



REZ RECYCLER



BIG SOLDIER CREEK FACTS:

- During the 1860's the PBP signed a "Peace Treaty" along the Big Soldier Creek.
- Channelized in 1930 and 1961 to mitigate flooding in North Topeka.
- The stream's original path lies directly north of Garfield Park in North Topeka.
- "As a kid we always went to Rocky Ford. The water wasn't deep there and it was just clear. Little babies could crawl around. You could see all kinds of little sun fish, all different colors. It's muddy now." —Thamar Morris

Quotes of the Day

"You cannot protect the environment unless you empower people, you inform them and you help them understand that these resources are their own, that they must protect them".

— Professor Wangari Maathai



"If you think you are too small to make a difference, try sleeping with a mosquito".

—Dalai Lama

PBPN, CONSERVATION AND A BETTER ENVIRONMENT - MA'KO'QUAH JONES

Did you know that the Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation works hard to protect and conserve the quality of your reservation lands and water?

Due to the Nation's effort to ensure that future generations will have the opportunity to live off of the land, conservation best management practices are common practices on lands owned by PBPN. BMPs are guidelines advising producers how to manage the water, nutrients, and pesticides they use in order to minimize agriculture's impact on the natural resources. Agricultural activity is linked to the contamination of watersheds with nutrients like nitrogen and phosphorus. BMPs reduce the amount of nutrients, sediments, and pesticides that enter the water system that endanger humans and ecosystems. The PBPN currently utilizes a variety of agricultural BMPs for conservation purposes. PBPN's CWA



CWA 319 Cover Crop Pilot Project on PT40, one BMP that helps prevent erosion. Cover crops suppress weeds and helps improve soil health.

319 program, the Land Management Department, and many other conservation groups work together to prevent NPS pollution. NPS pollution is caused by rainfall or snowmelt moving over and through the ground. As the runoff moves, it picks up and carries away natural and human-made pollutants, finally depositing them into lakes, rivers, wetlands, and ground waters. According to the USDA, agriculture

could play a prominent role in U.S. efforts to address climate change if more farms and ranches undertake activities that are more conservation focused. "Taking care of the ground for the future is our first consideration. We are not just raising crops, we are raising grass as well. If you take care of the land, the land will take care of you." - Chris Decoteau, LMD

Photo Perspective of Rural Brownfields

In rural communities, common brownfields include: old tank farms, abandoned buildings containing hazardous materials, oil spills, mine-scarred lands, pesticide and lime wastes associated with agricultural activities, abandoned gas stations, abandoned buildings and illegal dumping sites. Brownfields may leave lands ruined for many generations to come. Cleaning up and reusing these sites protects human health and the environment while helping to preserve the land for future generations.



A brownfield is an abandoned or underused property, with real or perceived contamination, that



ZINNA PHOTO CONTEST WINNERS!

This year's plant drive focused on pollinators, pesticides and water quality. Zinnia seeds were handed out at the annual Earth Day Celebration and gardeners were encouraged to take photos and enter the contest. The Boys and Girls Club were on hand to vote for their 2 favorite photographs and the winners were as follows:

1st place- Marcia Potts, photo D

2nd place- Gevin Hill, photo B

The PEP Dept. would like to express their thanks to all gardener's hard work and assistance in providing a pollinator habitat for all of our beneficial species!!!!



WATER POLLUTION, SALMONELLA TYPHI @ WASHINGTON



In 1862, Abraham Lincoln's 12 year old son, Willie, and his brother, Tad, both contracted typhoid fever from drinking the polluted water that entered the White House from faucets fed directly from the Potomac River. Tad survived, but Willie, the son who held the most cherished place in Lincoln's heart, died after weeks of misery and suffering. Long after the burial, the President repeatedly shut himself in a room so that he could weep alone. Many who knew Abe will believed that he was never the same after Willie's death. Lincoln was not alone in his grief. Water pollution has been a major source of death and disease for thousands of years. Water contaminated by inadequate sewage treatment and disposal was the source of most of history's great typhoid epidemics.- source C. Collins "Toxic Loopholes".

Salmonella Typhi lives only in humans. Persons with typhoid fever carry the bacteria in their bloodstream and intestinal tract. In addition, a small number of persons, called carriers , recover from typhoid fever but continue to carry the bacteria. Both ill persons and carriers shed *S. Typhi* in their feces (stool). You can get typhoid fever if you eat food or drink beverages that have been handled by a person who is shedding *S. Typhi* or if sewage contaminated with *S. Typhi* bacteria gets into the water you use for drinking or washing food. Therefore, typhoid fever is more common in areas of the world where hand washing is less frequent and water is likely to be contaminated with sewage. Typhoid fever can be prevented and can usually be treated with antibiotics.- source Center for Disease Control

PEP DEPT. WELCOMES MA'KO'QUAH ABIGAIL JONES!



Ma'Ko'Quah Abigail Jones is a citizen of the Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation but was born and raised in central Oklahoma. She currently lives in Lawrence, KS and is the mother of four children: Chehalis (12), Kiwani (9), Nashoba (5) and Cokkoloswvce (2). Ma'Ko'Quah graduated from Haskell Indian Nations University in 2011 with her Associates degree, Dartmouth College in 2014 with a Bachelor's degree in Government and in Native American Studies, and Vermont Law School in 2015 with a Master's degree in Environmental Law and Policy. She has a passion for tribal issues, especially when it comes to the environment, climate change, and politics. Some of her hobbies include: watching movies, reading the news, playing board games, hanging out with her kids, and social media.



The Clean Power Plan will reduce carbon pollution from power plants, the nation's largest source, while maintaining energy reliability and affordability.

Why we need the Clean Power Plan

- "EPA determined that greenhouse gas pollution threatens Americans' health and welfare by leading to long-lasting changes in our climate that can have a range of negative effects on human health and the environment. Carbon dioxide (CO₂) is the most prevalent greenhouse gas pollutant,"
- Climate change is one of the greatest environmental and public health challenges we face.
- Fossil fuel-fired power plants are by far the largest source of U.S. CO₂ emissions, making up 31 percent of U.S. total greenhouse gas emissions.
- 2014 was the hottest year in recorded history, and 14 of the 15 warmest years on record have all occurred in the first 15 years of this century. Recorded temperatures in the first half of 2015 were also warmer than normal.

Benefits of implementing the Clean Power Plan

- The transition to clean energy is happening faster than anticipated. This means carbon and air pollution are already decreasing, improving public health each and every year.
- Within this larger context, the Clean Power Plan itself is projected to contribute significant pollution reductions, resulting in important benefits, including:
 - Climate benefits of \$20 billion
 - Health benefits of \$14-\$34 billion
 - Net benefits of \$26-\$45 billion
- Because carbon pollution comes packaged with other dangerous air pollutants, the Clean Power Plan will also protect public health, avoiding each year:
 - 3,600 premature deaths
 - 1,700 heart attacks
 - 90,000 asthma attacks
 - 300,000 missed work days and school days

This information was provided by the EPA's Clean Power Plan Fact Sheet. You can learn more about the Clean Power Plan at <http://www2.epa.gov/cleanpowerplan/clean-power-plan-community-page>



Indoor Air Quality Home Assessments by Billie Toledo

During the months of December and January I had the opportunity to attend trainings for indoor air quality, building science, and operation of diagnostic tools. With these trainings I have obtained the necessary knowledge to conduct basic home and building assessments within the PBPB reservation.

Why are home and building assessments important? These assessments allows residents and occupants of buildings the opportunity to have a basic evaluation of their home/buildings and decrease or eliminate pollutant exposure and decrease health risks associated to polluted air. In addition, reduction or elimination of pollutants can decrease direct and indirect costs associated with health issues.

If you would like a basic home assessment of your home or building please call 785-966-2946.

Enter to Win a Healthy Homes Kit Valued at \$150!

How To Enter:

1. Sign up for Radon Testing
2. Fill out a Wood Stove Assessment
3. Sign up for a Home Assessment

Call 785-966-2946

Thanks!

All past participants are automatically entered

KID'S CORNER



The Lorax was Dr. Seuss' personal favorite of his books. He was able to create a story addressing economic and environmental issues without it being dull. "The Lorax," he once explained, "came out of me being angry. In *The Lorax* I was out to attack what I think are evil things and let the chips fall where they might."



Q: Did you hear about the race between the lettuce and the tomato?

A: The lettuce was a "head" and the tomato was trying to "ketchup!"

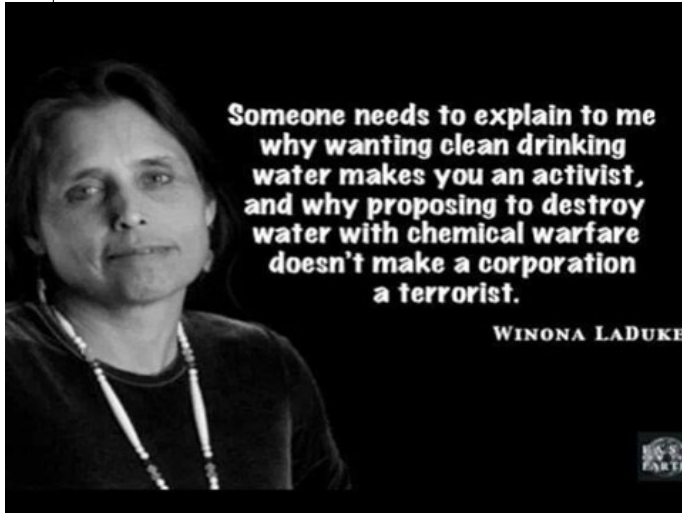




Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation – Division of Planning
& Environmental Protection (PEP)
15434 K Road
Mayetta, KS 66509

Phone: 785-966-2946
Fax- 7856-966-2947

PRSRT STD
US postage
PAID
Mayetta, KS
Permit No. 10



RESIDENT
RR #2 , BOX HOLDER
MAYETTA, KS 66509

RECYCLABLE



All items except large cardboard must be bagged.

Combining items in the same bag is acceptable.

Glass is recyclable, but not eligible for curbside pickup. We accept glass at our drop-off facility.

- Aluminum & Tin Cans
- Plastic Bottles
- Mixed Paper
- Cardboard



NOT Recyclable



- Plastic Wrap
- Aluminum Foil
- Styrofoam
- Waxed products



PANCAKE ICE

Pancake Ice is formed when temperatures hover right around zero degrees with at least moderate wave activity. The sections themselves can range from a few inches to several feet in diameter, with fairly even depth and slightly raised rims. The rim is built up with each compression of wave, being drawn together in each trough. Conditions in which pancake ice occur most are when there is a thin film of slush on the top of agitated water (sometimes called grease ice) that freezes into larger sections, or when a more solid base of ice breaks up into pieces.—source Cold Splinters

Call 785.966.2946 for questions or for directions to our glass drop-off location.