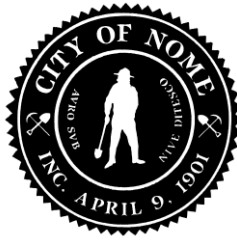


Mayor
John K. Handeland
Manager
Glenn Steckman
Clerk
Bryant Hammond



Nome Common Council
Scot Henderson
Doug Johnson
Mark Johnson
Adam Martinson
Cameron Piscoya
M. Sigvanna Tapqaq

NOME COMMON COUNCIL
WORK SESSION & REGULAR MEETING AGENDA
MONDAY, JANUARY 09, 2023 at 5:30 / 7:00 PM
COUNCIL CHAMBERS IN CITY HALL

102 Division St. ▪ P.O. Box 281 ▪ Nome, Alaska 99762 ▪ Phone (907) 443-6663 ▪ Fax (907) 443-5345

WORK SESSION

- [A.](#) Presentation on Potential Recycling Expansion and Partnerships,
PAGE 4

ROLL CALL

APPROVAL OF AGENDA

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

- [A.](#) December 12, 2022 Nome Common Council Regular Meeting Minutes,
PAGE 56

COMMUNICATIONS

- [A.](#) Letter of December 1, 2022 from Nome PreSchool to City of Nome re: Donations for February PreSchool Auction,
PAGE 60
- [B.](#) Letter of December 10, 2022 from Nancy Mendenhall to Nome Common Council re: Concerns Regarding Micro-Nuclear Energy,
PAGE 61
- [C.](#) Letter of December 20, 2022 from City of Nome to Sales & Bed Taxpayers,
PAGE 63
- [D.](#) Letter of December 23, 2022 from Nome Discovery Tours to Manager Steckman re: 2022 Cruise Ship Season Wrapup,
PAGE 64
- [E.](#) Letter of December 30, 2022 from Superintendent Burgess to Manager Steckman re: State of Alaska Reimbursement - ACSA Restroom Remodel Project,
PAGE 65
- [F.](#) Poster re: Internet Affordability & Accessibility Town Hall in Council Chambers on January 12, 2023,
PAGE 66
- [G.](#) March 22-23, 2022 Seward Peninsula Subsistence Regional Advisory Council Draft Agenda,
PAGE 67

CITIZEN'S COMMENTSNEW BUSINESS

- [A.](#) O-23-01-01 An Ordinance of the Nome Common Council, Nome, Alaska, Amending Nome Code of Ordinances 2.30.040 Reducing the Number of Members of the Public Safety Advisory Commission,

PAGE 70

- [B.](#) Memo Re: Collective Bargaining Agreements: IBEW 1547, IUOE 302, APEA/AFT Local 6138 January 1, 2023 through December 31, 2023,

PAGE 75

- [C.](#) R-23-01-01 A Resolution Approving the Labor Agreement Between Nome Joint Utility System and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 1547 Through December 31, 2023,

PAGE 76

- [D.](#) R-23-01-02 A Resolution Approving the Labor Agreement Between Nome Joint Utility System and the International Union of Operating Engineers Local 302 through December 31, 2023,

PAGE 78

- [E.](#) R-23-01-03 A Resolution Approving the Labor Agreement between Nome Joint Utility System and the Alaska Public Employees Association / American Federation of Teachers Local 6138 through December 31, 2023,

PAGE 80

- [F.](#) R-23-01-04 A Resolution Allocating Two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$2,500) of the NSEDC Community Benefits Share Recovery Funds to the Nome Kennel Club for Repair and Replacement of Trail Markers Along the Iditarod Trail from Topkok Head to the City of Nome,

PAGE 82

- [G.](#) R-23-01-05 A Resolution Approving a Letter of Agreement between the City of Nome and the City of Nome Employees Association, Local 6141, APEA/AFT (AFL-CIO),

PAGE 85

- [H.](#) R-23-01-06 A Resolution Authorizing the City Manager or City Clerk to Administratively Forgive Small Amounts of Penalty and Interest Incurred by Sales & Bed Tax-Remitting Businesses as a Result of the Transition to the LocalGov Online Tax Platform Provided by Azavar Solutions,

PAGE 90

UTILITY MANAGER'S REPORT

- A. Activity Report: December 13, 2022 - January 5, 2023,

VERBAL

CITY MANAGER'S REPORT

- A. Activity Report: December 13, 2022 - January 5, 2023,

VERBAL

CITIZEN'S COMMENTS

COUNCIL MEMBER'S COMMENTS

MAYOR'S COMMENTS AND REPORT

A. Activity Report: December 13, 2022 - January 5, 2023,

VERBAL

EXECUTIVE SESSION

ADJOURNMENT

Bering Strait Regional Recycling Center



Feasibility Study Report and Funding Strategy



Norton Sound Regional Recycling Center

Feasibility Study Report and Funding Strategy

Researched and Compiled by
Zender Environmental Health and Research
Group



*Prepared for
Kawerak Environmental Program*

March 2022

Table of Contents

Executive Summary.....	6
Current Situation	7
Nome Recycling Background.....	7
Current Waste Stream Estimates for Kawerak Region and Nome, AK.....	8
Comparable Alaska Recycle Programs.....	9
Community Input.....	12
Community Meetings	12
Community Surveys.....	16
Project Description.....	19
Facility, Storage and Equipment Needs	19
Materials Recycled.....	19
Public Interface	20
Material In-flow Management & Storage	20
Storage.....	21
Processing Equipment.....	22
Material Out-Flow Management and Storage Considerations	25
Hazardous Materials Management.....	26
Data Recording and Management	27
Proposed Options	28
Existing Facilities.....	28
Facility Design.....	29
Sizing and Capacity.....	30
Location.....	34
General Operations.....	35
Operating hours and staffing requirements	35
Volunteers.....	36
Staff Training	36
Health and Safety Aspects	36
Alternative Energy Considerations	36
Solar Energy	36
Wind Energy.....	36
Biomass Energy	36
Recycling Commodity Markets.....	37
Capital and Operating Costs	39
Current Program Activity Cost Analyses	39
Expanded Program Costs Analyses.....	39
User Impacts	44
Capital Funding Recommendations/Options	46

Responding to Community Input.....	48
Evaluation/Recommendations.....	50
Feasibility	50
Location.....	50
Facility and Processing Equipment	50
Floor Layout	50
Revenue Generating Options	51
Appendices.....	52
Appendix A: Meeting Notes	53
Appendix A1: Meeting Notes, Village Meeting, Feb. 22, 2021.....	53
Appendix A2: Meeting Notes, Nome Meeting, Mar. 31, 2021.....	65
Appendix A3: Meeting Notes, Village Advisory Group Meeting, Aug. 25, 2021	77
Appendix A4: Meeting Notes, Nome Advisory Group Meeting, Sept. 1, 2021	81
Appendix A5: Meeting Notes, Village Advisory Group Meeting, Feb. 23, 2022.....	85
Appendix B: Summary of Community Surveys.....	89
Appendix B1: IGAP Backhaul Responses	90
Appendix B2: IGAP Question Summary.....	91
Appendix B3: Nome Community Survey Summary.....	102
Appendix B4: Nome Business Community Survey Summary	119
Appendix B5: Village Community Survey Summary	129
Appendix C: Engineering Documents.....	142
Appendix C1: Building Option 1 (2500 square feet).....	142
Appendix C2: Building Option 2 (2400 square feet).....	143
Appendix C3: Building Option 3 (4060 square feet).....	144
Appendix C4: Building Costs Estimates	145
Appendix C5: Concept O & M Estimates	163
Appendix D: Letters of Support	165
Appendix D1: Bering Straits Regional Housing Authority.....	165
Appendix D2: Native Village of Brevig Mission	166
Appendix D3: City of Nome	167
Appendix D4: Native Village of Diomede	168
Appendix D5: Native Village of Koyuk IRA Council	169
Appendix D6: Mary's Igloo Traditional Council	170
Appendix D7: Norton Sound Economic Development Corporation.....	171
Appendix D8: Norton Sound Health Corporation	172
Appendix D9: Native Village of Shismaref.....	173
Appendix D10: Native Village of Saint Michael.....	174
Appendix D11: Native Village of Savoonga	175
Appendix D12: Native Village of Teller.....	176
Appendix D13: Native Village of Gambell	177

Tables

TABLE 1: CURRENT WASTE STREAM ESTIMATES (IN POUNDS)	8
TABLE 2: ANNUAL SHIPPING ESTIMATES (IN POUNDS)	9
TABLE 3: OVERVIEW OF COMPARABLE RECYCLING SERVICE PROVIDERS	10
TABLE 4: 2019 FUNDING SOURCES FOR COMPARABLE RECYCLING SERVICE PROVIDERS	10
TABLE 5: ITEMS ACCEPTED AT COMPARABLE RECYCLING SERVICE PROVIDERS	11
TABLE 6: ADVICE FOR START-UPS FROM COMPARABLE RECYCLING SERVICE PROVIDERS	12
TABLE 7: SUMMARY OF ROUND ROBIN QUESTIONS FROM FIRST VILLAGE MEETING	14
TABLE 8: SAMPLE OF PUBLIC COMMENTS (FULL COMMENTS ARE FOUND IN THE MEETING NOTES IN THE APPENDICES)	16
TABLE 9: STORAGE NEEDS FOR HARMONY S60XDRC BALER	21
TABLE 10: COMPARISONS OF SIX DIFFERENT BALERS	23
TABLE 11: BALE ESTIMATION BASED ON DESIGN CAPACITY MINIMUM	26
TABLE 12: COSTS SUMMARY FOR ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS	34
TABLE 13: COMPARISON OF VARIOUS MID-SIZE RECYCLING PROGRAMS IN ALASKA	35
TABLE 14: CURRENT COMMODITY RATES PAID TO GUSTAVUS, AK 2021	37
TABLE 15: COMMODITY PRICES PER TON 2000 – 2018	38
TABLE 16: ESTIMATED CAPITAL COSTS OVER 20 YEARS, YR 2022 DOLLARS*	44
TABLE 17: ESTIMATED ANNUAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE COSTS FOR EACH ALTERNATIVE AND PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF VILLAGE VERSUS NOME COSTS BASED ON PROJECTED WASTE STREAM CONTRIBUTION	45
TABLE 18: PROJECTED MONTHLY USER FEES FOR NOME BUSINESSES AND HOUSEHOLDS	45
TABLE 19: ESTIMATED COST PER POUND FOR NOME HOUSEHOLDS AND BUSINESS FOR VARIOUS ALTERNATIVES	46
TABLE 20: BRIEF SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL GRANT FUNDS FOR A RECYCLE CENTER	46

Figures

FIGURE 1: KAWERAK E-WASTE EVENT	7
FIGURE 2: AERIAL VIEW OF KAWERAK'S OUTDOOR SORTING AREA	8
FIGURE 3: VILLAGE COMMUNITY MEETING QUESTIONS SUMMARY	13
FIGURE 4: NOME COMMUNITY MEETING QUESTIONS SUMMARY	15
FIGURE 5: ITEMS CURRENTLY RECYCLED	16
FIGURE 6: USER SATISFACTION	17
FIGURE 7: PREFERRED USER FEES	17
FIGURE 8: ACCEPTABLE MONTHLY PICK-UP SERVICE FEES	18
FIGURE 9: WHAT TO DO WITH CARDBOARD	18
FIGURE 10: RECYCLED MATERIALS FLOW	19
FIGURE 11: HARMONY S60SDRC VERTICAL BALER	22
FIGURE 12: HAND-TYING COMPRESSED BALES	22
FIGURE 13: RECYCLE MATERIALS LOADED BY HAND OR SHOVEL INTO BALING CHAMBER	24
FIGURE 14: RECYCLE MATERIALS LOADED INTO HOPPER ABOVE BALING CHAMBER	24
FIGURE 15: RECYCLE MATERIALS LOADED ONTO ABOVE GROUND CONVEYOR BELT INTO HOPPER ABOVE BALING CHAMBER	24
FIGURE 16: RECYCLE MATERIALS LOADED ONTO BELOW GROUND CONVEYOR BELT INTO HOPPER ABOVE BALING CHAMBER	24
FIGURE 17: AVERY WEIGH-TRONIX FLOOR SCALE	25
FIGURE 18: BADGER L50S-2 HORIZONTAL BALER	25

FIGURE 19: COMMERCIALLY BUILT HHW STORAGE UNITS	26
FIGURE 20: GARAGE STYLE HHW STORAGE	27
FIGURE 21: RECYCLED MATERIALS ARE CONSOLIDATED BY AIRLINES AND FLOWN INTO NOME	27
FIGURE 22: VOLUNTEERS ASSISTING WITH KAWERAK E-WASTE EVENT	28
FIGURE 23: BUILDING OPTION 1 (2500 SF)	31
FIGURE 24: BUILDING OPTION 2 (2400 SF)	32
FIGURE 25: BUILDING OPTION 3 (4,060 SF)	33
FIGURE 26: VOLUNTEERS WORK E-WASTE EVENT AT CURRENT KAWERAK LOCATION	34
FIGURE 27: VOLUNTEERS ASSIST WITH E-WASTE EVENT	36
FIGURE 28: EAGLE COUNTY, CO MRF PRICES 2019	37
FIGURE 29: CURRENT PROGRAM COST ANALYSES	40
FIGURE 30: EXPANDED PROGRAM COST ANALYSES - ALTERNATIVE 3A	41
FIGURE 31: EXPANDED PROGRAM COST ANALYSES - ALTERNATIVE 3B	42
FIGURE 32: EXPANDED PROGRAM COST ANALYSIS - ALTERNATIVE 4	43

Executive Summary

For the past 10 years, the Kawerak Environmental Program has assisted member Tribes in properly recycling a limited volume of household hazardous materials and reduce waste going into their landfill. All activities associated with the storing, sorting, staging, and transporting of these materials currently takes place outdoors in Nome, regardless of the weather, presenting several efficiency and safety challenges, and limiting potential expansion of the program to process higher materials volumes.

In October 2020, in order to support informed decision making by the Kawerak Board of Directors on whether to proceed with seeking funds to build and operate a more developed regional facility, Kawerak commissioned the present study. Additionally, if the facility proved feasible and the Board determined to move forward, the intent for the study was to help garner public support.

Zender Environmental Health and Research Group was contracted to assess whether such as facility would be financially feasible and publicly desirable, what it might look like, and how it might be funded. Our team conducted interviews and surveys with key Kawerak and Tribal environmental staff, led Nome-based and regional community-based discussions, surveyed regional and Nome-based community and business members for practices, priorities, and preferences, consulted with CRW Engineering for building design, estimated projected waste stream scenarios, and drew inferences from successful recycling center operations serving comparable populations elsewhere in Alaska.

Our analysis indicates that given the current conditions, a regionally operated recycling center in Nome is feasible, is supported by the member Tribes of Kawerak, and with the appropriate public participation in determining local practical operations, would be supported by residents and businesses of Nome.

Current Situation

Nome Recycling Background

Handling the bulk of recyclable materials for Nome and nineteen surrounding villages, Kawerak Inc. (Kawerak) collects, prepares, stores, and ships 30,000 – 70,000 pounds of electronics (e-waste), fluorescent lamps, toner cartridges and batteries to recycling facilities in the Seattle area each year. Kawerak currently ships approximately four 20' vans of spent electronics and one 20' van of lead acid batteries each year to Seattle for processing and recycling.

These materials are currently collected by 19 member villages, flown into Nome, and then driven by Kawerak staff to storage vans sited on a lot located on West Seppala Drive in downtown Nome, adjacent to Kawerak's offices. The lot is owned by Kawerak who has donated its land for this purpose. Through an agreement, Kawerak staff also collect these same recyclables dropped off at the City of Nome's recycling station.



Figure 1: Kawerak E-Waste Event

Kawerak provides the service to member villages because their landfills are not designed to contain or treat the toxic heavy metals contained in these products. If discarded at the landfills, contaminants leach into surrounding lands or emit into the air from waste burning operations, posing risks to community health and surrounding subsistence resources.

Approximately four times each year (depending on how quickly materials accumulate), the batteries and electronics are pulled out of storage vans, sorted, consolidated, and properly packaged and palletized. The pallets are then driven by truck to the port facilities in Nome. These operations take place outside and staff, volunteers, and materials are subject to the weather and elements (rain, cold temperatures and snow). Baling, which could allow the recycling of several additional materials is not possible without a building. The current facility and recycling process is inefficient and staff and public safety are at undue risk.

Other recycling efforts in the community of Nome are limited. Kawerak, as well as some regional villages, collect and recycle aluminum through the ALPAR Flying Cans program. There is also a thrift shop in Nome managed by a local church that provides for the sale and reuse of clothing and household items. Cardboard is collected in Nome, but it is currently burned in the landfill. No other true recycling occurs in the community.

Current Waste Stream Estimates for Kawerak Region and Nome, AK

As part of this study, written surveys and verbal interviews were carried out with Kawerak Environmental Program staff, Nome city staff, other Nome staff involved in solid waste, and Tribal Environmental Program staff from member villages to estimate waste stream generation for various materials. Estimated instream volume for regional villages and the City of Nome (in pounds) are shown in Table 1 below. Based on comparable recycling center data from elsewhere in Alaska (see below), a minimum design capacity for each waste stream was assigned proportional to the total service population and is listed as well. Table 2 displays estimated annual weight of spent electronics and batteries shipped by Kawerak for the last 5 years.



Figure 2: Aerial view of Kawerak's outdoor sorting area

Table 1: Current Waste Stream Estimates (in pounds)

Waste Type	Nome	Villages	Estimated Current Instream	Design Capacity Minimum
#1 Plastics	2,182	1,247	10,000	12,000
#2 Cloudy Plastics	117	67	3,500	4,000
#2 Colored Plastics			6,500	
Aluminum Cans	20,978	11,988	28,000	32,000
Cardboard	200,000		300,000	400,000
LG Books				
Low Grade			95,000	150,000
Mixed Plastic			3,000	4,000
Newspaper			2,600	2,600
Office			10,000	14,000
Tin Cans	2,014	1,151	15,000	18,000

Table 2: Annual Shipping Estimates (in pounds)

	Number of AML Vans	E-waste	Number of AK Logistics Vans	Batteries	Total Shipping
2020	3	9,222	0	0	9,222
2019	4	Amt. not available	1	24,000	24,000
2018	4	24,736	1	24,000	48,736
2017	-	46,954	1	24,000	70,954
2016	2	8,493	1	24,000	32,493

Comparable Alaska Recycle Programs

In 2020, via USDA RD Utilities funding, to best understand operational parameters needed for a successful recycling operation, Zender had looked at four comparable recycling service providers operating in Alaska. Relevant information was used in this report and is displayed in part here. The four selected providers were Valley Community for Recycling Services (VCRS) located in the Matanuska Susitna Borough; Haines Friends of Recycling (HFR), located in Southeast Alaska; the City of Gustavus, located in Southeast Alaska; and Threshold Recycling Services located in Kodiak. The tables that follow summarize the four recycling services, list funding sources for each, list materials accepted at each, and note advice/guidance solicited from their experienced staffs on starting a new recycling center.

Table 3: Overview of Comparable Recycling Service Providers

	VCRS	HFR	Gustavus	Threshold
Established	1998	1998	1994	1984
Type of Organization	Non-profit	Non-profit	Municipal	Non-profit
Area Served	Matanuska-Susitna Borough	Haines Borough	City of Gustavus	Kodiak Island Borough
Population Served	108,317 ¹	2,530 ¹	537 ²	12,998 ¹
Processed in 2019 (lbs)	3,304,480	215,500	197,497	552,231
Balers	3	1	2	3
How are materials collected?	Self-haul	Self-haul	Self-haul	Collection/Self-haul
Facility Size	23,000 sq. ft.	4,000 sq. ft.	1,400 sq. ft.	4,100 sq. ft.
How are materials shipped:	Containers	Containers, Pallets & Supersack	Pallets	Containers
Transportation Modes	Truck to Anchorage	Barge to Seattle	Barge to Seattle	Barge to Anchorage
Annual Shipping Costs	\$5000 - \$8000	\$3000 - \$8000	\$20,000	

Table 4: 2019 Funding Sources for Comparable Recycling Service Providers

	VCRS	HFR	Gustavus	Threshold
<i>Memberships</i>		✓		
<i>Borough/City</i>	✓		✓	✓
<i>Grants</i>				
<i>Fees for Services/Donations</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Sales of Materials</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓

¹ United States Census Bureau; QuickFacts (v2019)² Alaska DCRA Information Portal (2019)

Table 5: Items Accepted at Comparable Recycling Service Providers
































































	VCRS	HFR	GUSTAVUS	THRESHOLD
CARDBOARD				
MIXED PAPER				
OFFICE PAPER				
SHREDDED OFFICE PAPER				
NEWSPAPER				
TYPE 5 POLYPROPYLENE CONTAINERS				
PLASTIC BAGS & FILM				
ALUMINUM CANS				
TYPE 1 PETE BOTTLES				
TYPE 2 HDPE BOTTLES & JUGS				
STEEL FOOD CANS				
KITCHEN ALUMINUM				
EGG CARTONS				
ELECTRICAL WIRES & CORDS				
BROWN PAPER BAGS				
PACKING PEANUTS				
NON-FERROUS METALS				
TEXTILES/CLOTHING				
EWASTE				
APPLIANCES				
REFRIGERANT CONTAINING DEVICES				
COMPOSTABLES				
GILL NETS				
FLUORESCENT LAMPS				
REUSABLE ITEMS				
FERROUS/SCRAP METALS				
GLASS BOTTLES & JARS				
CERAMICS				
BATTERIES				
NON-COMMERCIAL USED OIL				
VEGETABLE OIL/DEEP FRYER OIL				
AEROSOL CANS				

Table 6: Advice for Start-ups from Comparable Recycling Service Providers

VCRS	Start small. Determine the level of support within your community. Rely heavily on volunteers to get started. Leader at the top needs to have a passion for the mission. Meet regularly, set goals, be honest if you're meeting the goals and be ready to change course when necessary.
HFR	<p>If shipping in containers - you will need a forklift and/or skid steer. Pallet jacks also very useful/necessary. Need either 1) Loading dock or 2) exterior loading ramp so loads can be double/triple-stacked (maximize available space).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A baler is a must have if shipping any fibers, cans, or plastics - Don't burn out your board and volunteers - Don't get "stuck" with material...have a plan to ensure anything & everything you collect will eventually be shipped out
Gustavus	<p>Start small and only accept materials that you know you can ship. Expand your operation as you develop markets for new materials and the labor and facility to process those materials.</p> <p>Get your customers to do as much of the sorting as you can.</p> <p>The more educated the public is on your recycling strategy the less sorting and separating the operator will have to do</p> <p>Be as friendly and consistent as you can with your customers.</p>
Threshold	Treat it like a business. Don't take a product that you cannot find a market for.

Community Input

Community Meetings

Two public meetings were conducted to gather input from community members on interest and need for a Nome-based recycle center. The first meeting ("Village Meeting") included Environmental Program ("IGAP") Coordinators from Kawerak member Tribes and was conducted virtually via Zoom on February 22, 2021. Representatives from eight communities (Diomed, Golovin, Savoonga, Shaktoolik, St. Michael, Teller, and Council) participated in this first meeting. Tribal Environmental Coordinators from these communities are the front line for collection in the villages. They were able to provide insight on local recycling activities and what is currently lacking for their communities. The meeting included facilitated discussion and polling questions, as well as a set of round robin questions asked of each community. Community feedback from these efforts is depicted in Figures 3 - 7 that follow in the format of word clouds. A word cloud generates larger sized words the more it is used and repeated. Thus, the larger words provide a visual description of priorities, values, and sentiment. Table 7 includes a summary of answers from round robin questions. Full meeting notes can be found in the Appendices.

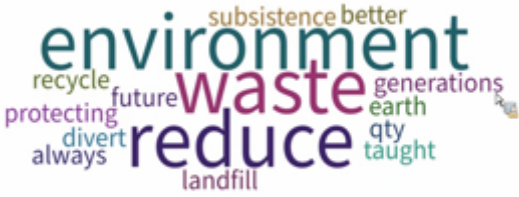


Why We Recycle?	Top 2 Items Recycled
	
How Could Recycling be Convenient?	What Items do we Want to Recycle
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Heated space to work with</i> • <i>Clear instructions</i> • <i>Access to known drop off locations</i> • <i>Shipping assistance</i> 	
Our Vision for a Recycle Center	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Plastic molding machines</i> • <i>Tin cans recycled</i> • <i>Cleaner, safer community</i> • <i>More reuse</i> • <i>A place that takes propane cylinders</i> • <i>Ability to take more waste from communities</i> • <i>A place the public feels welcome</i> • <i>A convenient location that people know about</i> • <i>Fun! A place to browse, to find interesting things!</i> • <i>A place that is inviting to all members of the community</i> 	

Figure 3: Village Community Meeting Questions Summary

Table 7: Summary of Round Robin Questions from First Village Meeting

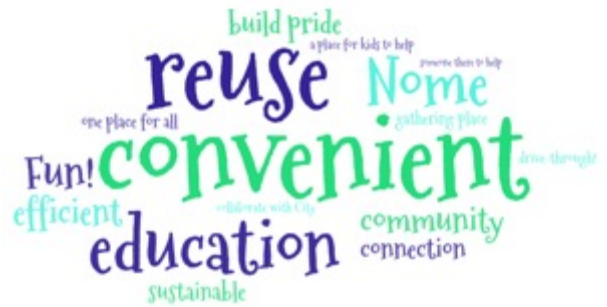
<i>What is currently recycled in your community?</i>	
<i>Golovin</i>	- White goods, cans, plastic bottles, heavy metals, toners, electronics; city does waste oil and glycol, fluorescents, and batteries.
<i>Diomedede</i>	- Everything we can – e-waste, hh batteries, LAB, lights, LPAR, white goods
<i>Teller</i>	- #1 plastics, aluminum cans, batteries, LAB, e-waste, lights
<i>Savoonga</i>	- #1 plastic bottles, cans, hh batteries, fluorescent lights, LAB, e-waste, small kitchen appliances.
<i>St. Michael</i>	- Cans, plastic, batteries
<i>What would you like to be recycling in addition?</i>	
<i>Golovin</i>	- Glass, net, Styrofoam, glycol, and fluids
<i>Diomedede</i>	- Propane cylinders, spray cans, paint sprays, old fire extinguishers, metals, transformers
<i>Teller</i>	- Fridges, freezers, white goods, scrap metal
<i>Savoonga</i>	- Foam cardboard boxes, tin cans, 14, and 16 oz propane bottles
<i>St. Michael</i>	- Waste oil
<i>What would you like to see at a regional recycle center?</i>	
<i>Golovin</i>	- Value Village – used clothing, appliances, housewares, etc.; A large space that's easily accessible
<i>Diomedede</i>	- More community outreach on recycling
<i>Teller</i>	- A drop off place
<i>Savoonga</i>	- A compactor to make things small to ship.
<i>St. Michael</i>	- Products to help villages. Fencing.
<i>Council</i>	- Taking cardboard and turning into something used locally, same with plastic. Reusable materials
<i>How can Kawerak help your community more?</i>	
<i>Golovin</i>	- By having a regional recycle center
<i>Diomedede</i>	- Their own landing craft and barge that could collect from coastal areas annually.
<i>Teller</i>	- Equipment to haul recyclables to the plane
<i>St. Michael</i>	- Cardboard bricks for elders for heat; get youth involved

The second meeting (“Nome Meeting”) was also held virtually via Zoom for Nome community members and business representatives on March 31, 2021. At least 22 individuals participated in the facilitated discussion. They were polled on several questions, and each was given the opportunity to provide public testimony on the subject of recycling in the Nome area. The group was very engaged and provided valuable input, summarized below in the form of word clouds for each of the questions asked. Table 8 also includes a small sample of public comments from the meeting. Full meeting notes can be found in the Appendices.

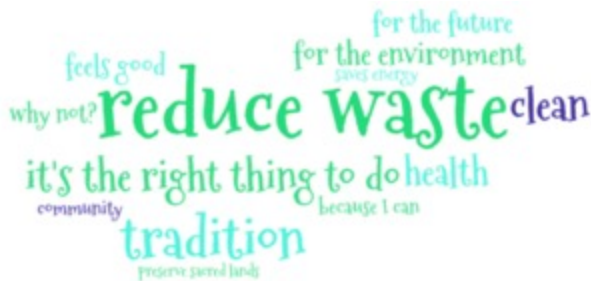
Why Am I Here Tonight



Our Vision for a Recycling Center



Why I Recycle



Why I Don't Recycle



Figure 4: Nome Community Meeting Questions Summary

Table 8: Sample of Public Comments (Full comments are found in the Meeting Notes in the Appendices)

- Concern expressed for all the “nasties” going into the landfill now – oil waste, batteries, etc. that will damage the land fill.
- Support for any effort that keeps harmful contaminants out of the landfill.
- A recycle center has been a goal for many years, centralized location, and convenience critical to success.
- Would like to see an area set aside for a reuse section for others to pick up items for free.
- Overall support for program that includes food and yard wastes (composting).
- Suggestions for a larger facility out of town with multiple, smaller drop-off locations around town.
- Include plastic and glass in new center.
- Convenience is critical.
- More education in schools and for the community at large.

Community Surveys

Comprehensive surveys were developed through an on-line Survey Monkey instrument and distributed to attendees at both meetings, through Facebook, email and other means. One survey was developed for Tribal Environmental Coordinators which included detailed recycling practice and preference questions specific to their communities, such as current recycling level for various materials. Another survey was developed for other village residents and included more general recycling questions. Two more surveys for Nome residents and Nome business representatives were developed that focused more on the specifics of recycling in Nome. Key questions from all four surveys are summarized in Figures 8 - 18. Complete survey summaries are found in the Appendices.

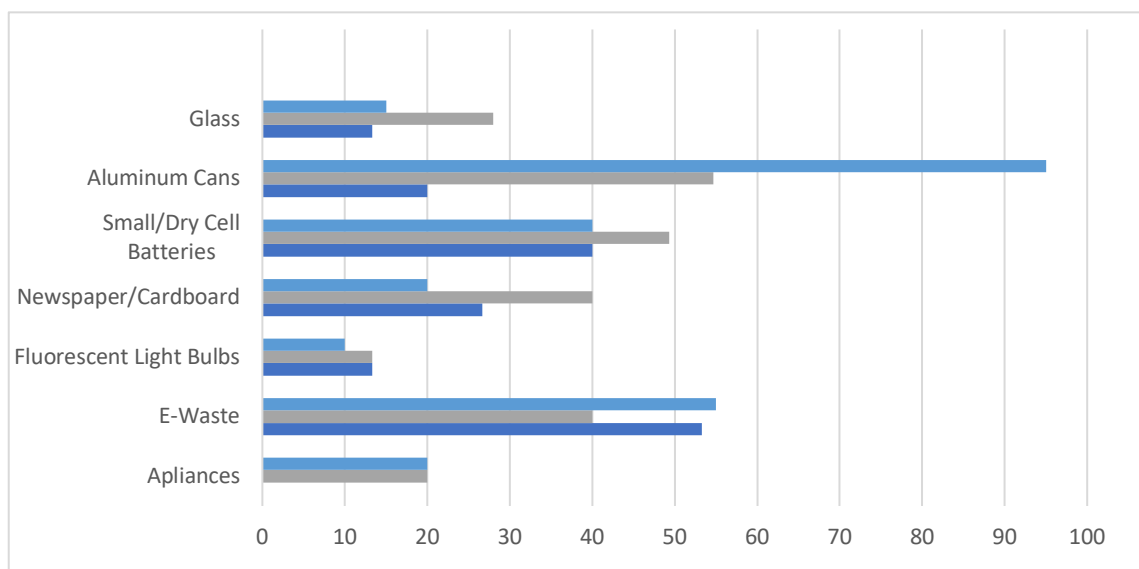
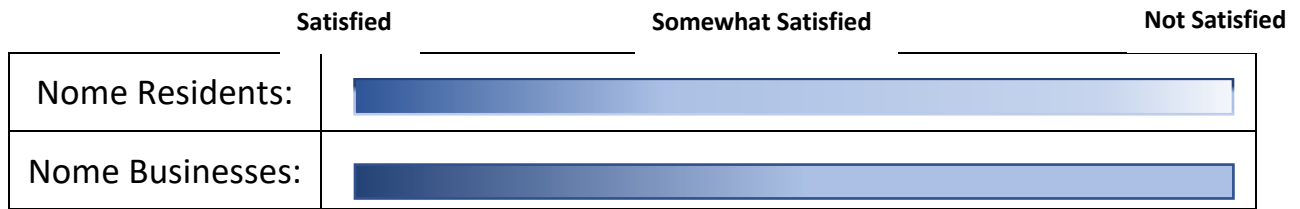


Figure 5: Items Currently Recycled

How satisfied are you with the current recycling services in Nome?



Of those responding, Nome businesses were more evenly spread out in opinion and more satisfied with current recycling services than Nome residents.

Figure 6: User Satisfaction

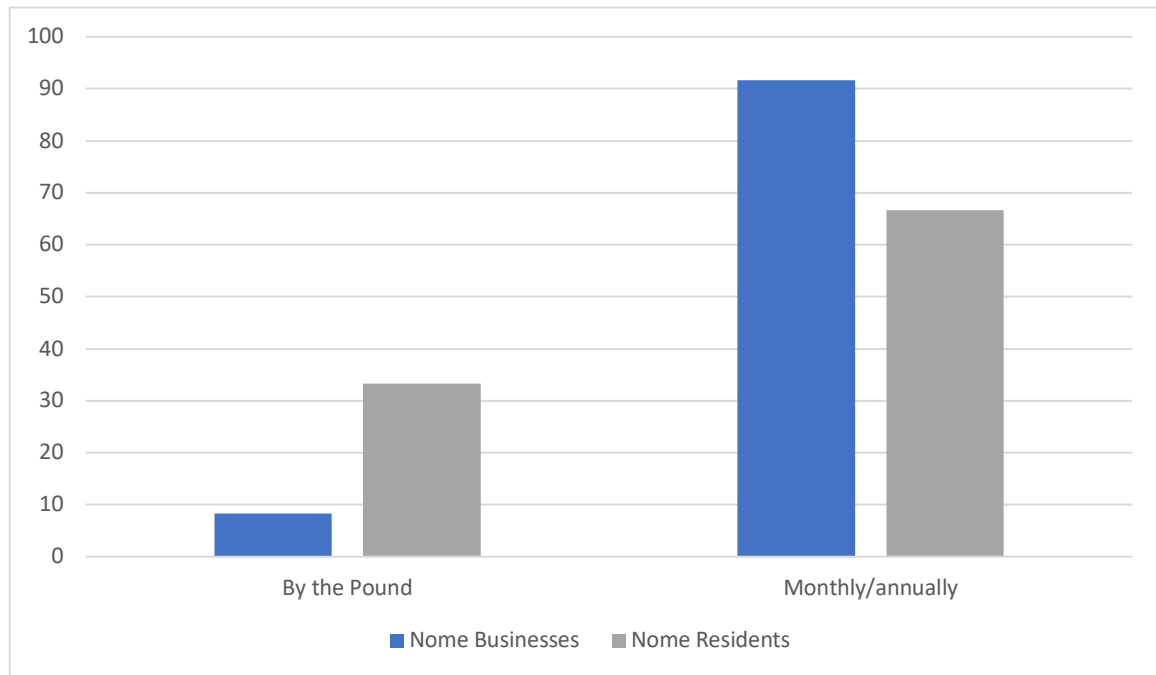


Figure 7: Preferred User Fees

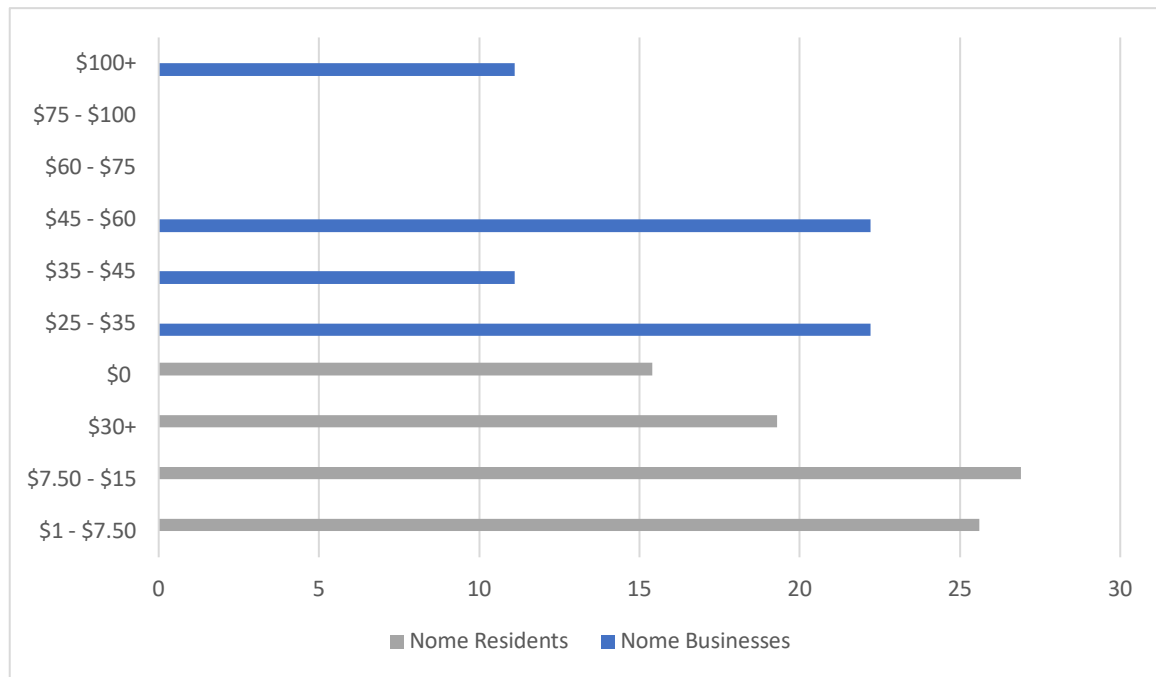


Figure 8: Acceptable Monthly Pick-up Service Fees

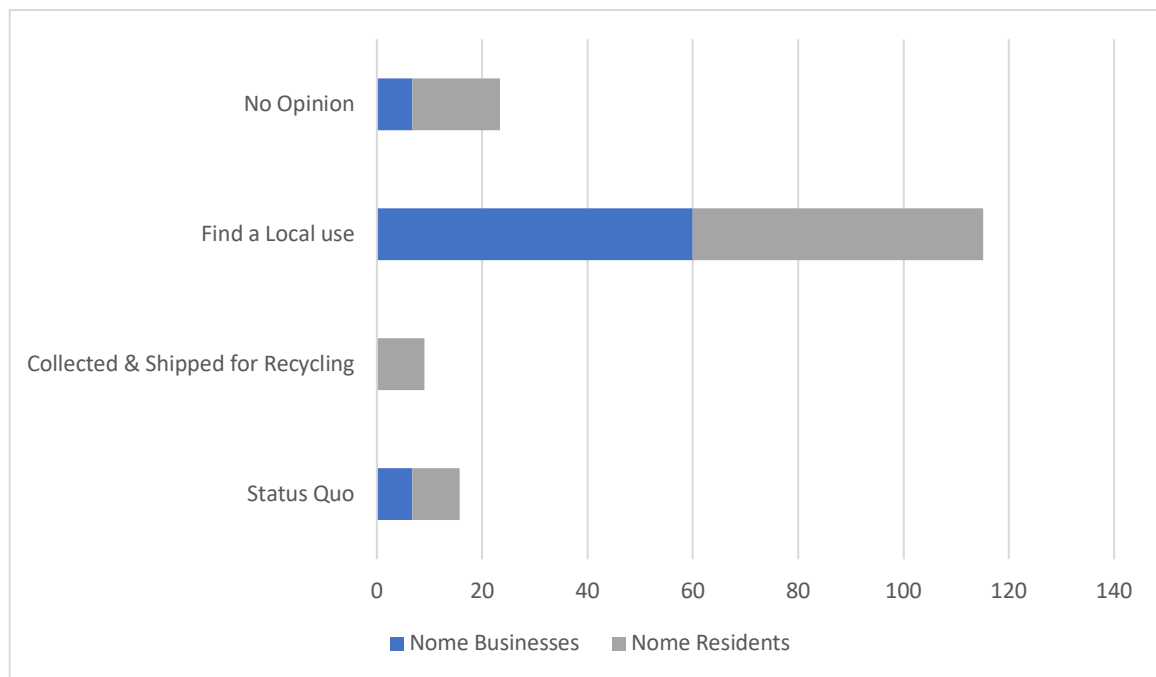


Figure 9: What to do with Cardboard

Project Description

Facility, Storage and Equipment Needs

Basic operational characteristics determine the facility, storage, and equipment needs of a recycling service. These components include:

- Materials recycled
- Public interface
- Material In-Flow Management & Storage
- Processing Equipment
- Material Out-Flow Management & Storage
- Hazardous Materials Management
- Data Recording and Management



Figure 10: Recycled Materials Flow

Materials Recycled

Currently handled by Kawerak	Currently Accepted by Nome	Possible New Materials
e-Waste	Aluminum Cans	Consumer plastics
Lead-acid batteries	Glass bottles and jars	Cardboard
Dry cell batteries		Paper products
Fluorescent lamps		Tin cans
Toner cartridges		Compost materials

Public Interface

	PRO's	CON's
Set times of operation and staff present	Reduced contamination	Cost
	Easier collection of user fees	Personnel training & scheduling
		Less availability for public
Unmanaged access to drop off bins	Cost	Increased contamination
	Open 24/7; availability	Requires labor to separate/sort
		Harder to collect user fees

Material In-flow Management & Storage

Section Definitions and Abbreviations

In-flow = Recyclable material flowing into a recycling facility.

Collection bin = Any container used to hold recycle materials coming into a facility, such as a large super-sack bag; large cardboard box; cart on wheels; etc.

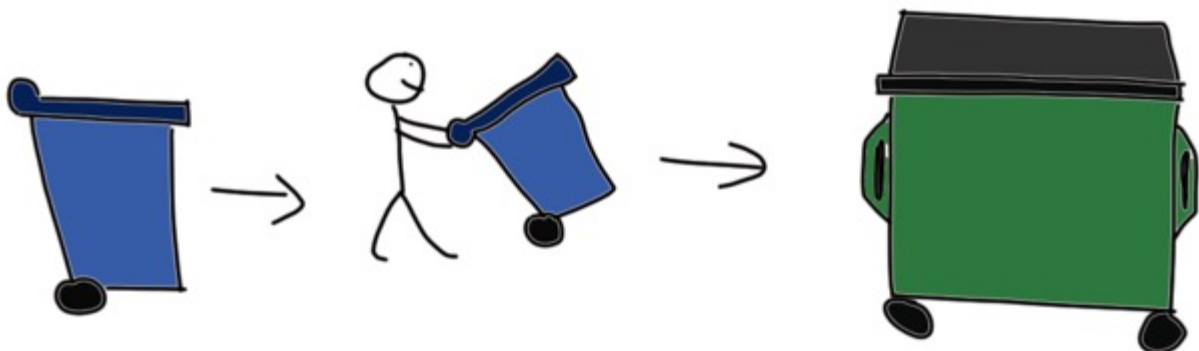
"**lb**" = One pound in weight

"**cu yd**" = One cubic yard in volume. *This is box that is 1 yard long, 1 yard wide, and 1 yard high.*

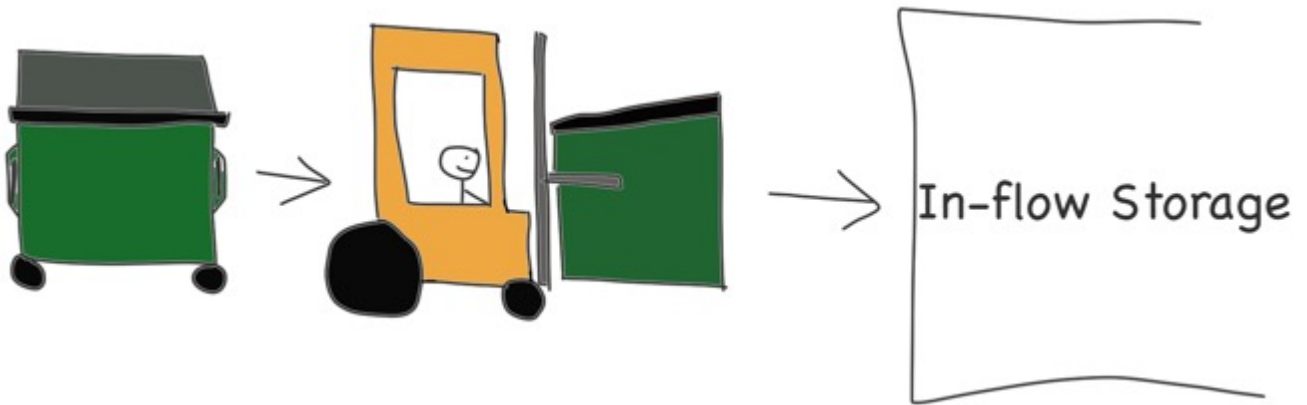
" " = A symbol for inches

' ' = A symbol for feet

How much material a collection bin can hold and how it is moved when full is an important consideration. The simplest system to imagine might be a 30-gallon trash can that, when full, is carried by hand or hand-truck to be emptied into a larger holding bin.



A more effective solution could be a larger, one- or two-yard collection bin that is transported with a forklift directly to the in-flow storage area. For Kawerak's operation, bins sized for a forklift is the assumption.



Storage

The amount of storage space for a given material is at least equal to the amount of space needed for one bale, or another shippable unit. For example, if a baler produces 400 lb. bales of aluminum cans, the storage area for cans must hold at least 400 lbs. of unbaled aluminum cans which take up seven cu yds of space. A recycling facility should have excess storage capacity for each material that the facility will process. This allows for continual collection, equipment down-time or labor shortages. Storage capacity is constrained by physical limits – how many bins and how much in-flow storage. In-flow storage sizing should be matched with the baler or other processing equipment.

Table 9: Storage needs for Harmony S60XDRC Baler

Waste Type	Bale Weight (lbs)	Waste Material Specific Weight (lbs/cu yd)	Storage Needs for Unbaled Materials (cu yds of storage needed per bale)
#1/ PETE plastic	500 – 550	35	14.3 – 15.7
#2/ HDPE plastic, natural or pigmented	1000 – 1200	24	42 – 50
Aluminum cans	350 – 450	65	5.4 – 7
Cardboard	900 – 1000	50 – 100	9 – 20
LG books		530	1.25 (typically not baled)
LG/mixed paper	975 – 1200*	360	2.7 – 3.5
Mixed plastic		50	20 – 24
Newspaper	975 – 1200	400	2.4 – 3
Office paper		360	3 – 3.75***
Steel cans	1260 – 1695	150**	8.4 – 11.3

*Information not provided by manufacturer; assumed

**based on Gustavus actual

*** based on low grade equivalent

Kawerak is currently utilizing one or two 20' vans for e-waste, one 20' van for lead-acid batteries, and a shed for light bulbs, dry-cell batteries, and toner cartridges. If the new Kawerak facility was to collect all the above listed materials (excluding compost), an additional 12 – 20 shipping vans would be needed to store two bales worth of each item (the internal storage space of a 20' shipping container is 43.4 yards).

Processing Equipment

Balers

Balers are a core piece of processing equipment in a recycling operation and the final choice of which baler to specify/purchase is very important. Considerations are:

- How much material is going to be processed by the machine in a day/ week/ month?
- How is the material going to be fed into the baler (by hand, in-feed hopper, or conveyor)?
- How much energy does the baler's electrical motor(s) require?
- How are the bales tied (manual or auto)?
- What is the ceiling height required for the baler?
- What is the purchase price?
- How easy is it to get parts and service for the baler?
- And how much operating area is required for using the baler?



Figure 11: Harmony S60SDRC Vertical Baler

All the balers considered in this study require 3-phase electrical energy to operate. Use of smaller single-phase balers or the use of rotary phase converters (1p → 3p) is not recommended.

There are several important physical characteristics with balers, one of which is how they are constructed with the baling chamber either laying horizontal or being stacked vertically. Typically, smaller facilities -- or operations limited in available floor space-- use vertical balers, and larger facilities - or operations where faster throughput is desirable-- favor horizontal balers.



Figure 12: Hand-tying compressed bales

Table 10: Comparisons of six different balers

	Harmony S60XDRC	Harmony 1060XDRC	American CD 3560-830	American NF4560-1050	Harris Wolverine	Harris Badger L50S-2
Style	Vertical	Vertical	Horizontal	Horizontal	Horizontal	Horizontal
Features	Conveyor fed	Conveyor fed	Conveyor fed	Conveyor fed	Conveyor fed, auto tie	Conveyor fed, auto tie
Size: Height, Width, Depth & Weight	166"x74"x228" " 8,825 lbs	158"x76"x228" " 19,000 lbs	20,000 lbs	90"x78"x256" 32,000 lbs	12'6"x28'10"x3' 23 tons	17'4"x31'8"x48'3" 32.5 tons
Energy Use	20 HP	20 HP	30 HP	50 HP	40 HP & 1 HP	50 HP, 36.7 kWx2; 1.5 PH 1.125 kW x 2
Bale Size: Height, Width, Depth	30"x60"x48"	30"x60"x48"	30"x45"x60"	30"x45"x30"	31"x46"x61"	31"x46"x61"
Operating Area	156 sq.ft.	190 sq.ft.				
<i>Prices do not include installation of the baler or training of the operator.</i>						

Baler Feeder Options



Figure 13: Recycle materials loaded by hand or shovel into baling chamber



Figure 14: Recycle materials loaded into hopper above baling



Figure 16: Recycle materials loaded onto below ground conveyor belt into hopper above baling chamber



Figure 15: Recycle materials loaded onto above ground conveyor belt into hopper above baling chamber

Digital Platform Scale

All materials coming into the new recycling facility should be weighed and identified before being placed in the in-flow storage area. An accurate and sturdy scale is essential. A digital platform scale has two primary components: the steel platform or “deck” that provides the actual weighing surface, and the digital readout which may be located some distance from the deck. Decks may be as small as 4’ x 4’ or large enough to hold an entire truck.

A 4’ x 4’ Avery Weigh-Tronix scale or similar is recommended for starting the new operation. These scales can measure up to 5,000 pounds in one-pound increments and are very durable and robust.



Figure 17: Avery Weigh-Tronix floor scale

The digital scale can be recessed into the floor for the greatest ease in placing pallets and bins on the scale. This would also add to the expense of the facilities construction and require more careful planning as it would set the location of the scale in stone so to speak. If the scale is sitting directly on the floor, a loading ramp can be used to allow the use of a pallet jack or bin on wheels. A protective barrier around the scale is necessary to prevent any equipment from hitting the side of the scale. If commercial use of the scale is intended, the scale will need to be certified by the State of Alaska DOT, Weights, and Measures service.

Material Out-Flow Management and Storage Considerations

Section Definitions and Abbreviations

Processing = preparing recycling materials for shipping, examples include baling, placing material in a pallet-sized cargo box or simply shrink wrapping materials to a pallet..

Outflow = materials processed and ready for export/shipping

Ideally, out-flow material is placed directly into the shipping container in which it will be transported to market. Such a strategy results in the least material handling so that staff time and other related costs are reduced. However, a sufficient abundance of shipping containers is not typical. Also, semi-trailer “chassis” that allow shipping containers to be transported on roads are typically limited in number. The Alaska recycling centers described previously in this report either store out-flow material in a section of the facility itself or outdoors under a tarp. Typically, a given recyclable is held in out-



Figure 18: Badger L50S-2 Horizontal Baler

flow storage until the stored quantity will fill a 20 ft or 40 ft shipping container. The most economical shipping process occurs when the entire contents of a shipping container is going to one vendor, which is the shipping strategy currently practiced by Kawerak.

It is important to have enough out-flow storage space available that multiple streams of material can continually be stored without running out of space. When energy conservation is of concern, the out-flow storage space does not need to be heated or can be minimally heated.

Table 11: Bale Estimation based on Design Capacity Minimum

Waste Type	Estimated Current In-stream (lbs)	Design Capacity Minimum (lbs)	Harmony SX60DRC (#bales)	Badger L50S-2 (#bales)		
#1 Plastics	10,000	12,000	24	12		
#2 Cloudy Plastics	3,500	4,000	8	4		
#2 Colored Plastics	6,500		13	7		
Aluminum Cans	28,000	32,000	80	32		
Cardboard	300,000	400,000	445	285		
Low Grade Mixed Plastic	95,000	150,000	165	115		
Newspaper	3,000	4,000	8	4		
Office	2,600	2,600	3	2		
Tin Cans	10,000	14,000	16	7		
	15,000	18,000	20	10		
<i>Total number of bales</i>			782	478		
<i>Volume of bales in Cu yd</i>			1,448	885		
<i>Number of 20' shipping containers</i>			36	20		
					#bales w/50% OCC*	
					560	336
					1037	622
					26	14

*Old Corrugated Cardboard

Hazardous Materials Management

The scope of this feasibility study does not include analysis of hazardous waste program needs. However, if the collection, storage, and shipment of hazardous materials is being considered, then the proper storage of such material must be provided. For instance, if used oil or used anti-freeze is being considered for collection and storage, then adequate safeguards must be in place for accidental fire or spillage.



Figure 19: Commercially built HHW storage

Currently Kawerak collects and exports lithium-ion batteries. Such batteries have a reputation in Material Recovery Facilities of becoming shorted and catching fire. Safe storage for such batteries is a must for the proposed facility. It is recommended that these batteries or any other hazardous materials be stored in a four-hour fire rated facility. If liquid hazardous waste is also being collected, the storage area must be sized for a containment capacity that is 1.3 times the maximum amount of material stored. Commercially available facilities can be custom-built to a design storage capacity. If the HHW storage unit is more than 30 ft from any other structure, a lower fire rating is allowed which makes the storage unit less expensive, but further from related activities.



Figure 20: Garage style HHW storage

Data Recording and Management

The collection of weight and volume data for both in-flow and out-flow material is very important for a recycling operation. While more complex to collect and manage, recording in-flow and out-flow of individual material streams (cardboard, paper, etc.) provides the best reporting information for the facility.

Material flowing into Nome from the outlying villages via Bering Air is often consolidated at the airport before Kawerak retrieves the material, making it impossible to determine how much of the received material has come from an individual village. In such cases it is recommended that villages record the weight of what they export before the material is flown out. When a scale is not available, an estimate of the weight and volume of what was shipped to Nome should be provided instead.



Figure 21: Recycled materials are consolidated by airlines and flown into Nome

Material in-flow and out-flow data is used to time shipping schedules and manage storage requirements. Additionally, data records can be used to estimate the recycling costs for each material that the facility handles. Overtime, a cost per pound or cost per bale figure can show increases or decreases in operating costs. Such a measure can also be helpful when evaluating whether to accept additional waste streams.

Management of stored materials requires the use of a database or spreadsheet. The data must be electronic so that it is easy to store, recall, share, compare and back-up. Commercial packages for recycling facilities can be expensive as they are not off-the-shelf products. However, basic data collection and storage can easily be managed by using open-source tools such as LibreOffice (Base, Calc etc.) or common proprietary tools from Microsoft (Excel, Access etc.).

The simplest data storage system can be a laptop located close to the digital scale. When a material is weighed a spreadsheet is used (such as Microsoft Excel or LibreOffice Calc) to record the weight, date, and material. Additional columns can be used to note when the material was shipped, and to whom it was shipped. The more detailed the storage structure of the data, the more detailed the reporting can be. What is most important is the data's accuracy and integrity. Training on how to input the data is essential so that when a variety of operators are entering the data, it is being entered correctly. Because

the data is being entered in a working facility with multiple opportunities for the computer to break or malfunction, a reliable data backup method should be employed.

Proposed Options

Existing Facilities

The four lots Kawerak uses currently (Yr 2022) for spent electronics, battery collection and processing are collectively 140' x 200' or 28,000 square feet. Assuming 33% storage, 33% processing area and 33% buffer, 9,300 sq ft is available for processing, storage, and buffer --which can be used for parking.

Current in-flow storage typically consists of four 20 ft shipping containers and a small shed. Materials processing is performed in the parking lot open area, in front of the storage vans. Consolidation and packing activities rely on favorable weather and ground (snow, mud, etc.) conditions. Vehicle parking is part of the processing area. Out-flow storage at the existing facility is very limited. From a facility perspective, the same parking lot used for out-flow storage is essentially used as the in-flow storage and processing area.

During a processing/shipping event, the in-flow storage vans are opened, material is removed by hand and is stored and palletized directly on the ground. Kawerak owns a propane powered Nissan forklift with a 4,050 lb lift. Palletized material is placed on Kawerak's 1998 Chevrolet flatbed truck using the forklift. Kawerak lacks an easy-to-use platform scale for recording out-flow material. The out-flow material is not weighed, and the method of tracking packaged material is not standardized.

Lacking equipment capable of lifting a full 20' shipping container (10,000 - 48,000 pounds) and placing it on a chassis, Kawerak instead hauls palletized materials to AML's or Alaska Logistics facility at the Port of Nome. There, the pallets are loaded into 20' shipping containers bound for Seattle. Seattle bound shipments pass through the Port of Anchorage on the journey south.



Figure 22: Volunteers assisting with Kawerak E-Waste Event

Facility Design

Many factors must be considered when planning for the design of a recycling center. These include, but are not limited to, sizing and capacity, location, general operations, health and safety aspects and the energy sources that will be utilized. Based on the expansion experience of other Alaska recycling facilities serving similar populations, a new facility building should be designed with the capacity for expansion. While a smaller building may be appropriate at first, the building and property should allow for extension from one of its gable ends. Such a consideration is particularly important in the case of Nome, where an increase in base recyclable waste stream can be projected from port and rail development and tourism outlook. The design of a facility for recycling activities can be relatively simple to complex, depending upon the overall functions that will occur in that facility. Some of the design aspects to consider are:

Sizing and Capacity:

- Function of facility (storage only, processing space, drop-off access, etc.)
- Materials to be handled at the facility and their storage needs
- Available storage space for materials, supplies and equipment

Location:

- User convenience
- Traffic flow in and out of the facility (passenger vehicles, walk-ins)
- Existing utilities
- Soil stability
- Local environmental conditions such as the predominant wind direction

General Operating Aspects:

- Hours of operation (number of days, hours per day, which days)
- Number of employees (part-time, full-time, volunteer)
- Employee training requirements

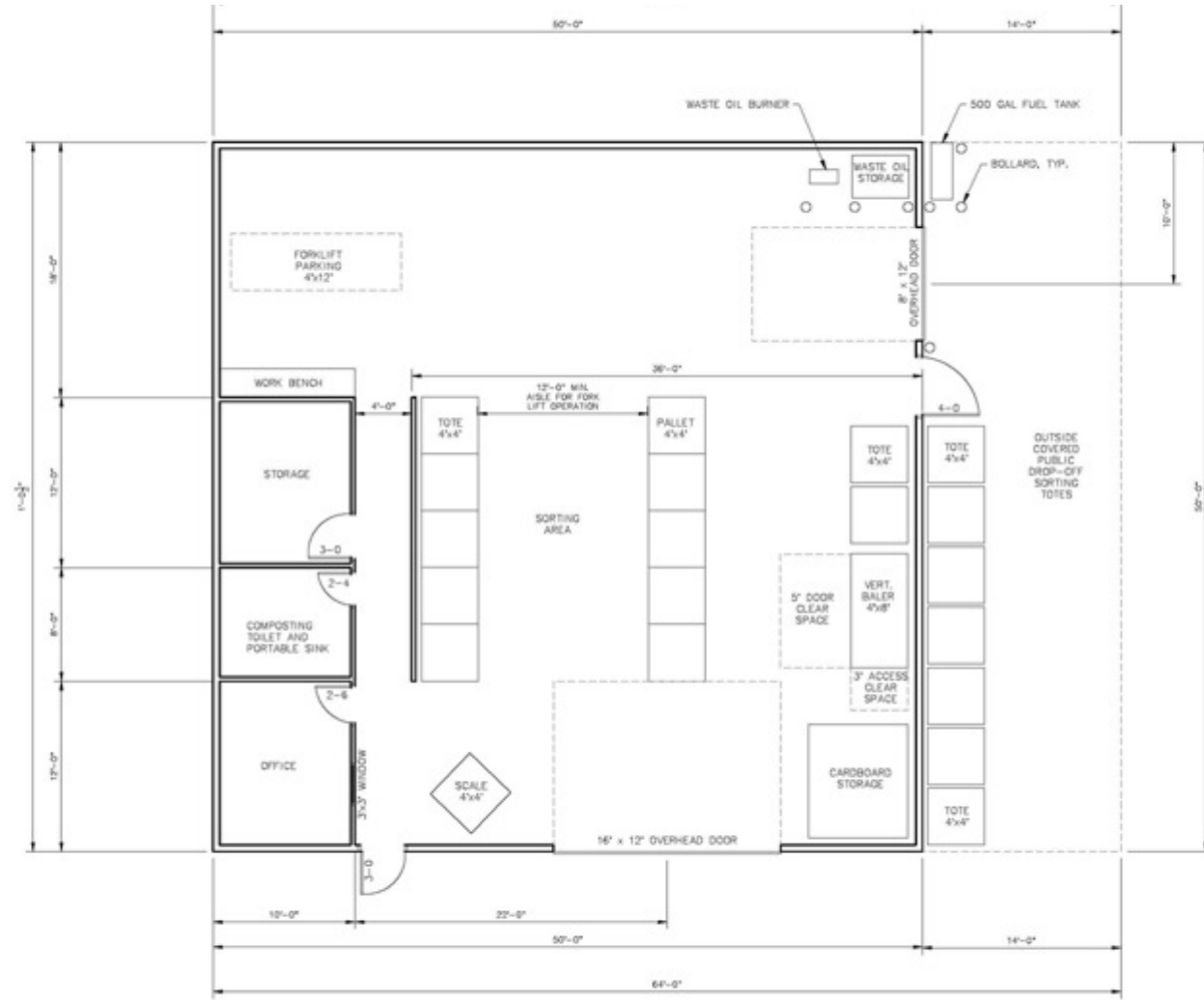
Health and Safety Aspects

- Environmental control systems (water, heating, ventilation, humidity)
- Security (lighting, fencing, locks)
- State and local permits, building and fire codes
- Materials handling and processing within facility
- Fire suppression and spill control systems

Sizing and Capacity

For this analysis, two building sizes were considered with 3 possible floor layouts -- two "small buildings" at 2,500 sf with one a square and one a rectangular layout, and one "large building" square layout at 4,060 sf. Each was designed to allow for drop-off access, processing and storage space for materials collected, general office and bathroom space and mobile equipment storage.

Figure 23: Building Option 1 (2500 sf)



PROJECT:
STATUS: PROPOSAL



KAWERAK REGIONAL RECYCLING STUDY
NOME, ALASKA
BUILDING OPTION 1
2,500 SF

DATE
FEB. 2021
SCALE
GRAPHIC
FIGURE
1

Figure 24: Building Option 2 (2400 sf)

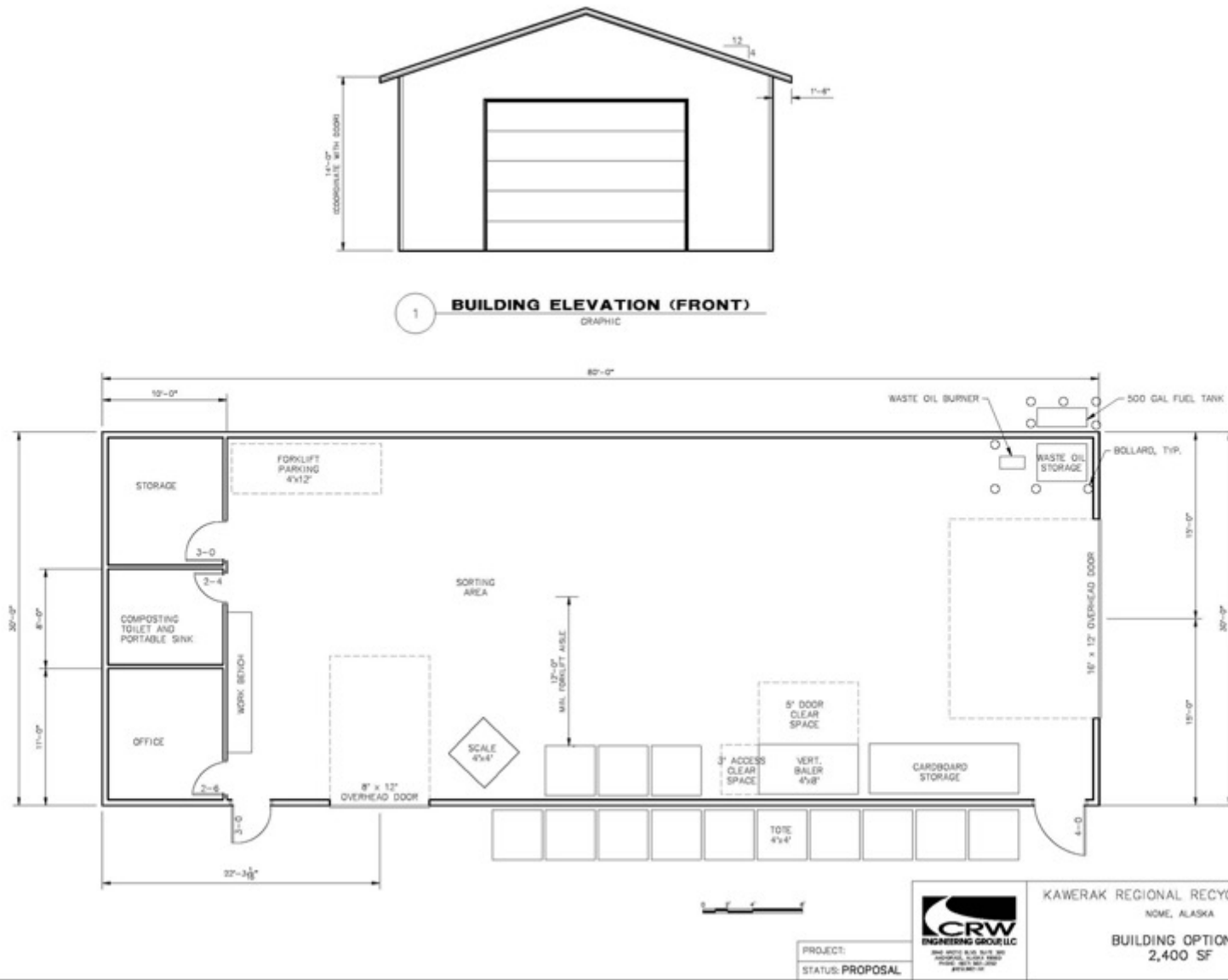
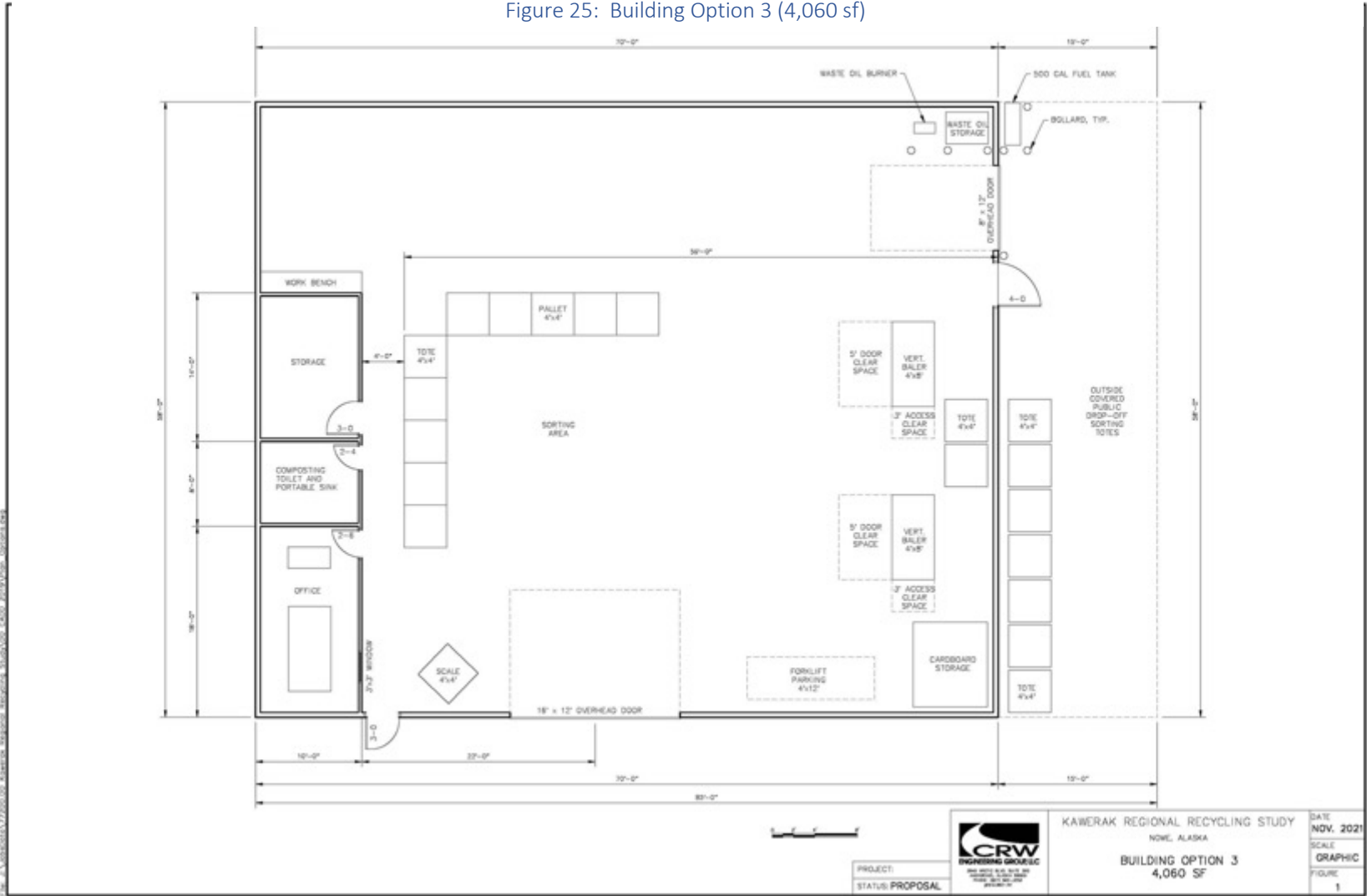


Figure 25: Building Option 3 (4,060 sf)



In addition, four primary program Alternatives are considered. These Alternatives are dependent on the program operations and type of processing equipment and include a baseline “No Action” Alternative. Two Alternatives (#2 and #3) include both the small and large building size choices for a total of six Alternatives.

Table 12: Costs Summary for Alternative Options

Alternative	Facility (sf)	Processing Equipment	Capital Costs	O & M Costs*
1	None	None	\$0	<\$6,000
2A	2,500 sf	None	\$2,130,000	\$71,366
2B	4,060 sf	None	\$3,430,000	\$102,666
3A	2,500 sf	Vertical baler/scale	\$2,240,890	\$73,366
3B	4,060 sf	Vertical baler/scale	\$3,540,890	\$104,666
4	4,060 sf	Horizontal baler/scale	\$3,929,070	\$104,666
<i>*Does not include Labor or Processing/Shipping Costs</i>				

Materials that are currently being processed by Kawerak include spent electronics (e-waste) fluorescent light bulbs and lead-acid batteries. At present, two to four 20’ vans and a small shed are used for storage and have been adequate for the amount and type of materials currently processed. Any expansion of the materials accepted for recycling will require a plan for in-flow and out-flow storage of those materials. It will be far easier to accommodate future expansion when these issues are considered now in the sizing and design of the facility.

Location

The location of a new facility is critical to the success of an expanded recycling program in the region, and the best siting decision depends on a wide range of factors. For example, Kawerak owns the property at the site of the current operations, it is of sufficient size, and is viewed favorably by both Nome and village residents. Whether the facility is located here will at least partly depend on its value to Kawerak in fulfilling its mission of building beneficial capacity in the region, and whether an alternative property use that better serves that mission is identified.

Additionally, revenues to operate an expanded facility must come from user fees for Nome residents, businesses, and future development and tourism operations. The preferred location for facility users must be considered, particularly if the location is a driving factor in its ultimate use. Based on input earlier in this process, Nome residents strongly prefer a location in town, whereas 50% of village residents questioned prefer an in-town location, while over 35% would like to see it located out of town closer to the airport. However, the scope of this study precluded a detailed user preference analysis, and it cannot be ascertained whether either user group would decline to use the facility if located in non-preferred locations. Village residents don't currently bring their own recyclables to Nome. The Kawerak Environmental Program focuses on



Figure 26: Volunteers work e-waste event at current Kawerak

bolstering local program capacity, and each Tribe collects materials locally, and then sends those to Nome for consolidation.

There are multiple practical considerations to siting. At a minimum, the site will require access to electricity, sewer and water and telephone utilities. Ideally, the location will also be served by the local fire department that has the training and equipment necessary to respond to the facility. Other considerations should include adequate and appropriate parking, processing and storage space, accessibility for users and the potential to expand the size of the facility in the future. Additionally, the chosen ground must also be geologically suitable and sufficiently stable for the size and type of building as well as any proposed activities at that site.

Finally, the property value must be considered, and/or its lease, land exchange, or agreement terms and incentives (e.g. discounted City services). Because of the range of siting considerations, the cost of property acquisition, lease, or exchange was not considered in the six Alternatives summarized here.

General Operations

The cost of operation of a recycling facility over its lifetime will typically surpasses the initial cost of the facility. Therefore, how the facility is operated and managed will have a significant impact on the overall cost of operation.

Operating hours and staffing requirements

Presently, the Kawerak recycling program is implemented through the USEPA funded Indian Environmental General Assistance Program ("GAP"). GAP staff collect and store materials throughout the year, and processing occurs during special events when volunteers, under their direction, sort and package the materials for barge delivery to recycling end-destinations. These activities are currently supported by two staff (1.5 FTE) employed by Kawerak and approximately 40 hours of volunteer time. Public drop-off of materials is not allowed.

Table 13: Comparison of Various Mid-Size Recycling Programs in Alaska³

RECYCLING CENTER	PROCESSED IN 2019	OPERATING HOURS/MONTH	PAID STAFF HOURS/MONTH
VALLEY COMMUNITY FOR RECYCLING SOLUTIONS	3,304,480 lbs	186	1,280
HAINES FRIENDS OF RECYCLING	215,500 lbs	40	200 – 240
GUSTAVUS	197,497 lbs	48 (low season) 78 (high season)	294
THRESHOLD SERVICES	552,231 lbs	160	800 – 1000

³ Excerpted from Zender Environmental Health Group 2021 Comparison of Various Mid-Size Recycling Programs in Alaska 2021

Volunteers

Volunteers are important to the current Kawerak program, as they are to three of the four comparable Recycling Centers featured in Table 13. It is highly probable that an expanded recycling program in this region will also rely on an unpaid workforce for at least part of the labor needs. Identifying where these volunteers will come from and how they will be trained and managed are important early considerations.

Staff Training

Training appropriate to the job duties of each employee should be provided to ensure a safe working environment. Any basic training should be kept current and supplemented as needs are identified.

Health and Safety Aspects

Any facility chosen must also include features that inherently provide protection to the health and safety of the employees, volunteers, participants, and neighbors. At a minimum the building should be heated to prevent freezing of water supplies and stored materials and ventilated to prevent any build-up of vapors or fumes. Inclusion of an emergency eye-wash station is a good safety consideration if working around any liquids. The office and bathroom areas may be heated to a more comfortable level during occupancy periods. If any HHW will be collected and/or stored, a separate building or specially designed hazmat storage containers should be used.

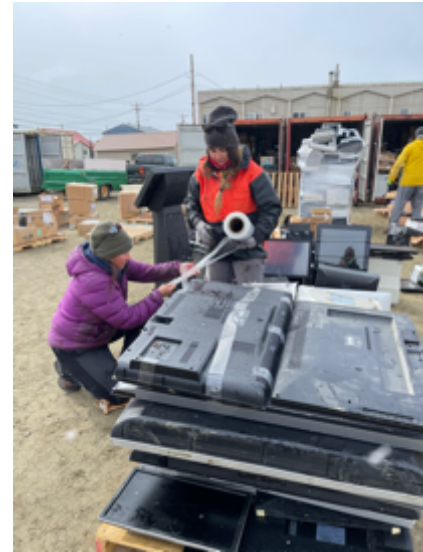


Figure 27: Volunteers assist with e-waste

Alternative Energy Considerations

Solar Energy

Incorporating Solar Energy would not necessarily alter the physical design of the facility as long as adequate roof space is available for solar panels. Outside of winter, solar could be a very cost-effective way to offset electrical cost, especially in late Spring and Summer when most of the power would be produced and more backhaul activity takes place.

Wind Energy

The economics of scale would apply to utilizing wind energy and a small system would be hard to justify financially. One potential application is wind to heat. In that configuration, a wind turbine supplies power to the facility, with excess power dumped into an electric boiler that would supplement a conventional heating system. This however would be an expensive option that could require a different configuration and specialized equipment in the building.

Biomass Energy

There has been considerable interest in the community to find a use for the large amounts of cardboard generated in the region and some of this interest has settled on converting the cardboard into a biomass source. Converting cardboard to a biomass product, such as pellets or logs, may have

practical applications in this region. However, the estimated cardboard waste stream falls substantially short of the volume likely needed to operate the facility year-round⁴. Because a conventional heating system would be required still, the design layout of the facility would need to be altered. Adequate space for the burner unit, and siting near an exterior wall for exhaust and accessible for maintenance would be needed. Properly sized terminal heating units (baseboard, unit heaters, etc.) to handle the lower temperatures generated by a biomass burner would be needed. Additionally, sufficient space for the equipment to convert the raw cardboard into an effective biomass product would be necessary. Hammermills and pelletizers require specialized air quality considerations along with adequate space and energy supplies to support their operation.

Recycling Commodity Markets

Like everything, recyclables have a market value based on supply, demand, and the current political climate. The economic value of a recycled item will fluctuate depending on how much that item is wanted in the world, and some recyclables will be worth more than others. These higher value products, such as aluminum cans may help make more comprehensive recycling programs possible by offsetting low value materials such as plastics.



Figure 28: Eagle County, CO MRF Prices 2019

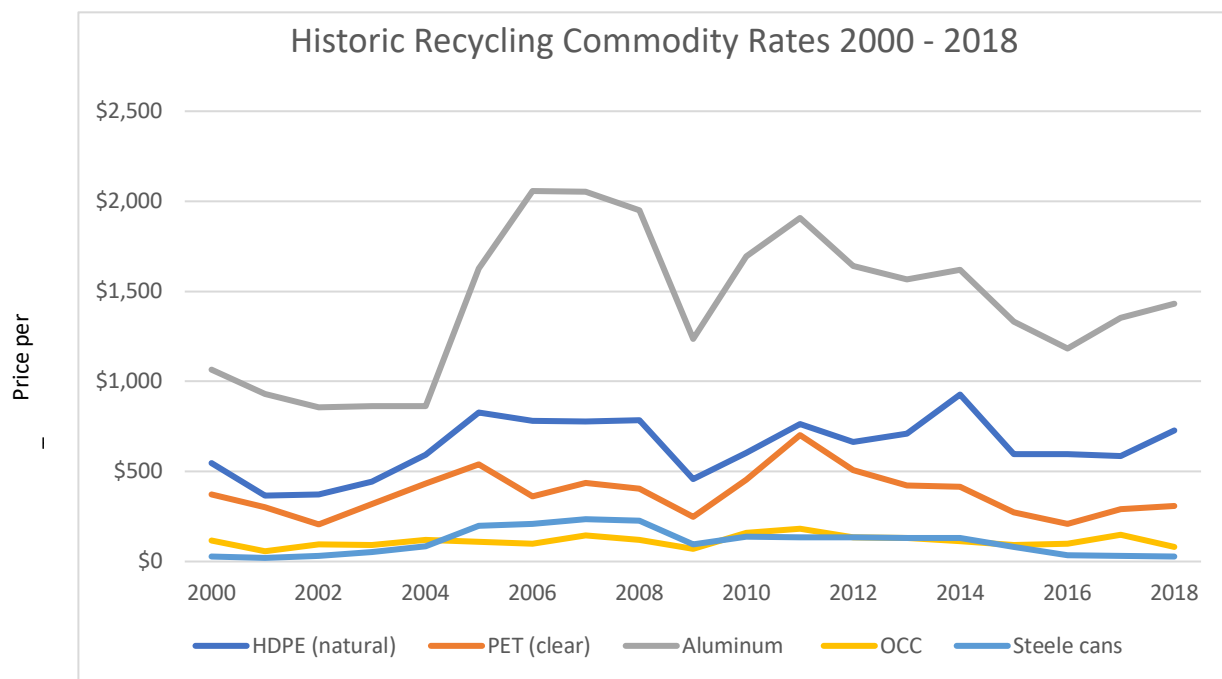
Table 14: Current Commodity Rates Paid to Gustavus, AK 2021

Current Commodity Rates	\$/lb
#1 Plastics	\$0.0225
#2 Plastics	\$0.0225
Aluminum Cans (clean)	\$0.6200
Aluminum Cans (contaminated)	\$0.2300
Cardboard	\$0.0500
Tin Cans	\$0.0700

⁴ The Nome cardboard wastestream was estimated and compared with a YR ** biomass feasibility study that found Kotzebue generated sufficient quantity to power the solid waste facility there for just 1.5 months. Similar projections were made for Nome. "City of Kotzebue Biomass Energy Reasibility Study Report", December 2021

Historically much of the recycled materials generated in the US have been exported internationally. Changing international policies have limited the export of these materials. China, who until recently received the bulk of the materials from the US has emplaced strict contamination standards on many materials and outright banned others. The market for recyclables is constantly changing. Table 15, which graphs the commodity rates received by the Gustavus, Alaska Recycling Center, illustrates this point. While current federal policies are trending heavily to increased recycling capacity in the U.S., the only thing to be certain of is that commodity prices will never be certain. Larger facilities store materials until favorable pricing is available, thus ensuring maximum revenue. However, this tactic assumes the space does not have a more valuable purpose.

Table 15: Commodity Prices per Ton 2000 – 2018



Additionally, the added cost burden of transporting recyclables from remote locations to processing facilities can often exceed possible revenue from the sale of the materials. Because there are no such facilities in Alaska, the breadth of recycling programs in even the metropolitan areas of Anchorage and Fairbanks are constrained by high shipping costs. It is reasonable to assume that the same may hold for certain commodities in an expanded Nome facility. Good relationships with transporters for lower shipping costs and thoughtful planning surrounding commodity market trends for the various materials are key. The purpose of many recycling facilities is first to extend landfill capacity and/or reduce environmental harm. Because the region's residents are fully integrated with the environment for economy and well-being, the latter consideration may determine which materials are processed regardless of their revenue or cost. For example, the Kawerak Environmental Program currently backhauls spent electronics at a loss, but can cover those recycling fees via revenues from battery recycling.

Capital and Operating Costs

Estimating future capital and operations costs is central for any feasibility analysis. Based on staff interviews of existing mid-size recycling centers in Alaska, a new recycling facility should be sized to handle existing and anticipated quantities of recyclable materials for the expected life of the facility. Construction costs are extreme, and space is typically in high demand for remote communities. Whether government or privately financed, the burden of financing, designing, and performing necessary permitting work for a second building can present a formidable barrier to success. The current Kawerak recycling program has a limited list of accepted items and provides services only to member Tribes. The following cost analyses are sequenced in order of Program activity expansion and building and processing equipment size.

Current Program Activity Cost Analyses

Projected capital costs and operations/maintenance costs for the current program activities along with the construction of a facility, but no expansion to the list materials accepted for processing are presented in Figure 22. Land purchase price and any other costs associated with acquiring a new location for the existing and expanded program are not included. There are too many unknowns and possible options to project a cost for land at this time if the current location is identified for other uses by Kawerak. Excel worksheets developed to project costs and revenues used in our analysis are found in the appendices.

Expanded Program Costs Analyses

This analysis then examined the impact of adding processing equipment and expanding the list of materials accepted for processing to include four of the most requested items from our community input. Figures 23 - 25 provide capital costs, operations/maintenance, and projected revenue from the addition of plastics, aluminum, cardboard and tin cans. For these scenarios, labor is estimated based on experience and practices at comparable service providers in Alaska. Pay is based on current salaries of Kawerak employees. Again, land purchase for a new location is not included here.

Figure 29: Current Program Cost Analyses

Alternative 1 – No Action

Capital Costs		
Property/Facility Costs		
Land Purchase	\$0	
Site Prep/Construction	\$0	
Equipment Costs		
Flatbed Truck (1)	\$0	
Forklift (1)	\$0	
Storage Vans (4)	\$0	
Total Capital Costs		\$0
Annual Costs		
O & M	\$5,448	
Processing/shipping	\$2,752	
Labor	\$99,528	
Total Annual Costs		\$107,729
Annual Revenue	\$15,791	

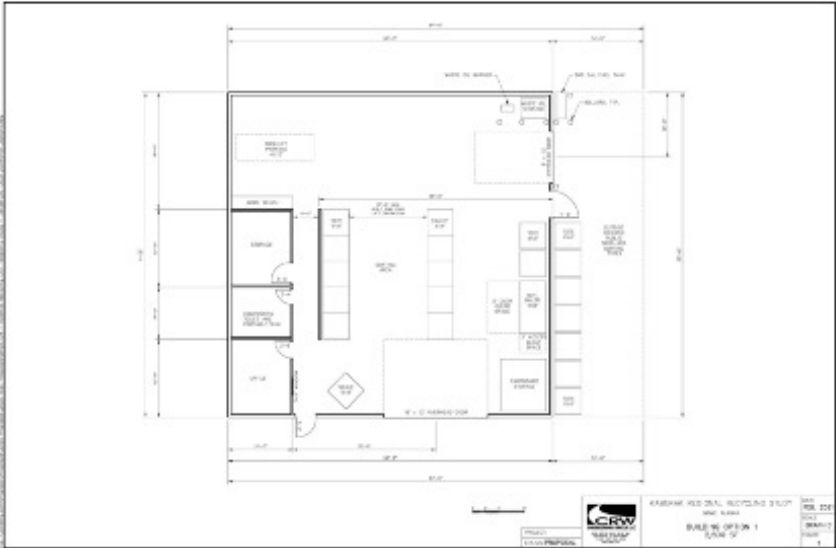
Alternative 2A – Small Building

Capital Costs		
Property/Facility Costs		
Land Purchase	\$0	
Site Prep/Construction	\$2,130,000	
Equipment Costs		
Flatbed Truck (1)	\$0	
Forklift (1)	\$0	
Storage Vans (4)	\$0	
Total Capital Costs		\$2,130,000
Annual Costs		
O & M	\$71,366	
Processing/shipping	\$2,752	
Labor	\$99,528	
Total Annual Costs		\$173,646
Annual Revenue	\$15,791	

Alternative 2B – Large Building

Capital Costs		
Property/Facility Costs		
Land Purchase	\$0	
Site Prep/Construction	\$3,430,000	
Equipment Costs		
Flatbed Truck (1)	\$0	
Forklift (1)	\$0	
Storage Vans (4)	\$0	
Total Capital Costs		\$3,430,000
Annual Costs		
O & M	\$102,666	
Processing/shipping	\$2,752	
Labor	\$99,528	
Total Annual Costs		\$204,946
Annual Revenue	\$15,791	

Figure 30: Expanded Program Cost Analyses - Alternative 3A



Alternative 3A – Smaller Building + Vertical Baler

Capital Costs	
Property/Facility Costs	
Land Purchase	\$0
Site Prep/Construction	\$2,130,000
Equipment Costs	
Flatbed Truck (1)	\$0
Forklift (1)	\$0
Storage Vans (4)	\$0
New Storage Vans (6)	\$10,500
Inflow Storage Bins (6)	\$9,000
Digital Scale	\$5,300
Vertical Baler	\$65,000
Equipment Contingency (30%)	\$21,090
Total Capital Costs	\$2,240,890
Annual Costs	
O & M	\$73,366
Processing/shipping	\$77,790
Labor	\$300,872
Total Annual Costs	\$452,027
Annual Revenue	\$54,696

Figure 31: Expanded Program Cost Analyses - Alternative 3B

Alternative 3B – Larger Building + Vertical Baler

Capital Costs		
Property/Facility Costs		
Land Purchase		\$0
Site Prep/Construction	\$3,430,000	
Equipment Costs		
Flatbed Truck (1)		\$0
Forklift (1)		\$0
Storage Vans (4)		\$0
New Storage Vans (6)	\$10,500	
Inflow Storage Bins (6)	\$9,000	
Digital Scale	\$5,300	
Vertical Baler	\$65,000	
Equipment Contingency (30%)	\$21,090	
Total Capital Costs		\$3,540,890
Annual Costs		
O & M	\$104,666	
Processing/shipping	\$76,163	
Labor	\$300,872	
Total Annual Costs		\$481,701
Annual Revenue	\$54,696	



Figure 32: Expanded Program Cost Analysis - Alternative 4



Alternative 4 – Larger Building + Horizontal Baler

Capital Costs		
Property/Facility Costs		
Land Purchase		\$0
Site Prep/Construction	\$3,430,000	
Equipment Costs		
Flatbed Truck (1)		\$0
Forklift (1)		\$0
Storage Vans (4)		\$0
New Storage Vans (6)	\$10,500	
Inflow Storage Bins (6)	\$9,000	
Digital Scale	\$5,300	
Vertical Baler	\$363,600	
Equipment Contingency (30%)	\$110,670	
Total Capital Costs		\$3,929,070
Annual Costs		
O & M	\$104,666	
Processing/shipping	\$61,544	
Labor	\$300,872	
Total Annual Costs		\$467,082
Annual Revenue	\$54,696	

Of Note: This building conceptual layout depicts a rectangular box representative of a vertical baler, not a horizontal baler. A horizontal baler footprint is about four times larger, with additional footprint if an in-feed conveyor is used. If choosing a horizontal baler, it may be prudent to design the floor layout around the baler.

User Impacts

To determine the feasibility of a regional recycling center in Nome, projected costs were identified with the following assumptions:

Member Villages – User fees are not assessed to Kawerak member villages to continue their current level of recycling, nor to expand their programs.

Land acquisition costs – Land purchase, lease, or other agreement has not been considered in any of these calculations.

Current dollars – All calculations use the most recent figures verified as of March 2022. The actual cost of the built facility may vary significantly, as materials, labor, and land costs will continue to fluctuate, and will likely continue to trend upwards. However, the cost estimates are providing a solid preliminary estimate and a robust comparison between the Alternatives, sufficient to support the study recommendations.

Equipment Contingency (Installation and Startup) – This cost is a reasonable expenditure under most federal grants for construction and is therefore included in the capital cost.

Recycle Commodities Market – as noted earlier, the commodities market fluctuates significantly over the short term. Verifiable rates specific to one location in Alaska (Gustavus, AK) were used for this cost analysis. Rates offered to Nome will likely differ, but it is impossible to reliably project that difference and the rates used are generally representative of the value of recycled items in Alaska overall.

Shipping Costs/Fuel Surcharge – Current shipping rates and surcharges applicable to Nome as of March 2022 are used in the analysis. These rates will differ by the time the facility starts up. The provided worksheets allow for these charges to be adjusted so that a sensitivity analysis can be easily performed.

Projected capital and financing costs are provided in Table 16. Engineering design or a Pre-Engineering Report is not included in these calculations. Initial capital costs (both construction and processing equipment) should be eligible for grant funding. If these funds are only available as a loan, or the choice is made to accrue funds for full facility replacement or upgrade, annual financing must be covered via user fees or other revenue or partnerships.

Table 16: Estimated Capital Costs over 20 years, YR 2022 dollars*

Alternative	1	2A	2B	3A	3B	4
Total Capital Costs	\$0	\$2,130,000	\$3,430,000	\$2,240,890	\$3,540,890	\$3,929,070
Annual Financing Costs	\$0	\$106,500	\$171,504	\$156,660	\$247,548	\$274,680
*Assumed Interest Rate: 3.5%						

Table 17 lists annual operation and maintenance (O&M) costs for the various Alternatives. The Table also breaks out the O & M cost share burden for surrounding communities and Nome-based entities, based on the proportionate recyclable volume contributed from each. The village share is currently funded by Kawerak. O & M costs for Alternative 1, the No Action Alternative, are Kawerak's present

estimated program outlays. Kawerak may select to continue funding Tribal recycling efforts, make other cost-share arrangement with Tribes as the Program expands, or identify other means of covering an expanded Tribal program. Nome-based households and businesses could cover the balance, or the City of Nome might offer utility service discounts to reduce program costs. Program income of sponsorship s from the Cruise Ship Industry and expanded Port and Rail opportunities could also cover a significant portion of facility operational costs. A combination of methods to bring down the cost for everyone may be most suitable.

Table 17: Estimated Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs for Each Alternative and Proportionate Share of Village Versus Nome Costs Based on Projected Waste stream Contribution

Alternative	1	2A	2B	3A	3B	4
<i>Total Annual Costs</i>	\$91,937	\$157,855	\$189,154	\$397,331	\$426,382	\$412,386
<i>Proportionate Kawerak Costs</i>	\$91,937	\$157,855	\$189,154	\$104,976	\$104,976	\$104,976
<i>Proportionate Nome Community Costs</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$292,355	\$321,405	\$307,409

*Assuming 50/50 split of Costs between 1274 households and 300 businesses

To provide a more relatable number in determining the feasibility of sustaining operations, Table 18 lists possible Nome User Fees, with and without financing costs, assuming the share breakout as listed in Table 17. Rather than a monthly user fee, a variable rate schedule could be implemented. Such schedules are tied to the amount of material each user contributes. Table 19 lists the total price per pound, averaged over all materials accepted. One suggestion received from Village feedback was to offer a price per pound fee for businesses and a simple flat rate for households. This type of arrangement is somewhat common, although as depicted previously in Figure 7; *Preferred User Fees*, businesses responding to the survey preferred a monthly flat fee. The ultimate choice for user financing can be determined via a series of community meetings and opinion solicitation efforts. The user fees listed here assume public drop-off of materials and/or separate curbside collection services operated by Kawerak or contracted out to an experienced local waste collector. Household collection of recyclables versus drop-off can often increase participation rates, so whether a Collection service is offered should be considered at the same time the initial rate schedule is planned. There are multiple lessons learned from utilities across Alaska as to best practices in fee payment. These lessons can guide Kawerak and the Nome community in determining an optimal setup.

Table 18: Projected Monthly User Fees for Nome Businesses and Households

Alternative	Nome Residents		Nome Businesses	
	Without Capital Payment	With Capital Payment	Without Capital Payment	With Capital Payment
3A	\$9.56	\$14.68	\$40.60	\$62.36
3B	\$10.51	\$18.61	\$44.64	\$79.029
4	\$10.05	\$19.03	\$42.70	\$80.85
Assuming 50/50 splits of Costs between 1274 households and 300 businesses.				

Table 19: Estimated Cost per Pound for Nome Households and Business for Various Alternatives

Without Capital Financing	With Capital Financing
\$0.56	\$0.86
\$0.61	\$1.08
\$0.59	\$1.11

Capital Funding Recommendations/Options

Table 20: Brief Summary of Potential Grant Funds for a Recycle Center

Agency/Grant	Limit	Match	Deadline
USDA/SEARCH	\$30,000 or 75% planning costs	25%	Open year-round
USDA/PPG	\$30,000 or 75% planning costs	25%	Open year-round
USDA/WWG	None	25%	Open year-round
USDA/REPP	\$2,000,000	20%	LOI: 4/14/2022; Due 7/18/2022
USDA/RCDI	\$50,000 - \$250,000	1-1 Match	Apr. 19, 2022
USEPA/P ₂	\$350,000	0 – 50%	Apr. 11, 2022
NSEDC	\$1 million	<\$100,000 – none >\$100,000 – 25%	Mar. 15; Jun. 15; Sept. 15; Dec. 15
EDA	Min. \$100,000 Max \$30 million	Varies	Sept. 30, 2022
HUD/CDBG	\$850,000	25%	Early Dec.
HUD/ICDBG	\$800,000	None	Varies
CARES Act	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

Special Evaluation Assistance for Rural Communities & Households (SEARCH)

Predevelopment Planning Grant (PPG)

Water & Waste Grant (WWG)

Rural Energy Pilot Program Grant (REPP)

Rural Community Development Initiative Grants (RCDI)

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Pollution Prevention Grant Program (P₂)

U.S. Economic Development Administration (EDA)

U.S. Housing and Urban Development State Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)

U.S. Housing and Urban Development Indian Community Development Block Grant (ICDBG)

A more complete description of these grant opportunities can be found in the Appendices. It is worth noting that the US EPA recently released their National Recycling Strategy with the goal of improving recycling and increasing circularity within the United States. EPA will prioritize environmental justice and climate change under this new plan and continue with its efforts to ramp up U.S. recycling

rates to 50 percent by 2030. This plan is coupled with historic investments in recycling from the Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal (Build Back Better) including \$10 million in funding for a new Solid Waste Infrastructure for Recycling (SWIFR) pilot grant program because of the Save Our Seas 2.0 Act passed last year.

Responding to Community Input

Our number one priority in this feasibility study has been to obtain accurate user feedback. Waste stream estimations, equipment sizing and selection, and cost projections are technical in nature and best ensue based on the community attitudes, preferences and expected facility behaviors that ultimately determine a facility's success. We harvested data from the previously described community meetings and surveys on regional and community priorities, recycling options, location preferences and willingness to pay.

Below are key concerns that were expressed and how they are addressed in each Alternative.

Key Community Input	Addressed by an Alternative	Additional Considerations	General Comments
Reduce waste/protect environment	Yes. All alternatives divert materials from local landfills.		
Expand list of materials accepted for processing	Alternatives 3A, 3B and 4 increase the list of accepted materials.		
Cardboard	Alternative 3A, 3B and 4 include cardboard on the list of accepted items, but does not include converting cardboard to a resource locally.	The feasibility of converting cardboard to a local resource is beyond the scope of this analysis.	There is considerable interest in both Nome and the Villages for a different fate for cardboard, but developing a local use will take time.
Reuse/Swap Shop	No. None of the Alternatives include space or consideration for a reuse area.	The current building options are not designed for a retail space. This would require additional inside space.	There is already a Thrift shop operating in Nome and this project does not want to compete with that existing business.
Composting Area	No. None of the Alternatives include a composting area.	The possibility of a composting area depends largely on the location selected for the recycling center and if there is enough space outside the building to dedicate.	A composting area would also require additional labor and may have odor issues with potential neighbors.
HHW and other Contaminants	Not addressed beyond e-waste and batteries by any alternative.	Would require additional facility design considerations, including separate storage space and additional precautions	

To ensure that those community voices continued to be heard, we met with Tribal representatives when the first draft of our report was ready for review. These first meetings confirmed we were on the right track and identified gaps in our analysis. We met once more with these advisors as the report neared completion. This time, they provided highly positive feedback concerning the need for, and feasibility of, an expanded recycling facility and program, and this assisted in our final recommendation.



Evaluation/Recommendations

Zender Environmental Health Group was contracted to create a Feasibility Study for a Regional Recycling Center with the intent to help the Kawerak Board of Directors make an informed decision on whether they want to proceed with seeking funds to build and operate a regional recycling center in Nome. Our goal is to provide a study that supports leadership decision making and can garner local support to ensure the selected Alternative is successful.

The recommendations below are grounded on Tribal and Nome community input, background research, cost analyses, our own staff experience in operating successful recycling centers, in-depth discussions with managers of other successful Alaska recycling centers, and projected development and macropolitical trends favorable to increased recycling demand coupled with potentially decreased freight costs from future barge and rail opportunities.

Feasibility

Based on all the information and input gathered during this analysis, it is feasible for Kawerak to build and operate a regional recycling center in Nome with the expectation of success. Further, in comparing Alternatives, all of which are tenable, Alternative 3B -- the large building with vertical baler-- is the recommended option.

Location

Based on the totality of our work efforts, the optimal location for a regional recycling center is the location of the current recycling program. This property might have significant commercial value, but as brought up by Tribal representatives in the Village Advisory Meeting, there is a high intrinsic value in committing this site to the continuation and expansion of the current recycling program. The consensus was that, by avoiding the waste of resources and the contamination of the nearby lands, waters, subsistence resources of which they are part, expanded recycling activities are necessary and urgent in priority. It is also noted that, although it is beyond the scope of this report to calculate it, cleanup of chemical contamination is nearly always more expensive than its prevention, so that there is monetary value in this notion as well. Additionally:

- An in-town location was preferred in all community responses.
- Finding a suitable replacement property could be more costly than the value of this land for other uses.
- The current location has adequate size for a facility, storage, and potential expansion.
- Convenience for Nome-based businesses and residents can be expected to generate higher user payment rates, greater satisfaction, and potentially higher fee revenue.

Facility and Processing Equipment

Floor Layout

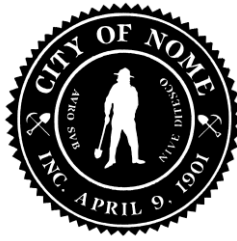
Although not the least expensive option, it is highly recommended that Kawerak invest in the larger building (4,060 sf) to better accommodate future program expansion. Furthermore, the purchase of a

digital scale and a vertical baler is nearly axiomatic for a program of this size with the large potential and community desire for growth. The larger building will easily house the existing program activities and allows for the most growth without more construction. A digital scale is seen as essential for any operation. A vertical baler represents a significant cost savings over a horizontal baler and will be more than adequate to support the existing and expanded programs considered here.

Revenue Generating Options

Potential revenues generated by user fees and the sale of recyclable items can reasonably be expected to cover the projected operation and maintenance costs of a regional recycling center. While there are still many unknowns such as actual costs and revenues, participation levels in the community and new opportunities for recycling operations and funding. As Figure 8: *Acceptable Monthly Pick Up Service Fees* depicts, community input from the meetings and survey indicated a potential willingness to pay a per household monthly fee of about \$5 to \$30, which, is within a range of confidence for Alternative 3B projected user fees (see Table 24). Much research has shown the willingness of the public to pay fees is elastic within reason, so that a well-planned education and outreach effort can serve well. While additional research and efforts should be devoted to obtaining more detailed information concerning willingness to pay factors, the representation inherent in the Nome residents responding to the survey is sufficiently reasonable to have high confidence in the participation of the Nome community in sustaining a facility.

Mayor
John K. Handeland
Manager
Glenn Steckman
Clerk
Bryant Hammond



Nome Common Council
Scot Henderson
Doug Johnson
Mark Johnson
Adam Martinson
Cameron Piscoya
M. Sigvanna Tapqaq

Item A.

**NOME COMMON COUNCIL
REGULAR MEETING MINUTES
MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 2022 at 7:01 PM
COUNCIL CHAMBERS IN CITY HALL**

102 Division St. ▪ P.O. Box 281 ▪ Nome, Alaska 99762 ▪ Phone (907) 443-6663 ▪ Fax (907) 443-5345

ROLL CALL

Members Present: Scot Henderson; Doug Johnson (telephonic); Mark Johnson (telephonic); Adam Martinson (telephonic); Cameron Piscoya; Sigvanna Tapqaq

Members Absent: Kellie Miller, Youth Representative (excused)

Also Present: John K. Handeland, Mayor; Glenn Steckman, City Manager; Brad Soske, Revenue Technician; Ken Morton, Assistant Utility Manager

In the audience: Diana Haecker (Nome Nugget); David & Avery Immingan; Sophia Piscoya

APPROVAL OF AGENDA

A motion was made by C. Piscoya and seconded by C. Tapqaq to approve the agenda as presented.

At the roll call:

Aye: Henderson; Piscoya; M. Johnson; D. Johnson; Tapqaq;
Martinson

Nay:

Abstain:

The motion **CARRIED**.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

A. November 30, 2022 Nome Common Council Regular Meeting Minutes.

A motion was made by C. Tapqaq and seconded by C. Piscoya to approve the November 30, 2022 minutes.

At the roll call:

Aye: M. Johnson; D. Johnson; Henderson; Piscoya; Martinson;
Tapqaq

Nay:

Abstain:

The motion **CARRIED**.

COMMUNICATIONS

- A. Letter of November 29, 2022 from AMCO to City of Nome re: Husky Restaurant Liquor License Renewal.
- B. Memorandum of December 8, 2022 from Nickie Crowe to Nome Common Council re: 2020 & 2021 NSEDC End-Year CBS Funds - Request for Council Action.

A motion was made by C. Tapqaq and seconded by C. Henderson to reallocate the 2020 & 2021 NSEDC CBS funds per Finance Director Crowe's memo.

At the roll call:

Aye: Tapqaq; Martinson; M. Johnson; D. Johnson; Henderson;
Piscoya

Nay:

Abstain:

The motion **CARRIED**.

- C. Sample Student Resolution on the Environment.
 - The Mayor and Council had supportive comments for Avery Immingan's resolution and suggested that she include specific items the City of Nome can do to address the issues she raised.

CITIZEN'S COMMENTS

None given

UTILITY MANAGER'S REPORT

- A. Activity Report: November 29 - December 9, 2022.
 - Assistant Utility Manager Morton discussed ice build up on the powerlines and a pole breaking. He praised the line crews response to the ice storm. He noted that Gwen Holdman from UAF was in town giving a Strait Science lecture on micro-nuclear reactors and that attendance was possible via Zoom on the UAF website.

CITY MANAGER'S REPORT

- A. Activity Report: November 29 - December 9, 2022.
 - Manager Steckman updated the Council on the Public Safety Advisory Commission's recent election of Carol Piscoya to commission chair and Justin Noffske to Vice Chair. He noted that a request will be forthcoming to the Council to reduce the membership from 9 to 7 commissioners citing difficulty in attaining quorum. He noted a similar choice may arise for the Planning Commission. Manager Steckman discussed the closure of the Visitors' Center and the ongoing remodel. He notified those present that NSEDC would be providing home energy assistance again. He noted plans had started for the 2023 Christmas Extravaganza and that a songbook was suggested. Manager Steckman finishing by explaining both AC and

Hansens supported the MOU.

- B. Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Northwest Commercial Company and Carrs-Safeway for Voluntary Regulation of Alcohol Sales.

CITIZEN'S COMMENTS

None given

COUNCIL MEMBER'S COMMENTS

1. Council Member Martinson expressed his appreciation and support for the NJUS line crew.
2. Council Member Piscoya thanked the line crew for their work and Avery Immingan for her resolution.
3. Council Member Tapqaq told Avery she did a great job and that she was glad she was able to attend the meeting.
4. Council Member Henderson also thanked Avery for coming saying that he wouldn't have had the courage when he was her age. He discussed his request to have the pledge and asked the Mayor how to best resolve the issue.
 - Mayor Handeland discussed the issue, noting different views, and suggested that a formal change need occur to add the pledge to the agenda.
 - Council Member Henderson asked if there should be a work session or an ordinance.
 - Mayor Handeland suggested a majority of the Council Members be on board prior to introducing the topic to the agenda, expressing concern over the issue dividing the Council or community.
 - Council Member Tapqaq discussed her opposition, noting there were more productive ways the Council could spend its time together.
 - Mayor Handeland noted the topic would be discussed further after the new year.
5. Council Member Doug Johnson – no comments
6. Council Member Mark Johnson (*minutes done by YouTube – couldn't hear a word*)

MAYOR'S COMMENTS AND REPORT

- A. Activity Report: November 29 - December 9, 2022.
- Mayor Handeland gave kudos to all those that helped with the 2022 Christmas Extravaganza and specifically thanked Alice Bioff, Marguerite La Riviere, Cheryl Thompson, Angela Hanson, and Santa Paul for their efforts in making the celebration a success.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Discussion of Personnel Issues the Immediate Knowledge of Which May Have Adverse Effects on City of Nome Finances.

A motion was made by C. Henderson and seconded by C. Tapqaq to enter into executive session to discuss personnel issues the

immediate knowledge of which may have adverse effects on City of Nome finances.

The Council entered executive session at 7:45 PM.

The Council came out of executive session at 8:03 PM.

ADJOURNMENT

Hearing no objections, the Council adjourned at 8:03 PM.

APPROVED and **SIGNED** this 9th day of January 2023

JOHN K. HANDELAND
Mayor

ATTEST:

BRYANT HAMMOND
Clerk

Nome Preschool



The first train to everywhere

Item A.

December 1, 2022



City of Nome

Dear Bryant Hammond,

The Nome Preschool Association is a non-profit 501 c 3 public organization that derives its financial support through modest student tuition, volunteer-supported fundraising efforts, educational grants, private and public organizations, and generous support of local and out of town businesses.

Our organization is preparing for the 34th Nome Preschool Annual Auction. This will be held on February 11, 2023 at the Nome Recreation Center at 6pm. This fundraiser is our biggest event of the year and we hope to see your contribution at the auction.

Donations from the community, local and surrounding entities are fundamental to our success. The proceeds directly benefit early childhood education in our center. Each contribution makes it possible for us to support the students and ultimately help foster future community members who can make a positive difference in the lives of others.

If you can make a donation possible, or have any questions, please email our Preschool General Manager, Mackenzie Cabrera at nomepreschool@yahoo.com, or call at 443-2943.

If you are willing to contribute to our fundraiser, we would like to have this donation collected by or no later than January 15, 2023. On behalf of the Nome Preschool, I genuinely thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Preschool General Manager

Mackenzie Cabrera

DEC 15 2022

CITY OF NOME
CLERKS DEPARTMENT

December 10, 2022

Nome City Council

Nome, Alaska

Dear Council Members:

I have concerns regarding the proposal you are considering to install a micro-nuclear energy program in Nome. I am certainly no nuclear power expert but I am familiar with some of the problems historically with radioactive waste management. Since what you are considering is "micro", the waste will also be micro, no doubt, but it will still exist. Please familiarize yourselves with these problems of the radioactive waste (and other toxic waste) as they are serious and very long-lived.

My main information is regarding the Hanford Plant in Washington, but waste management is a worldwide issue not solved, and very expensive to deal with in a socially responsible way. Right now, as I read about it, I learn that the solutions for the waste are still all temporary: sell it to another country, store it in tanks on site that eventually corrode and leak, pay for another location to deal with it, or have some country willing to reprocess it so there is less of the most highly radioactive waste to deal with(but it still exists, just in smaller amount), or find a wealthy source that will pay for more long-lived safe storage, in smaller amounts.

Some of the places that the Hanford waste had been shipped to, like Idaho, realized they had bought a problem and are no longer accepting it. Other locations have objected to having it shipped through them to disposal sites that have agreed to accept it. Several Indian reservations have been paid to accept it; others have refused it when they learned of the storage problem for very long-lived radioactive products. Many groups are especially worried about the leakage from corroded storage tanks toward local rivers, such as the Columbia, a major stream for salmon.

My research of the topic (you are welcome to borrow my collection) was due to the fact that my family was one of the many farming families evicted from the White Bluffs/Hanford area in 1943 to allow for the building of the Hanford Plant. The Plant, as you probably know, was for creating the bomb we dropped on Nagasaki. Hanford has been for a long time defunct. But the waste, buried in steel tanks that started to corrode some time ago, began leaking toward the river. It was removed to double-walled tanks, and some of them are now leaking. There is also a modern plant operating near there with the same problems eventually.

The Seattle Times follows this long story which has involved quite a few lawsuits from "downwinders" and others, some won, for diseases linked to the Plant, such as thyroid cancer. You can Google

"Hanford Plant" and find ample news. Several methods of waste storage (required for the eons to come) have turned out to be too expensive and cancelled. Places like Yucca Flats in Nevada have decided some time ago they don't want the waste at any price offered. The other side of this issue is that many communities in the US and elsewhere are now quite dependent on nuclear power for a significant portion of their energy. What do they do with their radioactive waste? I don't know; I have only followed Hanford's solution which has been to ask the government for funding for glass tubing storage containers, but has received only a small fraction of what is needed--due to costs I have read. The leaks to the river continue.

To me there are social and ethical issues when we make decisions that pass on an unsolved but voluntary problem to generations of humans in the future. I urge you to look into this proposal more, such as to how other plants are dealing with their radioactive and other toxic waste, and just how micro-nuclear waste in Nome would be stored or removed to where. And there may be other related problems for the people working with the project. Please feel free to contact me, and there are also new books out regularly that deal with this waste topic.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Nancy Mendenhall".

Nancy Mendenhall P.O. Box 1141, Nome, 907-443-2455



December 20, 2022

Dear City of Nome Sales & Bed Tax Taxpayers,



To make paying taxes easier, the City of Nome, Alaska has partnered with Localgov. This service facilitates secure and convenient online filings and payments. Now you can pay Sales Tax and Bed Tax from the comfort of your home or business, save time, and avoid late fees. If you don't have a computer, don't worry. You will still be able to use a public kiosk at City Hall to submit returns and remit sales and bed tax.

Starting January 10th, 2023, Nome Sales & Bed Tax taxpayers are required to use Localgov to pay Sales Tax and Bed Tax. Tax must be collected from the customer at the time of sale. Collectors must file tax returns on a monthly basis, unless approved in writing to file quarterly. Please contact Localgov to see if you are eligible for quarterly filing. The collectors must prepare and submit, on or before the 20th calendar day of the month immediately following the month in which the collection is made, a return on all gross receipts for the reporting period.

A Sales Tax of 5% of the selling price is levied on all sales and rental of goods and services made in the City. Read more about sales tax liability here: <https://bit.ly/3e9a4Xi>

The City of Nome currently has a 6% Hotel/Motel Room (Bed) Tax detailed in the Nome Code of Ordinances (NCO) Chapter 17.30. The tax is applicable to all room rents where the room is available for rent on a daily basis; however, tax shall not be levied on the rental or lease of a hotel or motel room for a period in excess of twenty-seven (27) days.

Localgov offers taxpayers in our community significant advantages, such as:

- Automatic calculation of taxes and fees owed.
- Secure processing that keeps your data safe.
- Multiple payment options, including ACH/EFT drafts, credit and debit card payments.
- Payments can be made when you have time—not *only* during government hours.
- No need for paper forms, envelopes, checks, or stamps.
- Localgov customer service is here to help.

Localgov is offering two free online training sessions on:

1. January 18th, 2023, at 12 pm AKST. Zoom link: <https://bit.ly/3uYMMZr>
2. January 18th, 2023, at 5pm AKST. Zoom link: <https://bit.ly/3Wp2UyM>

To **RSVP**, please call (877) 654-0021 or email service@localgov.org. Join the session and be ready to follow along with a computer.

Set up your online account here: <https://tax.localgov.org/login>. It takes just a few minutes to get started, set up payments, and stay current with your taxes. If you have any questions or need assistance, please contact Localgov Customer Service at (877) 654-0021 or service@localgov.org.

For information regarding the tax rate, filing qualifications, and penalties, please review the City's tax information online: <https://bit.ly/3AYFqJb>, or call the City at (907) 443-6663.

Thank You,

Bryant Hammond
City Clerk
City of Nome, Alaska

NOME DISCOVERY TOURS

December 23, 2022

Dear Mr. Steckman,

With now upon us and the 2022 cruise ship season behind us, Nome Discovery Tours (NDT) would like to take the time to thank you and the City of Nome for your partnership.

In January 2020, I delivered a letter to your office expressing our concerns about City facilities, equipment, and rental procedures at the end of the 2019 season. Covid threw us all a curve ball, but when we started operating again this season, we were impressed with your response to our concerns and desire to work cooperatively with us. Old Saint Joe's and the Mini Convention Center were in great shape. The facilities and the grounds were neat and clean upon our arrival, tables and seating were adequate, supplies and cleaning equipment were well stocked, and the upgraded vacuums made a big difference in our ability to leave the facilities clean. Thank you for all of this.

The additional work done in the Mini Convention Center did not go unnoticed. The hall looked amazing! The new layout improved our guests' traffic flow and opened up additional space for seating and comfort. The multi-media equipment was beneficial, too. It helped us communicate with large numbers of guests and provided us a means by which we could share photos of Nome and the surrounding area as the guests waited for their airport/ship transfers.

Thank you to Jeremy at City Hall for all his help with scheduling and billing.

Thank you to Cole and his Public Works Team for all of their work remodeling the Mini Convention Center and for their assistance in keeping the facilities and the grounds neat, clean, safe, and in good working order. Thank you to Lucas, Joy, and the crew at the Port for their constant positive work ethic, excellent communication, and get-it-done attitudes. Thank you to everyone at City Hall for communication and support when we needed it. Most of all, Thank you for your leadership. We appreciate that you popped in on ship days to check things out. Clearly, you shared our desire to ensure our visitors felt safe and comfortable while enjoying their time in Nome.

Lastly, thank you and the City for supporting the City Cleanup day we sponsored after the Typhoon. It was a busy day for the entire community, and we shared the venue with Senator Murkowski, Congresswoman Pelota, and Ms. Criswell from FEMA. The energy was good, and the community came out in force to clean up and hear what our leaders had to share. After the meeting was over and everyone had gone home, we noted that as we cleaned up our area outside, you single handedly cleaned the inside of Old Saint Joe's. You knew your crew was working long hours, and everyone was stretched thin, so you did what needed to be done. We admire this.

As we look towards next summer, we hope to partner with the City further, working together to improve our visitor's experience in Nome. We will follow up later with some discussion points as we strive to make things run even smoother next year.

Please feel free to contact us if you have any questions. And again, Thank you.



Robin Johnson

CONTACT

BOX 1002 NOME, AK 99762 ~ (907)304-1215 - ROBIN@NOMEDISCOVERYTOURS.COM



Nome Public Schools

PO Box 131~Nome, Alaska 99762
Phone: (907) 443-2231~Fax: (907) 443-5144

Item E.

December 30, 2022

Mr. Glenn Steckman, City Manager
City of Nome

Re: State of Alaska Reimbursement – ACSA Restroom Remodel Project

Dear Mr. Steckman:

The State of Alaska has funded the reimbursement of the ACSA Restroom Remodel Project in the amount of \$258,551 to Nome Public Schools. This represents 70% of the submitted total cost of the project, as the State has determined the District's participating share of any state-funded capital project as 30%.

Since the project was originally funded by the City of Nome, Nome Public Schools is formally requesting that the reimbursement amount be allowed to be retained by the District in order to apply those funds towards the District's ADA/Entrance Security Project, which is currently estimated to be a total of \$328,168. This project would replace the entrance doors and bus doors at Nome-Beltz Middle/High School, repour the concrete in front of both of these entrances, remodel the bus entrance to remove a third door and replace with a window, upgrade the ADA automatic entries at both NES and Beltz, and install an entry camera in vestibule of both buildings as well as remote release locked doors in the vestibules to increase security.

This project has been designed as a priority project by the NPS Board of Education, and we know is a high priority for our families and community members. Allowing the district to keep these funds will allow us to potentially complete this project by the beginning of the following school year.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Jamie Burgess', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Jamie Burgess, Superintendent

Internet Affordability & Accessibility Town Hall

Thursday, January 12, 2023

5:00 PM | Nome City Council Chambers

This town hall intends to guide community stakeholders through a conversation on digital equity to help inform statewide work.

We expect this session will be around two hours, and participation will be both by invitation and for members of the public interested in the dialogue. This event is hosted by the Alaska Municipal League as part of a series of listening sessions across the state.

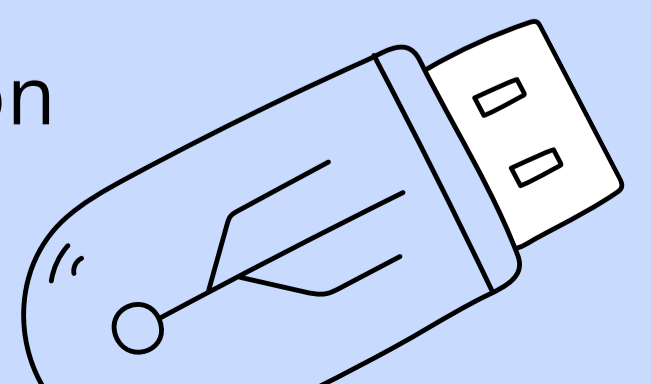
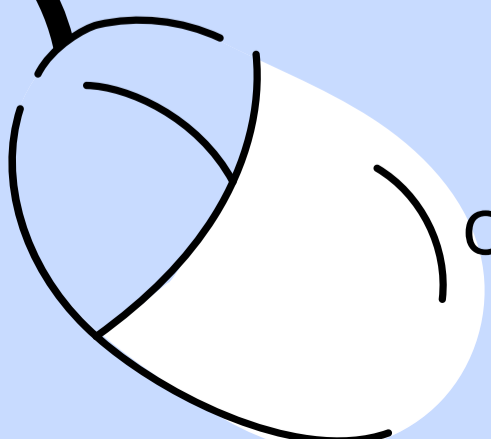
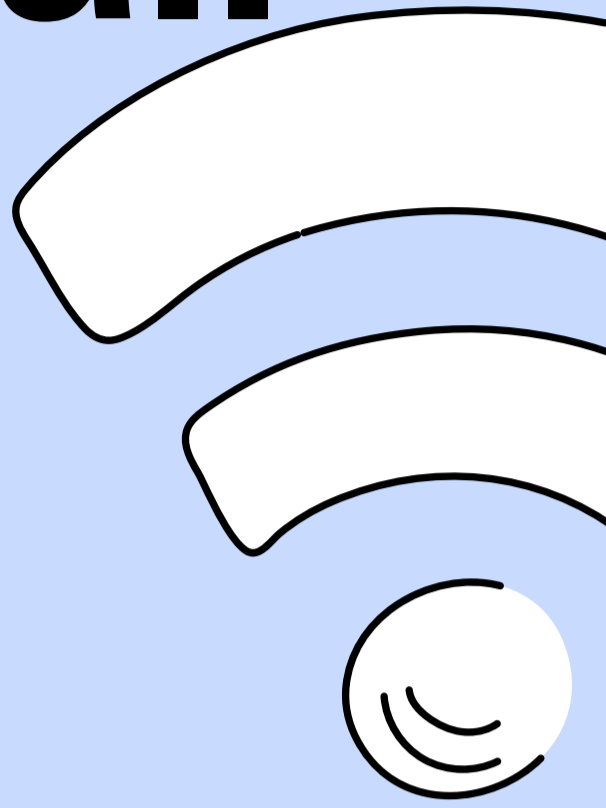
What is Digital Equity?

Digital equity is about all Alaskans having what they need to fully participate as access to the internet becomes more important for day-to-day needs. We are working with communities to better understand why broadband access is important, how broadband use affects community, challenges that are faced, and what the future might look like.

We're especially interested in the role of our anchor institutions and want to extend a special invitation to representatives from the city, tribe, school district, utility, library, and organizations that work directly with youth, elders or seniors, veterans, people with disabilities.

Contact AML at (907) 586-1325

or membersupport@akml.org for more information



SEWARD PENINSULA SUBSISTENCE REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

Mini Convention Center

Nome

March 22-23, 2023

convening at 9:00am daily

TELECONFERENCE: call the toll-free number: 1-866-617-1525, then when prompted enter the passcode: 54006314

PUBLIC COMMENTS: Public comments are welcome for each agenda item and for regional concerns not included on the agenda. The Council appreciates hearing your concerns and knowledge. The Chair will identify the opportunities to provide public comments. Please fill out a comment form to be recognized by the Council chair. Time limits may be set to provide opportunity for all to testify and keep the meeting on schedule.

PLEASE NOTE: These are estimated times and the agenda is subject to change. Contact staff for the current schedule. Evening sessions are at the call of the chair

AGENDA

*Asterisk identifies action item.

1. Invocation

2. Call to Order (*Chair*)

3. Roll Call and Establish Quorum (*Secretary or DFO*)

4. Meeting Announcements (*DFO*)

5. Welcome and Introductions (*Chair*)

5. Review and Adopt Agenda* (*Chair*)

6. Election of Officers

Chair (*DFO*)

Vice-Chair (*New Chair*)

Secretary (*New Chair*)

7. Review and Approve Previous Meeting Minutes* (*Chair*)

8. Reports

Council Member Reports

Chair's Report

9. Public and Tribal Comment on Non-Agenda Items (available each morning)

10. Old Business (*Chair*)

- a. Follow up on May 2023 North American Caribou Workshop and Arctic Ungulate Conference
- b. *The Board's 805(c) report to the Council – summary (OSM)Supplemental*

11. New Business (*Chair*)

- a. Wildlife Closure Reviews
 - 1) WCR24-10 – Unit 22B closed to muskox hunting by non-Federally qualified users
 - 2) WCR24-15 – Unit 22D, remainder closed to moose hunting by non-Federally qualified users
 - 3) WCR24-28 – Unit 22D, west of the Tisuk River drainage and Canyon Creek, closed to musk ox hunting except by residents of Nome and Teller
 - 4) WCR24-29 – Unit 22D, remainder closed to muskox hunting except by residents of Elim, White Mountain, Nome, Teller, and Brevig Mission
 - 5) WCR24-30 – Unit 22E closed to muskox hunting by non-Federally qualified users
 - 6) WCR24-44 – Unit 22D, Kuzitrin River drainage closed to muskox hunting except by residents of Council, Golovin, White Mountain, Nome, Teller, and Brevig Mission
- b. Call for Federal Wildlife Proposals* (*OSM*)
- c. 2021 Council Charter Review*
- d. Review and approve FY2022 Annual Report* (*Council Coordinator*)
- e. *Federal Subsistence Board Updated Draft Council Correspondence Policy* (OSM)*
- f. *Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program Update (OSM, Fisheries Division)*
 - 1) *FRMP Presentations (TBD)*
- g. Partners for Fisheries Monitoring Program Update (*OSM, Fisheries Division*)
- h. Regulatory Cycle Update (*OSM, Fisheries Division*)
- i. Call for State of Alaska Wildlife Proposals, (Arctic/Western Region (Units 18, 22, 23, 26A)*)

12. Agency Reports

(Time limit of 15 minutes unless approved in advance)

- a. Tribal Governments
- b. Native Organizations
- c. US Fish and Wildlife Service
- d. US Forest Service
- e. National Park Service
- f. Bureau of Land Management
- g. Alaska Department of Fish and Game
- h. Office of Subsistence Management

12. Future Meeting Dates*

Confirm Fall 2023 meeting date and location

Select Winter 2024 meeting date and location

Select Fall 2024 meeting date and location

13. Closing Comments

14. Adjourn (*Chair*)

To teleconference into the meeting, call the toll-free number: 1-866-617-1525, then when prompted enter the passcode: 54006314

Reasonable Accommodations

The Federal Subsistence Board is committed to providing access to this meeting for all participants. Please direct all requests for sign language interpreting services, closed captioning, or other accommodation needs to Nissa Pilcher, 907-455-1847, nissa_batespilcher@fws.gov, or 800-877-8339 (TTY), by close of business on March 13, 2023.

1st Reading: January 9, 2023
 2nd Reading: January 23, 2023

Presented By:
 City Manager

Action Taken:
 Yes____
 No____
 Abstain____

CITY OF NOME, ALASKA

ORDINANCE NO. O-23-01-01

AN ORDINANCE OF THE NOME COMMON COUNCIL, NOME, ALASKA, AMENDING NOME CODE OF ORDINANCES 2.30.040 REDUCING THE NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC SAFETY ADVISORY COMMISSION

WHEREAS, the City of Nome created the Public Safety Advisory Commission in 2019 through the adoption of O-19-02-02 (S); and,

WHEREAS, the Public Safety Advisory Commission is comprised of nine members, appointed to overlapping terms; and,

WHEREAS, the Public Safety Advisory Commission has consistently encountered issues in maintaining a full membership, thus presenting issues in making quorum at regularly scheduled meetings; and,

WHEREAS, the Nome Common Council believes reducing the membership from nine (9) to seven (7) will address such issues and empower the Commission to meet regularly and provide guidance on public safety issues;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the Nome Common Council as follows:

Section 1. Classification. This is a Code ordinance.

Section 2. Amendment of NCO §2.30.040. Section 2.30.040 of the Code of Ordinances of Nome, Alaska is hereby amended to read as follows (deletions are ~~overstruck~~ and new language is underlined):

2.30.040 Public Safety Advisory Commission.

(a) There is established a public safety advisory commission consisting of ~~nine~~ seven members appointed for overlapping three-year terms.

(b) The mayor shall appoint the members of the commission, subject to confirmation by the city council. In addition to the requirements of NCO 2.30.020(b) a member of the commission shall not be a current employee of the Nome Police Department, and shall:

1. not have been employed by the Nome Police Department within the past two years;

2. pass a background check prior to appointment to confirm that a commissioner has not been convicted of a:

- A. felony within the past ten years, or be on probation or parole for a felony, or
- B. misdemeanor involving acts of sexual assault, domestic violence or acts of moral turpitude within the past five years, or be on probation or parole for said offense(s).

(c) In making appointments, the mayor shall:

1. consider experience or involvement in public service activity, such as prior experience in law enforcement, victim's services or advocacy, sexual assault or domestic violence support services, or mental or behavioral health; provided, however, that such experience or involvement shall not be a prerequisite for appointment.

2. attempt to have the membership composition reflect the cultural, racial and gender makeup of the community.

(d) Each member of the commission shall be appointed for a three-year term, with the exception of original members, three of whom shall be appointed for a one-year term, three of whom shall be appointed for a two-year term, and three of whom shall be appointed for a three-year term.

(e) The commission shall choose a chairman and vice chairman, who shall conduct the business of the commission according to Robert's Rules of Order and who shall hold their offices for one year, but may be re-elected to the same or other positions. The commission shall designate a single commissioner responsible to forward reports of concern related to department conduct received by any commissioner to the city manager. The city clerk or the clerk's designee shall provide administrative support for meetings of the commission.

(f) ~~Five~~ Four appointed members of the commission constitute a quorum for the conduct of business. The commission shall meet quarterly and at such other times as directed by the city council. The commission is subject to the Open Meetings Act, AS 44.62.310. All meetings of the commission shall be open to the public except as otherwise provided for executive sessions in Alaska Statutes. Once approved by the commission, a copy of the commission meeting minutes shall be delivered to the city clerk for inclusion in the council's next meeting packet.

(g) Each appointed member of the commission shall be compensated in an amount to be determined by resolution of the city council from time to time.

(h) Purposes. The public safety advisory commission is established to:

1. Advise the city council on matters relating to public safety and health.
2. Promote and foster communication by and between members of the public and the public safety department.
3. Encourage the highest ethical standards in the public safety department.
4. Promote the provision of quality law enforcement services to all residents with sensitivity, cultural understanding and racial equity.
5. Provide an alternative method for accepting citizen concerns relating to officer conduct or suggestions for changes in public safety department practices.

(i) Powers and Duties.

1. The public safety advisory commission shall:

A. Review periodic reports prepared by the public safety department to detect trends evident in Nome as portrayed through police statistics, separated by race and sex, including general information regarding the number of sexual assault and domestic violence calls, status of sexual assault and domestic violence cases including status of victim follow up, the number of public inebriation calls, the number of alcohol and drug abuse calls and the number of felony investigations.

B. Advise the city council on programs addressing data-based needs and recommend specific city action in response to identified needs.

C. Review periodic reports prepared by the public safety department regarding training sought and completed.

D. Review periodic reports prepared by the public safety department including general information, separated by race and sex, regarding the number of citizen complaints about public safety services received during the reporting period and the disposition of citizen complaints during the reporting period.

E. Report to the city council at least annually its recommendations:

- i. to promote the efficiency, quality and availability of public safety services; and
- ii. on the organizational structure, policies, and procedures of the public safety department.

F. When the position of chief of police is or is about to become vacant and has been properly advertised, members of the public safety commission shall be given the opportunity to:

- i. participate in candidate interviews; and
- ii. make a recommendation for hire to the city manager.

The manager shall, after reviewing all applications, and considering any commission recommendation, make his or her hiring decision subject to confirmation by the city council.

2 The commission shall be advisory in nature and shall possess none of the legal powers or authorities of the city or the public safety department unless specifically delegated by ordinance.

A. The commission may also receive complaints of alleged officer misconduct for referral to the city manager for investigation. In connection with these complaints, the commission:

- i. shall, in collaboration with the city manager, devise a confidential means of receiving complaints of alleged officer misconduct and gather the complainant's personal information; the nature of the complaint;

witness information; the incident location, date, and time; and the Nome Police Department personnel involved.

- ii. The designated commissioner shall promptly forward the completed complaint in writing, signed by the complainant, to the city manager;
- iii. Commissioners shall not gather evidence, contact or interview witnesses (except the complainant as provided herein), or otherwise independently investigate a complaint;
- iv. Commissioners shall also assist individuals in understanding the complaint process and requirements for filing, but shall not solicit or attempt to compel the filing of a complaint by an individual.

B. Upon request of the complainant, commission members may review completed investigations of complaints of alleged police misconduct for adherence to the Nome Police Department's Operations Procedures Manual, and may recommend a re-opening of investigations if findings show lapses in procedure. The commission:

- i. shall, in collaboration with the city manager, devise a confidential means of reviewing completed investigations of complaints of alleged police misconduct;
- ii. shall not gather evidence, contact or interview witnesses, or otherwise independently investigate a complaint;
- iii. shall, upon completion of the review, notify the complainant and city manager in writing about its conclusions on whether the Public Safety Department adhered to the Operations Procedure Manual in its investigation of the complaint.

C. The public safety commission may request from the city manager such assistance as it may reasonably require, including records and other materials necessary for the fulfillment of its duties, except such records or materials that cannot be disclosed by law. If the requested assistance is not provided, the commission shall notify the city council, which will review the request to determine whether and how it will be fulfilled, and to direct the city manager accordingly.

(j) Training.

- 1. Within ninety (90) days of appointment, commission members shall be required to complete training that shall include:
 - A. The Alaska Open Meetings Act;
 - B. Confidentiality, privacy and due process rights of officers and civilians;
 - C. Rights of victims, criminal defendants, and targets of criminal investigations;
 - D. Nome Police Department's Operations Procedure Manual;
 - E. Racial equity;

- F. Trauma informed interview skills.
- 2. Commission members, upon determination of eligibility, will be offered the opportunity to participate in the Nome Police Department “ride along” program, preferably two shifts, in accordance with established program policies and procedures.

Section 3. Effective Date. This ordinance becomes effective upon passage.

APPROVED and **SIGNED** this 23rd day of January, 2023

JOHN K. HANDELAND, Mayor

ATTEST:

BRYANT HAMMOND, Clerk



NOME JOINT UTILITY SYSTEM

a component unit of **CITY OF NOME**

P.O. Box 70 • Nome, Alaska 99762 • (907) 443-NJUS • Fax (907) 443-6336

Item B.

NCC Meeting Date: January 9, 2023

**RE: Collective Bargaining Agreements: IBEW 1547, IUOE Local 302, APEA/AFT Local 6138
January 1, 2023 through December 31, 2023**

Resolution 23-01-01: A Resolution to the NOME COMMON COUNCIL recommending approval of the proposed agreement between Nome Joint Utility System and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 1547 for an Interim Agreement through December 31, 2023.

Resolution 23-01-02: A Resolution to the Nome Common Council recommending approval of the proposed agreement between Nome Joint Utility System and the International Union of Operating Engineers Local 302 for an Interim Agreement through December 31, 2023.

Resolution 23-01-03: A Resolution to the Nome Common Council recommending approval of the proposed agreement between Nome Joint Utility System and the Alaska Public Employees Association / American Federation of Teachers Local 6138 for an Interim Agreement through December 31, 2023.

Prior to the expiration of the labor agreements on 12/31/22, the parties met and tentatively agreed to extend the terms of the current contracts one year, excepting an 8% overall pay increase (split between wages and pension) and a 5% increase to the capped contributions to medical insurance plans.

The parties favored this approach due to the current high rate of inflation, the challenges of accurately forecasting inflation at this time, and in recognition of the maturity of the agreements NJUS has with its Unions.

At its regular December 20, 2022 meeting, the NOME JOINT UTILITY BOARD adopted resolutions 22-04, 22-05 and 22-06, recommending approval of the one-year extension agreements with IBEW Local 1547, IUOE Local 302 and APEA/AFT Local 6138 to the NOME COMMON COUNCIL.

Recommended action:

That the NOME COMMON COUNCIL adopt Resolutions 23-01-01, 23-01-02 and 23-01-03, approving the Agreements with IBEW Local 1547, IUOE Local 302 and APEA/AFT Local 6138.

NJUS is an equal opportunity provider and employer

*Providing reliable utility services to system rate payers efficiently and economically by
prudently operating and maintaining system assets in a fiscally responsible manner*

Action Taken:

Yes_____

No_____

Abstain_____

CITY OF NOME, ALASKA

RESOLUTION NO. R-23-01-01

**A RESOLUTION APPROVING THE LABOR AGREEMENT BETWEEN NOME JOINT
UTILITY SYSTEM AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL
WORKERS LOCAL 1547 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2023**

WHEREAS, the labor agreement between the Utility and the union representing employees in the powerline distribution work unit expired on December 31, 2022; and,

WHEREAS, representatives of the parties met and tentatively agreed to extend the terms of the current contract one year, excepting an 8% pay increase split between wages and pension and a 5% increase to the price cap for the medical plan contribution; and

WHEREAS, the Utility Board has reviewed the recommendation and adopted NJUB Resolution 22-04 supporting the agreement extension effective through December 31, 2023, and recommends to the Nome Common Council that the contract be approved.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Nome Common Council concurs with the recommendation of the Utility Board, as expressed in NJUB Resolution 22-04, that the agreement extension between NJUS and IBEW Local 1547 effective through December 31, 2023, be hereby approved.

APPROVED and SIGNED this 9th day of January, 2023.

JOHN K. HANDELAND, Mayor

ATTEST:

BRYANT HAMMOND, City Clerk



NOME JOINT UTILITY BOARD

RESOLUTION 22-04

**A RESOLUTION TO THE NOME COMMON COUNCIL RECOMMENDING APPROVAL OF THE
PROPOSED AGREEMENT BETWEEN NOME JOINT UTILITY SYSTEM AND
THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKS, LOCAL 1547
FOR A SUCCESSOR AGREEMENT THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2023**

WHEREAS, NCO 15.10.030(d) requires the Utility Board to study and make recommendations on public utility matters, including labor relations; and,

WHEREAS, employees in line distribution are represented by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Works, Local 1547; and,

WHEREAS, the Utility has tentatively agreed to an extension of the labor agreement between NJUS and IBEW for a period through December 31, 2023 under substantially the same terms and conditions as the existing agreement;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Nome Joint Utility Board expresses themselves as being in favor of the proposed Collective Bargaining Agreement between the Nome Joint Utility System and IBEW, with a term ending December 31, 2023; and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Nome Joint Utility Board recommends to the Nome Common Council approval of said Agreement.

SIGNED THIS 20 DAY OF Dec, 2022 AT NOME, ALASKA.

Carl Emmons, Chairman
NOME JOINT UTILITY BOARD

ATTEST:

David Barron, Secretary
NOME JOINT UTILITY BOARD

Action Taken:

Yes _____

No _____

Abstain _____

CITY OF NOME, ALASKA

RESOLUTION NO. R-23-01-02

**A RESOLUTION APPROVING THE LABOR AGREEMENT BETWEEN NOME JOINT
UTILITY SYSTEM AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF OPERATING ENGINEERS
LOCAL 302 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2023**

WHEREAS, the labor agreement between the Utility and the union representing employees in the power generation work unit expired on December 31, 2022; and,

WHEREAS, representatives of the parties met and tentatively agreed to extend the terms of the current contract one year, excepting an 8% pay increase split between wages and pension and a 5% increase to the price cap for the medical plan contribution; and

WHEREAS, the Utility Board has reviewed the recommendation and adopted NJUB Resolution 22-05 supporting the agreement extension effective through December 31, 2023, and recommends to the Nome Common Council that the contract be approved.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Nome Common Council concurs with the recommendation of the Utility Board, as expressed in NJUB Resolution 22-05, that the agreement extension between NJUS and IUOE Local 302 effective through December 31, 2023, be hereby approved.

APPROVED and SIGNED this 9th day of January, 2023.

JOHN K. HANDELAND, Mayor

ATTEST:

BRYANT HAMMOND, City Clerk



NOME JOINT UTILITY BOARD

RESOLUTION 22-05

**A RESOLUTION TO THE NOME COMMON COUNCIL RECOMMENDING APPROVAL OF THE
PROPOSED AGREEMENT BETWEEN NOME JOINT UTILITY SYSTEM AND LOCAL UNION NO. 302
OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF OPERATING ENGINEERS
FOR A SUCCESSOR AGREEMENT THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2023**

WHEREAS, NCO 15.10.030(d) requires the Utility Board to study and make recommendations on public utility matters, including labor relations; and,

WHEREAS, employees in the power generation facility are represented by Local Union No. 302 of the International Operating Engineers; and,

WHEREAS, the Utility has tentatively agreed to an extension of the labor agreement between NJUS and IUOE for a period through December 31, 2023 under substantially the same terms and conditions as the existing agreement;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Nome Joint Utility Board expresses themselves as being in favor of the proposed Collective Bargaining Agreement between the Nome Joint Utility System and Local Union No. 302 of the International Union of Operating Engineers, with a term ending December 31, 2023; and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Nome Joint Utility Board recommends to the Nome Common Council approval of said Agreement.

SIGNED THIS 20 DAY OF Dec, 2022 AT NOME, ALASKA.

ATTEST:

David Barron, Secretary
NOME JOINT UTILITY BOARD

Carl Emmons, Chairman
NOME JOINT UTILITY BOARD

Action Taken:

Yes_____

No_____

Abstain_____

CITY OF NOME, ALASKA

RESOLUTION NO. R-23-01-03

A RESOLUTION APPROVING THE LABOR AGREEMENT BETWEEN NOME JOINT
UTILITY SYSTEM AND THE ALASKA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION /
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS LOCAL 6138 THROUGH DECEMBER 31,
2023

WHEREAS, the labor agreement between the Utility and the union representing employees in the water & wastewater and administrative service work units expired on December 31, 2022; and,

WHEREAS, representatives of the parties met and tentatively agreed to extend the terms of the current contract one year, excepting an 8% pay increase split between wages and pension and a 5% increase to the price cap for the medical plan contribution; and

WHEREAS, the Utility Board has reviewed the recommendation and adopted NJUB Resolution 22-06 supporting the agreement extension effective through December 31, 2023, and recommends to the Nome Common Council that the contract be approved.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Nome Common Council concurs with the recommendation of the Utility Board, as expressed in NJUB Resolution 22-06, that the agreement extension between NJUS and the APEA/AFT Local 6138 effective through December 31, 2023, be hereby approved.

APPROVED and **SIGNED** this 9th day of January, 2023.

JOHN K. HANDELAND, Mayor

ATTEST:

BRYANT HAMMOND, City Clerk



NOME JOINT UTILITY BOARD

RESOLUTION 22-06

**A RESOLUTION TO THE NOME COMMON COUNCIL RECOMMENDING APPROVAL OF THE
PROPOSED AGREEMENT BETWEEN NOME JOINT UTILITY SYSTEM AND THE ALASKA PUBLIC
EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION (APEA/AFT) LOCAL 6138
FOR A SUCCESSOR AGREEMENT THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2023**

WHEREAS, NCO 15.10.030(d) requires the Utility Board to study and make recommendations on public utility matters, including labor relations; and,

WHEREAS, employees in the water/sewer and administrative offices are represented by the Alaska Public Employees Association; and,

WHEREAS, the Utility has tentatively agreed to an extension of the labor agreement between NJUS and APEA for a period through December 31, 2023 under substantially the same terms and conditions as the existing agreement;


NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Nome Joint Utility Board expresses themselves as being in favor of the proposed Collective Bargaining Agreement between the Nome Joint Utility System and APEA, with a term ending December 31, 2023; and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Nome Joint Utility Board recommends to the Nome Common Council approval of said Agreement.

SIGNED THIS 20 DAY OF Dec, 2022 AT NOME, ALASKA.

ATTEST:


David Barron, Secretary
NOME JOINT UTILITY BOARD


Carl Emmons, Chairman
NOME JOINT UTILITY BOARD

Presented By:
City Manager
Action Taken:
Yes____
No____
Abstain____

CITY OF NOME, ALASKA

RESOLUTION NO. R-23-01-04

A RESOLUTION ALLOCATING TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$2,500) OF THE NSEDC COMMUNITY BENEFITS SHARE RECOVERY FUNDS TO THE NOME KENNEL CLUB FOR REPAIR AND REPLACEMENT OF TRAIL MARKERS ALONG THE IDITAROD TRAIL FROM TOPKOK HEAD TO THE CITY OF NOME

WHEREAS, in 2022 the Nome Kennel Club solicited funds and volunteers to repair, replace and otherwise address gaps in the trail marker system between Topkok Head and the City of Nome; and,

WHEREAS, the effort cost significant volunteer hours to implement and at least \$8,278 in grant funds; and,

WHEREAS, the coastal flooding caused by the remnants of typhoon Merbok destroyed nearly all of the new tripods the Nome Kennel Club erected; and,

WHEREAS, the section of the trail in question, from Topkok Head to Nome, is notoriously windy causing travelers to rely on trail markers to remain in the trail; and,

WHEREAS, without a complete set of trail markers, the trail can prove treacherous to travelers caught in wind storms that frequent the area;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Nome Common Council allocates two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) of the NSEDC Community Benefit Share Recovery Funds to the Nome Kennel Club for the purpose of repairing and replacing the trail markers damaged by the remnants of typhoon Merbok.

APPROVED and **SIGNED** this 9th day of January, 2023.

JOHN K. HANDELAND, Mayor

ATTEST:

BRYANT HAMMOND, Clerk



Nome Kennel Club – PO Box 1892 – Nome, AK 99762

nomekennelclub@gmail.com

To: City of Nome *City Clerk Bryant Hammond -*
 From: Nome Kennel Club (NKC)
 RE: Request for Funding for Reflective Trail Markers for the Iditarod Trail from Topkok to Nome
 Date: December 20, 2022

Importance of trail markings

The trail from the Topkok Shelter Cabin to Nome is used by many people in this region during the winter. People travel from villages to Nome along this trail. Local (Nome) folks use this trail for hunting and recreation. This trail is subject to very bad weather and trail markers are crucial for the safety of people traveling along this trail. Trail markers not only help with safety during bad weather, but they also provide landmarks in good weather for people to use and help keep one main trail established.

Background

Over the years, many of the existing tripods have deteriorated or been knocked over, creating gaps in adequate trail marking on the Iditarod Trail, between Nome and Topkok. To remedy this, the NKC board voted to take on a major trail marking project for these treacherous and notoriously windy 44 miles of trail. In 2021 the NKC received funding from the Iditarod Historic Trail Alliance (IHTA) to cover the costs of this project: \$3307 for landscape timbers, \$4339 for reflectors, and \$632 for nuts, bolts, washers and screws for a total of \$8278. During the winter, spring and summer of 2021-2022 volunteers made and erected 200 tripods along this section of the trail. Bering Straits Native Corporation provided shop space for the NKC to store the materials and prepare the timbers to make the tripods.

The freight for getting materials to Nome was donated by the Iditarod Trail Committee as they had some freight allowance that was not used in 2021 (because the Iditarod did not come to Nome that year) and they sent the materials to us using that freight allowance. We expect we may have to cover the freight costs ourselves now.

Many volunteer hours were donated to make the tripods (cutting the posts, drilling holes & reflectorizing them with reflective tape and hard reflectors). Many volunteer hours were donated putting the tripods on the trail along with snow machine time and gas.

The tripods were put up beginning in spring 2022 and the last push was made in July to put up the majority of remaining tripods on the Nome-Council Road/Iditarod Trail between mile 15 and the Bonanza Bridge at mile 32.

On September 16/17, 2022 the floods caused by the remnants of typhoon Merbok wiped out and destroyed almost all the tripods that we erected.

Request: Contributions in the amount of \$1,000 - \$2,500. Any amount is appreciated and will be put to use.

We are making this request of several regional organizations in the hopes of receiving sufficient funds to replicate what we did last year. We are also putting together a fundraising project to seek donations to this project from individuals.

Please contact project lead Kirsten Bey at 907-434-2016 or kbey55@gmail.com if you have questions or request further information. Checks should be made out to Nome Kennel Club and can be sent to PO Box 1892, Nome, Alaska 99762. Please indicate that your donation is for the Trial Marking Project.

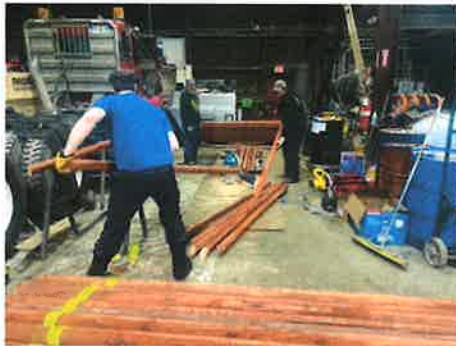
We thank you for your time and consideration,

Sincerely,

Nome Kennel Club

Board members: Frank Carruthers, Drew McCann, Jessica Lemaire, Diana Haecker and Cynthia Barrand.

Photos: inside BSNC shop creating the tripods. Thank you BSNC for the great space and assistance!



Bryant
Please let
me know
when this
will be on
the court
agenda-

Volunteers putting up the tripods and a dog team taking advantage of the trail marking



Thank you
Kirsten

Presented By:
City Manager
Action Taken:
Yes ____
No ____
Abstain ____

CITY OF NOME, ALASKA

RESOLUTION NO. R-23-01-05

A RESOLUTION APPROVING A LETTER OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE CITY OF NOME AND THE CITY OF NOME EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION, LOCAL 6141, APEA/AFT (AFL-CIO)

WHEREAS, the City of Nome's Management Team and the City of Nome Employees Association (CNEA) representatives met and came to an agreement as to the terms and conditions of employment at the City of Nome in March of 2022; and,

WHEREAS, the full CNEA membership ratified the agreement on April 20, 2022; and,

WHEREAS, the Nome Common Council approved the agreement through R-22-04-05 on April 25, 2022; and,

WHEREAS, the CNEA and City of Nome's Management Team have agreed to the attached change, adding the Museum Director position to the City's non-bargaining unit positions;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Nome Common Council hereby approves the changes to the Collective Bargaining Agreement as outlined in the attached Letter of Agreement LOA-CNEA 003.

APPROVED and **SIGNED** this 9th day of January, 2023.

JOHN K. HANDELAND, Mayor

ATTEST:

BRYANT HAMMOND, Clerk

LOA #003

LETTER OF AGREEMENT

between the

CITY OF NOME

and the

CITY OF NOME EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION, LOCAL 6141, APEA/AFT (AFL-CIO)**LOA-CNEA 003****RE: ARTICLE 1, 1.2 Non-bargaining Unit Employee Change**

The purpose of this Letter of Agreement between the City of Nome (CON) and the City of Nome Employees Association (CNEA) Local 6141, APEA/AFT (AFL-CIO) is to modify Article 1 and Appendix A of the collective bargaining agreement to include the Museum Director to be removed from Appendix A and a bargaining unit employee; to Article 1, 1.2 non-bargaining unit employee.

City of Nome and CNEA APEA/AFT agree to modify Article 1 and Appendix A as follows:

Article 1, 1.2

ADD – Museum Director

Appendix A

REMOVE – Museum Director

This change has occurred due to Museum Director, Amy Chan vacating her position and leaving the City of Nome. In good faith, CNEA Local agreed upon Amy's departure this position would move to Article 1.

LOA #003

WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this Agreement to be duly executed as of this _____ day of _____, 2022.

FOR THE CITY OF NOME:

FOR THE CITY OF NOME EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION:

By: _____
John Handeland
Mayor

By: _____
Glenn Steckman
City Manager

By: Jason Roach
Jason Roach (New L. 2522 DR SR A40T)
Jason Roach
APEA/AFT, Chief Spokesperson

By: Wade "Gray" Harrison
Wade "Gray" Harrison
CNEA, Local President

By: Marguerite La Riviere
Marguerite La Riviere
Negotiating Team Member

By: Peter Le
Peter Le
CNEA, Vice President

By: Cole Cushman
Cole Cushman
Negotiating Team Member

By: Mimi Farley
Mimi Farley
Negotiating Team Member

By: Chris Schuneman
Chris Schuneman
Negotiating Team Member

RATIFIED BY THE CITY OF NOME, NOME COMMON COUNCIL this _____ day of _____, 2022.







LOA #03 CNEA

Final Audit Report

2022-11-01

Created:	2022-11-01
By:	Wade Harrison (wharrison@nomealaska.org)
Status:	Signed
Transaction ID:	CBJCHBCAABAA5SN5NYJbqqeicAZrSRIEDK-aXb3gvLDQ

"LOA #03 CNEA" History

-  Document created by Wade Harrison (wharrison@nomealaska.org)
2022-11-01 - 3:56:29 PM GMT- IP address: 67.59.108.35
-  Document emailed to jroach@apea-aft.org for signature
2022-11-01 - 3:56:48 PM GMT
-  Email viewed by jroach@apea-aft.org
2022-11-01 - 4:57:55 PM GMT- IP address: 69.162.210.203
-  Signer jroach@apea-aft.org entered name at signing as jason roach
2022-11-01 - 4:58:46 PM GMT- IP address: 69.162.210.203
-  Document e-signed by jason roach (jroach@apea-aft.org)
Signature Date: 2022-11-01 - 4:58:48 PM GMT - Time Source: server- IP address: 69.162.210.203
-  Agreement completed.
2022-11-01 - 4:58:48 PM GMT



Presented By:

City Clerk

Action Taken:

Yes _____

No _____

Abstain _____

CITY OF NOME, ALASKA**RESOLUTION NO. R-23-01-06**

**A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER OR CITY CLERK TO
ADMINISTRATIVELY FORGIVE SMALL AMOUNTS OF PENALTY AND INTEREST INCURRED BY
SALES & BED TAX-REMITTING BUSINESSES AS A RESULT OF THE TRANSITION TO THE
LOCALGOV ONLINE TAX PLATFORM PROVIDED BY AZAVAR SOLUTIONS**

WHEREAS, the City of Nome adopted R-22-07-03 authorizing management to enter into an agreement with Azavar Solutions for the provision of online sales and bed tax collection; and,

WHEREAS, the City Clerk's Office is working with LocalGov, a product of Azavar Solutions, to launch the platform on January 10, 2023; and,

WHEREAS, in the first month of the transition City of Nome staff anticipate issues arising that will cause accounts to incur penalties and interest; and,

WHEREAS, City of Nome staff recommend authorization for the City Manager or the City Clerk to administratively forgive penalty & interest incurred as a direct result of the transition to the LocalGov platform, in amounts up to \$100 per account;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Nome Common Council hereby authorizes the City Manager or City Clerk to forgive small amounts of penalty and interest incurred as a direct result of transitioning to the LocalGov sales and bed tax collection platform

APPROVED and **SIGNED** this 9th day of January, 2023.

JOHN K. HANDELAND, Mayor

ATTEST:

BRYANT HAMMOND, Clerk