered in several public meetings. They trained 28 people in HAZWOPER in their Village. They hired 18 HAZWOPER certified people to clean up their dump Selawik used part of its YR 2001 and 2003 open dump grant monies to build an equipment garage for their new (used) dozer. The shop was finished in September 2003. It houses their new dozer and new Bobcat, and provides a place to maintain them during the winter. The garage will also be used as a central location for recycling wastes. Kids from the Alternative School will run the Recycling Program. It will provide a place for them to "hang out", fix elders' snowmachines and keep out of trouble. There is no other place in town for kids to do this. The community will benefit as a result and be supportive of the Solid Waste Program.

Total Reclaim, Inc.

Larry Zirkle, Total Reclaim, Inc. 907-561-0544, larryz@totalreclaim.com

Staging, Recycling, and Backhaul. Larry Zirkle has been working with YRITWC, ITEP, Seven Generations, and Zender Environmental in rural Alaska, educating and developing tools for villages to stage and ship recyclable materials and assists in determining priorities for backhaul efforts. He is currently developing a "Rural Recycling Kit" that includes signage for drop offs, staging requirements, how to and where to ship, and safety supplies for minor spills with MSDS sheets. Additionally, Larry provides Freon removal training and volunteers his time to "clean up" when visiting a village. Larry's goal is to educate the communities by spending time in rural Alaska talking with youth, elders, and councils. Larry also promotes "One Voice" throughout Alaska by emphasizing the importance of collaboration toward environmental solutions.

Tribes That Have Backhauled

Alphabetically Sorted

Anvik Tribal Council
PO Box 10
Anvik, AK 99558-0010
907-663-6322 Office

Alakanuk Traditional Council
PO Box 149
Alakunak, AK 99554-0149
907-238-3419 Office

Alatna Village Council
PO Box 70
Alatna, AK 99720-0070
907-968-2304 Office

Algaaciq Tribal Government
PO Box 48
St. Mary's, AK 99658-0048
907-438-2935 Office

Arctic Village Council
PO Box 22069
Arctic Village, AK 99722-0059
907-587-5329 Office

Asa'carsarmiut Tribal Council
PO Box 32249
Mountain Village, AK 99632-0249
907-591-2814 Office

Beaver Village Council
PO Box 24029
Beaver, AK 99724-0029
907-628-6124 Office

Birch Creek Tribal Council
PO Box KBC, Birch Creek Via
Fort Yukon, AK 99740-8999
907-221-2211 Office

Chalkyitsik Village Council
PO Box 57
Chalkyitsik, AK 99788-0057
907-848-8117 Office

Chevak Native Village
PO Box 140
Aurora St.
Chevak, AK 99563-0140
907-858-7428 Office

Chuloonawick Native Village
PO Box 245
Emmonak, AK 99581-0245
907-949-1345 Office

Circle Village Council
PO Box 89
Circle, AK 99733-0089
907-773-2884 Office

Council of Athabascan Tribal Governments
PO Box 33
Fort Yukon, AK 99740-0283
800-665-2981 Office

Eagle Traditional Council
PO Box 19
Eagle, AK 99738-0019
907-547-2281 Office

Gwichyaa Gwich'in Tribal Gov't.
PO Box 126
Fort Yukon, AK 99740-0126
907-662-2581 Office

Grayling IRA Council
PO Box 49
Grayling, AK 99590-0049
907-453-5116 Office

Holy Cross Traditional Council
PO Box 89
Holy Cross, AK 99602-0089
907-476-7124 Office

Hughes Village Council
PO Box 45029
Hughes, AK 99745-0029
907-889-2239 Office
Huslia Tribal Council
PO Box 70
Huslia, AK 99746-0070

Iqurmiut Tribal Council
PO Box 9
Russian Mission, AK 99657-0009
907-584-5511 Office

Kaltag Tribal Council
PO Box 129
Kaltag, AK 99748-0129
907-534-2224 Office

Kotlik Traditional Council
PO Box 20210
Kotlik, AK 99620-0210
907-899-4836 Office

Koyukuk Tribal Council
PO Box 109
Koyukuk, AK 99754-9999
907-927-2253 Office

Louden Tribal Council
PO Box 244
Galena, AK 99741-0244
907-656-1711 Office

Marshall Traditional Council
PO Box 110
Marshall, AK 99585-0110
907-679-6302 Office

Native Village of Bill Moore's Slough
PO Box 20288
Kotlik, AK 99620-0288
907-899-4232 Office

Native Village of Shaktoolik
PO Box 100
Shaktoolik, AK 99771-0100
907-955-3701 Office

Native Village of St. Michael
PO Box 59050
St. Michael, AK 99659
907-923-2304 Office

Native Village of Unalakeet
PO Box 270
Unalakeet, AK 99684
907-624-3622 Office

Nenana Native Council
PO Box 356
Nenana, AK 99760-0356
907-832-5461 Office

Nulato Tribal Council
PO Box 65049
Nulato, AK 99765-0049
907-898-2339 Office

Ohogamiut Traditional Council
PO Box 49
Marshall, AK 99585-0049
907-679-6517 Office

Pilot Station Traditional Council
PO Box 5119
Pilot Station, AK 99650-0119
907-549-3373 Office

Pitka's Point Traditional Council
PO Box 127
St. Mary's, AK 99658-0127
907-438-2569 Office

Rampart Village Council
PO Box 67029
Rampart, AK 99767-7029
907-358-3312 Office

Ruby Tribal Council
PO Box 210
Ruby, AK 99768-9999
907-468-4479 Office

Scammon Bay Traditional Council
PO Box 110
Scammon Bay, AK 99662-0126
907-558-5425 Office

Shageluk IRA Council
PO Box 109
Shageluk, AK 99665-0109
907-473-8239 Office

Stebbins IRA Council
PO Box 71002
Stebbins, AK 99671
907-934-2393 Office

Stevens Village Council
PO Box 16
Stevens Village, AK 99774-9999
907-934-2393 Office

Tanana Tribal Council
PO Box 77130
Tanana, AK 99777-0130
907-366-7160 Office

Venetie Tribal Government
PO Box 99
Venetie, AK 99781-0099
907-849-8165 Office

Yupit of Andreafski
PO Box 88
St. Mary's, AK 99658-0088
907-438-2312 Office

APPENDIX A:

Sample Backhaul Inventory

Below is an example of an inventory sheet for backhauled items. This kind of document may be useful when prioritizing items for backhaul as well as for communications with transportation entities that need to know what materials will be hauled before committing to remove them.

Yukon River Inter-Tribal Watershed Council
Backhaul Inventory 2008 Season

Items	Amount
Vehicles:	Total
Cars	
Trucks	
Heavy Equipment	
Batteries:	
Total	
Vehicle	
Household (# of containers full)	
Computers: (Monitors, CPUs, Keyboards, etc.)	
Office Equipment: (Copiers, Fax machines, etc.)	
Refrigerators/Freezers:	
Boats: (Metal Only)	
Outboard Motors:	
Snowmachines:	
ATVs:	
Generators**:	
Fuel Tanks*:	
Tires*:	
Tire Rims:	
Drums*:	Total
Empty	
Glycol	
Used Oil	
Other (specify if possible)	
Electrical Transformers**:	
Miscellaneous (Please Describe):	

*These are items that we cannot take yet but need to know about for our records.

**Contact us about these items, we need more information before they can be shipped.

APPENDIX B: Sample Memorandum of Agreement

Below is an example of an MOA to outline an arrangement between a community and a transportation entity in conducting a backhaul. This type of document is not necessary to backhaul but may clarify responsibilities and commitments on both sides of an arrangement.

Memorandum of Agreement Total Reclaim, Inc. and COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

Introduction – Total Reclaim, Inc. has pledged to be ‘Caretakers of the Land’ and will ‘For the People’. These two principals guide Total Reclaim, Inc.’s work throughout Alaska. To better care for the land and the people dependent on the land this Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) formalizes the relationship between Total Reclaim, Inc. and **COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION**. By working together, communicating, and sharing resources the collective goals of Total Reclaim, Inc. and **COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION** can be realized.

Intent – It is the intent of this MOA between Total Reclaim, Inc. and **COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION** to establish a partnership to expand and improve solid waste services in **COMMUNITY NAME** through greater awareness and participation in electronics recycling. It is understood that this partnership will allow greater coordination between the two entities while outlining specific responsibilities for each entity. In consideration of the above premises, the parties agree as follows,

Responsibilities of Total Reclaim, Inc.

- Total Reclaim, Inc. will provide instructional materials outlining safe handling procedures for electronics waste.
- Total Reclaim, Inc. will provide instructional materials outlining safe shipping procedures for electronics waste.
- Total Reclaim, Inc. will be available for assistance by means of telephone contact during regular business hours.
- Total Reclaim, Inc. will provide a per pound cost estimate prior to shipment.
- Total Reclaim, Inc. will collect materials upon arrival in Anchorage.
- Total Reclaim, Inc. will, within 30 days of accepting materials, provide a clear invoice to communities.
- Total Reclaim, Inc. will NOT accept materials sent Cash On Delivery (C.O.D.).
- Total Reclaim, Inc. reserves the right to reject materials that do not qualify as electronics waste.
- Total Reclaim, Inc. reserves the right to reject electronics known or believed to contain PCBs.
- Total Reclaim, Inc. will abide by all local, state and federal laws and regulations in the conduct of their operations.

Responsibilities of COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

- **COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION** will assume responsibility for organizing the collection and transportation of electronics for backhaul.
- **COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION** will handle all materials in accordance to instructional materials provided by Total Reclaim, Inc.
- **COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION** will contact Total Reclaim, Inc. prior to collecting or shipping materials.
- **COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION** will ship all materials in accordance to instructional materials provided by Total Reclaim, Inc.
- **COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION** will assume responsibility for any transport costs that arise.
- **COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION** will assist all community members in participating in the electronics recycling program at low or no cost to the individual.
- **COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION** will provide estimated weight of materials to Total Reclaim, Inc. prior to negotiating a per pound rate.
- **COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION** will provide estimated weight of materials to Total Reclaim, Inc. prior to shipment.
- **COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION** will ship only clean and safely packaged electronics to Total Reclaim, Inc.
- **COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION** will not knowingly ship PCB’s or other highly hazardous materials to Total Reclaim, Inc.
- **COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION** will abide by all local, state and federal laws and regulations in the conduct of their operations.

Term of the Agreement

- This agreement shall remain in effect for 2 years from the date of signature. It may be terminated immediately by mutual written agreement of both parties, or upon 30 days notice in writing by either party.
- The agreement may be extended for additional 2 year periods provided an updated written agreement is reached.

NAME OF COMMUNITY CONTACT

For **COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION**

Date _____

Larry Zirkle, General Manager

For Total Reclaim, Inc.

Date _____

Appendix B: Signatory Tribes (Alaska only) of the Yukon River Inter-Tribal Watershed Council

Coastal/Lower Yukon	Yukon Tanana/Yukon Flats
Scammon Bay	Artic Village
Chevak Native Village	Naqragmiut Tribal Council-Anaktuvik Pass
Hooper Bay Native Village	Beaver
Paimiut-Hooper Bay	Birch Creek
Nunam Iqua-Sheldon's Point	Chalkyitsik
Alakanuk	Circle
Emmonak Village	Fort Yukon (Gwichyaa Zhee)
Chuloonawick-Emmonak	Manley Village
Hamilton TC-Emmonak	Minto
Kotlik	Nenana
Bill Moore's Slough, Kotlik	Stevens Village Council
Stebbins	Rampart
St. Michael	Tanana
Unalakeet	Venetie
Asa'cargarmiut, Mountain Village	Upper Yukon
Pitka's Point	Tanacross
Saint Mary's	Tetlin
Andreafski- St. Mary's	Northway
Algaaciq- St. Mary's	Mentasta Traditional Council
Pilot Station	Dot Lake
Marshall	Eagle Village
Ohogamiut - Marshall	
Russian Mission (Iqurmiut Tribal Council)	
Middle Yukon/Koyukuk	
Holy Cross	
Shageluk	
Grayling	
Anvik	
Kaltag	
Nulato	
Galena	
Ruby	
Koyukuk	
Huslia	
Allakaket	
Evansville Village	
Alatna	
Hughes Village Council	