

**Chapter 1 : Should I Go Location Independent? - Zero to Travel**

*Hey, I ' m Emily.. I'M A BUSINESS COACH FOR ADVENTUROUS ENTREPRENEURS ARE YOU READY to take things to the next level in your business?. Do you have a deeper ache to truly PROFIT FROM YOUR PASSION to help people and the planet?*

Now she works on staff with Bag It The Movie to help other cities and towns do the same. In spite of the plastic and chemical industries millions of dollars and best efforts, Emily and the BagIt team are making huge progress. Here is a bit of the story. Why are plastic bag fees or a plastic bag ban the answer? What about the argument that education is the answer? Public education campaigns are most effective when coupled with legislation. Cities spend a ton of money on educational campaigns and it is for a negligible result, but when we see what legislation does – it is so obvious that it is what works. What are examples of what you have seen legislation do for the plastic bag problem thus far? It is a simple and practical piece of legislation that has an immediate and obvious impact. Are cities and towns pushing for plastic bag fees because it is easier to pass than a plastic bag ban? Bird entangled in plastic bag I think it depends on the personality of the city and the council. Some cities think it makes more sense to ban plastic bags all together. Some cities think it makes more sense to charge a fee for plastic bags. Austin just banned all bags. How would I go about getting a plastic bag ban in my town? If it is just an individual that wants to get involved I always recommend people look for other groups in their area that are either interested in doing it or are currently doing something about the plastic bag problem – a Sierra Club Chapter , a Surfrider chapter or an environmental club are good places to start. Once people do the research they often find there are already groups in their area working on the plastic bag issue. Then, once a group has formed they should check out the city council to determine the environmental leader within the council that would sponsor plastic bag ban or fee legislation and set up a meeting to see if the council person identified is interested in sponsoring legislation. Turtle entangled in plastic Are there are general challenges that everyone is facing regardless of town size or structure in passing plastic bag legislation? They are extremely well funded and they will send their representatives all over the country to fight the legislation. How are people overcoming the challenges the plastic industry is creating? We see the impact of plastic on our health and on our environment. There is a lot passion and understanding about this issue now. We see the plastic bags in our neighborhoods, in our parks and on our beaches. People know there are practical and easy ways to take care of this problem. We have seen this in Europe for years and now the US is finally starting to catch up. With all of the global examples, we are also seeing global momentum for this issue. It gives us the mental support to keep at it. It is not like we are proposing something totally out of the blue. Everything we are proposing is practical and it has a really obvious impact that we can see immediately. It seems like the plastic industry would be kind of scary, especially to little towns. Everyone looks to California for environmental legislation and the plastic industry is really trying to battle us here. Given the focus on suing California cities, some of the non-Californian cities have had an easier time because all of the plastic industry resources are going to California. I think if Denver brought the plastic bag issue up again you would see the plastic industry bringing in the big guns again. I know Chicago is starting to work on legislation and we will see the plastic industry come out in force. This is also why the plastic industry shows up to the smaller towns outside of Chicago because they see when a smaller town outside of a bigger city does it it spurs other cities around them to do it. When is the plastic industry winning this battle? Then they spent over a million dollars on a campaign to overturn the plastic bag fee. We ended up losing on the ballot. We did not lose by a lot, but it was really disappointing. In California, the plastic industry backed a state bill that prohibits fees on plastic bags so we could no longer pass plastic bag legislation that was based on fees. That is why in California we are passing legislation that bans plastic bags all together because it is illegal now to charge for them. How do you and BagIt support people and towns in banning the plastic bag? There are different things we can do. The other piece is we help people arrange screenings of BagIt. We do not just give advocates the DVD. We give them a tool kit to help people engage their towns. We want it to be a comprehensive experience. We want to give them something to do after they see the film. I respond to as

many people in as places as I can. I work with people who have never done policy in their lives and I work with people who have worked on legislation for a long time. Our tool kits are the first easy thing we provide and then as people get into the issues I can provide one on one strategy consulting at no cost. With some cases, for example things near San Francisco, I can provide direct lobbying on behalf of BagIt. We try to support people at whatever level they are at. Small example of plastic waste problem. Bellingham Washington has passed plastic bag legislation and now other parts of Washington are doing the same. Seattle just passed a ban. In Colorado, Telluride was one of the first; Aspen, Basalt, and Carbondale also have passed plastic bag legislation. San Francisco is a recent great success. We are up to about 90 cities where we have provided information. It is interesting to me that Rwanda, Uganda, South Africa, other entire African countries can ban this, but states and cities in North America struggle with it. Is this because in Africa there is less influence from the plastics industry? It probably has something to do with it. I think the influence of the American Chemistry Council is huge. In Canada there are similar industry influences. I think in some African countries the single use culture has not proliferated the same way that it has here. Bag It The Movie Are you finding any truth in the argument that the transition from the single use bag to a reusable bag is difficult? San Jose, California implemented a ban on plastic bags and a charge on paper bags in January and by and large the impact has been very positive. I think the economic disincentive of having to pay for a bag is what makes people remember to bring their own bags. Plastic bags have only been around since the 70s. The folks that are older than me once lived without the plastic bag and I think it is really important to remember that.

Chapter 2 : Emily Utter G - Broken Arrow,OK | emily utter | 30+ People Finder Results

*Hey, I ' m Emily.. I BECAME AN ADVENTUROUS ENTREPRENEUR. because I wanted absolute control over my time and my life. I never wanted to have to sit at a desk until a specific time each day, regardless of whether my work was done or not.*

However, reported encounters and told ghost stories have shifted over time periods based on social, religious, and cultural context. Reality is entirely based on perception. Our particular survey was created with the goal of determining how present ghost belief fits into the greater historical timeline. In particular, we were interested in looking at the ways in which ghost belief has stayed consistent and diverged from 20th century themes. The way in which people tell ghost stories is very telling; our survey was designed to look carefully at storytelling techniques and the way in which people presently think of ghosts from a physical, religious, and personal standpoint. Methods Our survey was made online using Google Forms and distributed via email. Each of the three members of the group collected responses from a minimum of ten subjects. A description of the participants surveyed is provided below. To check out our survey and, perhaps, take it for yourself click here. Surveyed Participants Responses were collected from a total of thirty-three participants. The group of participants were comprised of predominately females. We chose to survey two distinct groups of people, the first being of college-aged students between the ages of years old , and the other being of adults of the older generation between the ages of years old. Both age groups were comprised of both male and female subjects. We chose this design as we felt is best allowed us to evaluate our original research questions. The large variety in age, gender, hometown, generation group, and religion made it difficult to divide our results into incredible specific groups. Ultimately, we ended up making general analyses by observing overall themes. We then organized the data based on the demographic questions asked at the beginning of the survey age, gender, and religious affiliation using a data analysis software called SPSS and acquired the following results. First, we examined the relationship between age and the mean responses to each of the four likert scale questions. As you can see in figure 2, though the mean responses for the questions belief in ghosts, anxiety about death, and the connection between death and religion are very close for both the and age groups, there are slightly higher numbers for the age group. Also, the age group shows a significantly higher level of superstition than the age group. These findings are consistent with the idea we have discussed in class about the trend of college aged students having a higher belief in ghosts. This is due to many colleges, especially Washington and Lee, having ghost stories associated with the campus that act as a way to unify students around commonly held beliefs and to make them feel more at home at the university. Next, we examined the relationship between gender and the mean responses to each of the four likert scale questions. As can be seen in figure 1, the mean responses for each of the four questions were very mixed between males and females. This is very interesting because it goes against the idea we have talked about in class of women believing more in ghosts and the supernatural than men. This result may have been due to the larger number of females than males who participated in our study, slightly skewing the results. Males also had a higher mean score for the question of how connected are ghosts and religion. The most interesting finding, which can be seen in both figure 3 and figure 4, is that Catholic, Methodist, Episcopalian, and Unitarian reported the highest mean scores for belief in ghosts. We have talked about in class how Catholics and Methodists, historically, have had higher levels of ghost belief compared to most of the protestant religions, so it is interesting to see this parallel in the results of our survey. It also makes sense that Episcopalian was one of the highest because their practices so closely mirror those of Catholicism. Looking at the results, we noticed a correlation between scores on the ghost belief and superstition questions, and the ghost belief and connection between ghost belief and religion questions across all religions, either scores are both high or both low. We also noticed even though some participants individually selected scores higher than 7 on the questions, none of the mean scores across all of the religions exceeded 6. This indicates a level of uncertainty regarding our questions and ghost belief among the people who participated in our survey. The next four questions of our survey were open ended, and once all responses were collected we analyzed the different answers given and looked at the common themes of ghost belief

across each one. About half of the participants believed that people never experience the ghosts of their dead loved ones while the other half believe that it is a possibility. Of the people that did believe you can encounter ghosts of loved ones they believed that they would be the most common ghosts a person would encounter. Based on the answers given for the second short answer question, the majority of our participants believe that ghosts are distinctly different from Angels or Demons, making the separation that Angels and Demons are spiritual beings associated with God while ghosts are spirits that once lived on earth. Most also believed that ghosts can be either good or evil depending on the nature of who they were on earth or why they were sent back. Those who did not believe ghosts were evil thought them to be troubled, lost, or sad. For the third short answer question, half of our participants believed that either physical evidence or a personal experience was needed in order to solidify a belief in ghosts. For the fourth short answer question, in which we asked them the setting where they believe they would most likely see a ghost, almost every participant gave stereotypical answers that have most likely been fostered through the commodification of ghosts in the media. The majority of people said that they would see a ghost when alone at night, extremely sad, missing someone who has passed away, while in a graveyard, old church, old hospital, or an old house where someone has died. The final question of our survey asked participants to report a firsthand or secondhand ghost or paranormal story. Responses were evaluated based on common themes and repeated tropes. Many of the stories featured experiences with dead loved ones in the forms of felt presences or perceived signs sent from heaven. The stories included descriptions of skepticism; Many participants provided alternative hypotheses as reasons behind their ghostly encounters. Responses were given from a defensive standpoint. Conclusion Despite the inherent limitations of our survey, the results of our survey seem to point to a continuation of 19th and 20th century themes in present day ghost belief. Many of our participants reported ghosts as airy, mute, intangible beings without a predominant purpose. These descriptions fit in with those of the 19th and 20th century ghost reports. Perhaps, the media and commodification of ghosts can be blamed towards this stagnant trend. Maybe our image of ghosts is so deeply imprinted into our minds that change in belief is close to impossible. However, there seems to be a theme of re-personalization of ghosts; This came through particularly in the ghost story reports. However, another layer of these topics exist:

### Chapter 3 : Emily Utter - IMDb

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### Chapter 4 : Should I Go Location Independent? - Zero to Travel

*Emily Utter is a business coach for adventurous entrepreneurs-- coaches and healers who want to scale their location independent businesses and work from anywhere in the world!*

### Chapter 5 : Emily Utter | General Assembly

*Been thinking about this wonderful piece for a couple weeks now. Reframing my approach to submissions and applications and keeping track of rejections vs. successes has helped me feel more positive and motivated.*

### Chapter 6 : Emily Utter, Assistant Principal at Prince William County Public Schools - Relationship Science

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### Chapter 9 : How to Get the Plastic Bag Ban The Woman Who Shows Us How - The Delicious Day

*Emily Utter Emily Marjorie Utter (born Pickering), - Emily, Marjorie Utter was born in , at birth place, to George Pickering and Johannah Pickering. Emily had 2 siblings: Richard Edmund Pickering and one other sibling.*