SOUTHEAST ALASKA by the Numbers 2025

SOUTHEAST CONFERENCE

CHANGES 2023 TO 2024

The Labor force increased by **701 jobs** to **45,722, +1.6%**

Total wages increased by **$99 million** to $2.9 billion, **+3.6%**

Tourism jobs increased by **6%**, **wages** increased by **9%, +$29 million**

Value of Seafood Landed in the region decreased by **19%, -$43 million** catch was down by **86 million pounds**

Regional **population** decreased by **576 people** to **70,613, -1%**

Housing availability 79% of business leaders say that limited housing causes staff to leave or decline job offers, leading to labor shortages

SOUTHEAST ALASKA'S **ECONOMY**

2024 Last year was good for Southeast. In 2024, jobs were up by 1.6% and wages were up by 3.6% over 2023, as earnings grew by $99 million. All but three communities gained workers as 700 new annualized jobs were added across the region. Jobs were just 400 below the all-time record set in 2015, while overall wages were record-setting, even when adjusted for inflation.

In 2024, tourism continued to expand its lead as the largest sector in the region, as arriving cruise and air passenger numbers reached record levels. Tourism added nearly 500 year-round-equivalent jobs in 2024, while tourism workers earned $29 million more than the year before, a 9% increase.

Government jobs were up across the board. The State sector added workers for the first time in more than a dozen years. Altogether government wages grew by $33 million. The healthcare, retail, finance, and mining sectors all added workers to their payrolls. Jobs in business and professional services grew by 7%, the highest percentage increase of all the sectors. Nine communities saw double-digit percentage wage growth. Regional GDP was up by 6% to $6 billion.

Not all indicators were up. Social services were down, along with construction, trade, and timber. Population and school enrollment fell. Most notably, the seafood sector continues to decline, with regional ex-vessel values dropping to near historic lows, and the number of local commercial fishermen 21% below 2019 counts.

2025 The economy in the first half of 2025 has been relatively strong, but business leaders are approaching the future with reduced confidence, driven largely by federal actions. Recent policy changes have weakened the capacity to provide scientific and regulatory expertise to sectors like seafood and timber, created concerns about the impact of tariffs, and raised questions about future Medicaid coverage and social services funding. Together, these factors have created a climate of uncertainty that is slowing local hiring and business investment.

Tourism is having another strong year as a record 1.73 million cruise passengers are expected to visit. The outlook for mining in the region is very positive, buoyed by strong metals prices.

The seafood sector continues to be of concern, as early 2025 harvest levels are below the weak 2024 returns, although prices are finally on the rise.

The primary problem for the Southeast economy is one of demographics. Housing scarcity and costs are partially responsible for driving this dynamic, leaving young families and workers unable to move to the region, or stay longer term — despite near record job levels. The region has lost 2,200 kids and 5,500 residents of prime working age in the last decade alone. For Southeast to prosper in future years, the focus must be on attracting and retaining a vibrant future population now.

Photo by Huna Totem Corporation

A **SOUTHEAST CONFERENCE** PUBLICATION BY RAIN COAST DATA

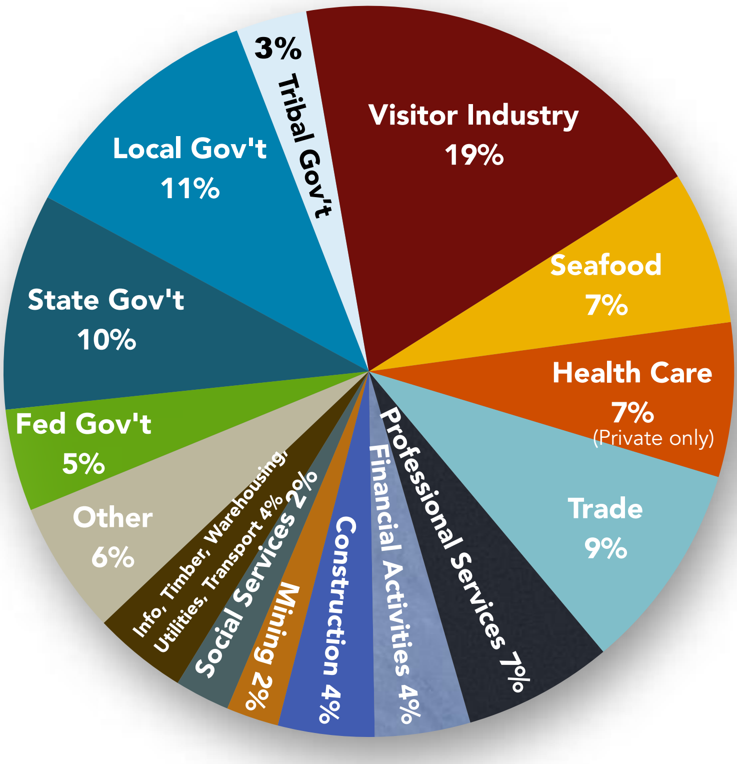
The Whole **Southeast Alaska Economy** 2024

In 2024, Southeast Alaska gained more than 700 year-round equivalent jobs and $99 million in workforce earnings compared to 2023.

Annual Average Jobs

45,722 Jobs

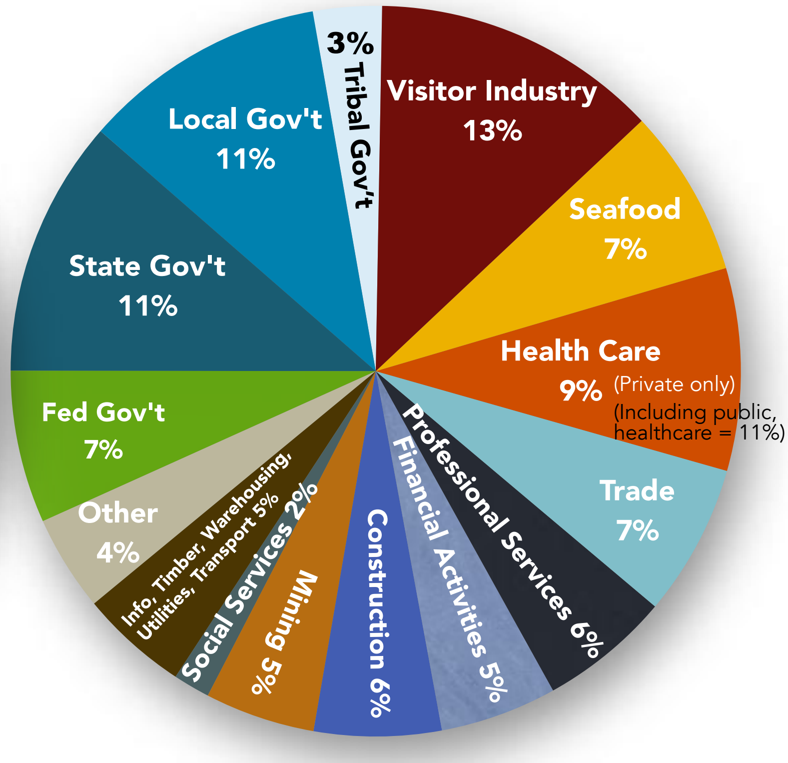
UP 701 JOBS IN 2024 +1.6%



Employment Earnings

$2.9 Billion Workforce Earnings

UP $99 MILLION +3.6%



2024 Southeast Alaska Employment Earnings

	Employment Related Earnings			Employment Numbers			
	Wages (2024)	Self-Employment Earnings (est.)	Total Earnings	Annual Average Employment (2024)	Self-Employed (est.)	Total Employment	Change 2023 to 2024
Government (includes Coast Guard)	$880,916,929	*$44,691,842	**$925,608,771**	12,385	*623	**13,008**	**230**
Visitor Industry	$335,323,105	$32,088,445	**$367,411,550**	7,691	898	**8,589**	**494**
Seafood Industry	$90,951,293	$124,668,261	**$215,619,554**	1,412	1,697	**3,109**	**-144**
Trade: Retail and Wholesale	$153,722,415	$41,004,659	**$194,727,074**	3,774	451	**4,225**	**-185**
Health Care Industry (private only)	$242,523,928	$16,536,731	**$259,060,659**	2,854	267	**3,121**	**43**
Construction Industry	$124,452,828	$38,460,536	**$162,913,364**	1,459	492	**1,951**	**-27**
Financial Activities	$65,347,176	$84,050,642	**$149,397,818**	1,057	875	**1,932**	**77**
Professional and Business Services	$108,373,587	$59,060,982	**$167,434,569**	1,690	1,332	**3,022**	**200**
Mining Industry	$141,040,697	$31,853	**$141,072,550**	1,055	7	**1,062**	**1**
Social Services	$43,192,351	$3,860,250	**$47,052,601**	993	118	**1,111**	**-63**
Information	$18,338,779	$1,572,225	**$19,911,004**	329	55	**384**	**4**
Timber Industry	$16,368,471	$1,556,660	**$17,925,131**	232	42	**274**	**-8**
Warehousing, Utilities & Non-Visitor Transportation	$78,617,273	$22,017,219	**$100,634,492**	1,014	230	**1,244**	**72**
Other	$83,125,421	$39,463,000	**$122,588,421**	1,741	949	**2,690**	**7**
Total	**$2,382,294,253**	**$509,063,305**	**$2,891,357,558**	**37,686**	**8,037**	**45,722**	**701**

Sources: Alaska Department of Labor Employment & Wage data; (latest available) US Census Nonemployer (self-employment) Statistics; Active Duty Military Population. *Active duty Coast Guard personnel employment and wages, and not self-employment data. **Notes: Seafood Industry** includes animal aquaculture, fishing & seafood product preparation, and Southeast Alaska resident commercial fishermen (nonresident fishermen & crew who did not report income are excluded). **Visitor Industry** includes leisure & hospitality, and visitor transportation (air, water, scenic). **Timber** includes forestry and logging support activities for forestry, and wood product manufacturing.

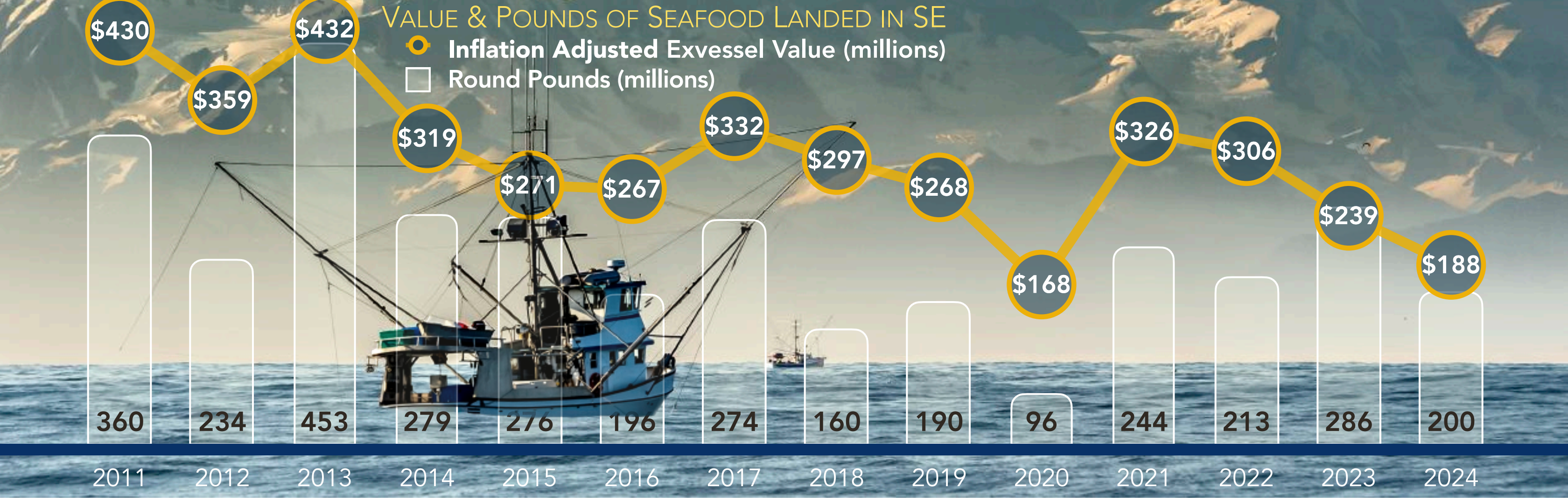
Change in the Last Year: 2023 to 2024

Table tracks key Southeast indicators over the past year, along with associated changes.

Demographics	2023	2024	% Change 2023-2024	Change 2023-2024
Total Population [1]	71,189	70,613	-1%	-576
Under Age 15 [2]	12,016	11,701	-3%	-315
Twenty-somethings [2]	7,725	7,459	-3%	-266
Ages 65 and older [2]	13,722	14,234	4%	512
UAS Enrollment (fall enrollment)	2,177	2,313	6%	136
K-12 School District Enrollment [3]	10,653	10,289	-3%	-364
General Economic Conditions	**2023**	**2024**	**% Change**	**Change**
Total Labor Force (jobs, includes self-employed & USCG) [1,5,6]	45,021	45,722	2%	701
Total Job Earnings [1, 5, 6]	$2.8 billion	$2.9 billion	4%	$99 million
Total Private Sector Payroll [1, 6]	$1.9 billion	$2 billion	3%	$66 million
Average Annual Wage [1]	$62,021	$63,238	2%	$1,217
Annual Unemployment Rate [1]	3.9%	4.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Top Economic Sectors	**2023**	**2024**	**% Change**	**Change**
Government	Public Sector: 32% of all employment earnings			
Total Government Employment [1, 5]	12,778	13,008	2%	230
Federal Employment [1, 5] (8% of all employment earnings)	2,044	2,068	1%	24
State Employment [1] (14% of all job earnings)	4,287	4,378	2%	91
City and Tribal Employment [1] (14% of all job earnings)	6,446	6,562	2%	116
Total Government Payroll (includes USCG) [1, 5]	$892.4 million	$925.6 million	4%	$33.2 million
State of Alaska Payroll [1]	$315 million	$329.3 million	5%	$14.3 million
Visitor Industry	Key Industry: 13% of all employment earnings			
Total Visitor Industry Employment [1, 6]	8,095	8,589	6%	494
Total Visitor Industry Wages/Earnings [1, 6]	$338.4 million	$367.4 million	9%	$29 million
Total Southeast Alaska Passenger Arrivals	**2,145,049**	**2,216,131**	3%	71,082
Cruise Passengers [10]	1,669,500	1,732,000	4%	62,500
Total Air Passenger Arrivals from Outside SE [11]	467,738	477,592	2%	9,854
Total AMHS Passengers from Outside SE [12]	7,311	6,539	-11%	-772
Commercial Fishing & Seafood Industry	Key Industry: 7% of all employment earnings			
Total Seafood Employment (includes fishermen) [1, 6]	3,253	3,109	-4%	-144 jobs
Total Seafood Employment Earnings [1, 6]	$248.3 million	$215.6 million	-13%	-$32.7 million
Commercial Fishing Boats Homeported in SE [15]	2,661	2,582	-3%	-79 boats
Value of Seafood Processed [7]	$508.5 million	$379.3 million	-25%	-$129.1 million
Pounds (whole seafood landed pounds by SE residents) [8]	286.4 million	200.3 million	-30%	-86.1 million
Estimated Gross Earnings (ex-vessel value of pounds landed) [8]	231.8 million	188.3 million	-19%	-$43.5 million
Health Care Industry (Public & Private Health)	Key Industry: 11% of all employment earnings			
Health Care Employment [1, 6]	3,883	3,889	0.2%	6 jobs
Health Care Wages [1, 6]	$310.1 million	$314.7 million	1%	$4.6 million
Maritime Economy (Includes employment from all industries)	Key Industry: 14% of all employment earnings			
Private Maritime plus USCG Employment [1,5,6]	5,967	6,028	1%	61 jobs
Private Maritime plus USCG Wages [1,5,6]	$436.5 million	$413.9 million	-5%	-$22.6 million
Other Selected Statistics	**2023**	**2024**	**% Change**	**Change**
Construction Employment [1, 6] (6% of all employment earnings)	1,978	1,951	-1%	-27
Mining Employment [1] (5% of all employment earnings)	1,061	1,062	0%	1
Price of Gold [7]	$1,954	$2,405	23%	$452
Total Southeast AMHS Ridership [12]	127,461	129,529	2%	2,068
Cost of Living: Consumer Price Index [1]	260.4	266.2	2.2%	$6
Housing Units Permitted/Completed [4,1]	258	232	-10%	-26
Avg. Daily Volume ANS Oil Production (mbbls/day) [14]	468,445	464,084	-1%	-4,361
Annual Avg. Domestic Crude WTI Oil Prices (in $/Barrel) [14]	$82.57	$80.19	-3%	-$2.39

Sources: [1]Alaska Department of Labor (ADOL); [2]ADOL Southeast Alaska Population by Age; [3]Alaska Department of Education and Early Development; [4]Based on the quarterly Alaska Housing Unit Survey, a survey of local governments and housing agencies; [5] US Coast Guard; [6] US Census Nonemployer (self-employment) Statistics and estimates based on business climate surveys; [7]Kitco Metals Inc.; [8]ADF&G Southeast Alaska Commercial Seafood Industry Harvest and Ex-Vessel Value Information; [10]Cruise Line Agencies of Alaska; [11]US Bureau of Transportation Statistics (RITA); [12]Alaska Marine Highway System data; [14]Alaska Department of Revenue Crude Oil and Natural Gas Prices; [15]Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission.

SEAFOOD INDUSTRY



Seafood Industry

3,109 Annualized Jobs 2024
$216 Million in Wages 2024

Jobs Down 4% -144
Earnings down 13% -$33M

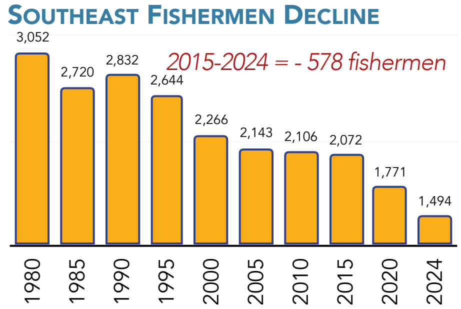
2024 While seafood was the top wage provider in the region as recently as 2022, the years since have been very difficult for the industry.

In 2024, regional fishermen caught 200 million pounds of seafood. Due to low prices, the catch had one of the lowest values on record with an ex-vessel value down by $117 million from 2022 values to $188 million. Only 2020 was lower in recent history.

In 2024, shorebased processors and direct marketers processed just 151 million pounds of seafood in the region, with a wholesale value of $379 million, a 50% decline in value as 106 million fewer pounds of seafood were processed compared to 2022.

In 2024, the five salmon species represented 69% of the regional seafood catch by pounds landed, and slightly less than half the overall value (45%). Halibut, black cod, crab, and the dive fisheries accounted for just 13% of pounds landed, but were 43% of the total harvest value.

Southeast Fishermen Decline



In the last decade, the number of resident Southeast fishermen who fished dropped by nearly 600 fishermen, a 28% decline. In 2024, the region had fewer than half the fishermen it had in 1980, fundamentally reshaping the regional economy.

The regional seafood industry generated 3,109 annualized regional jobs and $216 million in earnings in 2024, making up 7% of earnings and jobs in the region.

The 2024 Southeast Catch
Compared to the 2022 Catch in Millions

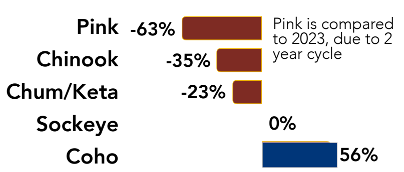
Species	2022 Pounds Landed	2024 Pounds Landed	2024 Catch Value	22-24 Change in Value
Pink Salmon	57.8	53.9	$17.1	-45%
Chum Salmon	50.6	72.2	$38.8	-35%
Herring	51.3	26.1	$4.1	-51%
Black Cod	16.9	15.4	$33.7	-38%
Halibut	8.6	7.5	$35.7	-32%
Coho Salmon	7.4	7.3	$10.1	-22%
Sockeye Salmon	6.7	3.7	$6.5	-53%
Crab	3.5	3.5	$14.1	-12%
Chinook	3.1	2.1	$11.4	-35%
Geoduck, Sea Cucumbers, Urchins	2.0	2.2	$12.3	38%
All Other	5.7	6.5	$4.4	23%
Pounds	**213.5 million**	**200.3 million**	**$188.3 million**	**-$117 million**

Seafood Industry Problem

Southeast Alaska's seafood values have been at historic lows. Since 2020, Southeast Alaska fishermen have faced low seafood earnings due to a perfect storm of global and US market pressures. The pandemic sharply reduced demand as restaurant closures—where most Americans consume seafood—erased a key market, while significant global salmon harvests created a glut that drove prices down. Excess inventory from these oversupplied seasons carried over, continuing to suppress prices.

2025 The 2025 harvest-to-date is down from 2024, which was already a low catch year. ASMI's August 2025 update is below:

SE Salmon Catch: 2024 vs. 2025
Year over year: week 32

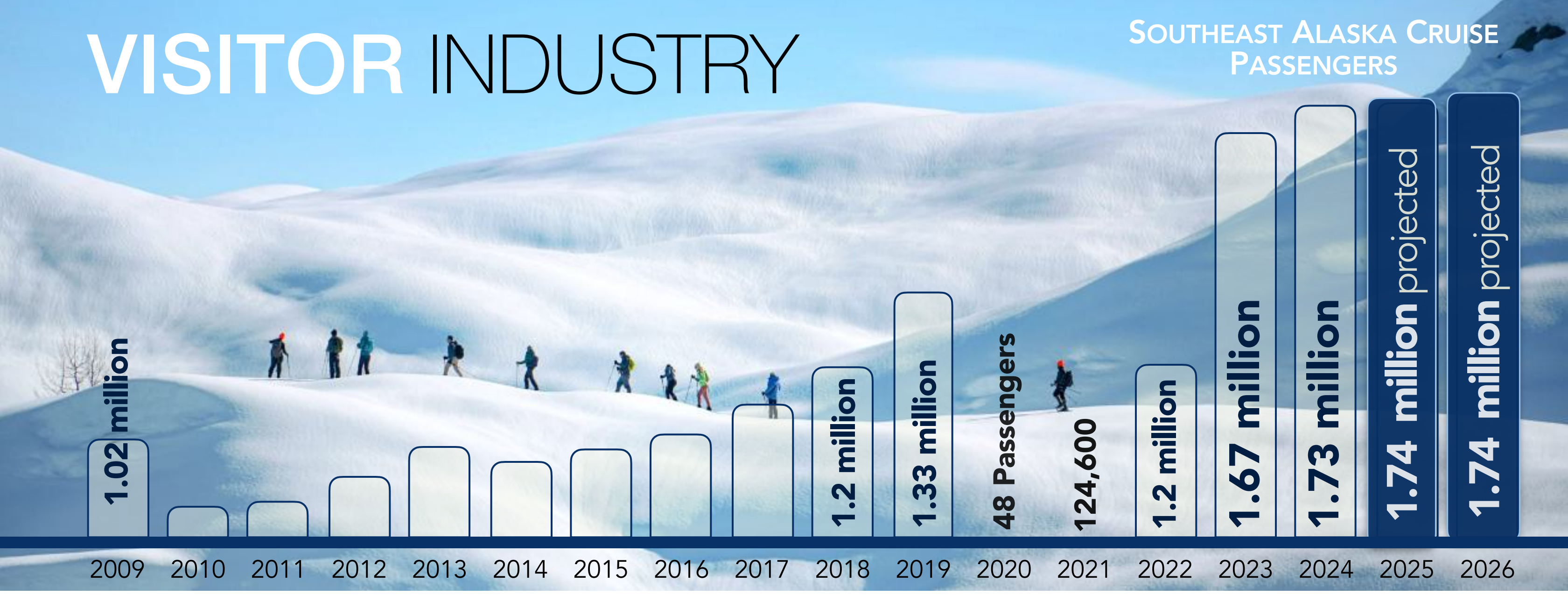


The silver lining is that as inventory declines, prices are rebounding. However, tariffs could significantly disrupt Southeast Alaska's export-dependent model, undermining its global competitiveness.

"The seafood industry continues to face headwinds. Uncertainty in the market with unknown impact of tariffs will have downward pressure on ex-vessel value. We continue to face increasing costs of doing business (insurance, fuel, parts, moorage, labor, etc). As harvesters, we have nowhere to pass those additional/increasing costs on to, all while we are getting paid less per pound than we were decades ago."
-Business Climate Survey Respondent 2025.

Sources: Combination of ADOL Employment and Wage data; US Census Nonemployer (self-employment) Statistics; ADF&G Seafood Production of Shorebased Plants in Southeast Alaska; ADF&G Southeast Alaska Commercial Seafood Industry Harvest and Ex-Vessel Value Information; Alaska Commercial Salmon Harvests and Ex-vessel Values, ADF&G. Weekly Alaska Salmon Harvest Updates are produced for ASMI by McKinley Research. **Seafood Industry** includes animal aquaculture, fishing, & seafood product preparation and Southeast Alaska resident commercial fishermen (nonresident fishermen & crew who did not report income are excluded). **Photo by Chris Miller: Cross Sound Trolling.**

VISITOR INDUSTRY



Visitor Industry

8,589 Annualized Jobs

$367 Million in Wages in 2024

Jobs up 6% +494 in 2024

Earnings up by 9% +$29m

2024 More than 2.2 million passengers arrived in Southeast Alaska by air, ferry, and cruise ship in 2024.

Record Breaking Visitor Season

The 2024 season's 1.73 million cruise ship passengers marked a new regional record. Cruise passenger numbers grew by 62,500 passengers, a 4% increase from 2023. Airline passengers increased by nearly 10,000 passengers, a 2% increase, setting a record for the third year in a row. Use of the ferry by tourists decreased again in 2024, with 11% fewer visitors arriving via ferry.

The visitor sector was the region's top economic sector, both in terms of jobs and wages, for the second year in a row. In 2024, visitor sector wages grew by $29 million, representing a 9% increase. Those working in the visitor industry earned $367 million in 2024, comprising 13% of all regional employment income. Jobs increased by 6% as nearly 500 new year-round-equivalent jobs were added, so that tourism jobs represented 19% of all annualized employment. Klawock became Southeast's newest cruise ship port.

2025 Tourism business leaders reported a strong 2025 economic climate with 68% calling the business climate good or very good for their business – down from 81% a year earlier. Nearly a third (31%) expected their business operations to be even stronger moving into 2025 and 2026.

Outlook for 2025

The 2025 tourism season is shaping up to closely mirror 2024. Cruise ship volumes remain strong. By the end of summer 2025, ships are expected to carry a new record of 1,737,400 passengers–just above the 1,732,000 recorded in 2024 (note: these figures were revised upward to include non-revenue passengers).

Some operators have reported reduced independent and international travelers, primarily due to weakened Canadian and European markets. However, these segments represent a small share of total visitor volume. Tourists appear increasingly price-sensitive as consumer spending softens across the U.S. Additionally, inclement early-season weather reduced participation in high-end excursions, which contributed to lower visitor spending for some. However, others are reporting record spending.

"Our numbers are up from last year. Our businesses are heavily staffed and running very smoothly this season."

-Tourism business leader in August 2025

Workforce and Housing Challenges

With a record number of visitor sector jobs in the region, attracting and housing a sufficient workforce remains a critical challenge. In the 2025 business climate survey, 80% of tourism employers said the lack of available and lower-cost housing directly deters potential hires and contributes to employee turnover. In a separate Visitor Industry Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) analysis, tourism leaders identified limited housing as the sector's top weakness, workforce housing development as the greatest opportunity, and housing shortages as the most significant threat (see page 14.)

Jet Passengers

In the first half of 2025 total air passenger arrivals for the region was 2% above 2024 levels, paving the way for a 4th year of record deplaning airline passengers.

2026 Similar-Sized Cruise Season Expected in 2026

Looking ahead to 2026, regional cruise ship passenger volumes are expected to be comparable to the previous two years. Local governments such as the City and Borough of Juneau (CBJ) have collaborated with cruise lines on passenger management strategies aimed at constraining growth. In 2024, CBJ implemented a five-ship-per-day limit, eliminating hot berthing. Beginning in 2026, new daily passenger caps—16,000 on weekdays and 12,000 on weekends—will take effect. Additionally, the 2026 cruise season will be shorter, beginning in late April and ending in early October. Due to these changes, not all cruise ships will stop in Juneau in 2026, which has historically been the norm. Royal Caribbean will be moving several port calls to Ketchikan.

Sources: CLIA Alaska & Cruise Line Agencies of Alaska. Combination of ADOL Employment and Wage data and US Census Nonemployer (self-employment) Statistics; US Bureau of Transportation Statistics (RITA); Alaska Marine Highway System; Juneau International Airport Passenger Statistics; Juneau Docks & Harbors capacity figures. **Note:** In this analysis, the visitor industry includes leisure and hospitality businesses, along with air, water & scenic transportation companies. **Photo by UnCruise Adventures: Snowshoeing in Glacier Bay.**

Housing Indicators

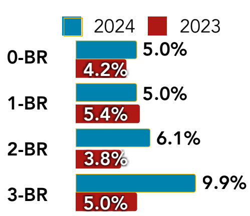
A lack of housing represents the region's greatest economic problem, maintaining an artificial lid on the economy by keeping potential workforce from moving to the region, and young people from staying in the region. Southeast has 30,500 occupied housing units.

New Housing: In the past 10 years, Southeast communities added more than 2,235 new housing units, an 8% increase, and increased total occupied housing units by the same amount.

Growth in Single-Person Households: Counteracting these gains is the rise of single-occupancy households — growing from 8,300 to 10,300 over the last decade — erasing most of the newly added housing inventory. This is primarily due to residents aged 65 and older, a segment that is more likely to live alone, generating 1,600 additional single-occupancy households in the past ten years (from 2,240 households to 3,900 senior living-alone households). The result: more homes are now needed to house fewer people.

Rental Housing: The region has approximately 10,300 rental units. The overall rental vacancy rate was 6.1% in 2024, an improvement over 4.5% in 2023. A healthy vacancy rate is considered to be about 8%. Three-bedroom rental units now exceed that with a 9.9% vacancy rate — perhaps indicating fewer families are moving to or staying in the region. The median adjusted rent in Southeast Alaska was $1,441 in 2024, a 12% increase over 2022. Sitka saw the lowest increase at 4%, while Ketchikan rents increased by 18.5%.

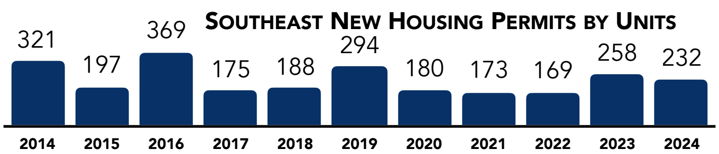
2023-2024 SE Rental Vacancy Rates



Short-Term Rentals: Use of short-term rentals, like Airbnb and Vrbo, have risen by 1% from 979 active listings in the summer of 2024 to 991 active listings in July of 2025. Just 115 of these regional listings are available all or most of the year, making the overall impact on the housing market relatively low.

Housing Values: Over the last decade, the average value of a single-family home has increased at a rate slightly lower than inflation.

Housing availability has also been exacerbated by flooding and landslide events in recent years.



Construction Industry

1,951 Annualized Jobs in 2024

$163 Million in Wages

Jobs Down 1% -27

Earnings up by 4% +$6.5m

2024 Construction employment was down in 2024. Construction jobs decreased by 1% (27 jobs), while wages grew by 4%. Construction workers in the region earned $163 million, representing 6% of all regional workforce earnings in 2024. Early data shows construction jobs were flat in the first half of 2025.

2025 According to the 2025 business climate survey, optimism among construction and engineering business leaders fell by 14%. Respondents anticipate rising material costs, supply chain disruptions, and persistent labor shortages. Tariffs and inflation are expected to further elevate expenses for materials and freight, potentially affecting project feasibility. Reductions and delays in government infrastructure funding may result in project cancellations. Recruitment, particularly of skilled labor, is expected to remain challenging. The Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP)—Alaska's four-year plan for federally funded transportation projects—has faced approval delays and funding shortfalls, likely slowing or postponing construction in Southeast Alaska, reducing near-term work for contractors, and constraining the longer-term pipeline of projects. While steady residential construction is expected in some communities, the overall sector will likely face constraints from economic uncertainty, regulatory obstacles, and high operational costs.

"I am very concerned about tariffs raising the cost of construction materials. Construction is already extremely expensive in our area and a lack of contractor confidence in pricing stability is going to raise bid pricing. Uncertainty is bad for business."

-Business Climate Survey Respondent 2025.

Sources: ADOL Quarterly Alaska Housing Unit Survey, a survey of local governments and housing agencies; US Census; Zillow; Air DNA. Combination of Alaska Department of Labor Employment and Wage data and US Census Nonemployer (self-employment) Statistics; State of Alaska.

Photography credit: City and Borough of Wrangell.

Kensington Mine

PeaceHealth

Mining Industry

1,062 Annualized Jobs in 2024

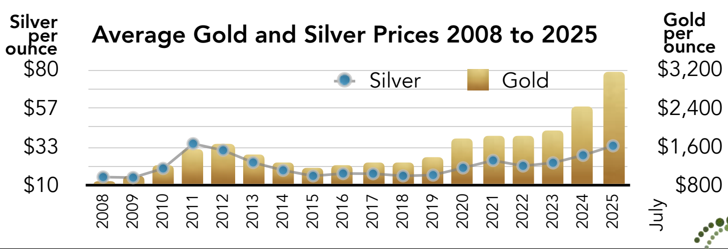
Up 1 Job in 2024, Wages up by 5%, +$7M

2024 Total mining jobs in Southeast remained steady in 2024, while wages were up by 5%. The average annual mining wage was $132,837 in 2024 — more than twice the overall regional wage of $63,238. There are three operating mines in the region.

- **Hecla Greens Creek** is one of the largest silver mines in the world and has been in production since 1989. In August 2025, Hecla Greens Creek employed 530 full-time permanent workers (+10 from 2024) and continues to ramp up production and employment. Greens Creek is the largest private sector employer in Juneau as well as the highest taxpayer. In 2024, Greens Creek produced 8.5 million ounces of silver, a 13% decline from 2023. Greens Creek has several large capital projects planned in the coming years, bringing above-average investment to regional contractors and businesses that support the mine.
- **Coeur Alaska's Kensington** gold mine began operations in 2010. Kensington produced 95,671 ounces of gold in 2024, a 13% increase from 2023. In 2025, Kensington employed 395 full-time permanent staff (+26 from 2024).
- **Dawson** is a smaller gold and silver project on Prince of Wales. Dawson Mine reported 48 full-time workers in 2024.

Additional mining exploration projects are active in the region, including the Palmer Project in Haines, Herbert Gold in Juneau, and both Bokan Mountain and Niblack on Prince of Wales.

The outlook for mining in the region is very positive, driven by high metals prices. Gold and silver surged in 2025, rising 29% and 35% respectively since the start of the year. Gold reached a new peak of over $3,400 per ounce in 2025.



Health Care Industry

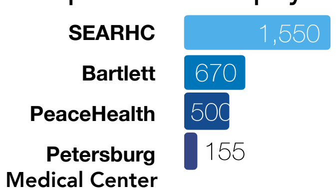
3,889 Annualized Jobs in 2024

$315 Million in Wages

Jobs up 6, Wages up by $4.6 million

2024 Southeast Alaska's nearly 3,900 public and private healthcare workers made up 8.5% of the regional workforce in 2024, earning 11% of all wages, or $315 million. Despite growing demand driven by an aging population and rising visitor numbers, the region added just six healthcare jobs in 2024. Providers have repeatedly raised wages to compete for staff, contributing to a $131 million (71%) increase in total healthcare wages over the last decade.

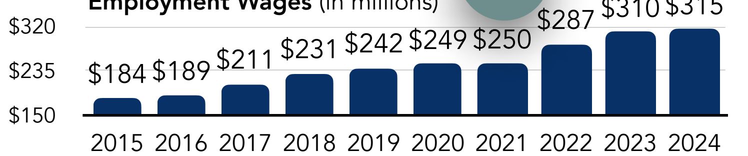
Top Healthcare Employers



Four institutions employ three-quarters of the region's healthcare workers. The SouthEast Alaska Regional Health Consortium (SEARHC), the largest provider, employed 1,550 staff across 16 communities in 2024. Bartlett Regional Hospital in Juneau employed 672; PeaceHealth, serving Ketchikan and Prince of Wales, employed about 500; followed by Petersburg Medical Center with 155 workers.

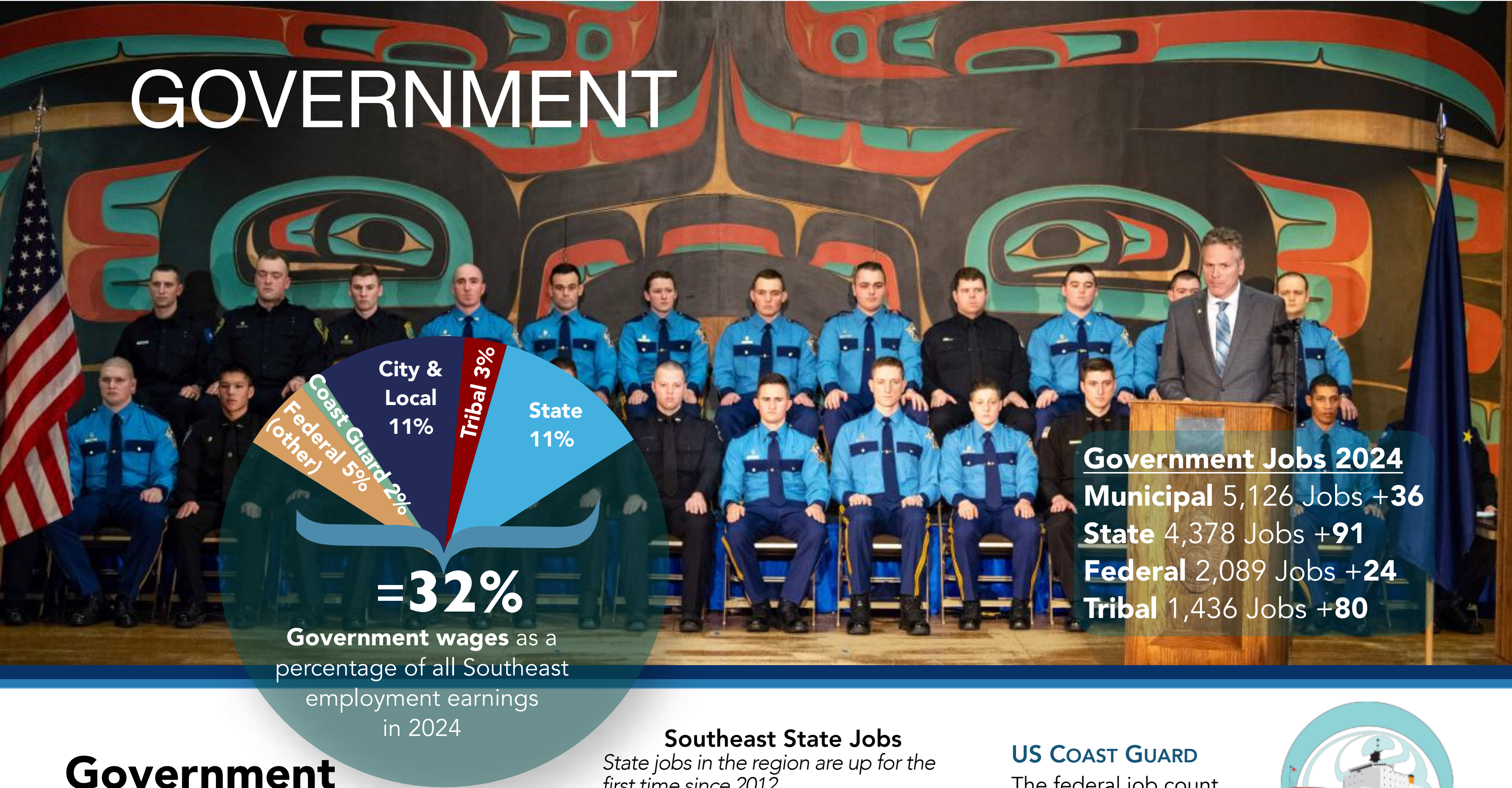
Southeast Alaska's healthcare system faces uncertainty as federal reductions to Medicaid coverage threaten to reduce hospital revenues, putting some residents at risk of diminished access to local care. The Rural Health Transformation Fund may offset these losses, but the overall impact remains unclear, as Medicaid coverage losses are expected to begin affecting 2,700 residents in the region in 2027. But no major changes are coming to healthcare in the next year.

Southeast Alaska Health Care Employment Wages (in millions)



Sources: Combination of Alaska Department of Labor Employment and Wage data and US Census Nonemployer (self-employment) Statistics; State of Alaska; Kitco Metals Inc; Coeur Mining Inc. Annual Report; Hecla Mining Company Annual Report.

GOVERNMENT



Government Jobs 2024
Municipal 5,126 Jobs +**36**
State 4,378 Jobs +**91**
Federal 2,089 Jobs +**24**
Tribal 1,436 Jobs +**80**

Government

13,008 Annualized Jobs in 2024

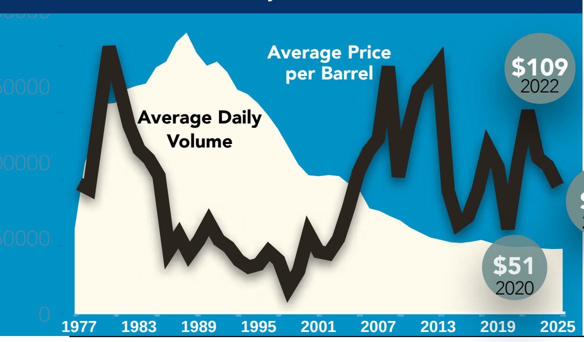
Jobs Up 230 in 2024
Wages up by 4%, $33 million

2024 Government workers accounted for 28% of Southeast Alaska's jobs (13,008) in 2024 and 32% of total regional earnings ($926 million). Public sector wages rose by $33 million in 2024, a 4% increase, while total government employment grew 2%.

State Government Jobs up for first time in 13 years

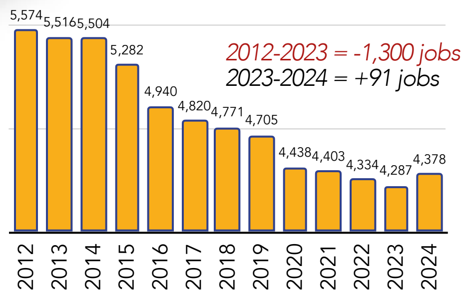
From 2012 to 2023, state government employment fell 23%, a reduction of nearly 1,300 positions—two-thirds of them in Juneau. In 2024, for the first time in more than a dozen year, state jobs increased by 91 across Southeast, and early 2025 data indicate this growth is continuing.

Avg. Daily Volume of the Trans Alaska Pipeline System and Inflation Adjusted Price Per Barrel, 1978-2025



Southeast State Jobs

State jobs in the region are up for the first time since 2012



Federal Government

Federal employment in Southeast Alaska rose 1% in 2024 to 2,089 jobs, with total wages of $195 million. Early 2025 data indicate a decline as layoffs and incentivized retirements take full effect, reducing the region's federal workforce. These reductions are expected to impact communities reliant on federal jobs and services, including sectors like seafood that depend on federal research and regulatory support.

Businesses across the region report widespread uncertainty and concern over federal policy changes—tariffs, regulatory shifts, staffing cuts, and funding reductions. Businesses worry about potential rising costs, reduced consumer spending, and delays in federally funded projects. According to the business climate survey, nearly half (47%) of Southeast Alaska businesses expect negative impacts from federal changes, including 23% anticipating very negative outcomes (see page 12).

US Coast Guard

The federal job count includes 623 active-duty U.S. Coast Guard personnel, down 45 from the prior year. The recently commissioned USCGC Storis, the first new polar icebreaker in over 25 years, will be homeported in Juneau after port upgrades are completed. Full deployment with a 190-member crew is expected over the next several years, bringing a meaningful boost to the local and regional economy.

Local Government

Local governments added 36 jobs in 2024, reaching 5,126, a 1% increase, though early 2025 data show a slight decline. Nearly 2,000 local government employees (40%) work in K-12 education, and 15% are in public healthcare roles. Municipal staff also include firefighters, paramedics, police officers, water and wastewater operators, public works crews, airport and utility workers, and harbor staff.

Tribal Government Grows

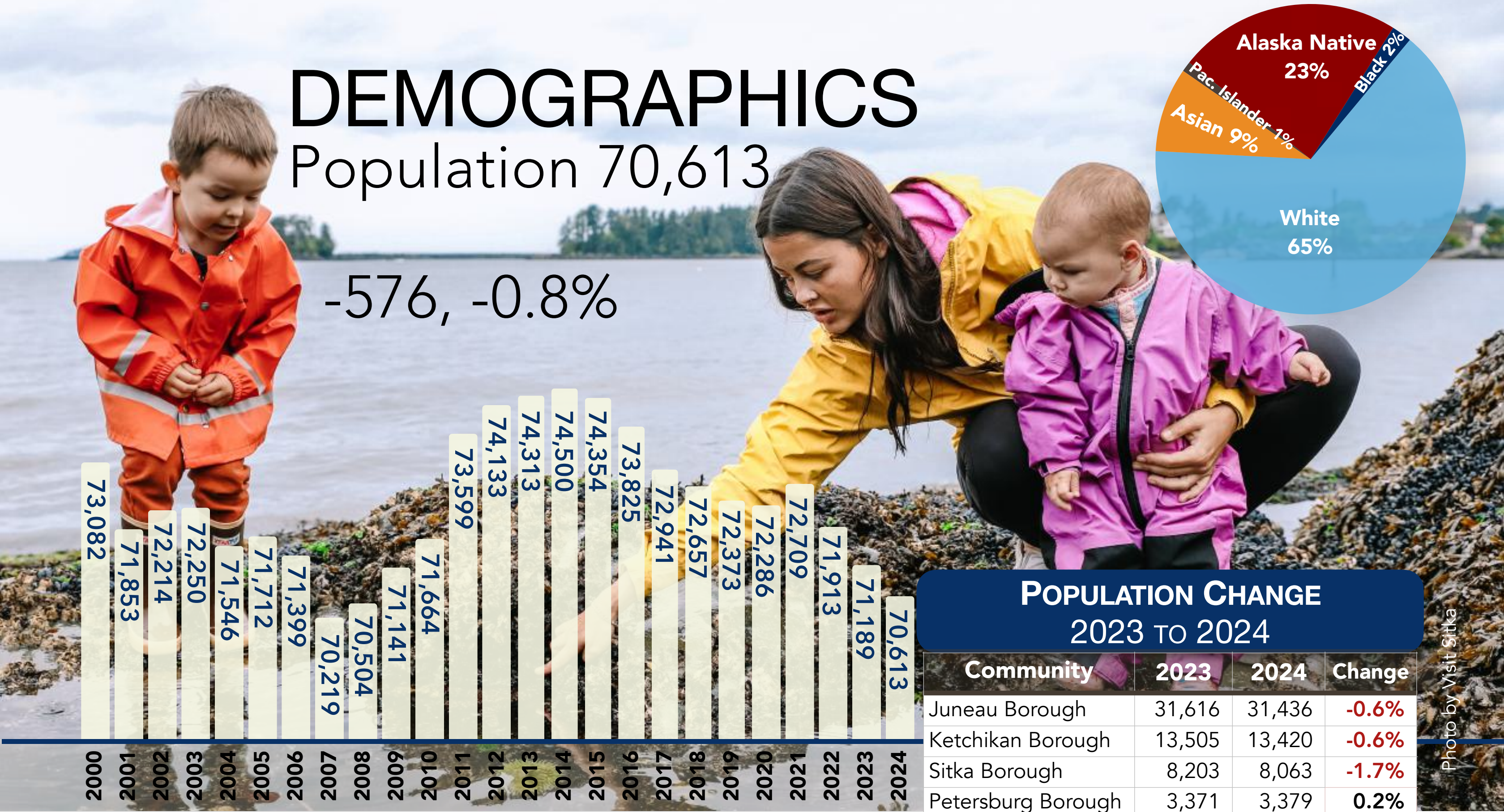
Tribal government employment rose 6% in 2024 to 1,436 annualized jobs, with wages up 11% to $88 million. Over the past three years, tribal government jobs increased 29% and wages grew 50%. Tribal governments now account for 11% of all government jobs in the region and 3% of all Southeast Alaska employment and wages.

Sources: ADOL Employment and Wage data; Alaska Department of Revenue Crude Oil Prices. Alaska Office of Management Budget. Photo credit Governor Attends Sitka Graduation Ceremony by Austin McDaniel

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population 70,613

-576, -0.8%



2024 The region's population declined again in 2024, falling by less than one percent to 70,613 residents — a loss of nearly 600 people, although 12 communities saw population gains.

School Enrollment

K–12 enrollment was down 3%, as student counts fell by 385 in 2024, for a 10-year loss of 1,200 students. Losses over the past decade were led by Juneau — down 16%, or 740 students — and Sitka, down 22%, a loss of 300 students. Six of the region's smallest school districts gained students over the decade: Craig, Hydaburg, Kake, Klawock, Skagway, and Yakutat.

Declining Youth and Workforce Aged Population

In the past ten years, the number of kids in the region decline by 2,200, while the 60+ population grew from 17% to 27% of total residents. The working-age population (ages 19–59) shrank by more than 5,500 residents, while total jobs decreased by just 400 — resulting in a growing gap between workforce supply and demand. If trends continue, the Alaska Department of Labor projects Southeast will lose another 5,000 children and 5,300 working-age residents by 2050.

Great Summer Job Market

In 2025, Juneau was named the 15th best city in the US for summer jobs (out of 182), highlighting the number high-quality seasonal work opportunities for young people in the region.

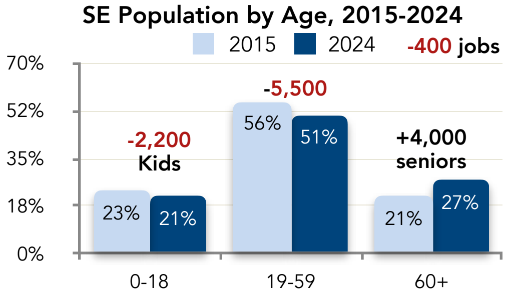
Workforce Residency

In 2023, 30% of workers were not eligible for a PFD, and thus considered nonresident. Non-Alaskans earned 20% of all regional wages. The highest share of nonresidents work in seafood processing (71%), while the sector with the highest resident share is utilities (91%).

Out Migration

In 2024, 660 more people moved away from Southeast Alaska than those who moved here, include about 250 from Juneau,150 from Sitka, and 100 from Ketchikan. Studies show that the primary reasons are housing scarcity and high housing costs.

SE Population by Age, 2015-2024



Population Change 2023 to 2024

Community	2023	2024	Change
Juneau Borough	31,616	31,436	-0.6%
Ketchikan Borough	13,505	13,420	-0.6%
Sitka Borough	8,203	8,063	-1.7%
Petersburg Borough	3,371	3,379	0.2%
Haines Borough	2,539	2,537	-0.1%
Wrangell Borough	2,044	2,030	-0.7%
Metlakatla	1,450	1,389	-4.2%
Skagway Borough	1,127	1,123	-0.4%
Craig	1,021	972	-4.8%
Hoonah	888	835	-6.0%
Klawock	695	734	5.6%
Gustavus	657	659	0.3%
Yakutat Borough	680	637	-6.3%
Kake	533	522	-2.1%
Thorne Bay	479	497	3.8%
Hydaburg	338	354	4.7%
Angoon	344	350	1.7%
Coffman Cove	193	209	8.3%
Hollis	145	155	6.9%
Naukati Bay	131	125	-4.6%
Tenakee Springs	124	123	-0.8%
Whale Pass	91	96	5.5%
Pelican	90	89	-1.1%
Klukwan	87	84	-3.4%
Port Alexander	51	63	24%
Kasaan	50	45	-10%
Edna Bay	49	44	-10%
Hyder	47	42	-11%
Elfin Cove	38	41	7.9%
Port Protection	36	31	-14%
Game Creek	18	16	-11%
Point Baker	10	11	10%
Remainder	539	502	-6.9%
Total	**71,189**	**70,613**	**-0.8%**

Sources: Alaska Department of Labor (ADOL); ADOL Southeast Alaska Population by Age, Sex and Borough/Census Area; Alaska Population Projections; US Census. WalletHub. Nonresidents Working in Alaska (ADOL).

Jobs by Community

Looking at all communities across Southeast in 2024, job counts were up in nearly every community compared to 2023.

The largest 2023 to 2024 job gains percentage-wise included **Skagway** (+12%), **Hoonah** (+7%), and **Sitka** (+5%). Three communities experienced job losses in 2024 compared to 2023: **Yakutat, Angoon**, and **Hyder.**

Wages were up in most communities, and six saw half saw double digit wage increase percentages. The largest increases in total wages were seen in **Klukwan** (+24%), **Haines** (+15%), **Hoonah** (+13%), **Skagway** (+12%), and **Kake** (+12%).

Regional job rates are above 2019 levels with some notable exceptions, including Ketchikan, Petersburg, Wrangell, and Prince of Wales.

Approximately half of all regional jobs (48%) and wages (52%) are in **Juneau**.

Note: *This analysis* ***excludes self-employment data****, which is not made available below the borough/census area level. Still, monitoring change in labor figures is an important way to track overall workforce changes in a community.*

Annual Employment Change by Community 2023 to 2024

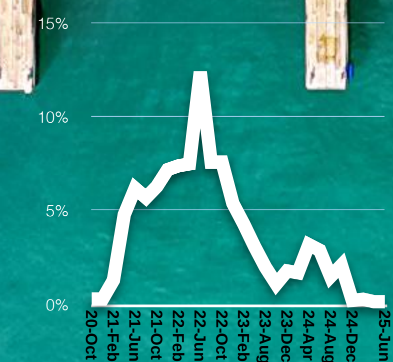
Community	2023 Annual Average Employment	**2024 Annual Average Employment**	2023 Wages in millions	**2024 Wages in millions**	Employment Change 2023-2024	Wage Change 2023-2024
Juneau	17,722	**18,036**	$1,171	**$1,232**	2%	5%
Ketchikan	7,281	**7,350**	$432.6	**$456.8**	1%	6%
Sitka	4,341	**4,550**	$265.1	**$277.5**	5%	5%
Prince of Wales	1,436	**1,441**	$73.0	**$77.1**	0%	6%
Petersburg	1,253	**1,265**	$67.4	**$68.4**	1%	2%
Haines	1,017	**1,046**	$46.9	**$53.8**	3%	15%
Wrangell	749	**778**	$41.3	**$44.3**	4%	7%
Skagway	1,017	**1,138**	$54.9	**$61.3**	12%	12%
Metlakatla	493	**508**	$27.9	**$28.8**	3%	3%
Hoonah SSA	520	**557**	$26.5	**$29.9**	7%	13%
Yakutat	340	**333**	$21.9	**$20.6**	-2%	-6%
Gustavus SSA	279	**282**	$14.7	**$16.2**	1%	10%
Kake	166	**170**	$6.1	**$6.8**	2%	12%
Angoon SSA	134	**132**	$4.7	**$4.8**	-2%	2%
Hyder	42	**40**	$2.6	**$2.5**	-5%	-3%
Klukwan	54	**55**	$1.3	**$1.6**	2%	24%

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section.
Notes: A sub-subarea (SSA) is the smallest unit for which the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages is analyzed. The Hoonah SSA includes Pelican and Elfin Cove. The Angoon SSA includes Tenakee Springs. Prince of Wales includes the Hollis, Thorne Bay and Hydaburg SSAs.

Southeast Alaska GDP 2023 = $5.9 billion Change 2022 to 2023 = 6%

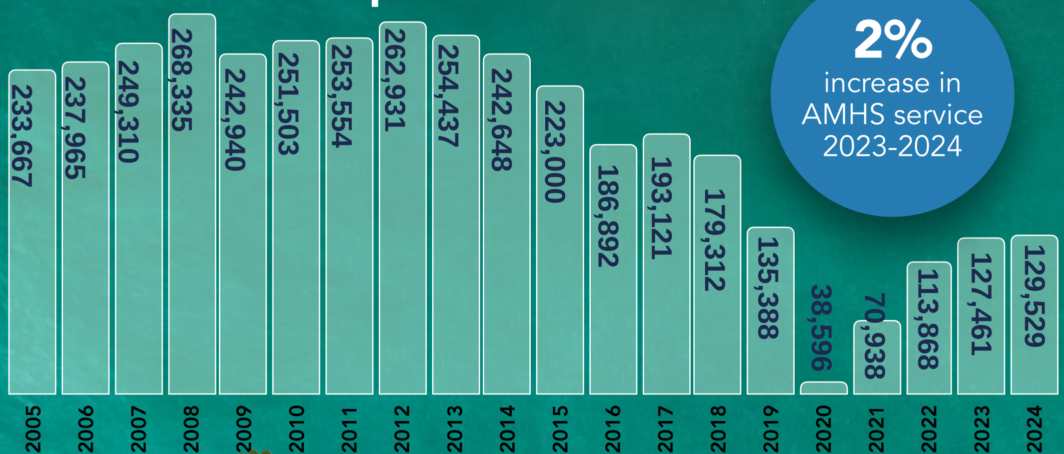
Source: BEA

Alaska Inflation 2020 to 2025: % change by year



Source: BLS

Alaska Marine Highway Southeast Ridership



2% increase in AMHS service 2023-2024

Source: AMHS

Photography credit: City and Borough of Wrangell

SOUTHEAST ALASKA REGIONAL OVERVIEW

VIRTUALLY ALL OF THE REGIONAL LAND BASE IS FEDERAL. THE FEDERALLY-MANAGED TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST MAKES UP NEARLY 4/5TH OF ALL SOUTHEAST ALASKA LANDS.

Southeast Alaska Land Ownership
Circle size = Number of Acres

78% TONGASS

94% FEDERAL LANDS

16% — OTHER FEDERAL HOLDINGS MAKE UP NEARLY ALL THE REST (MOSTLY GLACIER BAY)

3.4% — ALASKA NATIVE ORGANIZATIONS ARE THE REGION'S NEXT LARGEST LANDOWNER

2.5% — STATE OF ALASKA LANDS INCLUDE THOSE MANAGED AS PART OF THE MENTAL HEALTH TRUST

0.25% — MUNICIPAL LAND HOLDINGS

0.05% — PRIVATE LANDOWNERS

Sources: State of Alaska; US Forest Service; Sealaska. *Economies in transition: An assessment of trends relevant to management of the Tongass National Forest, USDA 1998. Image Credits: Mike Dangeli and George Nickerson*

THE REGION

The Southeast Alaska panhandle extends 500 miles along the coast from Metlakatla to Yakutat, encompassing approximately 33,500 square miles of land and water. The saltwater shoreline of Southeast Alaska totals approximately 18,500 miles. More than 1,000 islands make up 40 percent of the total land area. The region is home to 34 communities. The three largest communities – Juneau, Ketchikan, and Sitka – together are home to 75 percent of the regional population.

CULTURE

The dominant culture in the region is Indigenous. Alaska Natives, predominantly the Tlingit, Haida, and Tsimshian, make up 23% of the region's population. Alaska Natives have resided in the region for at least 11,000 years. The region's mild climate, abundant food sources, and raw materials supported the development of highly organized, culturally advanced societies, with extensive trade networks and a rich artistic legacy. Alaska Native Culture and Heritage was ranked as the region's number one economic strength by more than 400 business leaders in 2024 (see page 14).

ECONOMIC TRENDS

Beginning in the 1880s and accelerating after statehood in 1959, Southeast Alaska experienced a century of economic growth. From statehood into the 1990s, the region's population and employment more than doubled, with growth concentrated in mining, government, tourism, and especially timber and fishing. But in the early 1990's, pulp mills and sawmills closed, laying off 3,200 workers. The population declined through 2007. In 2008 the region experienced an economic recovery, reaching record highs in jobs, wages, and population by 2015. In 2020 the economy was devastated when the pandemic wiped out 6,000 jobs, all but 350 of which were recovered by 2025.

The Southeast economy of 2025 is an economy in transition. In the past decade and a half, the region lost 1,200 State jobs (-21%) and 600 local commercial fishermen (-29%), while doubling mining employment (+530 jobs) and adding 2,700 annualized tourism jobs (+46%). Total jobs and wages are up, but population is down. Housing has become the region's most significant economic constraint, driving away workers and young families even as workforce needs continue to grow.

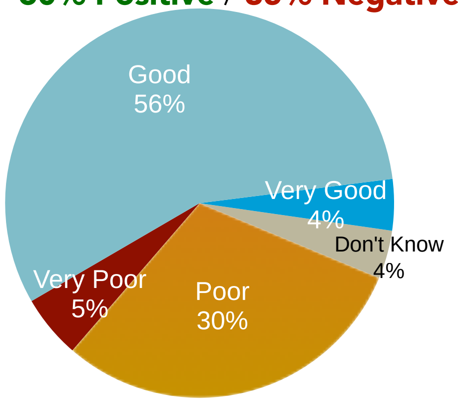
LAND OWNERSHIP

A major constraint for economic development in Southeast Alaska is the scarcity of privately owned or accessible land (see infographic on the left.) Federal lands dominate the region, accounting for 94% of the land base, most of it is within the Tongass National Forest (78% or 16.7 million acres). The rest is largely in Glacier Bay National Park. Alaska Native organizations — including village, urban, and regional corporations, as well as the Annette Island Reservation — own 3.4% of the land base (728,100 acres). The State of Alaska manages 2.5% (511,500 acres). Local governments own 53,000 acres, or just 0.25% of the regional land base. Privately owned non-Native land makes up only 0.05% of the total regional land base.

SOUTHEAST **ECONOMIC OUTLOOK** SURVEY

"How do you view the overall **business climate** right now?"

60% Positive / 35% Negative



Declining Business Climate

2025 In April 2025, 422 Southeast Alaska business owners and top managers responded to Southeast Conference's Business Climate Survey.

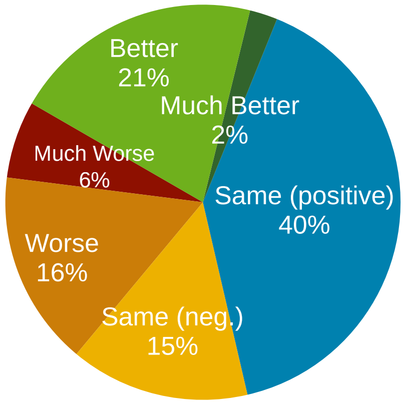
Three-fifths (60%) have a positive view of the Southeast business climate — a 13% drop from two years ago, and a 7% decline from 2024.

Leaders of **Alaska Native and mining organizations** were the most positive about the business climate. Business leaders in **Sitka**, **Yakutat**, **Prince of Wales**, and **Skagway** reported the most positive business perspectives.

The **timber** and **energy** sectors were most likely to rate the 2025 economy as poor or very poor, along with business leaders in **Gustavus** and **Wrangell**.

"What is the **economic outlook** for your business or industry over the next year (compared to the previous year)?"

63% Positive / 37% Negative



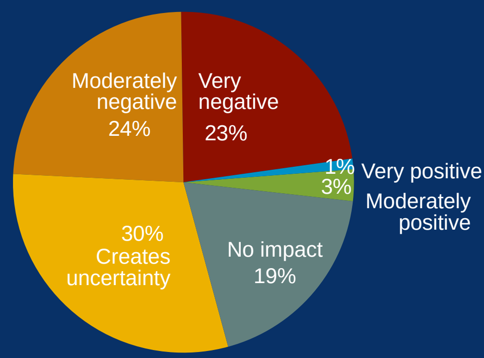
The Outlook is Declining

Business leader optimism about the future is falling. Nearly a quarter (23%) of respondents expect their prospects to be better or much better over the next year, with an overall positivity rating of 63% — a 16% drop from two years earlier.

Outlooks were the most positive in the **financial activities** and **real estate** sectors. Among communities, **Sitka**, **Ketchikan**, and **Skagway** had the most optimistic forecasts, while business leaders in **Gustavus** and **Haines** were the most pessimistic.

Expected **Federal Impacts** on Businesses

When asked about expected business impacts from federal changes (e.g., tariffs, executive orders, regulatory or staffing shifts), nearly half (47%) of Southeast Alaska businesses said they expect negative impacts on their sectors, including 23% who anticipate very negative effects. Just 4% expect positive impacts.



Retention & Turnover: "How do these factors impact worker attraction & retention?"

Lack of Housing Continues to Create Workforce Shortages for Regional Businesses

Southeast Alaska business leaders were asked to assess the impact of various factors on workforce attraction, retention, and turnover.

Most (79%) said that **housing availability** and **housing costs** cause staff to leave or decline job offers — including 53% who called it a significant factor contributing to staff shortages. Nearly as many (73%) said **childcare availability** is limiting their ability to hire or retain workers, including 32% who identified it as a significant barrier.

On the positive side, regional employers say that workers are attracted to Southeast jobs — or are more likely to stay — due to the region's **recreation opportunities**, **high quality of life**, and because they are originally from here. Eighty-two percent of business leaders said that access to high-quality recreation leads to workers moving to or remaining in the region, including 46% who called it a significant factor.

"Southeast Alaska's top problem is undoubtedly housing - its high cost, and low availability/quality. We are seeing that no other economic opportunities can function without it."
- Regional Business Leader

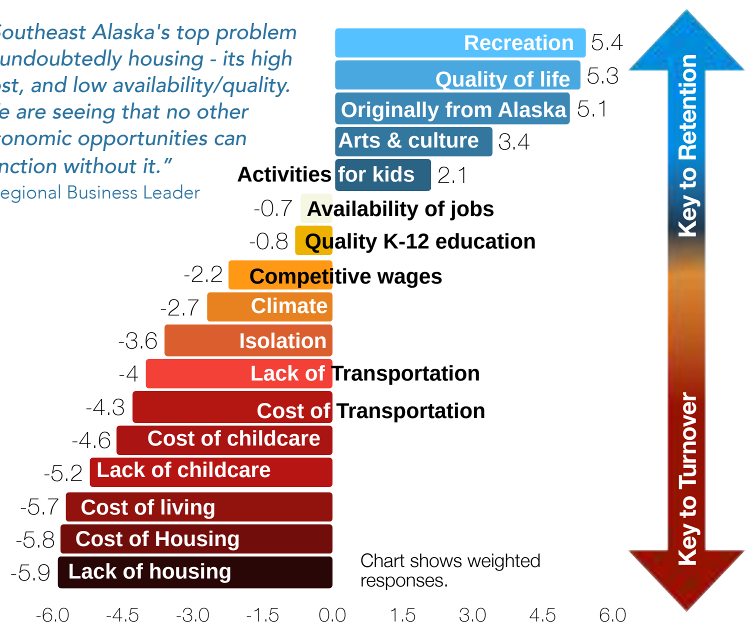


Chart shows weighted responses.

A Message from **Southeast Conference**

Executive Director **Robert Venables**

Rooted in Resilience is this year's annual meeting theme. Definitions of resilience range from the ability to adapt, recover from setbacks, maintain well-being, and above all, remain calm. For our region and State, it has been all of the above. We have seen unprecedented investment in recent years and now our economy seems surrounded by uncertainty and change. While much has been accomplished in the past year, there is more work to be done.

What will guide our work over the next five years is the newly released **2030 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy** (CEDS). It is a strategy-driven blueprint developed over the past year by over 400 people representing small businesses, Alaska Native organizations, municipalities, Tribes and NGOs (see page 15 for a summary).

It is gratifying to see how effective the CEDS has been over the last five years. I invite you to check out the amazing work of the Alaska Mariculture Cluster and progress made to accelerate mariculture to an industry status. Also, the opportunity to utilize renewable energy resources for beneficial electrification and the installation of over 6,000 heat pumps between Ketchikan and Kodiak is a game-changer for households and communities.

Our population may shift and shrink, but what hasn't changed is our collective resolve to work together on the needs and opportunities before us. From modernizing our ferry system and fisheries to natural resource development and housing and childcare, our community and business leaders are committed to developing solutions that will enhance the economic sustainability of our region and position Southeast Alaska as an economic leader in the global economy.

Southeast Conference will continue to work hard to create place-based economies with community scale solutions that will lower the cost of living to consumers while raising the quality of life. That is our mission: supporting activities that promote strong, vibrant economies, sustainable communities and a healthy environment in Southeast Alaska!

Incoming President **Katie Koester**

Katie Koester is the City Manager for the City & Borough of Juneau

I was called to Southeast Alaska. Years of serving as a seasonal legislative staffer opened my eyes to the secret sauce of epic landscapes, respect for the Tlingit, Haida and Tsimshian people, and harmonious blend of different economic sectors. I moved my family to Juneau permanently in 2020 when I became the Engineering and Public Works Director for the City and Borough of Juneau. Fall of 2023 I was appointed City Manager.

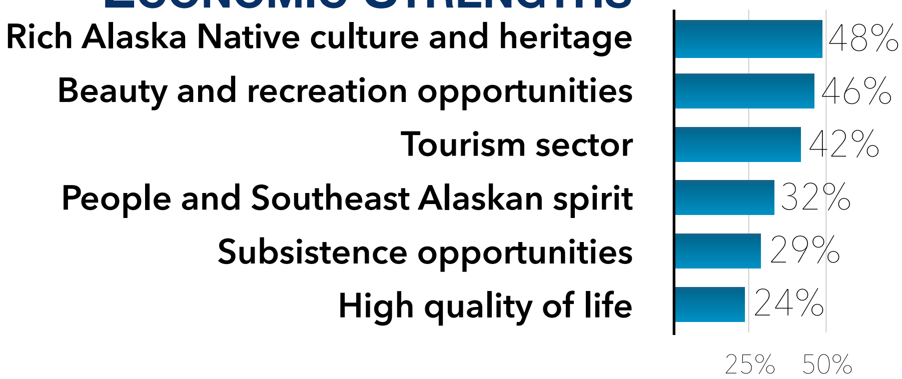
For me Juneau is the big City - sophisticated with history and a sense of place. I grew up in Homer, a small coastal Alaskan town that thrives on commercial fishing and tourism. My dad ran an outboard mechanic shop out of our back yard and my mom worked part time at the school district exclusively for health insurance. I know the struggle of a small business to be your own boss, bookkeeper, and marketer - you never get a day off. Dad spent his days making "harbor calls" to trouble shoot a charter captain's engine problems or traveling by float plane to fix an outboard on a seiner's skiff because they couldn't be slowed down in the middle of a set. I was drawn to public service because I saw how important infrastructure is to keeping businesses running - harbors to launch from, docks to receive goods, roads to deliver those goods and airports to take off from. Government provides basic infrastructure and essential systems for business to prosper. Our communities thrive when government and industry work together.

That is what is so beautiful about Southeast Conference! It brings us together in innovative ways to improve our communities. At our annual meetings, fly ins, and committees we build relationships that are leveraged to create new opportunities for our people. As an organization - Southeast Conference is doing amazing things in mariculture, transportation and small business support. It is a tremendous honor to serve this organization and be a small part of the success that is all of us coming together to work towards the common goal of a healthy, vibrant and sustainable Southeast Alaska.

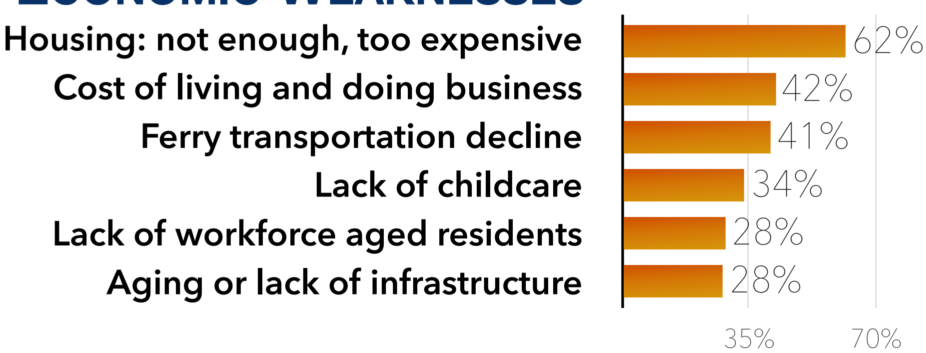
The mission of Southeast Conference is to **undertake and support activities that promote strong economies, sustainable communities, and a healthy environment in Southeast Alaska**. As the state- and federally-designated regional economic development organization, Southeast Conference serves as the collective voice for advancing the region's economy. Southeast Conference has 200 member organizations representing 1,200 people from 32 regional communities. Southeast Conference started 67 years ago with a group of people supporting the establishment of a regional transportation system, leading to the formation of the Alaska Marine Highway System. Its members stayed together through more than a half-century of change to focus on concerns unique to the region.

Southeast Alaska's Strengths Weaknesses Opportunities Threats

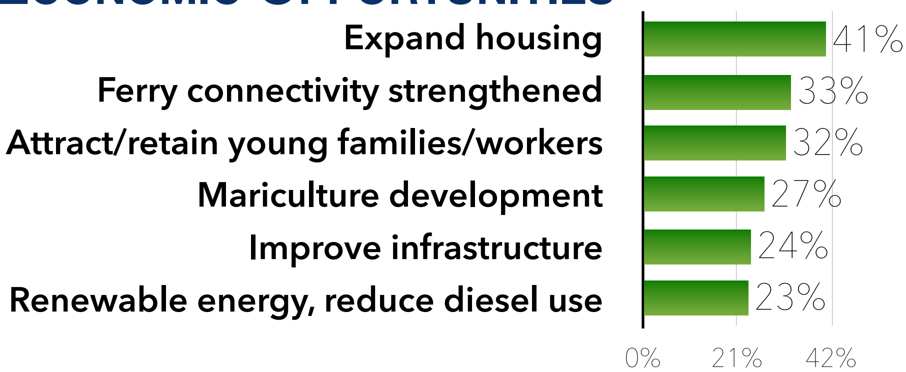
Economic Strengths



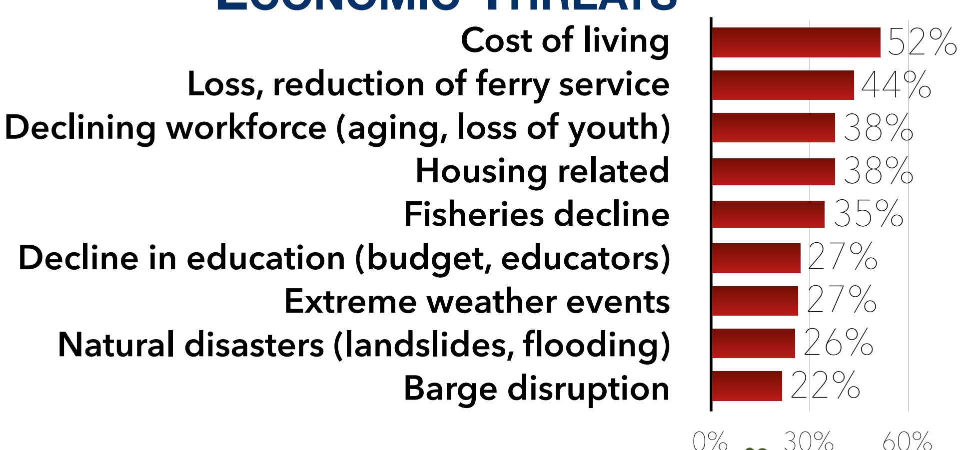
Economic Weaknesses



Economic Opportunities



Economic Threats



2030 Economic Plan Development

Every five years Southeast Conference develops a five-year economic plan, which includes engaging more than 400 regional leaders in a strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT) analysis for Southeast. The overall regional SWOT is on the left, and the sector specific SWOTs are below.

Seafood

- *Top Strength*: High quality product
- *Top Weakness*: High costs
- *Top Opportunity:* Increase value-added processing
- *Top Threat:* Low seafood prices

Visitor Industry

- *Top Strength:* Natural beauty of region
- *Top Weakness*: Limited seasonal housing
- *Top Opportunity:* Workforce housing development
- *Top Threat:* Housing shortages

Transportation

- *Top Strength:* Connecting communities
- *Top Weakness*: Lack of qualified workforce
- *Top Opportunity:* Improve ferry service
- *Top Threat:* Demise of AMHS

Energy

- *Top Strength:* Abundant hydropower
- *Top Weakness*: High costs of infrastructure
- *Top Opportunity*: Heat pump installation
- *Top Threat:* Inadequate workforce

Mining

- *Top Strength*: Provides high paying jobs
- *Top Weakness*: Extreme opposition by environmental groups
- *Top Opportunity*: Explore and develop new mineral deposits and expand existing mines
- *Top Threat:* Anti-mine advocacy

SOUTHEAST **2030 STRATEGIC PLAN** SUMMARY

In 2025, Southeast Conference released the Southeast Alaska 2030 Economic Plan, a five-year strategic plan for the region - also known as a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy. The membership worked together to develop an overall vision statement, 45 objectives, and 7 priority objectives, along with regional and industry specific SWOT analyses. More than 400 people representing small businesses, tribes, Native organizations, municipalities, and nonprofits were involved in various elements of the planning process. The Plan's prioritized objectives are listed below.

Economic Development

★ 1. **Housing objective:** Support the sustainable development of housing *#1 Plan priority*
★ 2. **Childcare objective:** Increase childcare capacity in Southeast Alaska
3. **Infrastructure maintenance**
4. **Education objective:** Partner with University of Alaska Southeast and K-12 school districts to build career pathways
5. **Workforce attraction and retention objective**
6. **Coast Guard Objective:** Support Coast Guard vessel homeporting opportunities
7. **Natural disaster planning objective:** Support disaster preparation and relief efforts
8. **Solid waste objective:** Support regional solid waste management solutions
9. **Healthcare workforce objective**
10. **Telecommunications objective:** Improve communications access in Southeast Alaska
11. **Manufacturing objective:** Promote regionally-manufactured local products
12. **Food security objective:** Increase supply and distribution of local foods

Transportation

★ 1. **Support the stability, sustainability and longevity of the Alaska Marine Highway System**
2. Develop a long-term, strategic, multi-modal, regional transportation plan
3. Improve and expand opportunities to move freight to and from markets
4. Ports and harbors infrastructure improvements
5. Transportation workforce development
6. Ensure the stability and safety of passenger transportation services
7. Improve marine and road connection to Lower 48
8. Disaster resilient transportation infrastructure

★ = Priority Objectives

Seafood

★ 1. **Further develop markets for Alaska seafood**
★ 2. **Seafood modernization initiative**
3. Work to further promote a year-round seafood economy in the region
4. Full resource utilization and ocean product development
5. Mariculture development
6. Bring back seafood jobs to Southeast's smallest communities
7. Support access to capital for harvesters and processors
8. Maintain a stable regulatory regime

Natural Resources

1. Prepare for potential Chinook salmon listings
2. Work with USFS to direct federal contracts toward locally-owned businesses
3. Support an innovative, integrated timber industry
4. Attract capital investments, maintain global competitiveness
5. Provide an economically viable supply of timber from the Tongass to regional operators
6. Increase access to minerals and energy sources for mining on state and federal lands
7. Advocate for the regulators
8. Revise the Tongass National Forest Land Management Plan

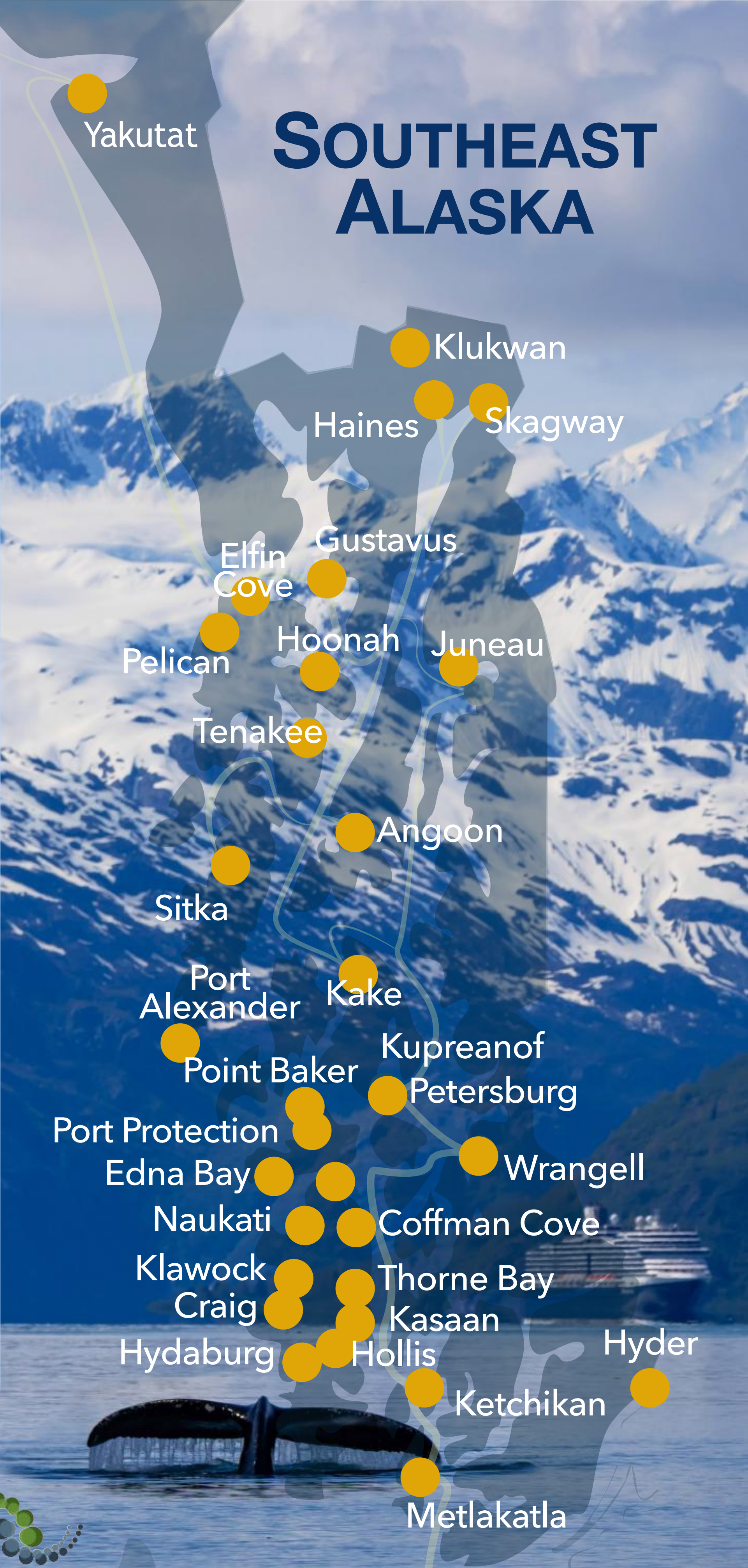
Visitor Industry

★ 1. **Support local tourism ownership and entrepreneurship**
2. Workforce housing for visitors sector
3. Cultural tourism development
4. Collective regional strategy for accommodating tourism industry growth in Southeast

Energy Sector

★ 1. **Reduce energy costs and increase deployment of renewables**
2. Support consumer education on heat pumps
3. Policy and regulatory development to meet community energy needs and priorities
4. Continue to support PCE for rural communities
5. Biomass in energy

SOUTHEAST ALASKA



SOUTHEAST CONFERENCE

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City Manager, City & Borough of Juneau

Gracia O'Connell– 2nd Vice President
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Publication sponsored by

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Photo by Sean Neilson