Hoonah Indian Association

EPA-Tribal Environmental Plan

Developed by: Ian Johnson and Jeromy Grant and the Hoonah Stewardship Council

Date: 1/17/2018

CERTIFICATION

This certifies that this EPA-Tribal Environmental Plan (ETEP) was duly adopted by the Hoonah Indian Association Tribal Council at a regular meeting of the Board on the 11th day of July 2018 at which a quorum was present, with a vote of 7 for, 0 against, 0 abstentions, 0 absent, and 0 vacancy.

Frank Wright Jr. — 07/11/2018

Mr. Frank Wright, Jr. — **Date**
President

ATTEST: — 07/11/2018

Robert Starbard, — **Date**
Tribal Administrator

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Introduction

Brief History of the Community of Hoonah

Hoonah is the largest Tlingit community in Southeast Alaska, where the town's name directly means 'Sheltered from the North Wind'. The native people of Hoonah, the Huna Tlingit, are descendants of the original inhabitants of Glacier Bay and surrounding environs who migrated to Hoonah following a significant glacial advance that destroyed their traditional villages and summer camps within the bay.

Present Day

The Hoonah Indian Association (HIA) is the federally recognized tribal government for the Huna Tlingit, located in the small community of Hoonah, Alaska on Chichagof Island, approximately 35-40 air miles from the state capital of Juneau. Hoonah supports a population of 760 persons, approximately 60% of whom are Alaska Native/American Indian (predominantly Tlingit). Approximately 29% of the population is younger than 18, 10% is between the ages of 18 and 24, 26% is between the ages of 25 and 44, 27% is between the ages of 45 and 64, and 8% are 65 years of age or older (Sill and Koster, 2017).

Vision Statement

Achieving a sustainable, healthy, and environmentally harmonious Hoonah.

Environmental Program and Planning Process

Environmental planning is the process of identifying, assessing and coming up with solutions to environmental issues. HIA's Environmental Program, funded through EPA Indian General Assistance Program (IGAP), has written Hoonah's first environmental plan that incorporates tribal and community interest into the planning process.

HIA worked with Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium (ANTHC) and used their 7 Generations (7 Gen) environmental planning process to complete an environmental plan for Hoonah. The 7 Gen process is a 7-step process developed by ANTHC to help native communities create an environmental plan. We streamlined several of the steps that focused on community input from environmental meetings and outreach with in the community.

Community value and voice is a crucial part of making informed decisions in the planning process. It helps create meaningful, community-based projects that maintain community involvement, and helps to establish and retain an interested workforce for later implementation of projects.

Above: ANTHC Village Environmental Planning Steps used in the development of Hoonah's first environmental plan

Community involvement is a key attribute to the 7 Gen process, so we formed an environmental committee, the Hoonah Stewardship Council, to help us interface with the public and add the community's voice in our planning process. Along with the establishment of the committee we worked with several community members to create the Environmental Planning Survey.

The Environmental Planning Survey identified twenty-six environmental issues that were identified by the community as the important to achieving the strategic vision of the council. This strategic plan is a culmination of information gathered through the survey, work by the Hoonah Stewardship Council, and collaboration with stakeholders and community members in town.

HIA will use this document to guide its work planning and projects. HIA will also use this document to identify issues beyond the scope of the IGAP program and work with partners to address those needs. This strategic plan is an adaptable document that will be reviewed and revised yearly.

Thank you to the members of the Hoonah Stewardship Council who took time to put this plan together (in alphabetical order):

Ben McLuckie, Bob Hutton, Glenda Hutton, Ian Johnson, Jackie Dick, Jeromy Grant, Kim Gordon, Miguel Contreras, Rebekah Sawyers, Sean R. Williams, Stephanie Harold

The Hoonah Stewardship Council Mission:

Using our Hoonah knowledge and leadership together, creating action and sowing sustainable community collaboration to form a legacy of healthy generations.

Methods and Quality Control

Data Management

The data from all the surveys was entered into a Excel spreadsheet and used Excel to run statistical analyses. The response from each survey question was entered into the data base and tripple checked for accuracy, when the accuracy checks where completed the color of the data was changed from black to green to indicate that the information was checked and accurate. Each survey was given a number in the order they where recieved to represent survey and protect the surveyer's information example: 1st survey recieved was entered into the survey 1 slot, second survey recieved was entered into the survey 2 slot, all surveys entered into the data base had their slot number written on the paper copy.

Data Analysis

For each surveys response we totalled up the ranking (1-5) all of the responses to weight them. If not response was given to the question it was assumed that a value of "0" was given. With all the data added up we ranked them with the highest number being highest priority based on the community's responses.

Environmental Priorities

Results

Table 1 : Overall summary of community priority based on all results of the from the community surveys (Appendix). The ranking of each respondent (1-5) were totaled for each question to determine ranking and priority. These results are further broken down into categories from the survey in Tables 2,3, & 4. Background and strategies for each issue are addressed in the Environmental Issues section.

Environmental Plan Final Results			
Priority	**Total Points**	**Environmental issue**	
1	261	M	Stream Restoration
2	254	J	Access to Subsistence Resources Out the Road
3	254	P	Chimney Cleaning Program
4	253	X	Home Efficiency
5	253	F	Disaster/ Emergency Plan
6	242	I	Maintained Recreation Sites out the Road
7	242	Z	Mold in Homes
8	241	L	Otter Population Control
9	240	N	Recycle Program
10	237	D	Community Fire Wood Program
11	236	K	Access to Subsistence Resources in Town
12	232	C	Community Garden
13	231	B	Community Green House
14	231	T	Harbor Pollution
15	230	O	Wood Stove Replacement Program
16	223	U	Litter in Town
17	219	Y	Animals Getting Into Trash
18	216	W	Second Hand Smoke
19	207	Q	Clean Side walks
20	207	V	Indoor Air Quality
21	204	H	Community Alder for Smoke Houses
22	199	S	Kids and Adults Developing Allergies
23	192	E	Community Compost Program
24	183	R	Clean Outdoor Air
25	170	G	Speeds Bumps
26	154	A	Fluorinated Drinking Water

Table 3 : Ranking of community priorities in the “community” category of the survey. These are grouped within community because they are tied to issues within the boundaries of Hoonah. Background and strategies for each issue are addressed in the Environmental Issues section.

Community			
Priority	**Total Points**	**Environmental issue**	
1	237	D	Community Fire Wood Program
2	235	F	Disaster/ Emergency Plan
3	232	C	Community Garden
4	231	B	Community Green House
5	204	H	Community Alder for Smoke Houses
6	192	E	Community Compost Program
7	170	G	Speeds Bumps
8	154	A	Fluorinated Drinking Water

Table 3 : Ranking of community priorities in the “subsistenc” category of the survey. These are grouped within subsistence because they impact subsistence resources in Hoonah and the surrounding area. Background and strategies for each issue are addressed in the Environmental Issues section.

Subsistence			
Priority	**Total Points**	**Environmental issue**	
1	261	M	Stream Restoration
2	254	J	Access to Subsistence Resources Out the Road
3	242	I	Maintained Recreation Sites out the Road
4	241	L	Otter Population Control
5	236	K	Access to Subsistence Resources in Town

Table 4 : Ranking of community priorities in the “pollution” category of the survey. These are grouped within pollution because they are tied to air quality (outdoor and indoor) and physical pollution (e.g., litter). Background and strategies for each issue are addressed in the Environmental Issues section.

Pollution			
Priority	**Total Points**	**Environmental issue**	
1	254	P	Chimney Cleaning Program
2	253	X	Home Efficiency
3	242	Z	Mold in Homes
4	240	N	Recycle Program
5	231	T	Harbor Pollution
6	230	O	Wood Stove Replacement Program
7	223	U	Litter in Town
8	219	Y	Animals Getting Into Trash
9	216	W	Second Hand Smoke
10	207	Q	Clean Side walks
11	207	V	Indoor Air Quality
12	199	S	Kids and Adults Developing Allergies
13	183	R	Clean Outdoor Air

Environmental Issues

The priorities listed in this document are ranked from 1 to 26 in the order that the community deemed to be most important to them. For each of the issues we have provided a definition of that issue as determined by the Hoonah Stewardship Council (HSC) and through discussion with community stakeholders. The HSC and community brainstormed possible solutions for each of the issues. We assigned on a timeline to these solutions based on the definition below. Using HSC and community input we identified resources that would be needed to accomplish the solution.

Short Term

Will take less than a year to complete. Completing a project within a year likely indicates that resources in terms of personnel and funding are already secured and that completing the solution is the only thing left to do.

Mid Term

Will take 1 to 2 years to complete. Completing a project within 1 to 2 years likely indicates that some resources are needed for this work to be completed. Funding may need to be secured or positions will have to be established for this work to be completed.

Long Term

Will take > 3 years to complete. These longer-term goals will take multiple steps to achieve. This is due to multiple planning steps and being part of a long-term vision. These solutions may need high levels of funding, a feasibility study, or other aspects that add to the amount of time to completion.

1. Stream Restoration

Salmon are a subsistence and cultural resource of high significance in Hoonah. The community depends on consistent salmon runs for food and have a cultural connection with salmon that is thousands of years old. Traditionally people of Hoonah have harvested Coho, pink, and chum salmon from all the major watersheds. 50-75 years ago, they harvested sockeye from Gartina river near town. The salmon runs have changed in quantity and timing and may be linked to natural and human caused changes such as, but not limited to, erosion, logging, road building, altered precipitation patterns, increasing surface temperatures, and climate change (Shanley et al. 2015). Impaired streams do not produce as many fish or salmon for our community.

Stream restoration is needed in instances where human activity has negatively impacted the potential for salmon and fish habitat in streams and wetlands. The Hoonah Native Forest Partnership is working to identify opportunities for restoration based on surveys conducted from 2015 – 2017.

Possible Solutions, Continuing Efforts, New Ideas:

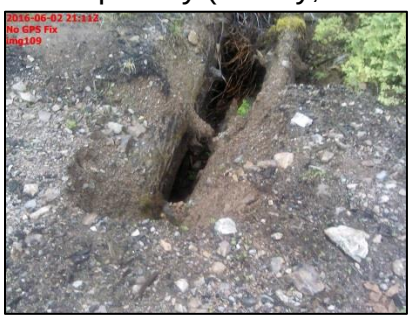
Short Term	
Description of Solution	**Resources Needed**
School involvement 1. Field trips 2. Class project 3. School certificate	Transportation, tools, mentors, paper, funding
Coordinate with HNFP 1. Monitor and identify streams that need restoration	Transportation, data, funding, labor
Adopt a creek	funding
Work with ISP to enhance tourist opportunity and fund stream restorations, tourist employment program	

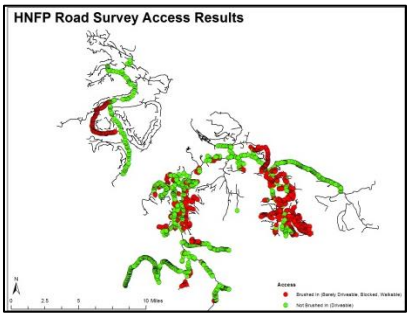
Establish what needs to be restored (how to restore if we don't know what needs to be put back in place?)	Transportation, data, funding
Establish if and how we can restore streams (some things, fish populations, are outside of our control; other things are in our control)	Transportation, data, funding

2. Access to Subsistence Resources

Logging on Chichagof Island created an extensive network of road in the Hoonah area. These roads were created to support logging and were adopted by the community as a convenient and efficient way to access resources in the Tongass National Forest and adjacent native lands. As logging finalized in Hoonah some of the roads were "stored" for future use by pulling out the culverts and resulted in estimated 100 miles of drivable road. Maintenance of these roads falls to the main land managers (Huna Totem Corporation, Sealaska Corporation, U.S. Forest Service) and are in varying stages of maintenance required, ranging from excellent no maintenance needed to brushed over and with failing bridges or culverts.

The Hoonah Environmental Stewardship council has identified two issues centered around access. First is maintenance of key roads to get to regions that are important for subsistence (fish, deer, berries, medicinal gathering, etc.). The second issue is creating access for those without capability (elderly, no car) to get out the road to resources.





Possible Solutions, Continuing Efforts, New Ideas:

Short Term	
Description of Solution	**Resources Needed**
Coordinate with HNFP 1. Brushing	Transportation, data, funding
Community harvest recourses 2. Alder 3. Devils club	Transportation, funding
Creating transparency between landowners and community through a committee 1. Community voice 2. Hoonah Stewards App	Outreach, Data

3. Chimney Cleaning Program

Our in home air quality survey study showed us about 50% of houses in Hoonah burn wood as a primary heat source resulting in about 150 fireplaces in the community (I. Johnson In Home Air Quality Final Results 2017). Although many homeowners are responsible when using their wood stove and clean their chimney, each year it seems there is a chimney fire in Hoonah. Cleaning the chimneys of these residents on a regular basis can prevent dangerous chimney fires that endanger residents of the houses and their neighbors. Cleaning the chimney can also reduce the amount of smoke that back drafts into the house and improve indoor quality.

A chimney cleaning program could provide cleaning for those physically unable to clean their chimney or those who cannot afford to pay someone to do it. The Hoonah Fire Department used to provide this service, but it has been several years since they have done so.

Possible Solutions, Continuing Efforts, New Ideas:

Short Term	
Description of Solution	**Resources Needed**
Establish dollar amount to charge to have chimney cleaned	Data
Work with fire department to implement chimney cleaning program	funding
Outreach to the community to explain how and when to clean your chimney	Computer, paper, Transportation
Go fund me (in-kind donations) yearly, to pay for the fire department time	Data

Mid Term

Description of Solution	Resources Needed
Chimney improvement program 1 temperature monitoring 2 replacing seals between the stove and the chimney	Funding, transportation, data

4. Home Efficiency

Home efficiency extends too many aspects that can improve the quality of life of people in Hoonah and save them money as well. A critical issue associated with home efficiency is the "war housing" that people live in. Hoonah burnt down in 1947 and the military brought housing to Hoonah. Many of these "war homes" are still used today. These houses were built for a tropical climate and lack many of the required home features for winter efficiency here in Alaska. In a 2017 survey of indoor air quality in the community, HIA found that 55% of houses report leaking windows, 33% of houses cover their windows with a blanket or some other method, and that some houses have single pane windows. These are just examples of home upgrades that could save energy and money.

Energy in Hoonah is provided by the Inside Passage Electric Cooperative. 66% of the energy is provided through a diesel generator and 33% is provided by a hydro dam built in 2015. Hoonah has some of the highest rates of electricity in Hoonah, paying as much as $0.55/ kWh. The cost of energy makes return on investment very quick for upgrades to electrical efficiency. Hoonah would benefit from an audit of appliances and lighting in residential homes.

Possible Solutions, Continuing Efforts, New Ideas:

Short Term	
Description of Solution	**Resources Needed**
Implement energy leadership program	Data
Inform people of benefits of home efficiency, maybe go and check/ weatherize houses	Data
educate/ coordinate community to statewide initiatives or current smart home by AK	Data
Encourage new buildings to follow LEED standards	Data
Work with the home energy leadership program through REAP to conduct in home energy audits and energy saving tips	Data

5. Disaster/ Emergency Plan

A disaster plan can enable a community to activate emergency services rapidly and establish a framework for decision making. In case of emergency, a well-documented plan can keep people safe during a disaster. Although Hoonah has a record of past disasters (1967 tsunami, 2006 wildfire), neither the City of Hoonah nor HIA have created a disaster relief plan for the community.

Possible Solutions, Continuing Efforts, New Ideas:

Short Term	
Description of Solution	**Resources Needed**
Community outreach 1 Prepare for disaster 2 Ask elders about previous disasters 3 Put together disaster kits	Data
Work with city/community government to identify concerns and address them with a plan	Data
Consult with ANTHC contact (Edward Smith, Manager of Emergency Preparedness) on writing and preparing a plan	Data
Download FEMA / state docs pertaining to declaring disaster	Data
Research and assess potential disasters	Data

6. Maintained Recreation Sites

Maintained recreation sites in the form of trails, picnic areas, and camping areas can provide a safe and convenient way for the community enjoy the outdoors. There five maintained recreation sites accessible by the road system in Hoonah and are maintained by the City of Hoonah or the U.S. Forest Service. They include the Kennel Creek Cabin, the picnic area by the airport, Wukukook trail, Bear Paw Lake trail, and the picnic area at False Bay. Creating trails can provide access to resource areas and have the potential for economic opportunity through tourist traffic from Icy Strait Point.

Possible Solutions, Continuing Efforts, New Ideas:

Short Term	
Description of Solution	**Resources Needed**
Find opportunity for multiple use trails	Data, funding
Recreation area maintenance and cleanup	Funding, tools, transportation,
Design a standard layout for recreation areas then apply to selected areas	Data, tools, lumber, funding, transportation

Mid Term	
Description of Solution	**Resources Needed**
Work with ISP to fund and develop opportunities that are usable for tourism and the community	Data
Work with USFS to build more cabins or build public use cabins on indigenous lands	Data

7. Mold in Homes

Southeast Alaska is a notoriously wet climate and Hoonah receives >100" of precipitation each year. That amount of precipitation can cause several issues for home owners, and mold is a concern. Our in-home air quality surveys 51% of respondents thought there was mold in their house. The presence of mold can be linked to health issues such as asthma, respiratory illness, and the development of allergies. A comprehensive survey to identify the prevalence of mold, and in particular harmful mold, has not been completed in Hoonah.

Possible Solutions, Continuing Efforts, New Ideas:

Short Term	
Description of Solution	**Resources Needed**
Research what kinds of mold are bad for people	Data
Education and outreach on mold removal/ prevention	Paper, internet, funding
Combine with Home Efficiency	

Mid Term	
Description of Solution	**Resources Needed**
Dehumidifier program, too much moisture in the house	Data, funding

8. Otter Population Control

As a coastal community Hoonah relies on marine invertebrates (clams, cockles, crabs) for subsistence. According to a 2012 subsistence survey and report by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, 84% of people in Hoonah report using marine invertebrates and 52% of people report harvesting them. A key predator of marine invertebrates is the sea otters. Although sea otters were extirpated from most of their range due to over hunting, they have recolonized many areas throughout Southeast Alaska. Recolonization can have positive impacts to the ecosystem, but otter populations can quickly change our shellfish resources which can put them at conflict with local resource users. Controlling otter populations can protect locally-important shellfish resources.

https://www.facebook.com/seaotterimpactsonsubsistencefoods/

Possible Solutions, Continuing Efforts, New Ideas:

Short Term	
Description of Solution	**Resources Needed**
Start classes on how to take care of otter pelts and sell/make things out of them	Data, funding, teacher, machines, thread,
HIA bounty hiring someone.	Funding
Find out how bad the problem is - make everyone aware (even though they probably are)	Data
Work with biologists to understand the biology and population	Data
Understand & educate on the ecological, economic, socio-cultural benefits and drawbacks of healthy otter communities	Data

9. Recycle Program

The cost of shipping goods to Hoonah makes a recycling program difficult to fund and sustain. Because of that Hoonah does not currently recycle plastic, glass, or metal. The only exception to this is that aluminum cans are collected by Big Brothers Big Sisters to support their programs and patrons. Even with the obstacles to establishing a recycling program, Gustavus has created a highly successful and sustainable program that could be used as a model. Recycling plastic, glass, and metal can reduce the waste stream burden on the landfill.

Possible Solutions, Continuing Efforts, New Ideas:

Short Term	
Description of Solution	**Resources Needed**
Travel to Gustavus and review their program	Funding, transport
Do waste stream assessment of recyclables	Funding
Look at reuse program	Data

Mid Term	
Description of Solution	**Resources Needed**
Plastic chipper & filament extruder for 3d printer	Data, funding
Accumulate and sell organized waste to purchasers	Data,
Develop initiative to separate food waste & recyclables	Data, funding

10. Community Fire Wood Program

During our In Home Air Quality survey we found that 50% of homes in Hoonah heat their homes with firewood (Hoonah Indian Association, 2017). Firewood can be gathered by those who are physically able, who have a saw, and have a vehicle for collecting it. The difficulties of collecting firewood can be difficult to acquire for those without a vehicle or the elderly. A community firewood program may provide readily accessible and well-seasoned firewood. High quality wood that has been seasoned for a year may contribute to improved indoor air quality as HIA found that the average time of seasoning was about 6 months in Hoonah.

Possible Solutions, Continuing Efforts, New Ideas:

Short Term	
Description of Solution	**Resources Needed**
Create economic incentive 1.Hiring people to get hire wood 2.Buy wood from community	Funding
Redesign HIA firewood program 1.Train and invest in people to run the wood program properly	Funding

Mid Term	
Description of Solution	**Resources Needed**
Season firewood	Wood
Build or rent a wood storage facility	Funding, building material, labor, property

11. Access to Subsistence Resources in Town

There are many examples of resources that are available in town – they include berries, shellfish, and fish. These resources provide opportunity for those with low mobility. Creating subsistence resources in town is a way to increase access to the resource without having a car and allow for elders to participate in traditional gathering.

Possible Solutions, Continuing Efforts, New Ideas:

Short Term	
Description of Solution	**Resources Needed**
Program for elder to have access to subsistence	Funding, transport,
Encourage planting and maintaining subsistence resources on private property	Data
Mapping current in town resources	Data

Mid Term	
Description of Solution	**Resources Needed**
Subsidize greenhouses on private property	Data, Land
Create curated berry areas with trails in town	Data, land, funding

12. Community Garden

Hoonah has a high cost of living, especially when it comes to the providing produce and vegetables for family members. One way to promote food security and sovereignty is to develop a successful community garden program. Hoonah's current community garden is a great first step, but a growing and thriving community garden may create greater food sovereignty, food security, public education, and healthy living styles.

Possible Solutions, Continuing Efforts, New Ideas:

Short Term	
Description of Solution	**Resources Needed**
Gardening workshop	Teacher, tools, plants, pots,
Community potato bed	Potato starts,
Compost for gardens	Compost barrel
Provide more infrastructure at the garden including a shed, tools, covers for gardens	Outreach
Engage more youth in growing	Outreach
Host a community potluck with items grown in the garden	Venue, cooking supplies, labor

13. Community Green House

Food cost, food security, and food sovereignty issues affecting Hoonah. One of the ways to create profit around a greenhouse is to link it to locally-available wood resources and create a business model. The Prince of Wales Southeast Island School District has demonstrated the value of a biomass-linked greenhouse to provide for their communities and to educate their students. A greenhouse in Hoonah may provide vegetables for the community at a fraction of the cost.

Possible Solutions, Continuing Efforts, New Ideas:

Short Term	
Description of Solution	**Resources Needed**
Complete a market analysis to determine scale of greenhouse	Data
Hire greenhouse coordinator	Funding
Find sponsors 1. ISP 2. Lodge 3. Mary's Inn 4. Hoonah Trading	Building supplies, funding, labor
Create student internship program	Data, Outreach
Look into “Seeds of Native Health” Program	Data
The Village of Igiugig, Alaska is receiving a grant from First Nations Development Institute of Longmont, Colorado. Look into their program.	Data

14. Harbor Pollution

The Hoonah Harbor is a valuable economic resource for the city, but it's environmental impacts are largely unknown. Contaminants from boats, objects dumped from the docks, and solid waste from septic tanks pose a threat to marine and economic resources as well as human health. More information about the prevalence of these and other contaminants is needed.

Possible Solutions, Continuing Efforts, New Ideas:

Short Term	
Description of Solution	**Resources Needed**
Booms that capture tidal flows of oil slicks	Data, funding, building material
Go to tribal council to work towards cruise ships to not dump waste in our waters	Data
Collect data on harbor contaminants	Data, Test Method
Monitoring & education safer alternatives	Data
Work with science class or robotics club developed devices or methods to clean harbor	Data, Outreach

Mid Term	
Description of Solution	**Resources Needed**
Clean harbor bottom and polluted water	Funding, labor, data
Experiment with oyster beds or other aquaculture to improve water quality & potential food source	Data, funding

15. Wood Stove Replacement Program

Indoor air quality affects both long-term and short-term health. One factor of indoor air quality is particulate matter 2.5 (PM 2.5). PM 2.5 is a health hazard that may particularly impact those with asthma, allergies, or the elderly. A 2017 indoor air quality study conducted by HIA found that stoves greater than 20 years put out 1.5 times more PM2.5 on average. Of 65 homes surveyed in that study, 13 homes had stoves older than 20 years. Working with homeowners to replace old stoves can lead to a better quality of life and indoor air quality.

Possible Solutions, Continuing Efforts, New Ideas:

Short Term	
Description of Solution	**Resources Needed**
Research funding	Data
Look at other wood stove replacement programs	Data
Community outreach	Data
Network with tribes to determine what programs have worked in the past	Data
Create a Pilot project using IGAP	Data, Funding

16. Litter in Town

Litter is an eyesore that has many sources: it can be consciously thrown on the ground, fly out of the back of a vehicle, or be removed from a trashcan by wildlife. If litter is not picked up and disposed of properly, it may negatively affect fish and other marine organisms due to Hoonah's proximity to the ocean. A litter-prevention or education program that is designed to reduce litter on the ground can improve the look of our town and prevent new waste from entering marine environments.

Possible Solutions, Continuing Efforts, New Ideas:

Short Term	
Description of Solution	**Resources Needed**
Outreach on importance of litter free community	Data
Adopt a road	Data
Community service, clean the streets	
Start a hashtag like #keepHoonahclassynotTrashy, and take pictures of the trash you pick up and find, make it "cool" or "fun" for grownups to pick up trash	Data
Create a bottle return policy in Hoonah. Charge a tax per bottle and offer a refund if the bottle is returned.	Data
Work with USFS to encourage leave no trace ethics in town	

Mid Term	
Description of Solution	**Resources Needed**
Ocean clean up (National Program)	Data

17. Animals Getting Into Trash

Wildlife accessing trash is a major public safety and health concern that can also have many negative effects on wildlife. This plan should strive to prevent and lessen access of wildlife to trash.

Possible Solutions, Continuing Efforts, New Ideas:

Short Term	
Description of Solution	**Resources Needed**
Research animal proof trash cans	Data
Community outreach	Data
Research best trash practices “Case studies”	Data
Wild life trash can donation or grant	Data
Kids project paint community trash cans	Data, Outreach

Mid Term	
Description of Solution	**Resources Needed**
Purchase and install animal proof trash cans	Data, Funding
Present at city council, get city on board with a program	

18. Second Hand Smoke

Our indoor air quality surveys suggest that smoking inside can greatly increase PM2.5 exposure (HIA, 2017). Prolonged exposure to high levels of PM 2.5 can lead to heart disease and even cancer.

Possible Solutions, Continuing Efforts, New Ideas:

Short Term	
Description of Solution	**Resources Needed**
Outreach education to kids and adults 1. Education material from SEARCH Clinic 2. Experiment showing kids effects of second hand smoke 3.	Data
Coordinate with HIA antismoking department and Search	Data
Gather data on Asthma rates in Hoonah	Data
Work with kids programs 1. Boys Run Program	Outreach

19. Clean Side walks

Trash and other litter on sidewalks will end up in ditches and eventually in streams. The buildup of trash in culverts and streams can make it extremely difficult for fish to travel up stream, and they can be contaminated from pollutants that find their way into our streams. In Hoonah, litter on our streets and sidewalks is an eyesore, but if not picked up and disposed of properly will end up in the ocean and could potentially have negative impacts on marine and human health.

Possible Solutions, Continuing Efforts, New Ideas:

Short Term	
Description of Solution	**Resources Needed**
Big Brothers Big Sisters 1. Spring clean up	Safety vests, bags, gloves
Incentive program	Data
Research trooper no trace program	Data
School 1. Present to school board a. X amount of citizen service hours required for graduation b. Classes/school adopt a road c. Trash collection competition	Data
Animal proof trash cans 1. Research trash cans 2. DIY animal proof trash cans 3. City ordinance tax program to use specified cans	Data
Work with Hoonah Trading to sell specified trash cans	Data
Coordinate with city 1. Ordinance: Bottle Tax 2. People serve community service, clean up town 3. Adopt a sidewalk or road, approach business	Data, Outreach
Short- Start a hashtag like #keepHoonahclassynotTrashy, and take pictures of the trash you pick up and find, make it “cool” or “fun” for grownups to pick up trash	Data, Outreach

20. Indoor Air Quality

Alaska winters can be long, cold and wet, which can lead to spending more time indoors. Our in-home air quality may be impacted by mold, PM2.5, smoking indoors, ventilation, and so much more. This can aggravate asthma and with prolonged exposure to high levels of PM 2.5 can lead to heart disease and even cancer. HIA conducted an indoor air quality study in 2017 that concluded with several recommendations to create better in-home air quality, including changes to heating and ventilation (HIA, 2017).

Possible Solutions, Continuing Efforts, New Ideas:

Short Term	
Description of Solution	**Resources Needed**
Heating program- stove maintenance and chimney service	Data, Funding
Outreach and education to homeowners 1. Home matters program	Data
Research programs that are available to rural villages (weatherization, etc) - educate the community on the resources that are available 1. DIY air purifiers	Data
Identify mold species 1. Administer mold survey 2. Find out who can identify mold 3. Identify what is causing the mold 4. Outreach: where to look for mold	Data

Mid Term	
Description of Solution	**Resources Needed**
Hire a contractor	Data, Funding

Long Term	
Description of Solution	**Resources Needed**
Constant education plan	Data, Outreach
Develop Hoonah specific web material	Data, Outreach

21. Community Alder for Smoke Houses

Hoonah is a town with long traditions and a culture of traditional preservations methods. Smoking fish and other meats is a key part of preserving your food for winter and it tastes amazing. Alder is used in smoke houses throughout the community. We have an abundant source of alder here and should be able to provide to the community. This would provide alder for community members who are not able to gather it for themselves.

Possible Solutions, Continuing Efforts, New Ideas:

Short Term	
Description of Solution	**Resources Needed**
Add to HIA wood program 1. HNFP process alder 2. Coordinate with school program Uncle and Auntie	Storage, Saws+ Equipment
Volunteer to cut alder for elders / community	
Incentive/ purchase alder	Data, Funding
Research- best practices for alder processing, and seasoning	Data

Mid Term	
Description of Solution	**Resources Needed**
Pending results of short term goals	

22. Kids and Adults Developing Allergies

Alaska is one of the most beautiful places in the world to live, but it is not without challenges. Long winter seasons and limited daylight may result Alaskans to spend more time indoors, prolonging their exposure to allergy causing irritants. There are many triggers to allergies including dust, animal dander, smoke, insect parts, fabric particles, and molds.

Possible Solutions, Continuing Efforts, New Ideas:

Short Term	
Description of Solution	**Resources Needed**
Pollen forecasts	Data
Outside air monitoring/ study	Monitoring equipment
Outreach to the community 1. Research causes 2. Research how to prevent allergies	Data
Compare Hoonah to CDC	Data

23. Community Compost Program

Although food waste has not been quantified in Hoonah, a community compost program could reduce the waste stream going to the community landfill as well as be a resource for other opportunities such as the community garden or community greenhouse. A hurdle of developing a program in Hoonah is to design a system that effectively composts food and keeps bears out.

Possible Solutions, Continuing Efforts, New Ideas:

Short Term	
Description of Solution	**Resources Needed**
Tour Gustavus compost program	Funding, transport
Research benefits of town compost, look at environmental aspect and cost savings	Data
Conduct a compostable waste stream assessment in the community	Funding, transport
Assessment to see if people want compost in in general	Data

Mid Term	
Description of Solution	**Resources Needed**
Depending on results of study determine if action plan is needed.	

24. Clean Outdoor Air

Clean air is a concern for Hoonah. The landfill is an open burn dump and majority of the town uses wood stoves as a primary heat source. Residents on the upper streets say they can smell the dump smoke daily and sometimes see the smoke in the air.

Possible Solutions, Continuing Efforts, New Ideas:

Short Term	
Description of Solution	**Resources Needed**
Research air monitoring • Wind patterns/ speed and direction	Monitoring equipment, funding
Monitor dump air and monitor how it spreads over town	Funding, Monitor Equipment, Survey Method

Mid Term	
Description of Solution	**Resources Needed**
Based on monitoring determine if action plan is needed	

25. Speeds Bumps

Harsh weather conditions can make transportation more dangerous, especially in areas densely concentrated with children.

Possible Solutions, Continuing Efforts, New Ideas:

Short Term	
Description of Solution	**Resources Needed**
Coordinate with city/state 1. Identify streets that need them 2. School zone crosswalk	Data, Outreach
Education for parents	Data, Outreach

26. Fluorinated Drinking Water

Traditional Tlingit diets where high protein and didn't consist of any processed sugars, this diet didn't require fluoride to help strengthen enamel and protect against cavities. In present day Hoonah the diet has changed to now include sugary soft drinks and more processed foods, this puts our teeth at greater risk for tooth decay and cavities. Hoonah does not fluorinate its drinking water and doing so could reduce cases of tooth decay and cavities, and illness.

Possible Solutions, Continuing Efforts, New Ideas:

Short Term	
Description of Solution	**Resources Needed**
Outreach and education in school and community	Data
Coordinate with SEAHC clinic	
Research 1. Both sides of fluoride argument 2. Water testing "Drinking water"	

References

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EPA Programs and Priorities

EPA Region 10 Office of Ecosystems, Tribal, & Public Affairs	
Region 10's Office of Ecosystems, Tribal and Public Affairs (ETPA) works to tie together ecosystem health and the people who reside in those ecosystems. An ecosystem is the natural system in which energy and nutrients cycle between plants, animals and their environment. People are a part of that system, and we influence the natural processes with our activities. This office is responsible for a variety of programs and efforts dealing with the interactions between people and their ecosystems.	
Units & Programs	Priorities & Activities
Public Affairs Unit The Public Environmental Resource Center offers publications, educational material, and video loans, and routes calls and questions about environmental matters. Specialists communicate EPA's mission and efforts through the website, news and social media outlets, and educational institutions. Coordinators work with state, Congressional, and international partners.	• maintaining environmental resources for the public • developing web/internet content and press releases • responding to public, press, and Congressional inquiries • responding to Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests • coordinating on international issues and projects • managing environmental education grants
Tribal Trust & Assistance Unit The United States has a unique relationship with and responsibility to federally recognized tribes. The Tribal Program works to assist EPA programs in coordinating and consulting with tribes, and in partnering to address environmental issues and challenges. Tribal Coordinators work with tribes and consortia to build capacity to manage environmental programs.	• facilitating communication, coordination and consultation • supporting Government-to-Government relationships • managing IGAP and Performance Partnership grants • facilitating the development of EPA-Tribal Environmental Plans (ETEPs) • providing training and technical assistance • coordinating R10 Tribal Specialists Team • coordinating R10 Tribal Operations Committee

Community Engagement & Environmental Health Unit Community Involvement Coordinators assist EPA programs in engaging communities on clean-ups and other actions. The Children's Environmental Health Program offers information to help protect children wherever they live, learn, and play. The Environmental Justice Program works to integrate environmental justice into EPA's programs and to assist in evaluating issues raised by communities.	• coordinating outreach for clean-ups and other projects • providing information for healthy children, homes & schools • coordinating the R10 Children's Health Working Group • facilitating environmental justice work for tribes and indigenous peoples • connecting communities and EPA programs on EJ issues • managing environmental justice grants and contracts • coordinating the R10 EJ Integration Team • providing training and technical assistance
Aquatic Resources Unit The EPA co-administers a Clean Water Act (CWA) section 404 program with the Army Corps of Engineers (ACE) that regulates the discharge of dredge and fill materials from development, water resource, infrastructure, and mining projects into waters of the U.S., including wetlands. R10 also works to enhance state and tribal wetlands programs with grants and technical assistance.	• reviewing and evaluating CWA 404 permit applications • ensuring adequacy of compensatory mitigation • enforcing CWA 404 regulations • evaluating state and tribal applications for program assumption • managing state and tribal wetland program grants • facilitating development of state and tribal wetland plans • providing training/ technical assistance
NEPA Review & Sediment Management Unit National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) reviewers evaluate assessments of environmental impacts that may result from federally funded projects. Reviewers conduct evaluations and provide comments and recommendations to responsible agencies. Specialists manage and monitor ocean disposal sites for sediments, vessels, and fish processors, and participate in ocean workgroups.	• reviewing assessments for mining, transportation, development, and other projects • ensuring tribal concerns are considered • ensuring financial assurance is adequate • assisting ACE in ocean disposal site permitting • managing and monitoring ocean disposal sites • assisting NOAA with National Ocean Policy Initiative • assisting WA with Ocean Acidification & Marine Resources • assisting Superfund with evaluating Marine Debris impacts
Office of Ecosystems Tribal and Public Affairs Tribal Specialists: Katherine Brown (206) 553-7263, brown.katherine@epa.gov / JR Herbst (206) 553-2116, herbst.john@epa.gov Ecosystems Tribal and Public Affairs: http://yosemite.epa.gov/R10/ecocomm.nsf	

EPA Region 10 Office of Water & Watersheds

Region 10's Office of Water and Watersheds (OWW) is responsible for carrying out EPA's mandates under the Clean Water Act and Safe Drinking Water Act. OWWs' mission is to restore, maintain, and enhance the overall quality of the Region's water resources in order to protect the health and diversity of the environment for present and future generations. Our environmental objectives are to: protect diverse ecosystems and ensure healthy watersheds; safeguard human health through vigorous protection of ground and surface waters and drinking water sources; prevent and minimize the discharge of pollutants to land, air, and water; and promote stewardship for the Region's waters through education and public involvement.

Units & Programs	Priorities & Activities
Drinking Water Oversees implementation of the Safe Drinking Water Act, which is the national law safeguarding tap water in America.	• implementing drinking water rules • direct implementation for the approximately 140 drinking water systems on tribal lands • conducting compliance and enforcement on drinking water systems on tribal lands • administering drinking water state revolving funds • administering tribal drinking water set-aside funds
Wastewater (NPDES) The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program controls water pollution by regulating industrial, municipal, and other facilities that discharge pollutants via point sources, storm water and sewer overflow discharges into waters of the United States.	• writing NPDES permits, including: municipal, stormwater, industrial, oil & gas, concentrated animal feeding operations, pesticides, offshore seafood processing, and mining • directly implementing the NPDES permits program throughout ID, federal facilities in WA, and facilities on tribal lands within AK, WA, and OR • issuing NPDES permits off the shores of of AK, WA, OR • overseeing permitting in states to which the NPDES program has been delegated (WA, OR, AK) and participating in development of an Idaho NPDES Program

Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) Under EPA's Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) program, each state maintains a revolving loan fund to provide low-cost financing for a wide range of water quality infrastructure projects, including: municipal wastewater treatment; non-point source protection; watershed protection or restoration; and estuary management projects.	• providing oversight and funding for the CWSRF programs administered by AK, ID, OR, and WA
Watersheds Watersheds are areas that drain to a common waterway, such as a stream, lake, estuary, wetland, aquifer, or even the ocean. A watershed approach is the most effective framework to address many of today's water resource challenges.	• administering the Tribal NonPoint Source (319) Program • managing and overseeing state 319 grants in AK, WA, ID, and OR and supporting nonpoint source management • reviewing and acting on Integrated Reports / Impaired Waters (303(d)) Lists in AK, WA, ID, and OR • reviewing and acting on Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL) and providing technical support for TMDL development
Water Quality Studies and monitors the effects of water pollution and uses this information to set healthy emissions standards and enforce environmental regulations.	• providing oversight on, and must review and approve or disapprove, state and tribal water quality standards actions • conducting tribal consultation and coordinating on state water quality standards • providing Clean Water Act Water Pollution Control Program (106) Grants so tribes can run water quality programs

Tribal Infrastructure Programs Helps ensure clean and safe water for the 271 federally recognized tribes and Alaska Native Villages in Region 10 by providing technical, funding, and other assistance.	• providing funding for drinking water and wastewater infrastructure projects identified as priorities in cooperation with Indian Health Service • supporting training and technical assistance in the operations and management of Alaska Native Village and rural community systems through a grant to the state of AK • supporting capacity development through cooperation with the state of AK Remote Maintenance Worker Program and the Rural Utility Business Advisor Program • providing training and technical assistance in the operations and management of systems to tribes in WA, ID, and OR through the drinking water direct implementation program
Puget Sound Puget Sound is one of the most ecologically diverse ecosystems in North America. EPA receives federal funding to protect and restore Puget Sound, most of which is used for financial assistance to state, local and tribal governments for efforts to implement the Puget Sound Action Agenda.	• directing funding to projects that protect treaty-reserved salmon and shellfish resources and their habitat • providing EPA Project Officer and technical monitor support for these Puget Sound Cooperative Agreements • supporting tribal engagement in the National Estuary Program Management Conference and overseeing the Puget Sound Partnership and integration of tribal priorities • co-leading the federal response to Western WA treaty tribes calling on the federal government to better protect treaty-reserved resources ("Treaty Rights at Risk" whitepaper) • under a joint 'Statement of Cooperation' with Environment Canada, seeking to provide a forum for transboundary issues of concern to Coast Salish tribes and First Nations
Office of Water & Watersheds Tribal Specialists: Catherine Gockel (206)-553-0325, gockel.catherine@epa.gov/ Bryan Fiedorczyk (206) 553-0506 fiedorczyk.bryan@epa.gov EPA Region 10 Office of Water & Watersheds: http://yosemite.epa.gov/R10/WATER.NSF/ EPA Office of Water: http://water.epa.gov/	

Region 10's Office of Air, Wastes and Toxics' (OAWT) mission is to be a steward of the environment to protect air quality, control toxics, and manage waste. In coordination with partners, OAWT provides technical, policy and monetary assistance to tribes, states, and local governments to build capacity for environmental management. This office implements program activities under these environmental laws: Clean Air Act (CAA), Federal Air Rules for Reservations (FARR), Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) and the Pollution Prevention (P2) Act.

Units & Programs	Priorities & Activities
Tribal Air and Toxics Unit The Tribal and Air Toxics Unit (TATU) carries out regulatory air quality programs under the statutory authority of the Clean Air Act. TATU provides regulatory and technical assistance regarding the air toxics program, including National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP), and implementation of clean air programs, including the Federal Air Rules for Reservations, on tribal lands. TATU also administers the Alaska tribal air quality program and the regional indoor air and radon programs.	• awarding and managing CAA 103 and 105 grants to tribes • implementing the Federal Air Rules for Reservations in OR, WA, and ID • implementing NESHAP and NSPS in Indian Country and states without delegation • reviewing and acting on Treatment as a State applications • reviewing and acting on applications for CAA delegation • implementing and supporting radiation protection programs • overseeing programs delegated to states and tribes • supporting national rule-making for NESHAP and NSPS • implementing EPA indoor air programs and initiatives • providing technical assistance and training to states, tribes and the regulated community • coordinating with states, tribes, and other agencies that have roles in implementing air toxics and tribal air programs • convening partners, leveraging resources, and providing direct support to AK tribes to mitigate air issues • establishing partnerships around tribal priority issues such as PM2.5/wood smoke, road dust, and pediatric asthma

Air Planning Unit The Air Planning Unit develops designations for attainment and non-attainment of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). This unit acts on state and tribal implementation plan submittals and develops federal implementation plans when needed. The Air Planning Unit provides coordination and support for state and tribal smoke management programs and supports state and tribal air monitoring programs.	• providing technical assistance and coordination for smoke management review • acting on State and Tribal Implementation Plan submittals • developing Federal Implementation Plans as needed to implement CAA requirements • designating areas as attainment or nonattainment for the NAAQS, including Indian Country • awarding and managing CAA 103 and 105 grants to state and local agencies • providing programmatic air monitoring support
Air Permits and Diesel Unit The Air Permits and Diesel Unit issues air permits in places where there is no authorized state or tribal program. This unit approves and oversees state and tribal air permitting programs, and implements diesel emissions reduction programs.	• issuing major source operating permits (Title V) in Indian Country • issuing major and minor source construction permits in Indian Country • issuing major source construction and operating permits in areas with federal jurisdiction (including Indian Country) • issuing FARR permits in WA, OR, and ID • acting on applications from tribes for delegation of air permit programs • awarding and managing tribal air and Diesel Emission Reduction Act grants • maintaining oversight of state permitting programs • performing program reviews of state and local Title V programs
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Program Unit The RCRA Program Unit authorizes the RCRA Subtitle C Hazardous Waste Program in the States of WA, OR and ID and directly implements it in AK. The purpose of the RCRA Subtitle C program is to ensure the safe handling of hazardous wastes. The Unit supports hazardous and solid waste activities on tribal lands. It also provides expertise in the development of national RCRA-related strategies, policies, and guidance documents.	• managing hazardous waste grants in authorized states • implementing the hazardous waste program in AK • reviewing all state RCRA program activities • overseeing the Hanford Dangerous Waste Permit • providing technical assistance and training to tribes • managing the Biannual Reporting for AK RCRA sites • maintaining the RCRA Info Database

Corrective Action and Permits Unit (CAPT) The Corrective Action and Permits Unit manages the RCRA Hazardous Waste Permitting and Corrective Action programs and the Toxics Substances Control Act (TSCA) Permitting program. This Unit issues RCRA Permits and PCB Approvals and oversees corrective actions at select RCRA facilities.	• issuing RCRA Permits • managing and overseeing the clean-up of contamination at regulated facilities • providing technical and regulatory information, advice and assistance to permitted facilities, the public, tribes, states, local agencies, and other federal agencies • consulting, as appropriate, with tribes whose interests are affected by EPA Region 10 RCRA Hazardous Waste Permits or Corrective Actions
Prevention and Materials Management Unit The Prevention and Materials Management Unit implements The TSCA Lead Paint and Asbestos rules, the Pollution Prevention (P2) Act, the RCRA Sustainable Materials Management (SMM) Program, the Energy Star Program, and the RCRA Subtitle D Solid Waste Permitting Program. The Unit's special areas of emphasis are the protection of children from lead-based paint and lead hazards, source reduction for the prevention of chemical releases, energy efficiency, the reduction of upstream impacts of manmade materials on the environment, and the approval of State Solid Waste Permitting Programs.	• educating about and enforcing the TSCA Lead Paint Rules • educating about and enforcing the TSCA asbestos in schools rule, asbestos worker protection, and asbestos training providers rule • awarding and managing P2 grants for source reduction of hazardous chemicals, pollutants, and substances • developing the P2 technical assistance network (agencies, tribes, businesses) • fostering energy efficiency and renewable energy, including Energy Star • implementing the SMM program and working to reduce upstream impacts of materials on the environment • approving RCRA Subtitle D Permit Programs

Office of Air, Waste and Toxics Tribal Specialists:
Nancy Helm (206) 553 6908 helm.nancy@epa.gov / Fran Stefan (206) 553-6639 stefan.fran@epa.gov
EPA Region 10 Office of Air Waste and Toxics:
http://yosemite.epa.gov/R10/AIRPAGE.NSF/webpage/Air+Quality
http://yosemite.epa.gov/r10/owcm.nsf/recycle/waste

EPA Region 10 Office of Compliance and Enforcement

Region 10's Office of Compliance & Enforcement (OECA) provides enforcement, compliance assurance, and compliance assistance for ground water, pesticides and toxics, wastewater (NPDES), air, and solid and hazardous waste (RCRA) programs. Working in partnership with state and tribal governments and other federal agencies, the EPA ensures

compliance with the nation's environmental laws. Nationally, the EPA maintains a website to allow citizens to report a potential violation of environmental laws and regulations. Information submitted will be forwarded to EPA environmental enforcement personnel or to the appropriate regulatory authority. http://www.epa.gov/tips/	
Programs	Priorities & Activities
Clean Air Act and Federal Air Rules for Reservations Compliance Investigates suspected noncompliance of emission sources in Indian Country. Federal Air Rules for Reservations (FARR) list certain “prohibited materials” that cannot be burned. These materials are commonly prohibited by air agencies because burning them produces toxic chemicals. Certain existing sources of air pollution must also register their emissions with the EPA on an annual basis.	• ensuring compliance with the Clean Air Act and the FARR • evaluating suspected noncompliance of emission sources in Indian Country through investigating tips/complaints, and where needed, conducting compliance inspections, determining the appropriate enforcement response, and resolving violations in order to bring sources into compliance • implementing the terms of authorization agreements for those tribes in Region 10 with CAA inspector credentials, including the development of annual inspection plans, the review of inspection reports, and coordination of any follow-up enforcement action that the EPA proposes to take
Clean Air Act 112r Risk Management Program When Congress passed the Clean Air Act (CAA) Amendments of 1990, section 112r required EPA to publish regulations and guidance for chemical accident prevention at facilities using substances that posed the greatest risk of harm from accidental releases. These regulations require companies of all sizes that use certain listed regulated flammable and toxic substances to develop a Risk Management Program.	• ensuring compliance with the CAA section 112r • evaluating suspected noncompliance at regulated facilities in Indian Country through investigating tips/complaints, and where needed, conducting compliance inspections, determining the appropriate enforcement response, and resolving violations in order to bring facilities into compliance
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Enforcement Program closely monitors hazardous waste handler activities, taking legal action when handler is in noncompliance, and providing compliance incentives and assistance.	• ensuring compliance with the RCRA Subtitle C Hazardous Waste Program • evaluating suspected noncompliance at regulated facilities in Indian Country through investigating tips/complaints, and where needed, conducting compliance inspections, determining the appropriate enforcement response, and resolving violations in order to bring facilities into compliance

Pesticides The pesticides program works to reduce pesticide risk through enforcement and outreach activities. Our region currently has two pesticide cooperative agreements with tribes: one with the Yakama Nation and one with the Coeur d'Alene tribe that also covers the Kootenai, Nez Perce, Colville, Kalispell, and Spokane tribes. The EPA also has an interagency agreement with the Indian Health Service to provide free pest and pesticide consultations and technical assistance to tribes in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho.	• ensuring FIFRA compliance through investigation of reported pesticide misuse • implementing the terms of cooperative agreements for those tribes in R10 receiving FIFRA STAG funds, including the review of inspection reports and coordination of any follow-up enforcement actions that the EPA proposes to take • ensuring pesticide products are sold and distributed legally • providing a legal mechanism for applicators to apply restricted use pesticides in Indian Country • providing integrated pest management outreach as requested • providing pesticide worker protection outreach as requested • provide assistance on pollinator protection activities • coordinating with water monitoring efforts that affect tribes
Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act The objectives of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) are to: allow state and local planning for chemical emergencies; provide for notification of emergency releases of chemicals; and address communities' right-to-know about toxic and hazardous chemicals.	• ensuring compliance with EPCRA sections 304/311/312 and CERCLA Section 103 (annual and release reporting) • evaluating suspected noncompliance at regulated facilities in Indian Country through investigating tips/complaints, and where needed, conducting compliance inspections, determining the appropriate enforcement response, and resolving violations in order to bring facilities into compliance
Polychlorinated Biphenyls Congress enacted the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) to control the distribution, use, and disposal of harmful chemicals, including Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs).	• ensuring compliance with PCB cleanup standards through the approval and management of facility cleanups (40 CFR Part 761)

Clean Water Act Compliance The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Compliance Unit monitors compliance with EPA-issued NPDES permits and takes appropriate actions to enforce the provisions of those permits as well as other issues of compliance with the Clean Water Act (CWA).	• ensuring compliance with the CWA • evaluating suspected noncompliance of pollutant discharges into waters of the United States in Indian Country through investigating tips/complaints, and where needed, conducting compliance inspections, determining the appropriate enforcement response, and resolving violations in order to bring facilities into compliance
Underground Storage Tanks The Underground Storage Tank (UST) / Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Program works to prevent petroleum and other products stored in USTs from contaminating groundwater.	• ensuring compliance with the Solid Waste Disposal Act, Subtitle I • requiring every regulated underground storage tank system be inspected every 3 years, and requiring reporting and cleanup of leaking underground storage tank systems.
Underground Injection Control The Underground Injection Control (UIC) program is designed to prevent ground water contamination from injection wells and to ensure appropriate underground disposal of hazardous wastes.	• ensuring compliance with Safe Drinking Water Act • requiring any injection of a fluid into a well or other underground fluid distribution system be registered with the EPA prior to construction/use
Office of Compliance and Enforcement Tribal Specialist: Juliann Barta (206) 553-1495, barta.juliann@epa.gov Compliance and Enforcement: http://yosemite.epa.gov/R10/ENFORCE.NSF/homepage/OCE+Main+Page	

EPA Region 10 Office of Environmental Assessment

Region 10's Office of Environmental Assessment (OEA) provides scientific and technical leadership and expertise for assessing the condition of the environment in support of media program decision-making and scientific initiatives. The work involves collecting and analyzing data to characterize the environment, investigating environmental problems, and evaluating proposed solutions. Scientific and engineering capabilities are directed toward environmental modeling, monitoring and assessment, chemical and microbiological laboratory analyses, facility compliance inspections, geographic information system (GIS) support, risk assessments, management of Region 10's Quality Assurance Program, and providing technical assistance to partner agencies and the public. OEA is the lead office for climate change work. OEA works closely with EPA Programs to identify priority program work as well as special cross-cutting projects. Tribal requests that come to EPA Programs are often supported by OEA's work, and OEA provides several key support functions to the Programs that relate to tribes.

Units & Programs	Priorities & Activities
Risk Evaluation Unit Responsible for characterizing the environment as well as assessing risks to people and ecosystems. The Unit includes experts in the physical, chemical, and biological sciences that work on a variety of issues such as: consumption of fish and shellfish; stressors to aquatic ecosystems; and recommending ways to reduce human health and ecological risks from exposure to persistent, bioaccumulative, and/or toxic chemicals (lead, pesticides, PCBs, dioxins).	Risk assessment and hydrogeology work supports R10 Programs and projects such as: • Superfund and RCRA sites- assessment, response, reviews • water, drinking water, NPDES, water quality standards • wetlands • air toxics • compliance and enforcement • Endangered Species Act support • nitrates in groundwater in agricultural areas • pesticide exposure • tribal exposure factors (such as fish consumption rates)
Environmental Services Unit Supports the regional Programs through: QA support by reviewing and approving Quality Assurance Project Plans; scheduling Contract Lab Program support and data quality validation; Dive Team support of various projects throughout the Region; asbestos sampling and analysis; biology support to EIS development; mining geochemistry support to various programs; and field support in the form of sampling and monitoring and supporting a fleet of 6 watercraft for Regional field work.	Environmental services work supports R10 Programs in activities such as: • inspections • quality assurance • Field and Dive team operations • asbestos sampling and analysis • mining geochemistry

Environmental Characterization Unit Provides broad scientific and technical support to regional Programs, focusing on the air and water programs. The Unit includes experts in atmospheric sciences and meteorology, aquatic ecosystems, fisheries biology, landscape ecology, hydrogeology, engineering, geographic information systems (GIS), and data analysis, quality, and systems. Staff provide advice and technical assistance to state, local, and tribal agencies, other federal agencies, international organizations, and the general public. Staff participate in the development of regional and national technical guidance in their respective areas of expertise, and participate in professional organizations and conferences.	Environmental characterization work supports R10 Programs in activities such as: • supporting Geographical Information Systems (GIS) and other software applications • managing national environmental databases • implementing data quality policy and planning and facilitating regional data system development • air quality modeling and impact assessment • reviewing and commenting on NEPA documents • overseeing state, local, and tribal air quality monitoring and modeling programs – e.g., FARR • developing burn ban procedures for Reservations • managing submittal of state, local, and tribal data to national databases • giving technical and programmatic oversight to state, local, and tribal water quality monitoring programs • characterizing ecosystems including conditions in Indian Country • managing central data exchange (CDX) network grants for recipients under R10 jurisdiction • technical reviews of tribal water grants

Region 10 Laboratory The EPA Region 10 Laboratory is NELAC accredited with state-of-the-art instruments. It is staffed with expert chemists, microbiologists and staff who support the analysis of environmental and criminal samples for chemical and microbiological contaminants in a wide range of sample matrices. Staff assure proper method selection, serve as expert witnesses in criminal investigations, audit and certify states' drinking water laboratories, and develop unique methods to address specific Regional project needs. Under a Department of Homeland Security initiative, the Laboratory is a member of the Environmental Response Laboratory Network and is developing capabilities to respond to National incidents.	Laboratory services support R10 Programs and activities including: • Water, Superfund, Brownfields, Enforcement • developing new methods and creating new instruments • utilizing specialty equipment for unique applications • Field and Dive Team operations
Unique Functions/Expertise OEA's Immediate Office includes water modeling, quality assurance management, climate change, sustainability, and the liaison to the EPA's Office of Research and Development.	The immediate office provides technical support for R10 Programs and initiatives including: • aquatic and temperature modeling that supports TMDL development and implementation as well as National program implementation (such as Lakes surveys) • Quality Assurance General- QMP and QAPP development and training; Superfund, RCRA and special project related sampling; QA assistance/training for grantees • Quality Assurance- tribal capacity building • Climate Change Advisor- supports climate change adaptation and mitigation for all programs including tribal-related programs and tribal-specific concerns • Sustainability Advisor- Smart growth/sustainable development workshops and assistance; systems modeling assistance to tribes to address ecosystem based issues
Office of Environmental Assessment Tribal Specialist: Bruce Duncan (206) 553-0218, duncan.bruce@epa.gov Environmental Assessment: http://yosemite.epa.gov/r10/oea.nsf/webpage/Environmental+Assessment	

EPA Region 10 Office of Environmental Cleanup

Region 10's Office of Environmental Cleanup (ECL) is responsible for Superfund Removal and Remedial programs, the Brownfield's program, the Emergency Response and Management program, and the Federal Facility Oversight program. The EPA conducts and supervises investigations and cleanup actions at sites where oil or hazardous substances have been or may be released into the environment. The Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER) also has "National Areas of Focus" that are integrated into most activities. These focus areas include community engagement, integrated cleanup initiatives, advancing Superfund cleanup actions, strategies/prioritizing high risk sites, Green remediation/sustainability, and Brownfields area-wide planning.
The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), commonly known as Superfund, provides broad federal authority to respond directly to releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances that may endanger public health or the environment. The National Priorities List (NPL) includes sites of known or threatened releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants throughout the U.S. and its territories. This list is intended to guide the EPA in determining which sites warrant further investigation. There are over a hundred NPL or NPL equivalent sites in Region 10, and the majority of them affect tribal interests.

Programs & Units	Priorities & Activities
Site Assessment Site Assessment is the process that the EPA uses to gather information about and evaluate sites for potential inclusion on the National Priorities List (NPL) and other options. Generating reports called Preliminary Assessments and Site Inspections are part of the evaluation process.	• reports are generated by the EPA or state or federal counterparts to evaluate potential sources of site contamination, pathways for releases of contamination, and potential impacts of releases of contamination from the site • Preliminary Assessments - typically rely on existing information and best professional judgment to determine if site sampling is warranted • Site Inspections - typically involve a degree of field sampling and collection of additional information to determine if further action is required, including potential for listing on the NPL • the Hazard Ranking System (HRS) serves as the principal mechanism that the EPA uses to place uncontrolled waste sites on the NPL. These are the most serious sites identified for possible long-term cleanup.

Remedial (Superfund) Cleanup Program Region 10's Remedial Cleanup Program (Site Cleanup Units 1, 2 and 3 and Hanford Cleanup Office) protects human health and the environment by assessing and cleaning up some of most contaminated hazardous waste sites in Idaho, Oregon, Washington, and Alaska.	• managing and overseeing National Priority List sites and non-NPL sites and incorporating community involvement activities into most phases of CERCLA work • Non-Time Critical Removal Actions or "Early Actions" deemed necessary to protect human health or the environment prior to completing the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) and remedy decision • consultation typically occurs at or near the completion of the Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) phase and concludes with the issuance of an Action Memorandum

Brownfields In addition to conducting site assessments, Region 10's Site Assessment/ Brownfield Unit works on Brownfield and Land Revitalization, balancing protecting human health and the environment with redevelopment. Many "Brownfield" sites were created when manufacturing plants or facilities closed or moved. The EPA supports the assessment and cleanup of these sites for re-use through funding cooperative agreements including: Brownfield State and Tribal Response Program Grants; Brownfield Assessment Grants; Brownfield Revolving Loan Fund Grants; Environmental Workforce Development and Job Training Grants; and Brownfield Cleanup Grants. Tribes in Alaska are eligible for Brownfield State and Tribal Response Program Grants only. Alaska Village and Regional Corporations are eligible for the other types of grants listed here.	• Brownfiled State and Tribal Response Program Grants- help to ensure that state and tribal response programs include, or are taking steps to include, certain program elements, and that the programs establish and maintain a public record of sites addressed • Brownfield Assessment Grants- are intended for recipients to inventory, characterize, assess, and conduct planning and community involvement related to Brownfield sites contaminated by hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants • Brownfield Revolving Loan Fund Grants (RLF)- provide funding for recipients to capitalize a revolving loan fund and to provide sub-grants to carry out cleanup activities at Brownfield sites. When loans are repaid, the funds are re-lent to other borrowers • Environmental Workforce Development and Job Training Grants- allow nonprofit and other organizations to recruit, train, and place unemployed and under-employed people living in areas affected by solid and hazardous waste. Residents learn skills needed to secure full-time, employment in the environmental field, including assessment and cleanup • Brownfiled Cleanup Grants- provide funding to carry out cleanup activities at Brownfield sites contaminated by petroleum and hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants. Cleanup grants require a 20% cost share, which may be in the form of money, labor, material, or services, for allowable costs. An applicant must own the site at the time of application.

Emergency Management Program Region 10's Emergency Management Program (Emergency Response Unit and Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Unit) responds to emergency, time-critical and non-time critical responses to remove imminent and substantial threats to human health and the environment at National Priority List (NPL) and non-NPL sites. The EPA is the lead for Emergency Support Function #10 for natural disasters that cause hazardous substance releases and/or oil spills. The EPA works closely with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the U.S. Coast Guard to plan and prepare to respond to disasters when the President of the U.S. signs an emergency or disaster declaration. While the EPA prepares and responds to disasters involving hazardous substance releases and oil spills, the Agency does not have the resources or the authority to help communities with overall disaster planning or preparedness. Questions related to community disaster preparedness, planning, and recovery should be directed to FEMA.	• Time-Critical Removal Actions - cleanup actions that are generally limited to planning periods of less than 6 months and where the environmental conditions require actions to limit acute risk to human health and the environment • Non-Time Critical Removal Actions - cleanup actions that meet the criteria for a Time-Critical Removal Action, but have planning periods longer than 6 months and include preparation of an Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analyses • Emergency Responses - conducted to provide immediate management and oversight to chemical, oil, biological and radiological releases and large-scale national emergencies, including homeland security incidents, when requested. • Oil Cleanup Actions - under the Oil Pollution Act (OPA), the EPA is the lead federal response agency for oil spills occurring in and around inland waters of the U.S. The U.S. Coast Guard is the lead response agency for spills occurring in coastal waters and deep-water ports • Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures (SPCC) and Facility Response Plans (FRP) - provides the requirements for oil spill prevention, preparedness, and response to prevent oil discharges to navigable waters and adjoining shorelines by specific facilities. • Emergency Response Planning - as required under the National Contingency Plan, preparedness, coordination and communication on current and emerging threats is accomplished by participating in area committees, Regional Response Teams, and other work groups and task forces.

Program Management Unit This unit provides management and technical support services for Region 10's Office of Environmental Cleanup.	• management of grants, cooperative agreements, and interagency agreements for Technical Assistance Services for Communities, Superfund Job Training, and Environmental Workforce Development and Job Training • management of contracts for remedial, removal and emergency response actions, and state Superfund • tribal coordination and consultation assistance • response to Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests
Office of Environmental Cleanup Tribal Specialist: Joanne Moore (206) 553-0310, moore.joanne@epa.gov http://yosemite.epa.gov/R10/CLEANUP.NSF/webpage/Cleaning+Up+the+Pacific+Northwest+and+Alaska	

EPA Region 10 Office of Management Programs

Region 10's Office of Management and Programs (OMP) manages the implementation of administrative programs and provides resource assistance to all EPA Region 10 programs. Our work includes grants and interagency agreements administration, strategic planning and fiscal management, infrastructure and human resources management, and information technology management.

Units & Programs	Priorities & Activities

Grants and Interagency Agreements Unit	• reviewing applications and issuing grant awards/ interagency agreements • closing out grant awards and interagency agreements • streamlining grants policies, procedures and guidance • revising Interagency Agreement Policies, Procedures and Guidance Manual under EPA Order 1610 • providing timely and accurate grant information and administrative assistance to grant recipients • conducting grant compliance and enforcement activities • conducting on and off-site assistance reviews, baseline and advanced post-award monitoring, and audit resolution • engaging in national workgroups regarding changes in grants and interagency agreements administration • providing training on grants and interagency agreements management topics
Other Units and Functions	• fiscal management and planning • human resources • information resources • infrastructure and operations • records management • immediate office

Office of Management Programs Tribal Specialist:
Mary P. Gutierrez (206) 553-6056, gutierrez.mary@epa.gov
Grants: http://yosemite.epa.gov/R10/HOMEPAGE.NSF/webpage/GRANTS

EPA Region 10 Office of Regional Counsel

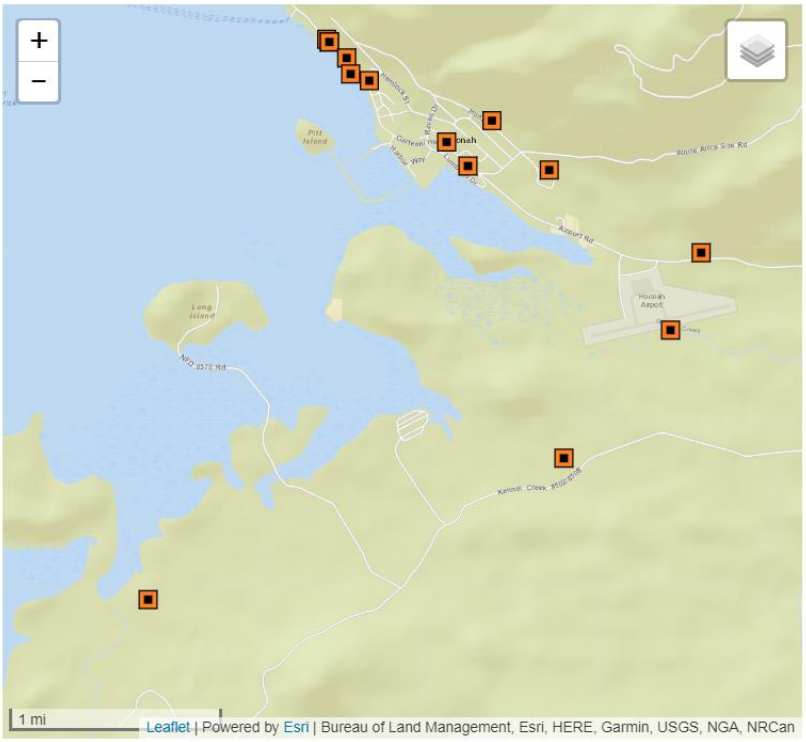
The Office of Regional Counsel (ORC) provides legal representation, advice, and support to all other offices within the EPA's Region 10. ORC is organized with an Immediate Office headed by the Regional Counsel and Deputy Regional Counsel, and three units each supervised by a Unit Manager. Legal work within each unit is generally divided by statute or legal subject area, as listed below.

Units & Programs	Priorities & Activities

Immediate Office General Law: Grants, Ethics, Personnel Regional Judicial Officer Criminal Environmental Enforcement Indian Law	• provide legal counseling on grant issues across EPA's environmental programs, including IGAP • provide ethics counseling to EPA staff • assist with criminal enforcement under the EPA's environmental statutes • provide legal counseling regarding the interpretation and application of federal laws in Indian Country, including treaty rights and Treatment as State processes
Unit 1 Clean Air Act (CAA) Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Underground Storage Tanks (part of RCRA) Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) and Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)	• compliance assistance and enforcement activities regarding tribal facilities • consultation regarding enforcement response to violations by non-tribal facilities • use of tribal experts in enforcement actions against non-tribal facilities • consultation regarding cleanup options and procedures at tribal facilities or other facilities in Indian Country
Unit 2 Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA, also known as Superfund)	• counseling and enforcement advice for all phases of response actions under Superfund for fund-lead cleanups and cleanups conducted by potentially responsible parties • tribal consultation regarding cleanup and/or enforcement actions at Superfund sites in Indian Country
Unit 3 Clean Water Act (CWA) Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Public Water Supply (PWS) National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)	• water quality standards approvals • supporting CWA section 401 certifications • supporting NPDES permit issuances and appeals • compliance assistance and enforcement activities regarding tribal facilities • consultation regarding enforcement response to violations by non-tribal facilities
All Units	• responses to questions from tribes about implementation of federal environmental laws in Indian Country • counseling on National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) • other general training sessions (FARR, FIFRA, UIC, etc.)

Office of Regional Counsel Tribal Specialists:
Lisa Castanon (206) 553-0464, castanon.lisa@epa.gov/ Ted Yackulic (206) 553-1218, yackulic.ted@epa.gov
Regional Counsel: http://www.epa.gov/ogc/regional.htm

Inventories & Regulated Entities



Consolidated facility information (from multiple EPA systems) was searched to select facilities

FACILITY NAME	Mapped	LOCATION ADDRESS	CITY NAME	COUNTY NAME	STATE	ZIP CODE	Reports
FRESH WATER BAY AIRPORT		UNKNOWN	FRESH WATER BAY	HOONAH ANGOON	AK	99829	Detailed Facility Report , MyEnvironment , Site Demographics , Facility Coordinates
ALASKA DOT AND PUBLIC FACILITIES		HOONAH FERRY TERMINAL, FIRST STREET	HOONAH	HOONAH-ANGOON CENSUS AREA	AK	99829	Detailed Facility Report , MyEnvironment , Site Demographics , Facility Coordinates , Enforcement and Compliance
APC CORNER BAY LOG TRANSFER FACILITY	Not Mapped	MI 0 FOREST SERVICE RD 75551	HOONAH	HOONAH-ANGOON	AK	99829	Detailed Facility Report , MyEnvironment , Enforcement and Compliance
APC CRAB BAY LOG TRANSFER FACILITY	Not Mapped	MI 1 W FOREST SERVICE RD 7560	HOONAH	HOONAH-ANGOON	AK	99829	Detailed Facility Report , MyEnvironment , Enforcement and Compliance
APC EIGHT FATHOM BIGHT LTF	Not Mapped	0.8 MI FOREST SERVICE RD FSR 8577	HOONAH	HOONAH-ANGOON	AK	99829	Detailed Facility Report , MyEnvironment , Enforcement and Compliance
APC FALSE ISLAND LOG TRANSFER FACILITY	Not Mapped	MI 0.5 FOREST SERVICE RD 7540	HOONAH	HOONAH-ANGOON	AK	99829	Detailed Facility Report , MyEnvironment , Enforcement and Compliance
APC HOMESHORE LTF	Not Mapped	MILE 0 FSR 8550	HOONAH	HOONAH-ANGOON	AK	99829	Detailed Facility Report , MyEnvironment , Enforcement and Compliance
APC SALT LAKE BAY LTF	Not Mapped	MILE 0 FOREST SERVICE RD 8578	HOONAH	HOONAH-ANGOON	AK	99829	Detailed Facility Report , MyEnvironment , Enforcement and Compliance
APC WEST SIDE SITKOH BAY LOG TRANSFR FAC	Not Mapped	MI 0 FOREST SERVICE RD 7552	HOONAH	HOONAH-ANGOON	AK	99829	Detailed Facility Report , MyEnvironment , Enforcement and Compliance
BLACKWELL LOGGING CAMP-KENNEL CREEK LOGGING		KENNEL CREEK 8502/8508	HOONAH	HOONAH-ANGOON	AK	99829	Detailed Facility Report , MyEnvironment , Site Demographics , Facility Coordinates , Enforcement and Compliance
CHILKAT PENINSULA LOGGING CAMP	Not Mapped	HOMESHORE TIMBER SALE LOG CAMP	HOONAH	HOONAH ANGOON	AK	99829	Detailed Facility Report , MyEnvironment , Enforcement and Compliance
EAST PORT HOONAH LTF	Not Mapped	1.25 MILES WEST, SW OF HOONAH	HOONAH	SKAGWAY-HOONAH-ANGOON (CA)	AK	99829	Detailed Facility Report , MyEnvironment , Enforcement and Compliance
FRESHWATER BAY KENNEL CREEK WATER		KENNEL CREEK	HOONAH	HOONAH-ANGOON	AK	99829	Detailed Facility Report , MyEnvironment , Site Demographics , Facility Coordinates
HOONAH AIRPORT		UNKNOWN	HOONAH	HOONAH-ANGOON CENSUS AREA	AK	99829	Detailed Facility Report , MyEnvironment , Site Demographics , Facility Coordinates
HOONAH CITY STP		FIRST STREET	HOONAH	HOONAH-ANGOON	AK	99829	Detailed Facility Report , MyEnvironment , Site Demographics , Facility Coordinates , Enforcement and Compliance
HOONAH COLD STORAGE		303 FRONT ST	HOONAH	HOONAH-ANGOON	AK	99829	Detailed Facility Report , MyEnvironment , Site Demographics , Facility Coordinates , Enforcement and Compliance
HOONAH FERRY TERMINAL WWTF		119 GARTEENI HWY	HOONAH	HOONAH ANGOON	AK	99829	Detailed Facility Report , MyEnvironment , Site Demographics , Facility Coordinates , Enforcement and Compliance
HOONAH MARINE INDUSTRIAL CENTER		121 FRONT STREET	HOONAH	SKAGWAY-HOONAH-ANGOON (CA)	AK	99829	Detailed Facility Report , MyEnvironment , Site Demographics , Facility Coordinates , Enforcement and Compliance
HOONAH POWER PLANT		681 WHITE ALICE SITE RD	HOONAH	HOONAH-ANGOON	AK	99829	Detailed Facility Report , MyEnvironment , Site Demographics , Facility Coordinates , Enforcement and Compliance
HOONAH PUBLIC SD	Not Mapped	NE GARTHINA ST 3/4 MI FROM AIRPORT	HOONAH	HOONAH ANGOON	AK	99829	Detailed Facility Report , MyEnvironment
HOONAH PWS		HUNA CT	HOONAH	HOONAH-ANGOON	AK	99829	Detailed Facility Report , MyEnvironment , Site Demographics , Facility Coordinates
HOONAH TRADING COMPANY		147 FRONT ST	HOONAH	HOONAH-ANGOON	AK	998290117	Detailed Facility Report , MyEnvironment , Site Demographics , Facility Coordinates , Enforcement and Compliance
HOONAH, CITY OF - CANNERY ROAD ROCKY COASTAL INTERTIDAL PROPERTY		CANNERY ROAD	HOONAH	HOONAH-ANGOON CENSUS AREA	AK	99829	Detailed Facility Report , MyEnvironment , Site Demographics , Facility Coordinates
HUNA TOTEM CORPORATION - HOONAH WHITE ALICE SITE	Not Mapped	1 MI NE OF HOONAH VILLAGE	HOONAH	HOONAH-ANGOON CENSUS AREA	AK	99829	Detailed Facility Report , MyEnvironment , Enforcement and Compliance
ICY STRAIT POINT - THE CANNERY IN HOONAH		108 CANNERY ROAD	HOONAH	HOONAH ANGOON	AK	99829	Detailed Facility Report , MyEnvironment , Site Demographics , Facility Coordinates
INBETWEEN LOG TRANSFER FACILITY		TENAKEE INLET	HOONAH	HOONAH-ANGOON	AK	99829	Detailed Facility Report , MyEnvironment , Site Demographics , Facility Coordinates
INDIAN RIVER LOG TRANSFER FACILITY		TENAKEE INLET	HOONAH	HOONAH-ANGOON	AK	99829	Detailed Facility Report , MyEnvironment , Site Demographics , Facility Coordinates
MOUNT BETHER BIBLE CENTER		500 SALMON LOOP	HOONAH	HOONAH-ANGOON	AK	99829	Detailed Facility Report , MyEnvironment , Site Demographics , Facility Coordinates
POINT SOPHIA DEV WWTF		108 CANNERY RD	HOONAH	HOONAH-ANGOON	AK	99829	Detailed Facility Report , MyEnvironment , Site Demographics , Facility Coordinates , Enforcement and Compliance
SECON POLAR ASPHALT PLANT		KENNEL CREEK 8502/8508, MILE POST 0.1	HOONAH	HOONAH-ANGOON	AK	99829	Detailed Facility Report , MyEnvironment , Site Demographics , Facility Coordinates , Enforcement and Compliance
SILVER BAY LOGGING 8 FATHOM		FR 8580	HOONAH	HOONAH-ANGOON	AK	99829	Detailed Facility Report , MyEnvironment , Site Demographics , Facility Coordinates
WALKER, CLIFFORD - CLIFFORD WALKER PROPERTY		CHICHAGOF ISLAND (7.4 MILES SW OF HOONAH)	HOONAH	HOONAH-ANGOON CENSUS AREA	AK	99829	Detailed Facility Report , MyEnvironment , Site Demographics , Facility Coordinates
WEST PORT FREDERICK LTF AND LOG STORAGE	Not Mapped	W SIDE OF PORT FREDERICK AND CHICHAGOF	HOONAH	SKAGWAY-HOONAH-ANGOON (CA)	AK	99829	Detailed Facility Report , MyEnvironment , Enforcement and Compliance

1) Go to the EPA Envirofacts home page: **http://www.epa.gov/enviro/**

2) Select the “Facility” icon in the middle right of the page.

3) Under “Facility” and “FRS,” click the “Zip Code” radio button and enter the zip code, or click the “City & State” radio button and enter city and state.

4) Click the search icon (magnifying glass).

5) A listing will appear, sometimes accompanied by a map, which would appear before the listing:

Native Village of Hoonah & EPA Tribal Environmental Plan Roles and Responsibilities

The EPA and the tribe will work to fulfill the roles and responsibilities described here, and to protect tribal health and environments, to the best of our abilities with available resources.

A. EPA

1. EPA will support the tribe in developing the capacities to build environmental protection programs and to assume authorities for direct implementation of programs as set forth in this Plan and consistent with EPA's authorities, statutory and regulatory provisions, and resources.

2. EPA will make all efforts to provide the tribe with timely notice of available grants and other sources of funding, training, technology transfer, and meetings that may enhance the tribe's capacity to meet environmental program objectives and address environmental priorities.

3. EPA will implement the federal environmental programs for which it is responsible and will oversee those programs which states and tribes are authorized to implement on EPA's behalf.

4. EPA will provide enforcement assistance to tribal programs that have received authorization for direct implementation as set forth in authorization agreements and this Plan.

5. EPA will support and promote the principles of tribal self-government and government -to government relations in the implementation and administration of environmental programs, as described in EPA's Indian Policy and Implementation Guidance (1984).

6. EPA will consult on a government-to-government basis when Agency actions or decisions may affect tribal interests, as described in the EPA's Consultation and Coordination Policy (2011) and in Region 10's Consultation and Coordination Procedures (2012).

7. EPA will work to make a visible difference in communities and to enhance state, tribal, local and international partnerships as described in EPA's 2014-18 Strategic Plan.

8. EPA will work to consider and address environmental justice concerns as described in EPA's Environmental Justice Plan and Policy for Tribes and Indigenous Peoples (2014).

9. EPA recognizes tribal cultural concerns such as subsistence needs, traditional uses of natural resources, and areas of cultural significance. To the degree that EPA can address these concerns when making decisions and implementing programs, it will do so.

B. Tribe

1. The tribe will work to develop the capacities to build environmental protection programs and to assume authorities for direct implementation of programs as set forth in this Plan and the GAP Workplan, and consistent with its authorities and statutory and regulatory provisions.

C. Mutual

1. The tribe and EPA will review this Plan and progress under GAP workplans in conjunction with developing new GAP proposals and agreements and will update this Plan as necessary.

Appendix : Survey Form

Environmental Planning Survey

Seven Generations—or 7G—environmental planning is the process of identifying, assessing, and developing solutions to environmental, health, and changing climate concerns, with a goal of improving both the health and welfare of people and the environment in the face of climate change. Building community strength through this environmental planning process can help us identify and solve serious community issues, leading to a healthier and more sustainable community

This **survey form** is designed to obtain your input to develop an environmental strategic plan for Hoonah. Our goal is to make our community an environmentally safe place to live and raise families/ your participation in this survey will greatly assist us in reaching this goal. This survey will help us address serious problems with solid waist, hazardous/toxic pollutants and other environmental issues in our town. Listed below are some environmental health problems or issues that may need to be addresses.

There may be very serious environmental problems in our town, that could threaten the health of our community. We need your help in ranking importance of the issues identified below to you. **Each environmental issue** listed below should be **ranked** as to how important you believe the issue is in our town. **"1"** is the lowest ranking (not important) and **"5"** is the highest (very important). For issue ranked as a "4" or "5", please add notes on the side explaining why you ranked it that way.

This survey information is very important to our town. Thank you for taking time to complete it.

Community

	Not Important ——> Very Important					**How important is it to have….**
A	1	2	3	4	5	Fluorinated drinking water
B	1	2	3	4	5	A community green house
C	1	2	3	4	5	A community garden
D	1	2	3	4	5	Community fire wood program
E	1	2	3	4	5	Community compost program
F	1	2	3	4	5	Disaster plan/ emergency plan
G	1	2	3	4	5	Speed bumps
H	1	2	3	4	5	Community alder for smokehouse

Subsistence

	Not Important ——> Very Important					How important is it to have….
I	1	2	3	4	5	Maintained recreation sites out the road
J	1	2	3	4	5	Access to subsistence resources out the road
K	1	2	3	4	5	Access to subsistence resources in town
L	1	2	3	4	5	Otter population control
M	1	2	3	4	5	Stream restoration (bring fish back to streams)

Pollution

	Not Important ——> Very Important					How important is it to have….
N	1	2	3	4	5	A recycling program
O	1	2	3	4	5	A fire stove replacement program
P	1	2	3	4	5	A chimney cleaning program
	Do not agree ——> Strongly agree					**Do you feel there is an issue in Hoonah with…**
Q	1	2	3	4	5	Clean sidewalks
R	1	2	3	4	5	Clean outdoor air
S	1	2	3	4	5	Kids and adults developing allergies
T	1	2	3	4	5	Harbor pollution
U	1	2	3	4	5	Litter in town
V	1	2	3	4	5	Indoor air quality
W	1	2	3	4	5	Second hand smoke
X	1	2	3	4	5	Home efficiency
Y	1	2	3	4	5	Animals getting into trash
Z	1	2	3	4	5	Mold in homes

Please us the space below for comments or if you feel that there are other environmental health issues in our town that you feel need to be addressed.

OPTIONAL. If you would like to receive a copy of your survey along with the results of the survey, please write your name and address or email address below:

Name: _____

Address: _____

Email: _____