



# Angoon

## Population: 350

Projected to decrease by 8% by 2035 (based on Alaska Department of Labor data)

## Governments and Tribes

Incorporation Type: 2nd Class City

Municipality: City of Angoon (Unorganized Borough)

Village Corporation: Kootznoowoo Inc

Federally-recognized Tribe: Angoon Community Association

## Community Description

The City of Angoon was incorporated in 1963, though the Kootznoowoo Tlingit Tribe lived on the island long before then. Angoon is the only permanent settlement on Admiralty Island and is accessible by float plane or boat. The State of Alaska owns a seaplane base on Kootznoohoo Inlet and a ferry terminal on Killisnoo Harbor. Angoon also has a small boat harbor and a deep draft dock.



## What's Getting Thrown Out?

### Amounts

Volumes are not tracked.

### Disposal Methods

The Angoon Landfill accepts ash, construction & demolition waste, and municipal waste. The Angoon Community Association is developing a recycling program.

## Costs

Management of the landfill and waste collection cost approximately \$40,000 per year; these costs are currently being reimbursed through an EPA grant. Residents are charged \$12 per month for garbage services (seniors are charged \$7 per month).

## Assets

Current: The Angoon Landfill is a Class III landfill with a burn unit, front-end loader, excavator, 5-yd dump truck, 10-yd dump truck, and municipal garbage truck.

Planned: Glass crusher, Conexes, skid steer.

## Partners

Angoon Community Association, Solid Waste Training Institute, Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium, Pool Engineering, Zender Environmental Group

## Successes

The City and Angoon Community Association are coordinating to address sanitation issues, including solid waste management. The City recently received \$3 million in Congressionally Directed Spending funds for landfill improvements.

## Challenges

Many residents do not pay the fee for garbage collection and landfill use. City Code requires the removal of junk vehicles, but many residents do not want to dispose of their vehicles, even through the City's free removal program. There is a "boat graveyard" on state land near the harbor (boats cannot be disposed of in the Angoon Landfill). The island does not have a barge landing, so scrap metal removal is difficult (must use landing craft or state ferry). Illegal dumping at the landfill has been reported.

## Studies and Plans

- » Integrated Solid Waste Sustainability Plan (2024)

## Community Needs

Tire shredder; security cameras; signage; space to store hazardous waste, process vehicles/white goods, store recyclables, and expand landfill.

## Interested in Regional Collaboration?

Yes, especially shared use of equipment, such as the SEASWA tire shredder, and regional backhaul programs for junk vehicles, scrap metal, and recycling.



# Coffman Cove

SEASWA Member

## Population: 209

Projected to increase by 8% by 2035 (based on Alaska Department of Labor data)

## Governments and Tribes

Incorporation Type: 2nd Class City

Municipality: City of Coffman Cove (Unorganized Borough)

## Community Description

Coffman Cove was settled in the 1950s as a logging camp and incorporated in 1989. The City is connected to the other communities on Prince of Wales Island through the local road system and is connected to off-island communities by float plane or boat. There is also a small airport in Klawock, which is connected to Coffman Cove by road.



## What's Getting Thrown Out?

### Amounts

Unknown

### Disposal Methods

Coffman Cove trucks waste to the Thorne Bay Landfill.

## Costs

The City's amended budget for FY24 was \$24,697.21. Collections rates are charged monthly for garbage cans or per pick up for dumpsters.

## Assets

Current: Dump truck (needs to be replaced)

Planned: Unknown

## Partners

City of Thorne Bay

## Successes

Unknown

## Challenges

Unknown



## Studies and Plans

» None identified

## Community Needs

The island would benefit from an annual scrap metal clean-up & removal. A recycling plant on the island would also improve waste management.

## Interested in Regional Collaboration?

Yes, especially with other Prince of Wales Island communities.



# Craig

SEASWA Member

## Population: 972

Projected to decrease by 9% by 2035 (based on Alaska Department of Labor data)

## Governments and Tribes

Incorporation Type: 1st Class City

Municipality: City of Craig (Unorganized Borough)

Village Corporation: Shaan-Seet Inc

Federally-recognized Tribe: Craig Tribal Association

## Community Description

In 1907, Craig Miller and local Haida residents built a fish saltery on Fish Egg Island, near present-day Craig. A few years later, Miller built a packing company and cold storage plant on the site that would become the City of Craig. The City incorporated in 1922 and remains a predominantly fishing community. Craig is connected to the other communities on Prince of Wales Island through the local road system and is connected to off-island communities by float plane or boat. There is also a small airport in Klawock, which is connected to Craig by road.



## What's Getting Thrown Out?

### Amounts

The City of Craig transports 900 tons of municipal solid waste each year.

### Disposal Methods

The City of Craig collects municipal solid waste and hauls it to the Klawock Landfill. The City hosts an annual clean-up week where residents sign-up at no charge for the City to collect debris from their homes (98,000 pounds were collected in FY24/25, not including burnable waste).

## Costs

The FY24/25 budget for the City of Craig Garbage Department was \$371,570. The Department saw a revenue of \$339,432 in the same period, for a deficit of \$32,138. Collections fee vary by receptacle size and whether the resident is within or outside City limits. The City has been increasing rates every few years to increase revenue enough to cover costs.

## Assets

Current: The Klawock Landfill is a Class III landfill used by both Klawock and Craig.

Planned: None identified.

## Partners

Klawock Landfill, POW Tribal Environmental Coalition (indirect)

## Successes

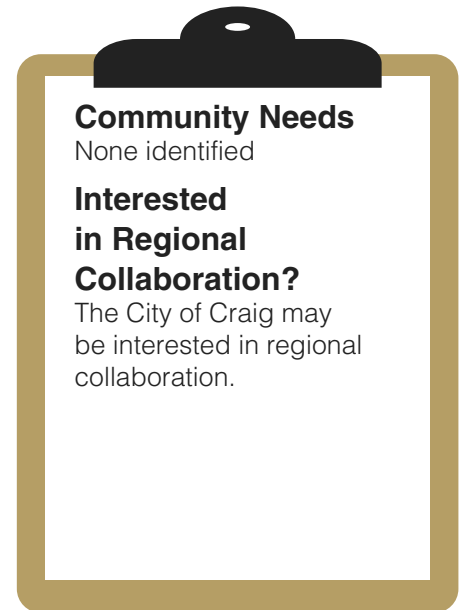
The City hosts an annual clean-up week where residents sign-up at no charge for the City to collect debris from their homes (98,000 pounds were collected in FY24/25) The POW-TSC helps divert waste from the landfill.

## Challenges

Some residents in Craig do not receive garbage collection service, though the City is working on a solution.

## Studies and Plans

» None identified



### Community Needs

None identified

### Interested in Regional Collaboration?

The City of Craig may be interested in regional collaboration.



# Edna Bay

## Population: 44

Projected to remain the same through 2035 (based on Alaska Department of Labor data)

## Governments and Tribes

Incorporation Type: 2nd Class City

Municipality: City of Edna Bay (Unorganized Borough)

## Community Description

Edna Bay was incorporated in 2014 and supports multiple industries, including fishing, construction, logging, and internet-based businesses. The City is not connected to the Prince of Wales Island road system, but can be accessed by float plane or boat. Edna Bay has a dock and harbor with a breakwater.



## What's Getting Thrown Out?

### Amounts

Unknown

### Disposal Methods

The City of Edna Bay does not provide solid waste management services. The matter was discussed by the City Council in August and December of 2024, with the Council deciding that waste should be managed by individuals. The City is committed to not requiring taxes to sustain services, and the Council determined the management, enforcement, and upkeep of a traditional solid waste management facility would be infeasible. The Mayor noted that, at the time, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game provided resources for household incineration and suggested this would be more cost effective than a municipal solution.

### Costs

Unknown

### Assets

Current: Retired Class III landfill

Planned: Unknown

### Partners

Unknown

### Successes

Unknown

### Challenges

Unknown



## Studies and Plans

» None identified

## Community Needs

Unknown

## Interested in Regional Collaboration?

Unknown



# Elfin Cove

## Population: 41

Projected to increase by 14% by 2035 (based on Alaska Department of Labor data)

## Governments and Tribes

Incorporation Type: Unincorporated

Municipality: Unincorporated (Unorganized Borough)

## Community Description

Permanent facilities were first constructed in Elfin Cove in the 1920s, at which time local fishermen called the area “Gunk Hole.” Before this, Tlingits would establish summer camps in the area but would not over-winter. The name “Elfin Cove” was chosen in 1935 when a resident applied for a post office and the community had to choose an official name. Elfin Cove can be accessed by float plane or boat. The community’s population is highly seasonal and can reach 300 in the summertime.



## What’s Getting Thrown Out?

### Amounts

An estimated 200 30-gallon bags of waste are burned per week from May to early September.

### Disposal Methods

There is no organized waste management system. Some waste is brought to Juneau or Hoonah, but most waste is burned in open burns.

## Costs

It may be possible to develop a waste management utility, similar to Elfin Cove’s electric utility, to pay for an organized system.

## Assets

Current: None identified

Planned: None identified

## Partners

The owner of The Liteweight hauls fuel into Elfin Cove and occasionally hauls waste out.

## Successes

In the past, the community has had some success in asking the lodges to limit their burns to certain times or fewer days of the week.

## Challenges

The current system of unregulated open burns is damaging to human and environmental health. Developing an incinerator program would require funds and management capacity and there would need to be a disposal plan for the ash.



## Studies and Plans

- » Sanitation Facilities Feasibility Study for the Community of Elfin Cove, Alaska (1997)

## Community Needs

A system to manage waste disposal.

## Interested in Regional Collaboration?

Yes, Elfin Cove would be interested in a regional waste management system to help them with their current challenges. If the City of Hoonah successfully forms the Xunaa Borough, Elfin Cove may be absorbed into the Borough which would help with developing or participating in any waste management system.



# Gustavus

## Population: 659

Projected to decrease by 5% by 2035 (based on Alaska Department of Labor data)

## Governments and Tribes

Incorporation Type: 2nd Class City

Municipality: City of Gustavus (Unorganized Borough)

## Community Description

In 1914, several homesteading families selected the area now known as Gustavus to settle; a century prior, Glacier Bay had been covered completely by the Grand Pacific Glacier. The early families called the area Strawberry Point for the abundant wild strawberries, but by the time the community incorporated in 2004 the name had changed to Gustavus. The City can be accessed by plane, float plane, and ferry and sees significant cruise ship traffic in the summer.



## What's Getting Thrown Out?

### Amounts

181,240 pounds of waste was placed in the landfill. 39 pounds of household hazardous waste (not accepted at DRC) were removed from accepted waste. 237,236 pounds of recyclable waste was exported or re-used in FY24. 18,800 pounds of glass bottles and jars were pulverized and land-spread. 79,470 pounds of food waste were composted. Approximately 19.65 cubic yards of marketable compost were sold.

### Disposal Methods

The DRC is primarily a recycling facility with an average diversion rate over 50%. It accepts ash, construction & demolition waste, inert waste, and municipal waste. Clean woody matter is burned in the bed of an old dump truck, waste oil is collected and distributed to locals who have waste oil burners, and oily rags and similar items are brought to the Glacier Bay National Park incinerator (the Park Service burns most of their own waste but brings recycling to Gustavus).

### Costs

Fees are set to keep up with expenses, not to make a profit. The DRC's total expenses for FY24 were \$154,212.58 (under budget) and total income was \$119,251.69 (over budget) plus the City Subsidy of \$46,112.79. Sources of income include sales at the Community Chest (thrift store), recyclable material sales, and user fees and sales. The DRC had six recycling shipping events in FY24. The sale of the recyclables totaled \$8,862.99 and the cost of shipping was \$25,919.17, for a net cost to the City of \$17,023.94. Compost sales returned \$3,772.

### Assets

Current: The Gustavus Disposal & Recycling Center (DRC) is a Class III landfill. It has one Cram-a-Lot cardboard baler, glass pulverizer, skid steers, hand tools.

Planned: None at this time

### Partners

Glacier Bay National Park (National Park Service)

### Successes

The DRC received a 99% from ADEC at last inspection (May 2024) and had a diversion rate of 55% in FY24. The Community Chest (thrift store) diverts additional waste, though the volume is not tracked.

### Challenges

Building is undersized. Baler is very worn and used for everything (not just cardboard). No local disposal option for septic waste.



## Studies and Plans

- » Gustavus Zero Waste Project Feasibility Study (2023)
- » Landfill Development Plan Gustavus Disposal and Recycling Center (2021)

## Community Needs

Larger building, horizontal baler, compost building

## Interested in Regional Collaboration?

Gustavus is pretty self-sufficient and does not have a strong need for regional collaboration, but recognizes that other communities definitely need additional support and collaboration.



# Haines

## Population: 1,774

Projected to decrease by 4% by 2035 (based on Alaska Department of Labor data)

## Governments and Tribes

Incorporation Type: Home Rule Borough

Municipality: Haines Borough

Federally-recognized Tribe: Chilkoot Indian Association, Chilkat Indian Village

## Community Description

The City of Haines consolidated with Haines Borough in 2002 to form a home rule borough. Haines Borough contains several unincorporated communities, including Excursion Inlet, Mud Bay, Haines, Lutak, Covenant Life, and Mosquito Lake. Haines has an ice-free deep water port and dock, an airport, and road access to Interior Alaska via Canada.



## What's Getting Thrown Out?

### Amounts

1,571,209 pounds accepted at the landfill per year | 233,700 pounds of recycling shipped per year by Haines Friends of Recycling (HFR) | Composting program to begin summer 2025; anticipate 30,000 pounds of processed compost (output) in first year

### Disposal Methods

Borough has a "patchwork" system that depends on private and non-profit partners; most waste is self-hauled. Illegal dumping is common. Mayor's office has a program to supply pre-paid bags for disposal at the landfill. The landfill accepts construction & demolition waste (C&D), inert waste, municipal waste, non-regulated asbestos-containing materials, and sewage solids. Abandoned and derelict vessels are accepted as C&D waste if they have been processed and dismantled (no fluids, batteries, etc.). HFR accepts fiber (shredded paper, newsprint, cardboard), plastic (#1, #2, #5), metals, and certain special wastes. Takshanuk Watershed Council is implementing pilot compost program (Chilkat Valley Compost Center, CVCC) in 2025. The harbor is the only waste oil collection point in the community.

## Costs

The Borough Mayor has a small discretionary fund used to purchase pre-paid bags that residents can pick up from the Mayor's office. HFR membership costs \$25 to \$500. The drop-off area is open 24/7/365 for free and special wastes are charged by type. CVCC has a final estimated cost of \$500,000; there will be a \$150 annual membership for drop-off of residential waste and a variable commercial fee. CWS declined to provide cost or budget details but noted that the landfill does not receive public funds or grants.

## Assets

Current: The Haines CWS Landfill is a permitted, privately-owned Class III landfill with two horizontal balers, a plastics granulator, and a shredder. HFR rents a facility and owns a skid steer, baler, trailer, and refrigerant recovery equipment. CVCC has a 6-bay facility for aerated static piles and a pre-composting machine, tractor, and dump truck. 139 bear-proof trash cans were distributed to residents in 2025.

Planned: HFR is in the process of purchasing a property with a building on it, with the goal of moving operations in late spring 2026.

## Partners

CWS, Haines Friends of Recycling ([www.hainesrecycle.org](http://www.hainesrecycle.org)), Chilkat Valley Compost Center, AML, Haines Borough, Backhaul Alaska

## Successes

Community partners coordinate well and diversion strategies prolong the lifespan of the landfill. Defenders of Wildlife helped secure the grant for the bear-proof trash cans. HFR has a deal with AML to receive six 40-ft vans for free each year plus additional vans at half price to ship recycling to Washington. HFR also has successful public education campaigns and partners with large events like the Southeast Alaska State Fair to ensure events are zero waste. The 2023 Landfill Inspection Report indicates that CWS made progress on several operational fronts. Chilkoot Indian Association hosts an annual marine debris clean up.

## Challenges

Illegal dumping, junk cars, and bears are common issues. The current HFR facility has unreliable electricity and no running water. CWS stated they cannot adopt sustainable waste practices because "low volumes and high costs make these practices prohibitive for a private landfill with no public grants or funding.". The Borough Assembly adopted an ordinance prohibiting the distribution of single-use plastic shopping bags in 2019, but it is not enforced. Note: the Alaska Department of Labor data does not match the population noted by the Borough (over 2,000).



## Studies and Plans

» None identified

## Community Needs

The Borough would like a facility to store junk cars and funding to haul them out and possibly a collection facility in Mosquito Lake. HFR needs funding for their new facility and may be interested in building a repair shop. CVCC needs a sifter.

## Interested in Regional Collaboration?

Yes, all entities interviewed in the Haines Borough are interested in regional collaboration (junk vehicle program, Grizzly Wood plastic lumber production at HFR, Southeast Composters Network participation).



# Hobart Bay

## Population: 1

Projected to remain the same through 2035 (based on Alaska Department of Labor data)

## Governments and Tribes

Incorporation Type: Unincorporated

Municipality: Petersburg Borough

## Community Description

Hobart Bay is a logging camp operated by Goldbelt, Inc., an Alaska Native corporation. Logging is done primarily by helicopter; the community can be accessed by float plane or boat.



## What's Getting Thrown Out?

### Amounts

Unknown

### Disposal Methods

Unknown

## Costs

Unknown

## Assets

Current: Unknown

Planned: Unknown

## Partners

Unknown

## Successes

Unknown

## Challenges

Unknown



## Studies and Plans

» None identified

## Community Needs

Unknown

## Interested in Regional Collaboration?

Unknown



# Hollis

## Population: 155

Projected to decrease by 6% by 2035 (based on Alaska Department of Labor data)

## Governments and Tribes

Incorporation Type: Unincorporated

Municipality: Unincorporated (Unorganized Borough)

## Community Description

Originally settled as a mining town, Hollis became a logging camp in 1953. Today, it supports logging operations and ferry services through the Inter-Island Ferry Authority. In addition to the ferry, Hollis can be accessed by float plan or boat. There is also a road connecting Hollis to Klawock, which has an airport.



### What's Getting Thrown Out?

#### Amounts

Unknown

#### Disposal Methods

Unknown

## Costs

Unknown

## Assets

Current: Unknown

Planned: Unknown

## Partners

Unknown

## Successes

Unknown

## Challenges

Unknown



## Studies and Plans

» None identified

### Community Needs

Unknown

### Interested in Regional Collaboration?

Unknown



# Hoonah

## Population: 835

Projected to decrease by 4% by 2035 (based on Alaska Department of Labor data)

## Governments and Tribes

Incorporation Type: 1st Class City

Municipality: City of Hoonah (Unorganized Borough)

Village Corporation: Huna Totem Corporation

Federally-recognized Tribe: Hoonah Indian Association

## Community Description

Hoonah, or Xunaa, was a seasonal camp for the Huna Tlingit people for generations before they established a permanent settlement. The location was chosen for its safety, with its name meaning “protected from the North Wind.” The City can be accessed by airplane, float plane, ferry, barge, or boat.



## What’s Getting Thrown Out?

### Amounts

Residential and commercial waste is collected three times per week. Residential waste averages between 12 and 15 yards per collection and overall waste collection increases significantly during cruise season. Around 20 yards of construction & demolition waste are dropped off per week during the summer.

### Disposal Methods

Most municipal waste is burned and ash is landfilled. The burn unit was constructed by the Public Works department and is bear-proof. Icy Strait Point has a composting program for their operations and tries to purchase aluminum goods over plastics (e.g., water bottles) because aluminum is more reliably recyclable.

## Costs

The city’s annual budget is \$170,000 and fees collected cover the costs of operations. Icy Strait Point rents a commercial composter for \$600 per month plus maintenance. They also purchased a hypochlorous acid generator (environmentally-friendly, low-waste disinfectant) for \$6,400 and an aluminum baler for around \$10,000 (including shipping).

## Assets

Current: The Hoonah Landfill is a permitted Class III landfill with a burn unit (built by the Public Works Department), excavator, dozer, and 2 dump trucks. Icy Strait Point has a commercial composter, aerosol disposal tool, and hypochlorous acid generator.

Planned: Icy Strait Point has purchased an aluminum baler, which will arrive in 2025.

## Partners

City of Hoonah owns the landfill and provides collection services. Huna Totem owns Icy Strait Point, which has a sustainability office overseeing waste management. Hoonah Indian Association has conducted e-waste events in the past. Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium replaced Hoonah’s solid waste incinerator.

## Successes

The 2024 Landfill Inspection Report shows that Hoonah received a score of 90%. The City increased residential collection frequency from one to three times per week, which successfully reduced bear attraction into the community. ADEC hosted a Rural Alaska Landfill Operator training during the inspection because the Hoonah Landfill is a great example for other communities. Icy Strait Point has a successful sustainability program and coordinated with a local barge owner to receive backhaul services in 2025. Icy Strait Point also includes waste reduction education in their employee orientation and other events throughout the season and operates an free employee “thrift store.”

## Challenges

Community buy-in for diversion practices. Finding and keeping staff to run waste management and diversion programs.



## Studies and Plans

- » Hoonah Sanitation Facilities Master Plan Update – Final Report (2016)

## Community Needs

Tire shredder; baler & quonset hut for cardboard; garbage truck & storage; additional staff.

## Interested in Regional Collaboration?

Yes. The City is interested in using the SEASWA tire shredder and participating in a regional backhaul program and Icy Strait Point is interested in broad collaboration.



# Hydaburg

SEASWA Member

## Population: 354

Projected to decrease by 10% by 2035 (based on Alaska Department of Labor data)

## Governments and Tribes

Incorporation Type: 1st Class City

Municipality: City of Hydaburg (Unorganized Borough)

Village Corporation: Haida Corporation

Federally-recognized Tribe: Hydaburg Cooperative Association

## Community Description

Hydaburg was established as a permanent, consolidated village in 1911 when three Haida villages combined at the current site. The community was designated the Hydaburg Indian Reservation in 1912 and remained so until 1926, when the Haida people requested the land be returned to the Tongass National Forest. The City incorporated the following year. Hydaburg can be accessed by float plane, helicopter, or small boat. It is also connected to Craig, Klawock, and Hollis by road.



## What's Getting Thrown Out?

### Amounts

Unknown

### Disposal Methods

The Hydaburg Landfill accepts ash, construction & demolition waste, inert waste, and municipal waste. The Prince of Wales Tribal Environmental Coalition (TEC) includes the Craig Tribal Association, Hydaburg Cooperative Association, Klawock Cooperative Association, and Organized Village of Kasaan. The TEC assists with solid waste reduction and runs annual events such as trash pickups and electronics recycling and is setting up a residential compost program in Hydaburg.

### Costs

Unknown

### Assets

Current: The Hydaburg Landfill is a permitted Class III landfill with a burn unit.

Planned: Hydaburg and the Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium (ANTHC) plan to improve the Hydaburg Landfill with a fence, signs, and new incinerator.

### Partners

Hydaburg Cooperative Association, TEC, ANTHC

### Successes

The TEC helps divert waste from the landfill. The City and the Hydaburg Community Association (HCA) coordinate well to manage waste and provide support. ANTHC purchased a new incinerator for the Hydaburg Landfill, which will be installed once the fence is in place.

### Challenges

The landfill received a 58% on its 2025 inspection report. Illegal dumping at the landfill has been reported.

## Studies and Plans

- » City of Hydaburg Solid Waste Management Plan (1999)

## Community Needs

Signage, garbage truck & storage, additional staff, storage for recyclables.

## Interested in Regional Collaboration?

Unknown



# Hyder

## Population: 42

Projected to decrease by 14% by 2035 (based on Alaska Department of Labor data)

## Governments and Tribes

Incorporation Type: Unincorporated

Municipality: Unincorporated (Unorganized Borough)

## Community Description

This area was historically used for berry picking and bird hunting by the Nisga'a Tribe. Townships began to develop in the area after gold and silver were discovered in 1898; present-day Hyder was originally settled as Portland City, but had to change their name on their postal permit because there were too many American cities named Portland. Hyder has strong ties to Canada and is connected to the Canadian highway system. The community also has a seaplane base and a joint port facility with Stewart, BC.



## What's Getting Thrown Out?

### Amounts

Unknown

### Disposal Methods

The Hyder Community Association Landfill accepts all waste by drop-off. Waste is landfilled or burned in a community-constructed burn unit. The landfill operator plans to open a new cell but it will be filled with waste that has already been received.

## Costs

As an unincorporated community, Hyder has limited revenue streams. Available funds are used to maintain equipment and pay approximately \$3,000 per year for a part-time position to manage the landfill.

## Assets

Current: The Hyder Community Association Landfill is an unpermitted Class III landfill. The community has an excavator (40 years old) and a backhoe (needs repairs)

Planned: None identified

## Partners

Unknown

## Successes

Solid waste management at the landfill has been steadily improving, with the "Burning" score on its inspection report improving from a 13% to a 65% between 2018 and 2024.

## Challenges

The landfill is on private land and the owner will neither prohibit the use of the land as a landfill nor approve an application to permit the land as a landfill, which means the landfill remains unpermitted. Additionally, the landfill received a score of 41% on its last inspection report. Cross-border transport of materials requires insurance, paperwork, fees and U.S./Canada relations have changed in recent months. Hyder is an unincorporated community.



## Studies and Plans

» None identified

## Community Needs

Unknown

## Interested in Regional Collaboration?

Yes, and Hyder's connection to both the Canadian highway system and the Alaska Marine Highway System may provide opportunities for regional transportation assistance, though current U.S./Canada relations may make cross-border transport more difficult.



# Juneau

**Population: 31,436**

Projected to decrease by 4% by 2035 (based on Alaska Department of Labor data)

## Governments and Tribes

Incorporation Type: Unified Home Rule Borough

Municipality: City and Borough of Juneau

Village Corporation: Goldbelt Incorporated

Federally-recognized Tribes: Central Council of the Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska, Douglas Indian Association

## Community Description

Historically a Tlingit fish camp, significant development began after gold was found by two prospectors with the help of the Auk Tribe. Originally incorporated as Harrisburg, the City of Juneau was formed in 1900 and then consolidated in 1970 to become the City and Borough of Juneau (CBJ). Juneau has an international airport, three seaplane bases, five small boat harbors, a state ferry terminal, and an AML-owned dock.



## What's Getting Thrown Out?

### Amounts

In 2023, the waste programs in Juneau received 4,333 tons of non-recoverable waste, 4,025 tons of recyclable waste, 4,998 tons of specialty waste, 1,907 tons of reusable materials, and 7,083 tons of compostable materials. Juneau Composts produces 500–800 yards of compost per year.

### Disposal Methods

Capitol Landfill accepts construction & demolition waste (C&D), inert waste, municipal waste, and clean soil for landfilling and accepts special waste (non-regulated asbestos containing material, treated medical waste, polluted soil) for shipment to the Lower 48. Alaska Waste operates collection services. CBJ contracts with Clean Harbors for household hazardous waste (HHW) disposal. D&S Recycling accepts non-ferrous materials, Juneau Composts collects food waste and Skookum Recycling collects bulk metal. CBJ coordinates with the Friends of the Juneau Public Libraries to process and pack books for recycling. Juneau Composts runs a sizable composting program. Thrift stores help divert waste from the landfill.

## Costs

In FY24, CBJ spent \$469,366.93 on the collection of HHW through Clean Harbors and \$228,916.31 on the shipment of HHW waste through Samson/AML. CBJ's recycling contract with Waste Management Solutions (WM) cost \$445,227.62 and its junk vehicle disposal contract with Skookum Recycling cost \$312,146.07. CBJ expects fees to increase for FY25. Recycling and HHW drop-off and the Skookum Recycling junk vehicle program are free to residents. Business can also drop off recycling for free, but are charged for HHW.

## Assets

Current: The Capitol Disposal Landfill is a permitted Class I landfill privately owned by WM. CBJ owns an HHW facility on the landfill property. CBJ also owns a baler, which is located in the WM-owned recycling building at the landfill and operated by WM.

Planned: CBJ Engineering and Public Works (EPW) is in the planning process of developing a Zero Waste Campus and received guidance from the Assembly to include a transfer station on that campus.

## Partners

Waste Management Solutions, Alaska Waste, Clean Harbors, Samson, AML, Skookum Recycling, D&S Recycling, Juneau Compost

## Successes

The CBJ Assembly set aside funds for the EPW Streets & Fleets Maintenance Division to clean up illegally dumped waste and WM allows CBJ to dispose of up to 5 tons of this waste per month at the landfill for no additional costs.

## Challenges

CBJ does not own, operate, or regulate the landfill, which has a lifespan of under 10 years and received a 54% on its 2024 inspection. The landfill has consistently had challenges with compliance. Illegal dumping throughout the community is also a significant issue, which seems to have worsened since COVID and after the landfill reduced hours for residential customers to a 4 hour weekly window.



## Studies and Plans

» See <https://juneau.org/engineering-public-works/solid-waste>

## Community Needs

The Capitol Disposal Landfill is expected to close in the next decade. The community will need a permanent disposal option, including a new recycling and HHW center. A transfer station is needed in the meantime and a large industrial grinder would be helpful for tree stumps and C&D.

## Interested in Regional Collaboration?

Yes, but at this time **CBJ does not own, operate, or regulate the landfill** in the community. For CBJ to consider or participate in a regional solution, they must control their own waste.



# Kake

## Population: 522

Projected to decrease by 7% by 2035 (based on Alaska Department of Labor data)

## Governments and Tribes

Incorporation Type: 1st Class City

Municipality: City of Kake (Unorganized Borough)

Village Corporation: Kake Tribal Corporation

Federally-recognized Tribe: Organized Village of Kake

## Community Description

Kake was the first Alaska Native village to organize under federal law, which allowed residents to become U.S. citizens. The community practices a fishing, logging, and subsistence lifestyle and has an airport, seaplane base, small boat harbor, boat launch, deep water dock, and state ferry terminal. There are no road connections to the other communities on Kupreanof Island.



## What's Getting Thrown Out?

### Amounts

Waste volume information not available. The City attempted to provide an estimate based on the number of truckloads of waste brought to the landfill, but they were unsure of their estimates based on truck type.

Guesses included 10–50 flatbed truck loads per week or 2 compacted loads per day.

### Disposal Methods

Scrap metal, white goods, and junk vehicles are sent to the scrap metal yard for shipping. Some waste is burned in a pit. City provides waste collection services. Organized Village of Kake recently started a recycling program for cardboard and aluminum cans.

## Costs

Unknown

## Assets

Current: The Kake Landfill is an unpermitted Class III landfill with a dozer. The Organized Village of Kake has a can crusher.

Planned: Unknown

## Partners

City of Kake, Organized Village of Kake (OVK), Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium (ANTHC)

## Successes

OVK received an Indian Environmental General Assistance Program (IGAP) grant and has started a recycling program for cardboard and aluminum cans; several businesses are participating and the program will be expanded to households in 2026. The City is developing a program to collect waste oil and ship it to Ketchikan.

## Challenges

The landfill is located on property owned by the Sealaska Corporation. Because the City does not have a lease or title to the land, the landfill is unpermitted. Additionally, the landfill received a score of 60% on its inspection report. Illegal dumping at the landfill has been reported.



## Studies and Plans

» None identified

## Community Needs

Burn unit, garbage truck & storage, bear-proof dumpsters, fencing, signage, land agreement. Other landfill equipment is likely aging. The City has a facility to store e-waste, but is unsure where to send the waste for processing.

## Interested in Regional Collaboration?

Yes, the City is interested in sharing equipment or services, especially a program such as a scrap metal backhaul. The City and Tribe expressed interest in the City joining SEASWA, especially if SEASWA could offer assistance with obtaining and managing grants.



# Kasaan

SEASWA Member

## Population: 45

Projected to increase by 5% by 2035 (based on Alaska Department of Labor data)

## Governments and Tribes

Incorporation Type: 2nd Class City

Municipality: City of Kasaan (Unorganized Borough)

Village Corporation: KaviLco Incorporated

Federally-recognized Tribe: Organized Village of Kasaan

## Community Description

Kasaan was originally a Tlingit village and gets its name from a Tlingit word meaning "pretty town." Many Haidas relocated to the village in the late 1800s and the population has diversified since. Kasaan has a seaplane base and a state-owned small boat harbor. It is also connected to the Prince of Wales Island road system.



## What's Getting Thrown Out?

### Amounts

Unknown

### Disposal Methods

The recycling program accepts cardboard, aluminum cans, used oil, batteries, and electronics. The Organized Village of Kasaan Environmental office does weekly recycling pick-up for residents. The City of Kasaan does weekly residential garbage collection and delivers it to the Thorne Bay Landfill. The Prince of Wales Tribal Environmental Coalition (TEC) is setting up a residential compost program in Kasaan.

## Costs

Rates for the City's garbage services are \$30 per month residential and \$36.25 per month commercial. In FY25, the City budgeted for \$16,832.00 in income and \$12,890.00 in expenses for solid waste. Actual income was \$16,780.25 and actual expenses were \$9,590.77.

## Assets

Current: The Organized Village of Kasaan owns an oil burner, baler, and wood chipper.

Planned: The Organized Village of Kasaan plans to purchase a glass crusher and is working with the City of Klawock to set up an abandoned/derelect vehicle staging area.

## Partners

City of Kasaan, Tribal Environmental Coalition (TEC), City of Thorne Bay

## Successes

The City of Kasaan has a good partnership with the Thorne Bay Landfill. The Organized Village of Kasaan is an active member of TEC, which runs solid waste reduction programs, annual clean-up events on the island, and is setting up a residential compost program in Kasaan.

## Challenges

Alaska Department of Labor data does not reflect the City's locally-reported population count (82 residents).



## Studies and Plans

» None identified

## Community Needs

Storage for recyclables, garbage truck & storage.

## Interested in Regional Collaboration?

The Organized Village of Kasaan collaborates with other entities on Prince of Wales Island, particularly through the Tribal Environmental Coalition.



# Ketchikan Gateway Borough

**Population: 13,420**

Projected to decrease by 7% by 2035 (based on Alaska Department of Labor data)

## Governments and Tribes

Incorporation Type: 2nd Class Borough

Municipality: Ketchikan Gateway Borough

Federally-recognized Tribe: Ketchikan Indian Corporation (Ketchikan Indian Community)

## Community Description

Ketchikan Creek was traditionally used as a seasonal fish camp by Tlingit tribes. Permanent settlements were developed in the late 1800s, with the first cannery opening in 1886. The City of Ketchikan was incorporated in 1900 and the Ketchikan Gateway Borough was incorporated in 1963. There is a state-owned international airport on Gravina Island, a 10-minute ferry ride from the City's waterfront. There are also five seaplane bases, a deep draft dock, a downtown port, five small boat harbors, a privately-operated dry dock, and a state ferry terminal.



## What's Getting Thrown Out?

### Amounts

N/A (see City of Ketchikan)

### Disposal Methods

The Borough collects a non-areawide fee that it passes on to the City of Ketchikan to allow Borough residents to use the Deer Mountain Landfill. Borough residents can pay for curbside pick-up through Alaska Waste or self-haul to the landfill. Waste sludge from the Mountain Point Wastewater Treatment Plant is shipped to the Roosevelt Landfill in Washington. The Borough disposes of junk vehicles at no additional cost to residents through a Motor Vehicle Tax collected during vehicle registration.

### Costs

Unknown

### Assets

Current: Unknown

Planned: Unknown

### Partners

City of Ketchikan

### Successes

There are frequent publicly-supported volunteer clean-ups to address illegal dumping.

### Challenges

Illegal dumping and accumulated garbage on private property are common issues. Occasionally, waste sludge at the wastewater treatment plant must be held in the basins because the containers were not returned from Washington quickly enough, resulting in strong odors. Waste sludge was previously processed at the Deer Mountain Landfill, but the fees exceeded the cost of shipping.

## Studies and Plans

» None identified

## Community Needs

Unknown

## Interested in Regional Collaboration?

Unknown



# Ketchikan

## City Population: 7,661

Projected to decrease by 7% by 2035 (based on Alaska Department of Labor data).

Ketchikan Gateway Borough Total Population: 13,420

## Governments and Tribes

Incorporation Type: Home Rule City

Municipalities: City of Ketchikan, Ketchikan Gateway Borough

Federally-recognized Tribe: Ketchikan Indian Corporation (Ketchikan Indian Community)

## Community Description

Ketchikan Creek was traditionally used as a seasonal fish camp by Tlingit tribes. Permanent settlements were developed in the late 1800s, with the first cannery opening in 1886. The City of Ketchikan was incorporated in 1900 and the Ketchikan Gateway Borough was incorporated in 1963. There is a state-owned international airport on Gravina Island, a 10-minute ferry ride from the City's waterfront. There are also five seaplane bases, a deep draft dock, a downtown port, five small boat harbors, a privately-operated dry dock, and a state ferry terminal.



## What's Getting Thrown Out?

### Amounts

9,000–9,500 tons of municipal solid waste (including food waste) and one 40-foot container of household hazardous waste are shipped annually. An average of 4,500–5,500 tons of construction & demolition (C&D) waste is collected each year. Approximately 9 tons of waste were incinerated in 2024. 175 tons of cardboard were shipped in 2024. On average, 150–200 tons of white goods are collected each year and shipped as scrap metal. Around 450 tons of biosolids from the Charcoal Point Wastewater Plant are accepted and composted at the landfill each year; food waste is not composted.

### Disposal Methods

Deer Mountain Landfill accepts ash, C&D, inert waste, and non-regulated asbestos containing material. The landfill accepts regulated asbestos containing materials, but only from within the City limits. The landfill does not accept junk vehicles. Household hazardous waste is collected and consolidated at the transfer station for shipping. Cardboard, aluminum, and scrap steel are accepted for recycling. Glass is accepted and used as cover material. The City of Ketchikan and Alaska Waste provides garbage collection services and residents are able to self-haul. Clean Harbors and US Ecology (Republic Services) collect hazardous wastes.

## Costs

The Solid Waste Department (disposal, recycling, and collections) has an annual budget of approximately \$4.2 million. An areawide fee of \$23.70 per month is applied to all households in Ketchikan Gateway Borough to cover household waste disposal. C&D is charged by weight, either \$201.70 per ton or \$0.10 per pound. There is a minimum charge of \$19.25 for loads under 500 pounds.

## Assets

Current: The Deer Mountain Landfill is a permitted Class III landfill with a transfer station. The City of Ketchikan owns the landfill, transfer station, and two double barrel incinerators.

Planned: None at this time

## Partners

Alaska Waste, Clean Harbors, US Ecology (Republic Services), Ketchikan Indian Community

## Successes

Deer Mountain Landfill received a score of 99% for its 2024 inspection, consistent with previous inspections.

## Challenges

Controlling leachate and surface water is a problem because of frequent rain.

## Studies and Plans

- » A rate review study was approved by the Ketchikan City Council in September 2025

## Community Needs

Equipment is well-maintained, but many pieces are 20+ years old and will need replacing. Current rates do not cover expenses.

## Interested in Regional Collaboration?

Yes, if it is mutually beneficial, lowers costs, and City Council approves.



# Klawock

SEASWA Member

## Population: 734

Projected to decrease by 9% by 2035 (based on Alaska Department of Labor data)

## Governments and Tribes

Incorporation Type: 1st Class City

Municipality: City of Klawock (Unorganized Borough)

Village Corporation: Klawock Heenya Corporation

Federally-recognized Tribe: Klawock Cooperative Association (KCA)

## Community Description

Klawock has a strong history as a fishing community, starting as a Tlingit summer fishing camp and eventually being permanently settled in the mid-1800s with a trading post and salmon saltery. In the mid-1900s, the local economy expanded to include logging. Klawock can be accessed from other communities on Prince of Wales Island through the local road system or from elsewhere by airplane or float plane via the state-owned airport or seaplane base. There is a ferry in Hollis and an airport in Ketchikan. The deep draft dock on Klawock Island is primarily used for timber.



## What's Getting Thrown Out?

### Amounts

Likely close to or exceeding 5 tons/day (1,825 tons/year) according to the 2025 landfill inspection report.

### Disposal Methods

The Klawock Landfill accepts construction & demolition waste, municipal waste, and sewage solids. Inert and municipal waste and sewage solids are landfilled. Household hazardous wastes (HHW) are accepted in a separate building. The Prince of Wales Tribal Environmental Coalition (TEC) has a Memorandum of Understanding with City of Klawock to reduce waste. Initiatives include implementing a large compost project at the Klawock Landfill, purchasing a glass crusher to pulverize glass for intermediate landfill, and setting up an abandoned/derelict vehicle staging area for removing tires, fluids, and copper. The TEC also has a woodchipper at the Klawock Landfill.

## Costs

Unknown

## Assets

Current: The Klawock Landfill is a permitted Class III landfill with a baler, excavator, and dozer.

Planned: The HHW building will be upgraded to hold electronics and create an area for reuse. The Organized Village of Kasaan plans to develop a large composting program at the Klawock Landfill.

## Partners

City of Klawock, KCA, EPA Environmental General Assistance Program, Tribal Environmental Coalition, Central Council of the Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska

## Successes

The Klawock Landfill received a score of 89% on its 2025 inspection report.

## Challenges

The landfill may be receiving waste near or above the regulatory limit for a Class III landfill. Litter is a challenge.

## Studies and Plans

- » KCA Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan
- » KCA EPA Tribal Environmental Plan

## Community Needs

Recycling, composting, vehicle and white goods backhaul, new water monitoring program, baling facility, equipment storage, fencing, signage, e-waste recycling containers, garbage truck & storage, front end loader, small excavator.

## Interested in Regional Collaboration?

Yes, and Klawock already collaborates with other entities on Prince of Wales Island.



# Klukwan (Chilkat Indian Village)

## Population: 84

Projected to decrease by 3% by 2035 (based on Alaska Department of Labor data)

## Governments and Tribes

Incorporation Type: Unincorporated

Municipality: Unincorporated (Unorganized Borough)

Village Corporation: Klukwan Inc

Federally-recognized Tribe: Chilkat Indian Village

## Community Description

Klukwan, the "Eternal Village," is a traditional Tlingit village located along the Haines Highway. Residents use the transportation facilities in Haines, including the airport and harbor.



## What's Getting Thrown Out?

### Amounts

Unknown

### Disposal Methods

The landfill accepts ash, construction & demolition waste, inert waste, and municipal waste. Haines Friends of Recycling helps with waste diversion.

## Costs

Unknown

## Assets

Current: The Klukwan Landfill is a permitted Class III landfill with a broken burn unit.

Planned: Unknown

## Partners

Haines Friends of Recycling, Chilkat Valley Compost Center, Backhaul Alaska

## Successes

The landfill received a score of 94% on its 2024 inspection report. The report notes the success of Klukwan's diversion program for hazardous wastes, electronic wastes, and recycling. Klukwan has a partnership with Haines Friends of Recycling. In 2023, Backhaul Alaska supported the removal of 1,446 pounds of e-scrap from Klukwan.

## Challenges

Unknown



## Studies and Plans

» None identified

## Community Needs

New burn unit, signage, storage for recyclables.

## Interested in Regional Collaboration?

Unknown



# Kupreanof

## Population: 26

Projected to increase by 8% by 2035 (based on Alaska Department of Labor data)

## Governments and Tribes

Incorporation Type: 2nd Class City

## Community Description

Homesteading in this area, then known as West Petersburg, began in the early 1900s and included a small sawmill operation. The community changed its name to Kupreanof when it incorporated in 1975; today, all of the homes in the City are built on the waterfront and are connected by boardwalks. The city charter designates the City as a roadless community; small boats are the primary mode of transportation to and from Kupreanof, including to Petersburg where there is an airport and state ferry dock.



## What's Getting Thrown Out?

### Amounts

Unknown

### Disposal Methods

Waste is brought to Petersburg Landfill.

## Costs

Unknown

## Assets

Current: Unknown

Planned: Unknown

## Partners

Petersburg Landfill

## Successes

Unknown

## Challenges

Unknown



## Studies and Plans

» None identified

## Community Needs

Unknown

## Interested in Regional Collaboration?

Unknown



# Metlakatla Indian Community

**Population: 1,389**

Projected to decrease by 7% by 2035 (based on Alaska Department of Labor data)

## Governments and Tribes

Incorporation Type: Indian Reserve

MIC Tribal Council

## Community Description

Metlakatla was permanently settled by Canadian Tsimshians in 1887, with assistance from Reverend William Duncan, as they were seeking religious freedom. Annette Island, where the community is located, was designated as an Indian Reserve in 1891 and remains the only Indian Reserve in Alaska. Metlakatla Indian Community (MIC) has a seaplane base and an emergency-use airport.



## What's Getting Thrown Out?

### Amounts

The 2018 Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan Update estimates that MIC generates an average of 1,570 tons of waste per year. The new composting program has been receiving 1,400 pounds of food waste per week.

### Disposal Methods

MIC provides residential waste collection and residents and businesses are able to self-haul. Recyclable and salvageable materials are separated from non-recoverable materials, which are mostly burned. Construction & demolition waste is also accepted at the landfill. MIC recently started a composting program. Metals are staged at the landfill for periodic collection by a third party. MIC provides containers for electronics recycling and Zender Environmental pays for shipping to the Lower 48.

### Costs

Residents pay a bundled fee for water, sewer, and garbage. The garbage portion of the fee primarily funds waste collection; landfill operations are underfunded. MIC intended to conduct a rate study using Community Change Grant funds, but the grant was canceled.

### Assets

Current: MIC has a landfill, front-end loader, skid steer, and two large burn boxes.

Planned: MIC has a large industrial shredder on-island, but it needs to be set up and staff need to be trained.

### Partners

None identified

### Successes

MIC received a Solid Waste Infrastructure for Recycling (SWIFR) grant from the EPA to start a composting program.

### Challenges

Disruptions to federal funding have delayed progress on improving waste management. MIC is actively working to reduce the landfill for eventual closure.



## Studies and Plans

- » Municipal Disposal Site Management Plan (2018)
- » Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan Update (2018)

## Community Needs

Baler, scale

## Interested in Regional Collaboration?

Yes, MIC hopes to close their landfill and ship waste off-island, preferably to a nearby landfill rather than the Lower 48.



# Naukati Bay

## Population: 125

Projected to decrease by 2% by 2035 (based on Alaska Department of Labor data)

## Governments and Tribes

Incorporation Type: Unincorporated

Municipality: Unincorporated (Unorganized Borough)

## Community Description

Naukati Bay was a seasonal camp before it became a logging camp and eventually a permanent settlement. Naukati Bay and Sea Otter Sound are home to many commercial oyster growing operations. The community has a small boat launch and a float plane dock. It is connected to the Prince of Wales Island road system.



## What's Getting Thrown Out?

### Amounts

Unknown

### Disposal Methods

There is no solid waste management system in place. Some individuals bring waste to the Thorne Bay Landfill.

## Costs

Unknown

## Assets

Current: Unknown

Planned: Unknown

## Partners

Unknown

## Successes

Unknown

## Challenges

Illegal dumping.



## Studies and Plans

» None identified

## Community Needs

Unknown

## Interested in Regional Collaboration?

Unknown



# Pelican

## Population: 89

Projected to decrease by 11% by 2035 (based on Alaska Department of Labor data)

## Governments and Tribes

Incorporation Type: 1st Class City

Municipality: City of Pelican (Unorganized Borough)

## Community Description

The City of Pelican grew around a fish buyer's cold storage site, which started as a couple small boats in the protected inlet. By 1939, permanent structures had been built, and the city was incorporated in 1943. Pelican has a seaplane dock and a state ferry terminal and is accessible by barge.



## What's Getting Thrown Out?

### Amounts

Pelican accepts 59 cubic yards of municipal solid waste and 56 cubic yards of household hazardous waste per month. Annually, they accept 148 cubic yards of construction & demolition waste, 2,800 cubic yards of scrap metal, and 40 units of white goods, and 6 cubic yards of recycling. The primary source of scrap metal is the former seafood plant.

### Disposal Methods

The landfill accepts ash, construction & demolition waste, and municipal waste. Pelican also accepts aluminum and batteries for recycling.

## Costs

The landfill has an average annual revenue of \$30,000. Residential customers pay \$26 per month for use of the landfill. Commercial customers pay \$52 per month October through April and \$65 per month May through September.

## Assets

Current: The Pelican Landfill is a permitted Class III landfill with a burn unit, oil centrifuge, oil burner, and bottle crusher.

Planned: The City is in conversation with ADEC about expanding the landfill, which would require permitting and possibly requesting land from the State of Alaska.

## Partners

City of Pelican, Channel Construction (scrap metal), Skookum Recycling (aluminum), Juneau (batteries), Zender Environmental Group, Backhaul Alaska

## Successes

The City purchased a new burn unit with Community Development Block Grant funds.

## Challenges

The landfill received a score of 62% on its 2024 inspection report and has limited room for future growth. Illegal dumping at the landfill has been reported. Additionally, the Alaska Department of Labor data that projects a decrease in the City's population does not match the trends noted by the City.



## Studies and Plans

» None identified

## Community Needs

Shredder for large demolition waste

## Interested in Regional Collaboration?

Yes, interested in sharing a shredder. Not interested in accepting waste from other communities or sending local waste elsewhere.



# Petersburg

SEASWA Member

**Population: 3,060**

Projected to decrease by 3% by 2035 (based on Alaska Department of Labor data)

## Governments and Tribes

Incorporation Type: Non-Unified Home Rule Borough

Municipality: Petersburg Borough

Federally-recognized Tribe: Petersburg Indian Association

## Community Description

Historically visited by Tlingits for hunting and fishing, the first permanent settlements in Petersburg were developed by a Norwegian immigrant. The community retains a mix of Tlingit and Scandinavian cultures and its economy is still based in the fishing industry. Petersburg has two state ferry terminals (north and south ends of Mitkof Island), a state-owned airport, a seaplane base, and harbor facilities including barge terminals and boat harbors. There are smaller boat docks throughout the borough and a state-owned road between the South Mitkof Ferry Terminal and the airport.



## What's Getting Thrown Out?

### Amounts

In a typical year, Petersburg Borough receives approximately 2,200 tons of municipal solid waste, 22,000 pounds of household hazardous waste, 200 tons of recycling, 300 tons of scrap metal, and 800–1,000 junk tires. Petersburg Indian Association (PIA) produced approximately 75 bags (1.5 cubic feet each) of processed compost per year.

### Disposal Methods

The landfill is primarily a transfer site or staging area. The facility accepts C&D, inert waste, municipal waste (MSW), and sewage solids but not all materials are landfilled. Scrap metal is stockpiled and shipped approximately every five years. Wood waste is processed through open burning on a weekly basis. Some wood waste is diverted to the wastewater treatment plant WWTP as mulch for their composting program, which converts wastewater solids into inert waste for acceptance at the landfill. Waste that is not landfilled or burned on-site is shipped to Roosevelt Landfill in Washington through AML. Waste oil is collected (each of the 3 large commercial fishing harbors has a collection site), processed with a centrifuge, and used to heat the sanitation facility. Comingled recycling is collected through curbside pickup (every other week, collected by Republic Services), though glass and cardboard are collected separately. The market value of glass is low, so it is run over with heavy equipment to create cover material. PIA collected fish waste for composting (program on pause) and holds occasional e-waste events.

## Costs

The Sanitation Department has a budget of \$1,923,816 for FY26; it is run as an enterprise fund and does not receive subsidies from the Borough's general fund. The Borough uses Waterworth, a software that provides real-time information and forecasts. FY26 costs to residents are \$35.37 per month for collection services (32 gallon can for MSW, comingled recycling), \$0.19 per pound of MSW self-hauled to the baler, and \$0.075 per pound for waste wood and scrap metal self-hauled to the landfill. PIA collected fish waste for free, operated the program for approximately \$100 per week, and sold the processed compost for \$14.99 per bag (\$750 in profit per year)

## Assets

Current: Petersburg Landfill is a permitted Class III landfill with a baler, loader, excavator, and forklift. PIA has a 7-foot in-vessel composter, hammer mill, woodchipper, and forklift.

Planned: The recycling facility may be expanded in the future, which may include a recycling drop-off area by the landfill. The Borough is also interested in re-opening the landfill to construction & demolition waste, but does not have a formal plan in place.

## Partners

Petersburg Borough, AML, Republic Services, Petersburg Indian Association, Homeport Electronics (collects e-waste)

## Successes

The system for processing and reusing waste oil is very successful; it is the only source of heat for the sanitation facility. The landfill is generally well-run and the 2023 inspection report indicates that community outreach and education is effective.

## Challenges

The Petersburg Landfill received a score of 86% for its 2023 inspection, a decrease from its 2019 inspection. Collection of comingled recycling is very costly to the Borough.



## Studies and Plans

» None identified

### Community Needs

PIA needs funding to maintain/expand its composting program (would like to include residential food waste) and is interested in a commercial dehydrator.

### Interested in Regional Collaboration?

Yes, Petersburg Borough is interested in collaboration. PIA is also interested, especially in knowledge sharing.



# Point Baker

## Population: 11

Projected to remain the same through 2035 (based on Alaska Department of Labor data)

## Governments and Tribes

Incorporation Type: Unincorporated

Municipality: Unincorporated (Unorganized Borough)

## Community Description

The U.S. Forest Service opened up this area for homesites in the 1930s, though many hand-trollers were camping there already. Point Baker was withdrawn from the Tongass National Forest in 1955 and continues to be a small fishing community. Point Baker can be accessed via the state-owned seaplane base and heliport or community-owned dock and boat harbor. It is not connected to the Prince of Wales Island road system.



## What's Getting Thrown Out?

### Amounts

Unknown

### Disposal Methods

Unknown

## Studies and Plans

» None identified

## Costs

Unknown

## Assets

Current: Unknown

Planned: Unknown

## Partners

Unknown

## Successes

Unknown

## Challenges

Illegal dumping has been reported south of town. Many vehicles are left in the uplands near Labouchere Bay.

## Community Needs

Unknown

## Interested in Regional Collaboration?

Unknown



# Port Alexander

## Population: 63

Projected to decrease by 17% by 2035 (based on Alaska Department of Labor data)

## Governments and Tribes

Incorporation Type: 2nd Class City

Municipality: City of Port Alexander (Unorganized Borough)

## Community Description

Port Alexander is a fishing community that began to grow in the early 1900s. After two decades of prosperity, declines in fish stocks and the beginning of World War II collapsed the local economy. Port Alexander saw an upswing in the 1970s and incorporated in 1974. Today, it can be accessed via the state-owned seaplane base or the community dock and small boat harbor. Port Alexander is not connected by road to the other communities on Baranof Island.



## What's Getting Thrown Out?

### Amounts

Unknown

### Disposal Methods

Unknown

## Costs

Unknown

## Assets

Current: Unknown

Planned: Unknown

## Partners

Unknown

## Successes

Unknown

## Challenges

Unknown



## Studies and Plans

» None identified

## Community Needs

Unknown

## Interested in Regional Collaboration?

Unknown



# Port Protection

## Population: 31

Projected to decrease by 15% by 2035 (based on Alaska Department of Labor data)

## Governments and Tribes

Incorporation Type: Unincorporated

Municipality: Unincorporated (Unorganized Borough)

## Community Description

Port Protection began as a supply stop for trawlers in the early 1900s. Today, it is a small fishing community with no roads. It can be accessed via the state-owned seaplane base or community boat harbor.



## What's Getting Thrown Out?

### Amounts

Unknown

### Disposal Methods

Unknown

## Costs

Unknown

## Assets

Current: Unknown

Planned: Unknown

## Partners

Unknown

## Successes

Unknown

## Challenges

Illegal dumping has been reported south of town. Many vehicles are left in the uplands near Labouchere Bay.



## Studies and Plans

» None identified

## Community Needs

Unknown

## Interested in Regional Collaboration?

Unknown



# Saxman

## Population: 362

Projected to decrease by 7% by 2035 (based on Alaska Department of Labor data)

## Governments and Tribes

Incorporation Type: 2nd Class City

Municipality: City of Saxman, Petersburg Borough

Village Corporation: Cape Fox Corporation

Federally-recognized Tribe: Organized Village of Saxman

## Community Description

The City of Saxman was founded by members of the villages of Tongass and Cape Fox in the late 1800s, who sought to jointly establish a BIA school and Presbyterian church. Fishing and logging were the primary industries for many years. Today, tourism is a key economic driver. Saxman is connected to the City of Ketchikan by the South Tongass Highway, providing access to the transportation options in Ketchikan, including the state ferry and the state-owned airport on Gravina Island. The Saxman Seaport has a dock and commercial barge off-loading facilities.



## What's Getting Thrown Out?

### Amounts

Unknown. The Organized Village of Saxman has removed 34 junk vehicles so far.

### Disposal Methods

Saxman utilizes the City of Ketchikan's landfill and solid waste services. The Organized Village of Saxman has an aluminum can drop off at their building; the cans they collect are brought to Ketchikan. The Tribe also has an e-waste and lithium battery collection program and a car removal program.

## Costs

Unknown. The Organized Village of Saxman's solid waste activities are funded by an Indian Environmental General Assistance Program (IGAP) grant.

## Assets

Current: None identified.

Planned: None identified.

## Partners

City of Ketchikan (Deer Mountain Landfill), Organized Village of Saxman

## Successes

The Organized Village of Saxman has IGAP grant which is funding recycling, e-waste and lithium battery, and junk vehicle programs. The Tribe plans to use the funding to support household waste collection services for elders and possibly a compost program, if there is community interest.

## Challenges

None identified.

## Studies and Plans

» None identified

## Community Needs

None identified.

## Interested in Regional Collaboration?

Unknown



# Sitka

**Population: 8,063**

Projected to decrease by 8% by 2035 (based on Alaska Department of Labor data)

## Governments and Tribes

Incorporation Type: Unified Home Rule Borough

Municipality: City and Borough of Sitka

Village Corporation: Shee Atika Incorporated

Federally-recognized Tribe: Sitka Tribe of Alaska

## Community Description

Only accessible by air or sea, Sitka (Sheet'ká) is a small, islanded community on the seaward side of Baranof Island and the only Southeast town that faces the Gulf of Alaska. Originally a Tlingit village, Shee Atiká was settled by Russians in the late 1800s. After being purchased by the United States from Russia in 1867, Sitka was the first capital of Alaska until 1906. Today, Sitka is a vibrant community, shaped by unparalleled natural beauty, active indigenous culture, and unique history. Once reliant on timber and fishing, its economy has shifted to include primarily the seafood, healthcare, and tourism industries.



## What's Getting Thrown Out?

### Amounts

On average, 8,200 tons of waste are transported annually by Republic Services to Roosevelt Landfill. Approximately 3% of the waste is recycling.

### Disposal Methods

Historically, Sitka managed its municipal solid waste (MSW) with an incinerator (decommissioned in the 1990s) and landfilled the ashes. Today, the City and Borough of Sitka (CBS) manages MSW via a contract with Republic Services for off-island disposal and selected recycling. MSW is collected curbside or at the CBS transfer station (200 lbs/month free for residents) by sub-contracted Alaska Pacific Environmental Services. MSW is then compacted and shipped nearly 1,100 miles by barge, truck, and rail to the Roosevelt Regional landfill in Southeast Washington State. Recycling is offered through the Sitka Recycle Center, a centrally located drop-off site for residents and businesses to bring newspaper, cardboard, plastic containers (#1, #2, and #5), tin, aluminum, and glass. Recyclable materials generally follow the same transport journey except for glass which is crushed and repurposed for on-island use.

## Costs

Approximately \$3.3M spent in 2022 with average cost of \$387/ton of MSW. Revenue from clean recycling is used to offset the cost of transportation, lowering it to \$200/ton for recycling. Residents are charged a monthly fee for refuse through their utility bill based on the size of their receptacle. Residential waste above 200 pounds/month is charged \$0.1614 per pound at the transfer station and the Sawmill Cove Industrial Park Scrap Yard accepts waste for \$0.1267 per pound. Yard waste and C&D are accepted at other locations in Sitka and have their own rates per cubic yard.

## Assets

Current: The Granite Creek Landfill is a permitted Class III landfill and the Jarvis St. Transfer Station has a compactor

Planned: None planned

## Partners

CBS, Republic Services, Alaska Pacific Environmental Services

## Successes

Annual Spring City Clean Up events are well attended and collect a significant amount of HHW and other waste materials. Compactor is pushing waste loads as close as possible to the ideal weight of 29 tons. The landfill received a score of 91% on its 2023 inspection report.

## Challenges

Lack of consistent management practices has led to confusion in the community. Limited land for expansion. Changes in regulations and shipping requirements. Decentralization of waste management. Low recycling rate. Additional costs due to location. Wildlife.

## Studies and Plans

- » 2023 Summary City of Sitka Solid Waste Transport and Disposal (2024)
- » Community Composting in Sitka, Alaska: Opportunities for Phased Implementation (2021)
- » Solid Waste Collection Service Contract Between City and Borough of Sitka and Alaska Pacific Environmental Services Sitka, LLC dba Pacific Waste (2017)
- » City and Borough of Sitka Interim Solid Waste Management Plan Report – Background, Current Conditions, and System Assessment (2014)
- » Recycling in Sitka: A Look Towards the Future (2007)

## Community Needs

More diversion methods, bear cans, public communication, long-term plan

## Interested in Regional Collaboration?

The Sitka Tribe of Alaska may be interested in regional collaboration.



# Skagway

## Population: 1,069

Projected to decrease by 5% by 2035 (based on Alaska Department of Labor data)

## Governments and Tribes

Incorporation Type: 1st Class Borough

Municipality: Municipality of Skagway

Federally-recognized Tribe: Skagway Village

## Community Description

Skagway was historically used by the Chilkoot and Chilkat people for hunting and fishing. A nearby traditional trading route, now known as Chilkoot Trail, became a key route for miners during the Klondike Gold Rush. The City of Skagway dissolved in 2007 to become the Municipality of Skagway (MOS), the first 1st Class Borough in Alaska. Tourism is a key driver of present-day Skagway's economy. The community can be accessed via the Klondike Highway (Canadian highway system), the state-owned airport, the state ferry, or barge.



## What's Getting Thrown Out?

### Amounts

In 2024, MOS baled and shipped 1,040 tons of municipal solid waste (MSW) and construction and demolition waste (C&D) through Republic Services. Also in 2024, MOS shipped 63.5 tons of scrap metal, 31.5 tons of lead acid batteries, 12.5 tons of e-waste, and 78.75 tons of cardboard and composted 33 tons of food waste.

### Disposal Methods

Food and yard waste are composted. Recyclables (scrap metal, lead acid batteries, e-waste, cardboard) are collected for shipping. MSW and C&D are baled and shipped to Washington through Republic Services/AML. The incinerator is used once per week in the summers to burn biosolids and medical waste; when the new incinerator comes online in 2027, it will be used more frequently and for more waste types.

## Costs

The adopted MOS budget for 2025 estimates solid waste revenues and expenses to be \$1,568,751. Actual 2025 expenses through the period ending September 30 were \$992,836, including the Republic Services contract (\$327.05 per ton for MSW and C&D). User rates are subsidized by the Commercial Vessel Passenger (CVP) excise tax.

## Assets

Current: The Skagway Ash Landfill is a permitted Class III landfill with an incinerator (nearing end of life), a baler, and a composting facility. There is a construction & demolition (C&D) waste debris container and municipal waste transfer station at the public works yard.

Planned: A new incinerator is anticipated to come online by the end of 2027.

## Partners

MOS manages solid waste. The Skagway Traditional Council has an Environmental Department that focuses on clean air and water.

## Successes

The ashfill landfill received a score of 99% on its 2024 inspection report, consistent with its previous score. Diversion of food and yard waste has improved efficiency of incineration and can be used by the Municipality for landscaping. The incinerator is nearing the end of its useful life, but the new incinerator should be operational by the end of 2027. The combination of incinerating and shipping will provide flexibility and redundancy for MOS' waste system and allow for routine maintenance of the incinerator in the summer.

## Challenges

Landfill has limited space left for ash (five to seven years remaining as of 2020, when the Skagway Comprehensive Plan 2030 was written). The Alaska Department of Labor population for 2024 does not match the U.S. Census population for the same year (1,123).



## Studies and Plans

- » Skagway Comprehensive Plan 2030 (2020)
- » Solid Waste and Recycling Management Plan (2013)

## Community Needs

New incinerator

## Interested in Regional Collaboration?

The Municipality of Skagway has participated in regional landfill operator training in the past and has expressed interest in doing future trainings.



# Tenakee Springs

SEASWA Member

## Population: 123

Projected to decrease by 2% by 2035 (based on Alaska Department of Labor data)

## Governments and Tribes

Incorporation Type: 2nd Class City

Municipality: City of Tenakee Springs (Unorganized Borough)

## Community Description

Originally known just as Tenakee (or “tinaghu,” a Tlingit name meaning “Coppery Shield Bay”), the community was renamed Tenakee Springs in 1928. The hot springs have been historically popular with those visiting the region. The City was incorporated in 1971 and can be accessed via the state-owned seaplane base, state ferry, City-owned heliport, or City-owned small boat harbor.



## What’s Getting Thrown Out?

### Amounts

Unknown

### Disposal Methods

There is no organized waste management system in Tenakee Springs; individual residents and visitors are responsible for their own waste management. Some waste is burned and larger items are sometimes stored on private properties until the owners can haul them out of town. Fishers occasionally haul out extra waste for disposal in Juneau.

## Costs

N/A

## Assets

Current: Glass crusher (not currently in use, anticipated to come online in 2025)

Planned: None identified

## Partners

Alaska Marine Lines (AML)

## Successes

There is an AML barge three times per year that allows residents to dispose of waste.

## Challenges

Capitol Disposal Landfill in Juneau no longer accepts waste from Tenakee Springs. There is interest in a composting program, but concern about attracting bears. The City feels that an independent waste management system is not cost effective for small communities.



## Studies and Plans

» None identified

## Community Needs

A transfer station would help with waste management, and there is space for it, but developing and caretaking the site would be a considerable effort and require significant public involvement.

## Interested in Regional Collaboration?

Yes, particularly for a transport system for smaller communities or partnership with larger communities that have equipment and facilities. A regional system and partnerships will require transparency (how waste is being managed, where it is going).



# Thorne Bay

SEASWA Member

## Population: 497

Projected to decrease by 3% by 2035 (based on Alaska Department of Labor data)

## Governments and Tribes

Incorporation Type: 2nd Class City

Municipality: City of Thorne Bay (Unorganized Borough)

## Community Description

Thorne Bay was settled around a logging operation and remained a logging community for many years. The City incorporated in 1982 and has shifted to a more diversified economy that includes a growing tourism industry. Thorne Bay can be accessed via the City-owned seaplane base and is connected to the Prince of Wales Island road system, which provides access to the airport in Klawock and the inter-island ferry in Hollis.



## What's Getting Thrown Out?

### Amounts

On average, monthly waste received at the landfill includes 17.4 tons of municipal solid waste, 2 gallons of household hazardous waste, 6,000 pounds of construction & demolition waste, 15,000 pounds of scrap metal and white goods, and 2 junk vehicles. One bale of recycling is collected every three months.

### Disposal Methods

The Cities of Thorne Bay, Coffman Cove, and Kasaan dispose of waste at the Thorne Bay Landfill, as well as individuals from Naukati Bay and Whale Pass. Thorne Bay provides collection services and allows self-haul.

## Costs

Residents and businesses are charged monthly for collection services (residential: \$41 per month plus \$18 for each additional can, commercial: \$45.10 per month for first two cans, \$18 for each additional can). Materials can be self-hauled for \$0.12 per pound. FY25 budget estimated expenses at \$226,501 and income at \$158,500.

## Assets

Current: The Thorne Bay Landfill is a permitted Class III landfill with a baler, burn pit, electronic scales, front end loader, skid steer, excavator, equipment trailer, and dump truck.

Planned: A new cell is planned at the landfill.

## Partners

City of Thorne Bay, City of Kasaan, City of Coffman Cove, other Prince of Wales Island communities

## Successes

The landfill received a score of 84% on its 2025 inspection report, which noted that the landfill is operating well and supports several communities on the island.

## Challenges

The FY23 budget notes that the Solid Waste Department is an Enterprise that does not generate sufficient revenue to cover expenses.



## Studies and Plans

- » The City of Thorne Bay Class III Municipal Solid Waste Landfill & Disposal Facility 2025 Operations and Planning Update

## Community Needs

According to the 2025 landfill inspection report, operations at the Thorne Bay Landfill would benefit from an enclosed burn unit and use of certified refrigerant recovery equipment. The landfill will also need a new water monitoring plan when the landfill permit is renewed (expires November 2025).

## Interested in Regional Collaboration?

Thorne Bay coordinates with other communities on Prince of Wales Island.



# Whale Pass

## Population: 96

Projected to decrease by 2% by 2035 (based on Alaska Department of Labor data)

## Governments and Tribes

Incorporation Type: 2nd Class City

Municipality: City of Whale Pass (Unorganized Borough)

## Community Description

Whale Pass has been a logging community since 1964. It was incorporated in 2017 and is connected to the Prince of Wales Island road system, providing access to the ferry terminal in Hollis. Whale Pass also has a state-owned seaplane base and dock.



## What's Getting Thrown Out?

### Amounts

Unknown

### Disposal Methods

There is no organized waste management system in place. Some individuals bring waste to the Thorne Bay Landfill.

## Costs

Unknown

## Assets

Current: Unknown

Planned: Unknown

## Partners

Unknown

## Successes

The City received a Village Safe Water grant to plan for a solid waste transfer station, though it is unclear if they will be pursuing this plan.

## Challenges

Unknown



## Studies and Plans

» None identified

## Community Needs

Unknown

## Interested in Regional Collaboration?

Unknown



# Wrangell

SEASWA Member

**Population: 2,030**

Projected to decrease by 14% by 2035 (based on Alaska Department of Labor data)

## Governments and Tribes

Incorporation Type: Unified Home Rule Borough

Municipality: City and Borough of Wrangell

Federally-recognized Tribe: Wrangell Cooperative Association

## Community Description

Wrangell was settled by Russian fur traders in the early 1800s, who established a fort that would later be leased by the British until the United States purchased Alaska. Wrangell was a popular area during the gold rush in the mid- to late-1800s before transitioning to a fishing and logging economy. Today, the tourism, seafood processing, and marine service industries are the primary economic drivers. Wrangell can be accessed via the state-owned airport, municipally-owned seaplane base, ferry, boat, or barge.



## What's Getting Thrown Out?

### Amounts

Approximately 1,600–1,700 tons of municipal solid waste and construction & demolition waste and two 20-foot containers of household hazardous waste are shipped annually.

### Disposal Methods

Waste is self-hauled to the transfer station and shipped to Washington via Republic Services or AML. Scrap metal, junk vehicles, tires, and white goods are collected by Stikine Recycling. Paper and cardboard are accepted and burned. Car and boat batteries are accepted and shipped for recycling.

## Costs

Municipality has a contract with Republic Services and AML (\$360,000 in 2025 with a 5% increase in subsequent years). The Sanitation Department is operated as an enterprise fund and has an annual budget between \$1.2 and \$1.3 million, on average. Residents are required to have a 48 gallon container with weekly pickup, which costs \$48.83 per month. Most businesses have a dumpster with weekly pickup, which costs \$170.88 per month. Self-hauled waste is charged at \$20.80 per yard. Vehicles are accepted at \$312 per unit but Stikine Recycling takes most of the junk vehicles.

## Assets

Current: Transfer station with approximately 3 containers.

Planned: Transfer station is switching to a baling operation. Recently received grants for a new garbage truck and a loading dock project.

## Partners

City and Borough of Wrangell, Republic Services, AML, Tideline Construction (Stikine Recycling)

## Successes

Wrangell is currently managing their solid waste effectively, and feels like they have capacity to play a larger role in a regional waste solution due to the deep water port and space at the old mill.

## Challenges

The municipality raised fees in 2021 by approximately 35% in an attempt to break even on costs, but solid waste management is still heavily subsidized. Costs are controlled by Republic Services and AML. The municipality depends on the private entity for collection of scrap metal, etc. because it does not have the means to manage this waste stream itself. A recycling program would require additional storage space.



## Studies and Plans

- » Solid Waste Recycling Management Plan for City & Borough of Wrangell, Alaska – Final Version (2015)

## Community Needs

Interested in acquiring a tire shredder and glass crusher.

## Interested in Regional Collaboration?

Yes, Wrangell is interested in possibly developing a regional landfill or processing facility. Also interested in exploring waste-to-energy.



# Yakutat

## Population: 632

Projected to increase by 1% by 2035 (based on Alaska Department of Labor data)

## Governments and Tribes

Incorporation Type: Non-Unified Home Rule Borough

Municipality: City and Borough of Yakutat

Village Corporation: Yak-Tat Kwaan Incorporated

Federally-recognized Tribe: Yakutat Tlingit Tribe

## Community Description

Yakutat is believed to have been settled by Athabascans from the Copper River area before it was taken over by the Tlingits. The 1700s and 1800s saw a number of other settlers arrive, including English, French, Spanish, and Russian explorers. A large aviation garrison and paved runway were constructed during World War II; the troops left after the war, but the runway remains in use and is owned by the state. Yakutat can also be accessed via seaplane base, the state ferry, or the state-owned, borough operated boat harbor.



## What's Getting Thrown Out?

### Amounts

Waste collection is not tracked.

### Disposal Methods

The landfill accepts ash, construction & demolition waste, inert waste, and municipal waste. Most waste is self-hauled. Aluminum cans, metal, and batteries are recycled; all other waste is burned and buried.

## Costs

1% of Yakutat's sales tax revenues are earmarked for landfill operations (approximately \$200,000 annually). Disposal is free to residents up to 1 cubic yard; commercial disposal is charged at \$40 per yard.

## Assets

Current: The Yakutat Landfill is a permitted Class III landfill with a burn unit, loader, and can crusher.

Planned: Yakutat applied for a \$2 million grant with Bristol Environmental to expand and modernize landfill operations, including purchasing new machinery, based on a plan funded by a USDA Rural Development grant.

## Partners

City and Borough of Yakutat, Bristol Environmental, Yakutat Tlingit Tribe (YTT)

## Successes

The landfill received a score of 85% on its 2022 inspection report. The YTT encourages residential composting and is developing a community compost program.

## Challenges

Illegal dumping at the landfill has been reported, as well as issues with illegal fish waste disposal, wildlife management, and smoke management. The landfill is nearing capacity.

## Studies and Plans

- » Yakutat Landfill Final Environmental Report (2024)
- » Yakutat Tlingit Tribe Environmental Department's Soil Security Stewardship (Compost) presentation & 2020 waste stream assessment data (2021)

## Community Needs

Marine debris program, equipment storage.

## Interested in Regional Collaboration?

The City and Borough of Yakutat is very remote and is unsure if they are a viable candidate for collaboration.