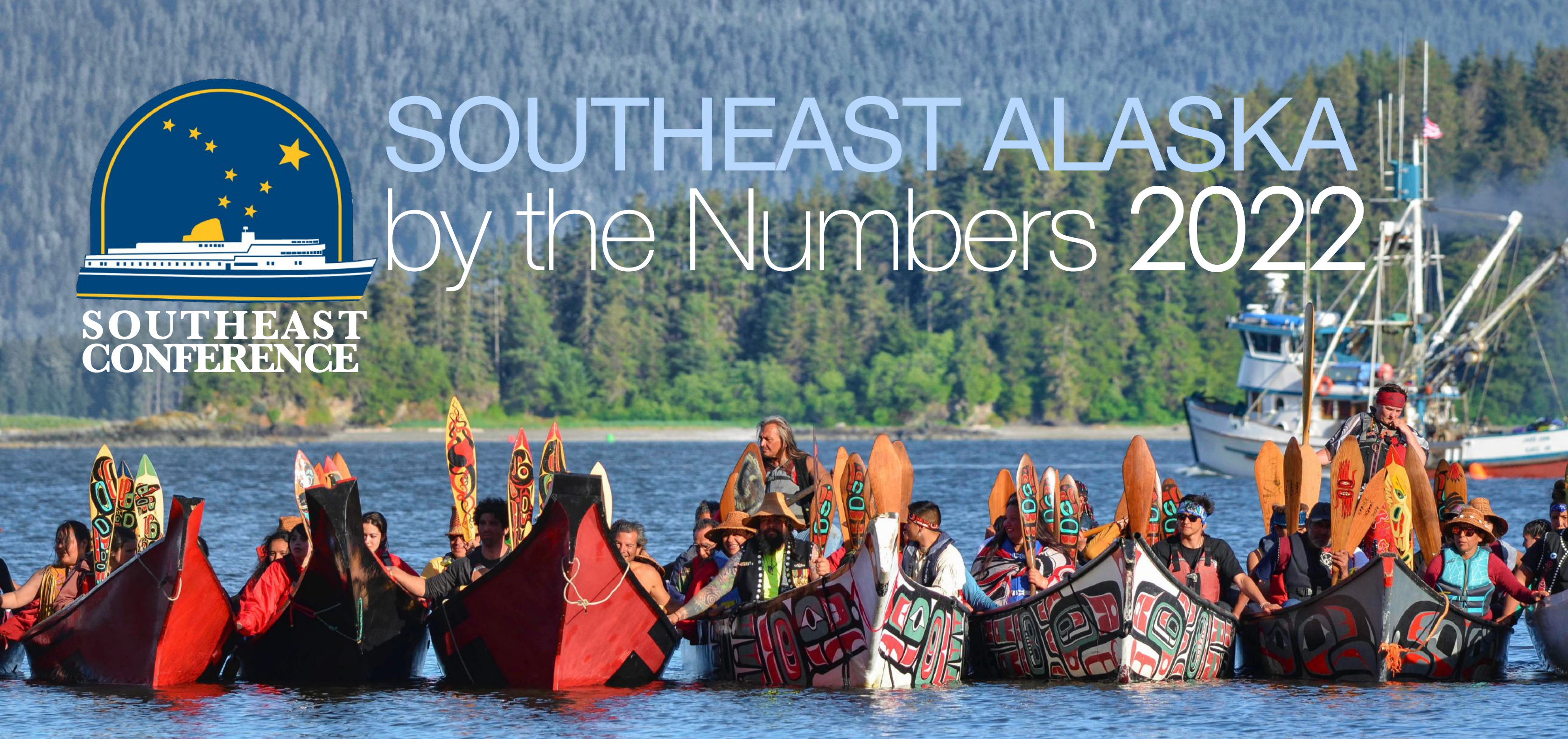


SOUTHEAST ALASKA by the Numbers 2022

SOUTHEAST CONFERENCE

CHANGES **2020 TO 2021**

THE **LABOR FORCE** INCREASED BY **2,100 JOBS** TO **42,275** JOBS, **+5%**.

TOTAL WAGES INCREASED BY **$238 MILLION** TO $2.4 BILLION, **+11%**.

AVERAGE REGIONAL WAGE INCREASED BY **6%** TO **$56,605** +$2,970.

TOTAL **PASSENGER ARRIVALS** INCREASED BY **155% TO 487,830** (INCLUDES RESIDENTS).

OIL PRICES INCREASED BY **71% TO $71** PER BARREL, +$29.

POUNDS OF SEAFOOD LANDED IN THE REGION INCREASED BY **157 MILLION** POUNDS, **+145%**.

Tlingit & Haida

SOUTHEAST ALASKA'S **ECONOMY**

2021

It is impossible to imagine a better year-over-year economic report than 2020 to 2021, due to the devastating economic conditions of 2020.

Jobs were up by 5% in 2021 overall while communities like Hoonah and Gustavus saw 18% and 19% job increases, respectively. Total wages were up by 11% (+$238 million) – higher overall than 2019 regional earnings. The overall average regional wage increased by 6%.

After a terrible harvest by all measures in 2020, the seafood sector posted incredible gains, becoming the #1 private sector industry in the region for the first time since 2015. Total pounds landed were up by 145% in 2021, 157 million pounds more than in 2020. The value of seafood caught nearly doubled, and workforce earnings increased by $120 million.

Even with just one-tenth of a normal cruise ship year, visitor industry numbers soared in 2021. Total passenger arrivals from outside the region went up by 155%, with visitor sector jobs up by 36%. The tourism payroll increased by $74 million. Air passengers nearly doubled. Even population and school enrollment figures grew.

Despite impressive gains, by many measures the region still lagged behind 2019. Jobs remained 8% below 2019 annual job figures, and 18% below peak summer employment levels.

2022

Moving into 2022 and 2023 Southeast Alaska's businesses report tremendous optimism, and with good reason. The significant federal investments into the region in the form of COVID relief dollars worked as intended. Businesses, workers, and communities were able to continue in a stasis-like existence throughout the economically-impoverished early pandemic period, giving Southeast Alaska an economy to come back to in 2022.

In the first half of the year, the region added 1,100 jobs, and half of the region's business leaders expect their prospects to be even better or much better next year. Tourists have come back. The number of cruise passengers arriving in the region is on track to be at least 700% higher than 2021 levels, with a record-setting sailing schedule planned for 2023.

Salmon harvest levels are coming in even higher than in 2021. Mining jobs are up by 7% in 2022 so far, and construction jobs are up by 5%. The region is on-track to receive federal infrastructure dollars, but only if groups successfully apply for available funding.

Two threats are hampering regional recovery: the continued decline of the State sector – down by another 170 jobs in the first half of 2022 for a total decrease of 24% in the last decade – and difficulty attracting workers due to fierce competition nationally and a scarcity of housing within the region.

Photo by Netti Pahl

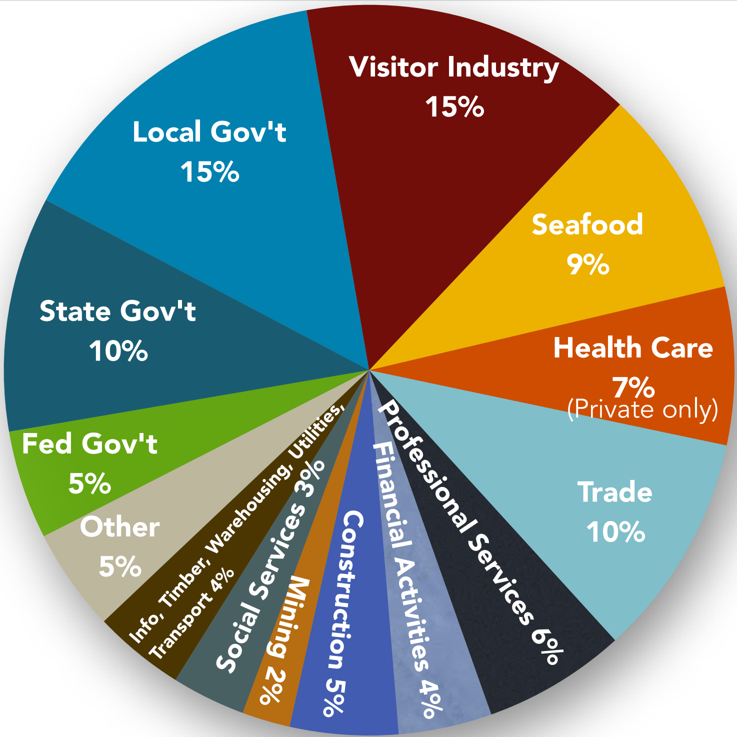
The Whole **Southeast Alaska Economy** 2021

In 2021, Southeast Alaska gained more than 2,000 year-round equivalent jobs and $237 million in workforce earnings compared to 2020.

Annual Average Jobs

42,275 Jobs

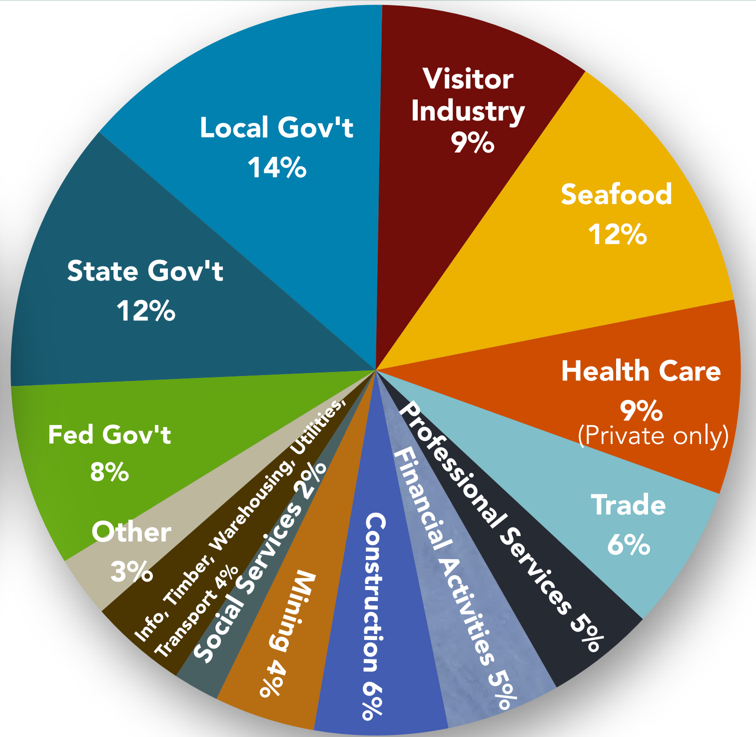
UP 2,088 JOBS IN 2021 +5%



Employment Earnings

$2.4 Billion Workforce Earnings

UP $238 MILLION +11%



2021 Southeast Alaska Employment Earnings

	Employment Related Earnings			Employment Numbers			
	Wages (2021)	Self-Employment Earnings (est.)	Total Earnings	Annual Average Employment (2021)	Self-Employed (est.)	Total Employment	Change 2020 to 2021
Government (includes Coast Guard)	$749,887,721	$64,646,233*	**$814,533,954**	11,929	657*	**12,586**	**85**
Visitor Industry	$196,067,364	$30,341,488	**$226,408,852**	5,469	783	**6,252**	**1,653**
Seafood Industry	$92,651,604	$198,344,892	**$290,996,496**	1,679	2,240	**3,919**	**614**
Trade: Retail and Wholesale	$128,929,349	$25,009,551	**$153,938,900**	3,669	533	**4,202**	**71**
Health Care Industry (private only)	$189,915,853	$15,826,369	**$205,742,222**	2,700	254	**2,954**	**28**
Construction Industry	$100,357,128	$41,195,655	**$141,552,783**	1,418	608	**2,026**	**80**
Financial Activities	$62,370,465	$58,606,668	**$120,977,133**	1,022	726	**1,748**	**-27**
Professional and Business Services	$74,460,205	$40,837,367	**$115,297,572**	1,476	1200	**2,676**	**-49**
Mining Industry	$106,417,184	$317,351	**$106,734,535**	892	6	**898**	**37**
Social Services	$44,373,522	$4,197,084	**$48,570,606**	1,199	183	**1,382**	**28**
Information (publishing, broadcasting, telecom.)	$20,043,301	$1,186,453	**$21,229,754**	380	48	**428**	**-3**
Timber Industry	$16,913,017	$1,683,173	**$18,596,190**	264	48	**312**	**-9**
Warehousing, Utilities & Non-Visitor Transportation	$49,886,259	$13,578,805	**$63,465,064**	809	161	**970**	**-13**
Other	$38,130,674	$26,806,275	**$64,936,949**	999	924	**1,923**	**-405**
Total	**$1,870,403,646**	**$522,577,366**	**$2,392,981,012**	**33,905**	**8,370**	**42,275**	**2,088**

Sources: Alaska Department of Labor Employment & Wage data; (latest available) US Census Nonemployer (self-employment) Statistics; Active Duty Military Population, ADOL. *****These cells in Government refer to 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.

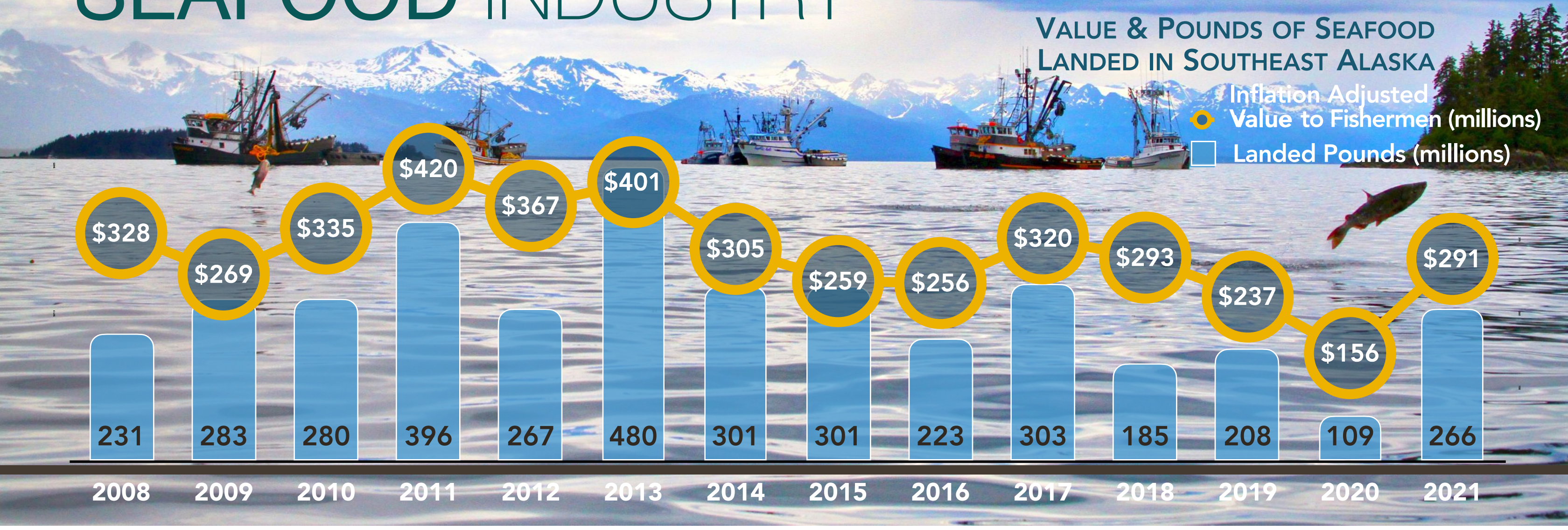
Change in the Last Year: 2020 to 2021

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

Demographics	2020	2021	% Change 2020-2021	Change 2020-2021
Total Population [1]	72,286	72,494	**0.3%**	**208**
Under Age 15 [2]	13,087	12,796	**-2%**	**-291**
Twenty-somethings [2]	7,931	8,012	**1%**	**81**
Ages 65 and older [2]	11,808	12,627	**7%**	**819**
K-12 School District Enrollment [3]	10,697	10,803	**1%**	**105**
General Economic Conditions				
Total Labor Force (jobs, includes self-employed & USCG) [1,5,6]	40,187	42,275	**5%**	**2,088**
Total Job Earnings [1, 5, 6]	$2.15 million	$2.39 million	**11%**	**$238 million**
Total Private Sector Payroll [1, 6]	$1.37 billion	$1.58 billion	**16%**	**$212 million**
Average Annual Wage [1]	$53,635	$56,605	**6%**	**$2,970**
Annual Unemployment Rate [1]	8.3%	6.1%	**-2.2%**	**-2.2%**
Top Economic Sectors	**2020**	**2021**	**% Change**	**Change**
Government	Public Sector: 34% of all employment earnings			
Total Government Employment [1, 5]	12,501	12,586	**1%**	**85**
Federal Employment [1, 5] (8% of all employment earnings)	2,074	2,037	**-2%**	**-37**
State Employment [1] (14% of all job earnings)	4,438	4,403	**-1%**	**-35**
City and Tribal Employment [1] (14% of all job	5,989	6,146	**3%**	**157**
Total Government Payroll (includes USCG) [1, 5]	$789 million	$814.5 million	**3%**	**$25.6 million**
State of Alaska Payroll [1]	$278.9 million	$287.6 million	**3%**	**$8.7 million**
Visitor Industry	Key Industry: 9% of all employment earnings			
Total Visitor Industry Employment [1, 6]	4,599	6,252	36%	1,653
Total Visitor Industry Wages/Earnings [1, 6]	$152.7 million	$226.4 million	48%	$73.7 million
Total Southeast Alaska Passenger Arrivals	**191,138**	**487,831**	**155%**	**296,693**
Cruise Passengers [10]	48	124,600	259,483%	124,552
Total Air Passenger Arrivals from Outside SE [11]	188,443	357,222	90%	168,779
Total AMHS Passengers from Outside SE [12]	2,647	6,009	127%	3,362
Commercial Fishing & Seafood Industry	Key Industry: 12% of all employment earnings			
Total Seafood Employment (includes fishermen) [1, 6]	3,305	3,919	**19%**	**614**
Total Seafood Employment Earnings [1, 6]	$170.6 milllion	$291 million	**71%**	**$120.4 million**
Commercial Fishing Boats Homeported in SE [15]	2,896	2,834	**-2%**	**-67**
Value of Seafood Processed [7]	$271 million	$673.8 million	**149%**	**$403 million**
Pounds Landed (commercial seafood whole pounds by SE residents) [8]	108.8 million	266 million	**145%**	**157 million**
Estimated Gross Earnings (ex-vessel value of pounds landed) [8]	$148.4 million	$291 million	**96%**	**$142.6 million**
Health Care Industry (Public & Private Health)	Key Industry: 12% of all employment earnings			
Health Care Employment [1, 6]	3,675	3506	**-5%**	**-169**
Health Care Wages [1, 6]	$248.6 million	$249.7 million	**0.4%**	**$1.1 million**
Maritime Economy (Includes employment from all industries)	Key Industry: 13% of all employment earnings			
Private Maritime plus USCG Employment [1,5,6]	4,968	5,616	**13%**	**648**
Private Maritime plus USCG Wages [1,5,6]	$289 million	$416 million	**44%**	**$127 million**
Other Selected Statistics	**2020**	**2021**	**% Change**	**Change**
Construction Employment [1, 6] (6% of all employment earnings)	1,946	2,026	**4%**	**80**
Mining Employment [1] (5% of all employment earnings)	861	898	**4%**	**37**
Price of Gold [7]	$1,770	$1,799	**2%**	**$29**
Total Southeast AMHS Ridership [12]	38,596	70,938	**84%**	**32,342**
Cost of Living: Consumer Price Index [1]	226.2	237.188	**5%**	**11**
Housing Units Permitted/Completed [4,1]	406	327	**-19%**	**-79**
Avg. Daily Volume ANS Oil Production (mbbls/day) [14]	479,531	477,110	**-1%**	**-2,421**
Annual Avg. Domestic Crude WTI Oil Prices (in $/Barrel) [14]	$41.67	$71.10	**71%**	**$29**

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

3,920 Annualized Jobs 2021

Up 614 Jobs in 2021

Earnings up by 71%

2021 For the first time since 2015, the seafood sector was the top private sector wage provider in the region in 2021.

The Southeast Alaska 2020 seafood harvest was one of the worst on record, contributing to the economic devastation of 2020 for the region. By contrast, the 2021 season was slightly better than the 10-year-average, both for pounds landed and inflation adjusted catch value. In 2021, regional fishermen caught 266 million pounds of seafood, with a value of $291 million. The 10-year-average is 264 million pounds, and a value of $289 million.

Fishermen caught 157 million more pounds of seafood than they did in 2020. This includes 106 million more pounds of pink salmon, 31 million more pounds of herring, and 14 million more pounds of chum.

The gross value of the 2021 catch was 87% higher than the previous year, or $142 million more. The 2020 catch value of $136 million was less than half of the inflation-adjusted 10-year average value. Gross total earnings are estimated using average annual ex-vessel prices for each area by species, gear, and delivery type.

More than half of total employment earning gains for the region across all economic sectors in 2021 was due to the return to average harvest levels from the abysmal 2020 catch.

In 2021, the five salmon species represented about three-quarters of the regional seafood catch by pounds landed, but about half the total value. Halibut, black cod, crab, and the dive fisheries accounted for nearly half of total catch value in 2021 (43%), but just 10% of pounds landed. Typically, the majority of the statewide catch of Chinook, coho, chum, shrimp, Dungeness crab, and the dive fisheries occurs in Southeast Alaska.

The 2021 Southeast Catch
Compared to the 2020 Catch in Millions

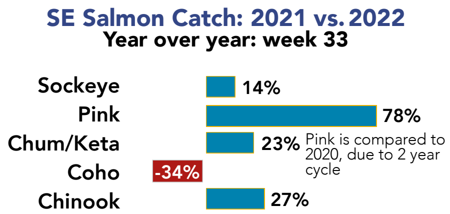
Species	2020 Pounds Landed	2021 Pounds Landed	2021 Catch Value	2021 Increase in Value
Pink Salmon	28.3	134.3	$54.3	$44.6
Chum Salmon	34.8	49.2	$51.7	$32.9
Halibut	6.8	7.8	$49.6	$21.6
Black Cod	9.7	12.3	$38.3	$11.9
Coho Salmon	7.4	9.2	$19.3	$6.4
Crab	10.3	7.3	$36.4	$6.9
Geoduck, Sea Cucumbers, Urchins	2.3	2.6	$17.6	$8.9
Chinook	2.5	2.5	$15.4	$2.0
Sockeye Salmon	2.3	6.4	$12.1	$8.2
Herring	1.8	32.6	$5.9	$2.8
All Other	5.1	4.3	$5.9	-$1.7
Pounds	108 million	266 million	$291 million	$142 million

Key Economic Driver

The regional seafood industry (including commercial fishing and seafood processing) generated 3,920 annual regional jobs and $291 million in earnings in 2021, making up 12% of jobs and earnings in the region. This represents a gain of more than 600 jobs and $120 million in workforce earnings compared to 2020.

In 2021, shore-based seafood facilities in Southeast Alaska processed 236 million pounds of seafood, with a wholesale value of $674 million. This represents a more than three-fold increase in seafood pounds processed compared to 2020, and a $403 million increase in the value of processed product.

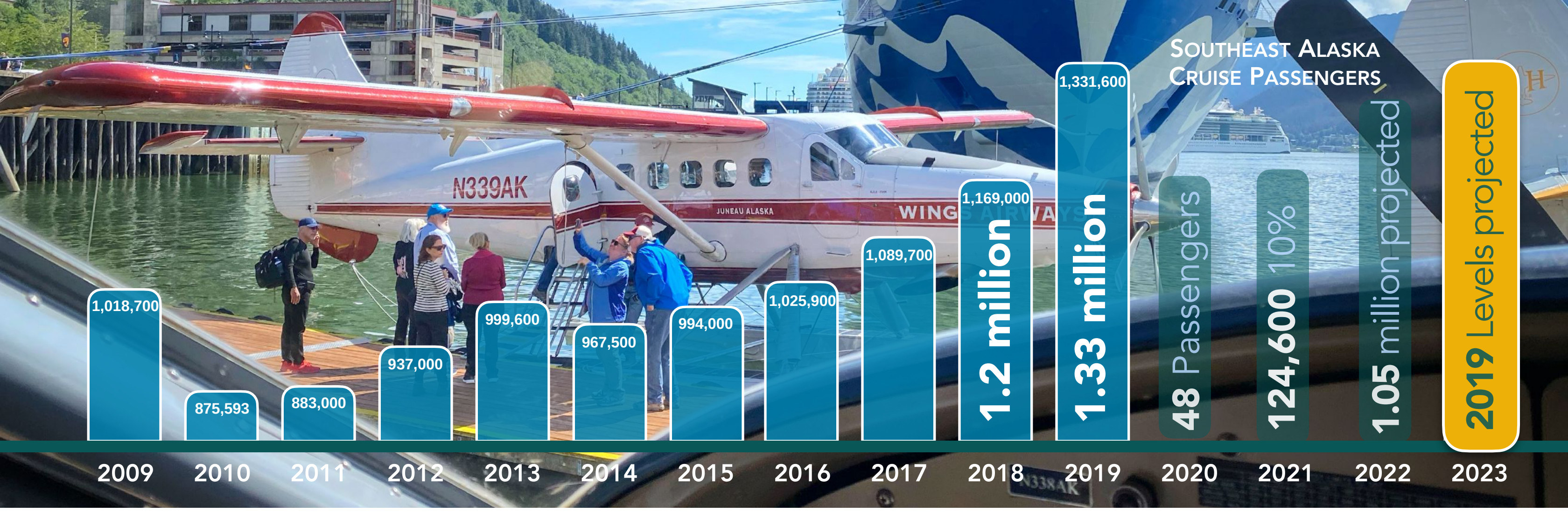
2022 The 2022 harvest-to-date has been even stronger. In ASMI's August 2022 update, salmon harvests are 50% than 2021. The pink harvest is expected to be double 2020 levels.



While the sector faces uncertainty due to changing ocean conditions, tariffs, state budget cuts, and global farmed seafood competition, this season's good prices, increased jobs, better than average harvest, and mariculture investments are all good news for the regional seafood industry.

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 Jim Beedle.**

VISITOR INDUSTRY



Visitor Industry

6,252 Annualized Jobs
$226 Million in Wages in 2021

Up 1,652 Jobs in 2021

2021 It took federal action temporarily suspending the Passenger Vessel Services Act to allow cruise ships to bypass Canada and visit Alaska in 2021. While the cruise season was abbreviated, attracting just 10% of the average 2018/2019 cruise passenger levels, it helped keep the regional tourism economy from disintegrating.

In 2021, visitor sector jobs increased by 36% over 2020 to 6,252, and wages increased by $74 million. Those working in the visitor industry earned $226 million in 2021, comprising 9 percent of all regional employment income (a drop from 2019 when it was 12 percent).

Just under a half million passengers arrived in Southeast Alaska by air, ferry, and cruise ship in 2021. Airline and ferry passenger traffic to the region doubled and cruise passenger numbers grew from 48 in 2020 to 124,600.

2022 **Business Leaders Survey**

In April 2022, business leaders in the visitor sector reported on the economic health of their organizations. Leaders from the tourism and food/beverage sectors reported a strong 2022 economic climate. The majority (60%) expect their business operations to be even stronger headed into 2023 -- the most positive outlook of any industry in the region, including 27% saying their outlook is ***much*** better for the coming year. Last year one-third of tourism business leaders said they were at risk of closing permanently in 2021.

First Normal Cruise Season in 3 Years

Cruise tourist numbers ricocheted dramatically, from 1.3 million in 2019 to 48 in 2020 to 124,600 passengers in 2021. While vessels have been approximately 70% full in 2022, a shift to larger ships and increased voyages means an expected 1.05 million cruise ship visitors will visit the region this summer, making it one of the top years for total cruise passengers.

Tourism Jobs are Still Lagging

Developing enough capacity to serve this number of visitors after two years of little to no tourism has been a significant challenge for regional businesses. In a typical year Southeast businesses increase their labor force by 8,000 workers in the summer months, relying on long-term relationships to ramp up these employment numbers on an annual basis. In 2022, however, these worker supply chains had been broken and regional employers have been competing in one of the strongest national job markets in the last 50 years.

In June of 2022, tourism jobs were up by 20% over June 2021 as 2,000 more tourism workers flooded back into the region. Despite these significant gains, June jobs remain 3,100 workers below 2019 levels. The following quote from a tourism business leader is indicative:

"We are experiencing more demand than we can accommodate. With less long-term staff after the pandemic, rebuilding is challenging due to competitive hiring environment, housing expense/availability & transportation challenges."

Jet Passengers

Despite nearly doubling in 2021 over 2020, by June 2022 total air passenger arrivals for the region were still 8% below 2019 levels. However, strong arrival numbers and events like IRONMAN Alaska are expected to continue to shrink this disparity.

2023 **Strong Tourism Season Expected Next Year**

Moving into 2023, regional cruise ship passengers numbers are expected to be similar to the 2019 season. Of course pandemic-related uncertainty remains, but 2023 should bring back pre-pandemic visitor levels and is likely to be one of the strongest visitor seasons ever.

2023 Cruise Schedule	
Total ships	40+
Total voyages planned	693
First ship	April 17
Last ship	October 27

The 2023 cruise ship season is expected to run more than six months – mid-April though the end of October – with more than 40 ships making nearly 700 voyages to the region, up from 677 in 2022 and 107 in 2021.

Sources: CLIA Alaska & Cruise Line Agencies of Alaska. Combination of ADOL Employment and Wage data and US Census Nonemployer (self-employment) Statistics; Alaska Visitors Statistics Program (AVSP) VII; 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.

Timber Industry

312 Annualized Jobs in 2021

DOWN 9 JOBS IN 2021

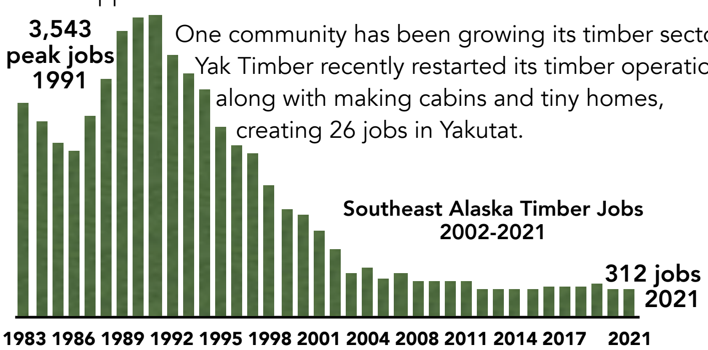
WAGES DOWN BY 8%

2021 These have not been good years for the regional timber industry. Timber jobs decreased by 9 jobs in 2021 to 312 annualized workers – the lowest timber employment level ever recorded—while total wages dropped by 8%. Southeast timber jobs peaked at 3,543 annual average jobs in 1991 and have fallen by 91% since that time. Most of the region's timber jobs are now concentrated on Prince of Wales Island, home to Viking Lumber, the last remaining mid-sized sawmill in Southeast Alaska.

The Roadless Rule: For more than two decades, the timber industry in the region has operated under uncertainty of supply complicated by prohibitions on timber harvest and road construction with limited exceptions. In late 2020 the Alaska Roadless Rule Exemption was briefly reinstated; however, in July 2021 the US Department of Agriculture restored the 2001 Roadless Rule in the Tongass, ending the Alaska exemption before it had been re-implemented, while committing at least $25 million to the region as part of its Southeast Alaska Sustainability Strategy.

Also in 2021, Sealaska Corporation, which had played a major role in the region's timber economy for 42 years, announced a transition away from the old growth logging to focus on ocean-based food and tourism opportunities.

One community has been growing its timber sector. Yak Timber recently restarted its timber operations, along with making cabins and tiny homes, creating 26 jobs in Yakutat.



Sources: ADOL Employment and Wage data; Kitco Metals Inc; Coeur Mining Inc. Annual Report; Hecla Mining Company Annual Report. U.S. International Trade Commission. **Photo credits:** Ansley Dahlstrom and Kensington Mine.

Mining Industry

898 Annualized Jobs in 2021

UP 37 JOBS IN 2021, WAGES UP BY 3%

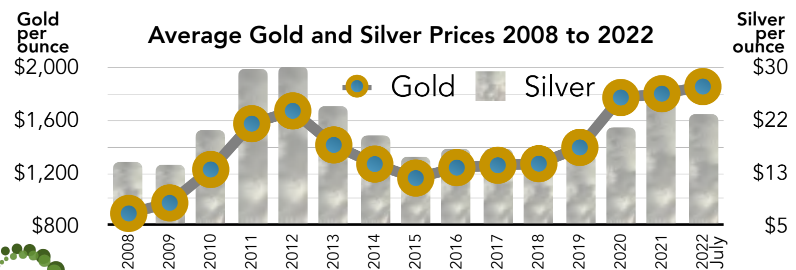
2021 The mining sector is growing steadily. Mining jobs in Southeast Alaska were up by 4% in 2021, with a payroll of $107 million. The average annual mining wage was $119,000 in 2021, more than double the overall regional wage of $56,605.

Three mines in the region account for nearly all mining employment.

- **Hecla Greens Creek** is one of the largest silver mines in the world. In 2021, Greens Creek had a production of 9.2 million ounces of silver, 46,088 ounces of gold, and 53,648 tons of zinc. In August 2022, Hecla Greens Creek had 474 full-time permanent employees (+24 from 2021), and reported $23.9 million in infrastructure improvements and expansion investments.
- **Coeur Alaska's Kensington Mine** is exclusively a gold mine. Kensington had a production of 121,000 ounces of gold in 2021. Coeur Alaska Kensington had a full-time permanent staff of 403 (+20 from 2021).
- **Dawson Mine** is a smaller gold and silver project on Prince of Wales. Dawson Mine reported 54 full-time workers in 2022 (+14 from 2021).

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

2022 Mining jobs in Southeast Alaska have increased by 7% in the first half of 2022. Metal prices, which rise in response to economic turmoil, have continued to be strong. Higher precious metals values provide ongoing optimism for this sector.



Construction Industry

2,026 Annualized Jobs in 2021

Jobs up 80 in 2021, Wages up by 6%

2021 For the second year in a row, construction employment was up in 2021. Jobs in this sector increased by 80 workers, a four percent increase due to the prioritization of construction projects during the pandemic. Construction workers in the region earned $142 million in 2021, an increase of six percent over the previous year. Construction represented six percent all workforce earnings, helping to stabilize the larger economy.

Despite business leader concerns regarding the lack of regional housing, housing construction was down in 2021 to its lowest point in 10 years, as 327 new units were permitted or completed across the region.

2022 Early data shows that 70 construction jobs were added in the first half of 2022, a 5% increase. The Federal Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, passed in 2021, will fund projects in Southeast Alaska and lead to five years of sustained growth in the construction sector. By August 2022, awards totaling $22 million for work in 27 Southeast communities had already been announced, with the potential for hundreds of millions more ***if organizations and communities successfully apply for available funding*** to support the region's roads, bridges, ports, airports, energy grids, communication systems, and ferries. About $1 billion has been set aside to support essential ferry service in rural communities, which will provide funding to the Alaska Marine Highway System. In Southeast in 2022, a partial list of grants for federal funding (infrastructure act and otherwise) includes:

- Prince of Wales: $29.3 million to expand fiber optic network
- Regional airports: $14.6 million
- Sitka: $7.8 million for Sitka's Marine Service Center
- Petersburg: $6.4 million for harbor work
- Ketchikan: $4 million for Coast Guard facility improvements
- Metlakatla: $0.4 million for bus service
- Haines: $1.2 million for roadway repairs.

Sources: Combination of Alaska Department of Labor Employment and Wage data and US Census Nonemployer (self-employment) Statistics; State of Alaska.
Photography credit: SEARHC

Health Care Industry

3,506 Annualized Jobs in 2021

Jobs down 169 in 2021 Wages up by 0.4%

2021 Southeast Alaska's 3,506 public and private healthcare workers comprised 10% of the regional workforce in 2021 (including public sector health care jobs), earning 11% ($250 million) of all wages.

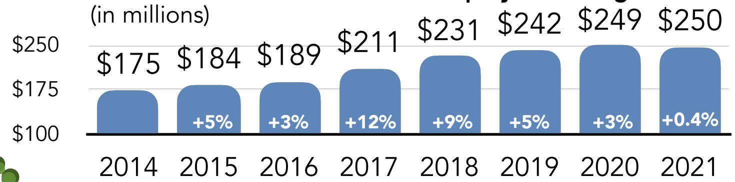
However, while nearly every sector in Southeast increased jobs in 2021 over 2020, the health care sector posted declining jobs, a 5% loss of 169 annualized jobs in 2021. But as wages have been continuing to increase in an effort to compete for workers, total earnings for the industry were actually up in 2021 by 0.4%.

The decline of health care jobs in 2021 is part of a larger trend. Since 2018, the region has lost nearly 500 annualized health care workers, a 12% drop in the total workforce. The region was already facing a shortage of health care workers pre-pandemic due to an aging populace, growing patient volumes, and cuts to University of Alaska health care workforce programs. The demand for health care workers has intensified nationally and globally, making it even more difficult to attract and compete for workers. Health care worker vacancies have been increasingly harder to fill. The business leader quote below reflects on this:

"We are having significant challenges providing healthcare and social services to patients and clients due to a lack of workforce. While this issue is affecting businesses nationwide, the challenge is exacerbated in Southeast by lack of affordable housing, lack of child care, and high cost of living."

The SouthEast Alaska Regional Health Consortium (SEARHC) is the region's largest health care provider, employing 35% of all regional health care workers. SEARHC has been expanding its operations, growing to 1,230 employees in 2022, an 8% increase from 2019. Early data indicates that 2022 regional health care job numbers will be similar to 2021 levels.

Southeast Alaska Health Care Employment Wages
(in millions)



GOVERNMENT

Government

12,586 Annualized Jobs in 2021

Up 85 Jobs in 2020

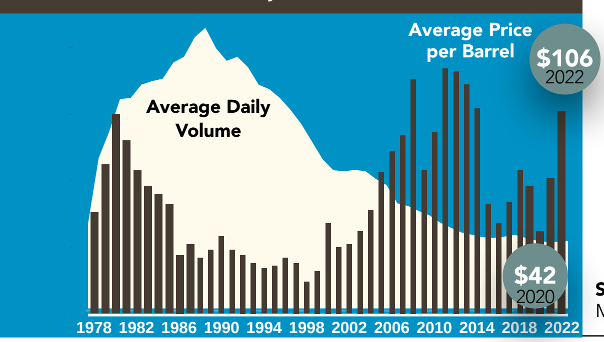
Wages up by 3%

2021 Government wages made up 31% (12,586) of the region's jobs in 2021, and 34% of all regional employment earnings ($815 million). Overall public sector wages grew by $25.6 million in 2021, an increase of 3%, while government jobs grew by less than one percent.

State Government Losses

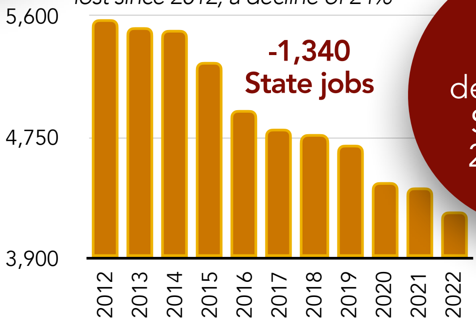
For the past ten years, the region's state government sector has suffered from a systematic hollowing out of Southeast jobs. From 2012 to 2022, state jobs have fallen by nearly a quarter, a decline of 1,340 annualized workers, representing $88 million in lost wages annually. The following department have been impacted the most: Public Safety **-65%** of regional State jobs; Court System **-62%**; Transportation **-56%**; University of Alaska **-53%**, and Education **-49%**. While in Southeast 24% of State of Alaska jobs have been cut since 2012, outside the region State jobs were down by the significantly smaller amount of 11%.

Avg. Daily Volume of the Trans Alaska Pipeline System and Inflation Adjusted Price Per Barrel, 1978-2022



Southeast State Jobs

State jobs in the region are down for the 9th year in a row, for a total of 1,340 jobs lost since 2012, a decline of 24%



24% decline in SE State jobs 2012-2022

High Oil Prices

The State of Alaska has operated in deficit mode without a fiscal plan for the past ten years, using $19.6 billion from savings accounts to cover budget gaps. In 2022, relief was provided in the form of high oil prices, rising from $42 per barrel in 2020, to an average of $106 per barrel in the first seven months of 2022, resulting in a significant, but mercurial, increase to the state general fund. Meanwhile the Alaska Permanent Fund — the source of more than half of Alaska's general fund revenue — posted negative returns for the first time since 2012.

Federal Government

In 2020 the regional economy crashed, and the federal government provided approximately $600 million in COVID-19 relief funds in the form of grants and loans to the region. This funding was funneled directly to regional households, businesses, service providers, tribes, and communities, and proved to be instrumental in restoring economic stability. Continued federal expenditures in the form of infrastructure and broadband investments will further fuel the economy.

Following the culmination of US Census 2020 activities, federal employment was down by 37 jobs in 2021.

Municipal Government

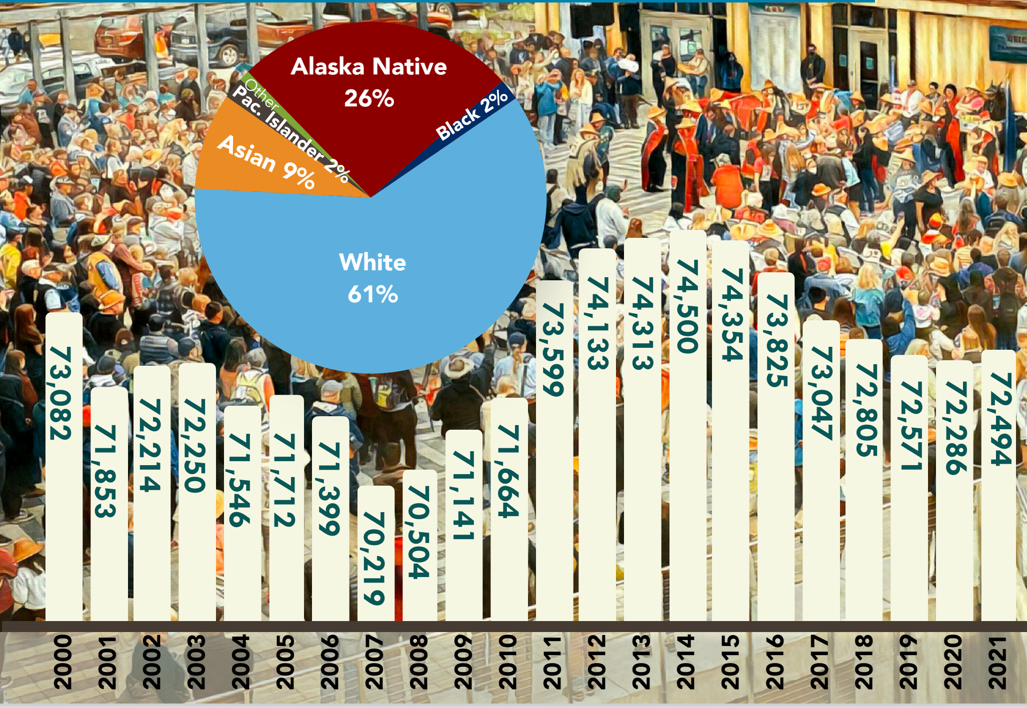
After a 5% loss in 2020, local government employment was almost flat in 2021, up by 37 jobs. For the first half of 2022, employment numbers are down by 17 jobs.

Growing Tribal Government

While state and federal government jobs have been declining, and municipal jobs have been flat, tribal government has been growing. In the past five years tribal government staff has grown by 24% — by more than 200 jobs — to 1,112 annualized workers. Tribal government wages increased by 54% over the same period, to $58.6 million. Tribal government now makes up 9% of all government jobs in the region, and 3% of all Southeast jobs.

Sources: ADOL Employment and Wage data; Alaska Department of Revenue Crude Oil Prices. Alaska Office of Management Budget. Photo credit: US Forest Service.

DEMOGRAPHICS
Population 72,494



Population Change 2020 to 2021

Community	2020	2021	Change
Juneau Borough	32,255	32,155	-0.3%
Ketchikan Borough	13,948	13,895	-0.4%
Sitka Borough	8,458	8,387	-1%
Petersburg Borough	3,398	3,368	-1%
Haines Borough*	2,080	2,614	26%
Wrangell Borough	2,127	2,096	-1%
Metlakatla	1,454	1,403	-4%
Skagway Borough	1,240	1,203	-3%
Craig	1,036	969	-6%
Hoonah	931	902	-3%
Klawock	720	709	-2%
Yakutat Borough	662	697	5%
Gustavus	655	658	0.5%
Kake	543	557	3%
Thorne Bay	476	456	-4%
Hydaburg	380	376	-1%
Angoon	357	360	1%
Coffman Cove*	127	187	47%
Hollis*	65	138	112%
Naukati Bay	142	137	-4%
Tenakee Springs	116	122	5%
Pelican	98	92	-6%
Klukwan	87	88	1%
Whale Pass	86	84	-2%
Port Alexander	78	61	-22%
Kasaan*	30	46	53%
Hyder	48	42	-13%
Edna Bay*	25	40	60%
Port Protection	36	35	-3%
Elfin Cove	24	32	33%
Game Creek	23	19	-17%
Point Baker	12	10	-17%
Remainder	569	556	-2%
Total	**72,286**	**72,494**	**0.3%**

2021 After six consecutive years of population loss, the population of the region increased by over 200 people in 2021.

Unfortunately, this does not appear to represent actual gains, but a readjustment by the Alaska Department of Labor (ADOL), concerned about accuracy of the 2020 US Census figures for Haines, Hollis, Coffman Cove, Kasaan, and Edna Bay. Of the region's 32 communities, 20 lost residents in 2021. It is more accurate to estimate a loss of approximately 500 residents in 2021.

The primary element fueling the population losses — the 24% reduction in state jobs — is intensifying, and ADOL is projecting continued population declines in future years. Housing shortages and costs also contribute to population declines. However, robust job growth in the private sector will offset some of these losses.

School Enrollment Up

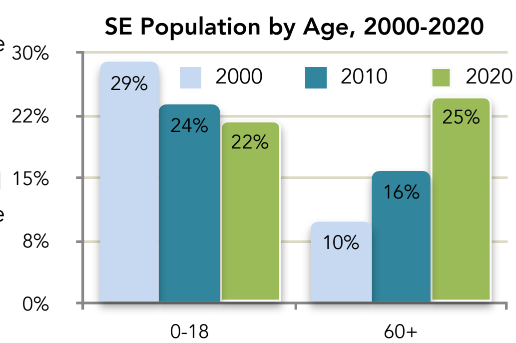
In 2021, for just the 4th time in 25 years, K-12 enrollment was up. School districts across the region added more than 100 new students, as students continue to return to the classroom following the rise of homeschooling during peak-pandemic. Schools remain more than 500 students below 2019 levels.

More than one-Quarter Alaska Native

The 2020 US Census shows a larger indigenous population than in previous census years. The Alaska Native population grew to 26% of all residents, for a total of 18,500 Alaska Native residents.

An Aging Demographic

Southeast continues to have the state's oldest residents. Since 2000, the most pronounced demographic shift has been the aging of the population. During that period, the 60-plus population grew by more than 10,000 people, from 10% of the overall population to a quarter. At the same time the number of those aged 18 and under decreased by 4,400. The median age is 41, while in Hoonah and Angoon the median age is 51.



Sources: Alaska Department of Labor (ADOL); ADOL Southeast Alaska Population by Age, Sex and Borough/Census Area; Alaska Population Projections; US Census.
*ADOL is questioning 2020 US Census figures for some communities.

Jobs by Community

Looking at all communities across Southeast in 2021, job counts were mostly up compared to 2020, but the recovery has been uneven.

Communities with the largest 2020 to 2021 job gains percentage-wise include Klukwan (+21%), Gustavus (+19%), and Hoonah (+18%). The largest increases in total wages were seen in Petersburg (+31%), Angoon (+26%), and Hoonah (+19%).

Four areas experienced continued job losses in 2021 compared to 2020, including Hyder (-33%), Prince of Wales (-2%), Wrangell (-2%), and Metlakatla (-1%); however both Prince of Wales and Wrangell saw overall wage gains during the same period.

Still, regional job rates remained below 2019 levels for most communities in 2021. Skagway's jobs remained 42% below 2019 levels. Three communities defied the odds and had more jobs in 2021 than they did in 2019. These include Yakutat (+19%), Petersburg (+11%), and Gustavus (+3%).

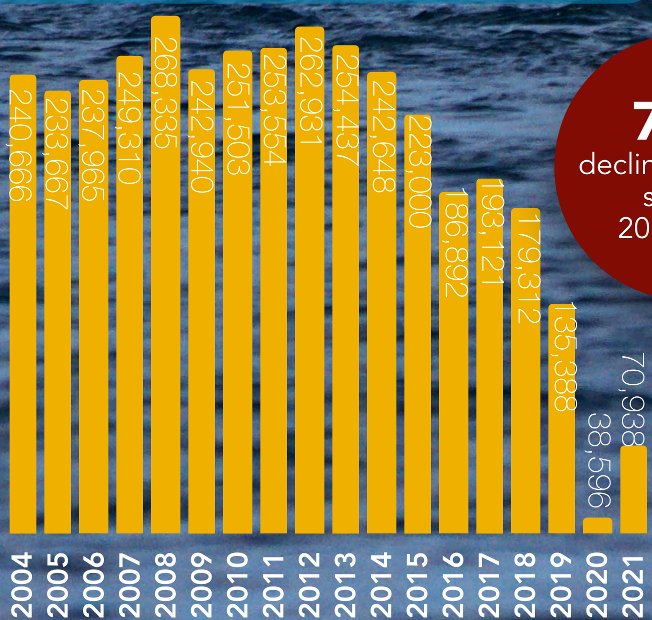
__Note:__ This analysis excludes self-employment data, which is not made available below the borough/ census area level. Still, tracking change in labor figures is an important way to track overall workforce changes in a community.

Annual Employment Change by Community 2020 to 2021

Community	2020 Annual Average Employment	2021 Annual Average Employment	2021 Wages in millions	Wages Change 2020-2021	Employment Change 2020-2021	Employment Change 2019-2021
Juneau	15,856	16,450	$986.3	5%	4%	-8%
Ketchikan	6,309	6,492	$349.1	5%	3%	-12%
Sitka	3,752	4,133	$216.4	12%	10%	-4%
Prince of Wales	1,432	1,410	$64.4	3%	-2%	-8%
Petersburg	1,238	1,419	$72.6	31%	15%	11%
Haines	773	813	$34.1	9%	5%	-21%
Wrangell	725	712	$32.7	1%	-2%	-14%
Skagway	563	623	$29.6	11%	11%	-42%
Metlakatla	497	493	$23.7	-1%	-1%	-2%
Hoonah SSA	328	388	$16.7	19%	18%	-10%
Yakutat	298	334	$18.9	17%	12%	19%
Gustavus SSA	178	211	$9.8	17%	19%	3%
Kake	166	166	$5.7	2%	0%	-1%
Angoon SSA	133	145	$4.5	26%	9%	-6%
Hyder	51	34	$2.2	-25%	-33%	-35%
Klukwan	38	46	$1.0	16%	21%	-10%

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

AMHS Ridership in Southeast



Source: AMHS.

73% decline in AMHS service 2012-2021

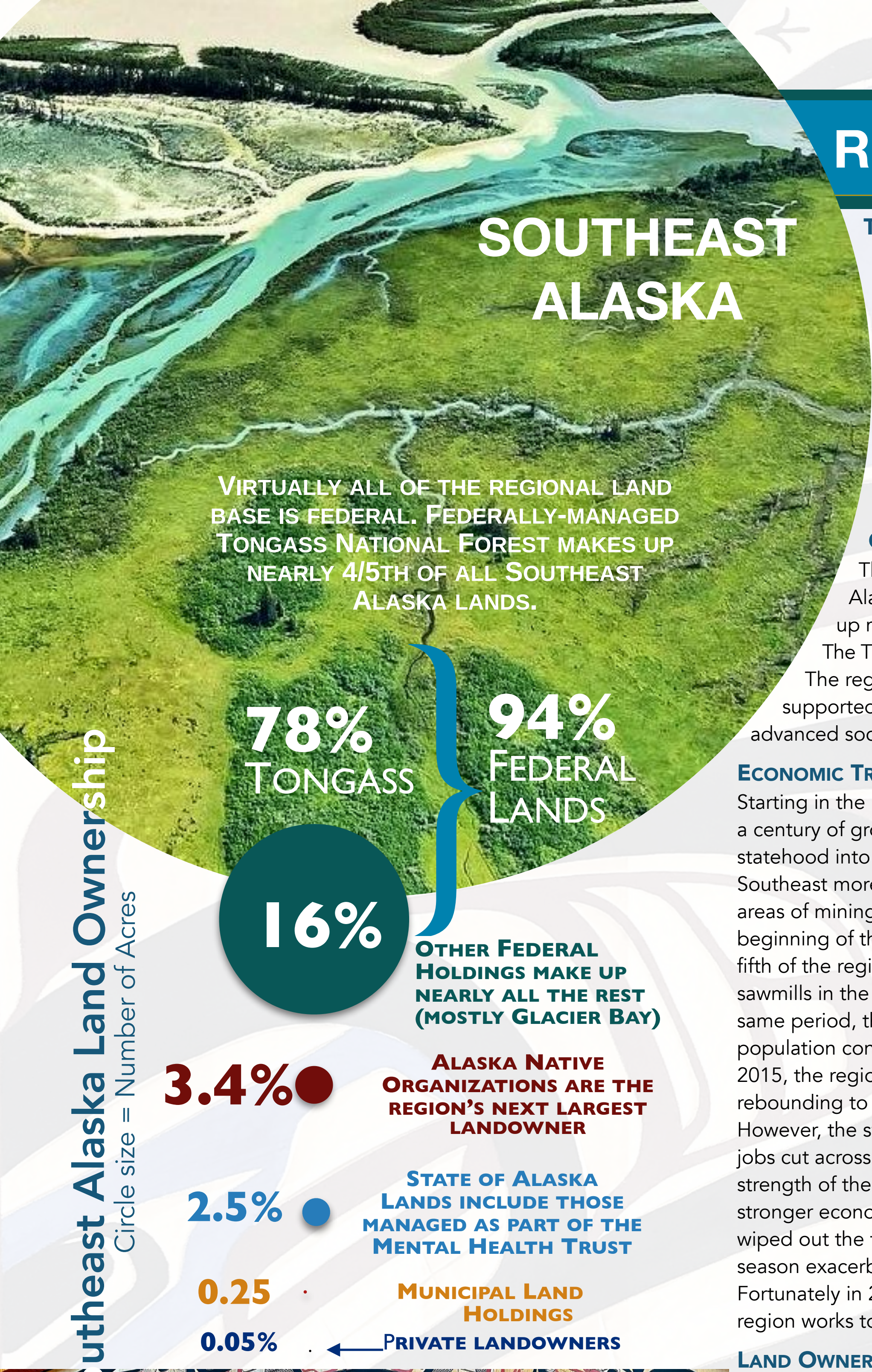
Ferry connectivity, long been identified as the most vulnerable element of the regional economy, has been cut dramatically over the past decade.

The Alaska Marine Highway System (AMHS) ferried 262,931 individuals in the region in 2012. By 2021, that figure had dropped by 73%.

In 2020, COVID-19 travel stoppages reduced the number of sailings and travelers to a historic low of 38,596. In 2021, ferry service increased from 2020 levels to approximately half of 2019 levels.

Alaska is well-positioned to capture more than $1 billion in federal funding for ferries from the infrastructure bill. If successful, this funding could help increase service levels.

Photo by Jim Beedle



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: Section of SHI clan house by David Boxley. Boat photo by Nick Starichenko.*

Regional Overview

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 – the Tlingit, Haida, and Tsimshian – make up more than a quarter (26%) of the region's population. The Tlingit have resided in the region for at least 11,000 years. The region's mild climate, abundant food and raw materials supported the development of highly-organized and culturally-advanced societies with extensive trade routes and rich artwork.

Economic Trends

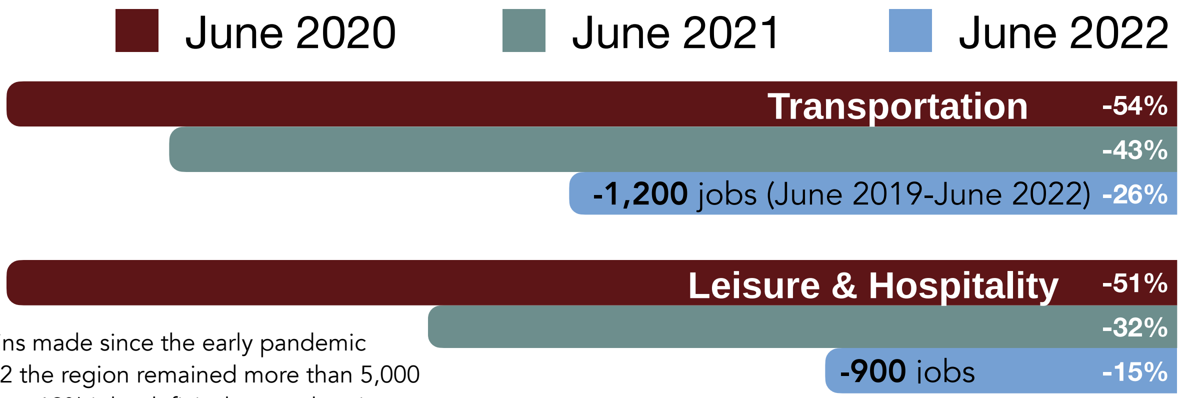
Starting in the 1880s, the economy of Southeast Alaska experienced a century of growth that intensified after statehood in 1959. From statehood into the 1990s, population and employment levels in Southeast more than doubled as the workforce expanded in the areas of mining, government, fishing, tourism, and timber. In the beginning of the 1990's seafood and timber directly accounted for a fifth of the regional economy. Over the next decade pulp mills and sawmills in the region closed, laying off 3,200 workers. During the same period, the value of salmon declined and catch levels fell. The population continued to decline through 2007. Between 2008 and 2015, the region experienced a significant economic recovery, rebounding to record numbers of jobs, wages, and residents. However, the state budget crisis resulted in 24% of State of Alaska jobs cut across the region, reversing the economic trajectory. The strength of the visitor sector was poised to lead the region to a stronger economic position in 2020, but the COVID-19 pandemic wiped out the tourism season and an extremely poor 2020 salmon season exacerbated the economic impacts of the pandemic. Fortunately in 2022, jobs, tourists, fish, and wages are back, as the region works to regain its strength.

Land Ownership

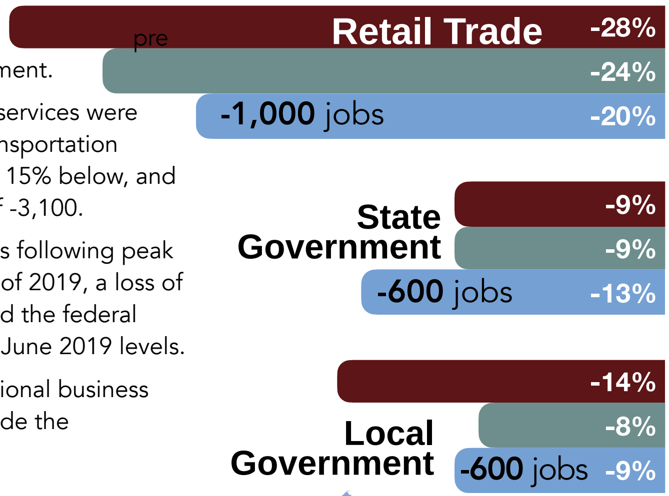
A lack of privately-owned land and land available for development is unique to Southeast Alaska and impacts the ability of the region to nurture the private sector. (See infographic on the left.) Southeast Alaska's land ownership is dominated by the federal government, which manages 94 percent of the land base. Most of this (78%, or 16.7 million acres) is the Tongass National Forest. The remaining federal lands are mostly in Glacier Bay National Park. Alaska Native organizations, including village, urban, regional corporations, and the Annette Island Reservation, own 3.4 percent (728,100 acres). The State manages 2.5 percent of the total land base (511,500 acres). Boroughs and communities own 53,000 acres—a quarter of one percent of the regional land base. Other private land holdings account for 0.05% of the regional land base.

Southeast **June** Pandemic **Economics**

Change in June Jobs compared to June 2019 Levels: -5,200 jobs



June
SE jobs down
12%
Over pre-pandemic levels



Despite the tremendous gains made since the early pandemic losses of 2020, by June 2022 the region remained more than 5,000 jobs below June 2019 levels, a 12% jobs deficit due to a lagging recovery in the tourism sector and public sector job cuts. Comparatively, the US as a whole has fully recovered and was 1% above pre pandemic job rates in June, while Alaska remained 6% below 2019 employment.

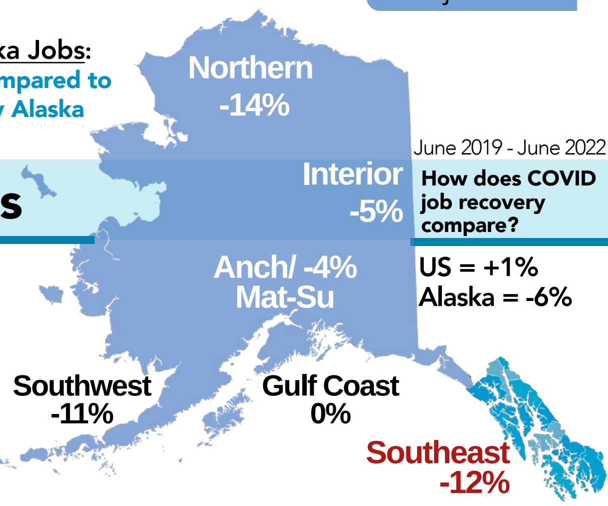
After two years of reduced operations, the businesses that provide tourism services were unable to attract the staffing needed for peak summer visitor levels. The transportation sector remained 26% below 2019 levels, the leisure & hospitality sector was 15% below, and the retail sector 20% lower, for a combined visitor sector June jobs deficit of -3,100.

State government is the only sector that has significantly ramped up job cuts following peak pandemic losses. By June of 2022, state jobs were down by 13% over June of 2019, a loss of 600 jobs. Local government remains 600 jobs below 2019 staffing levels, and the federal government is 100 jobs behind, for a combined count of -1,300 jobs below June 2019 levels.

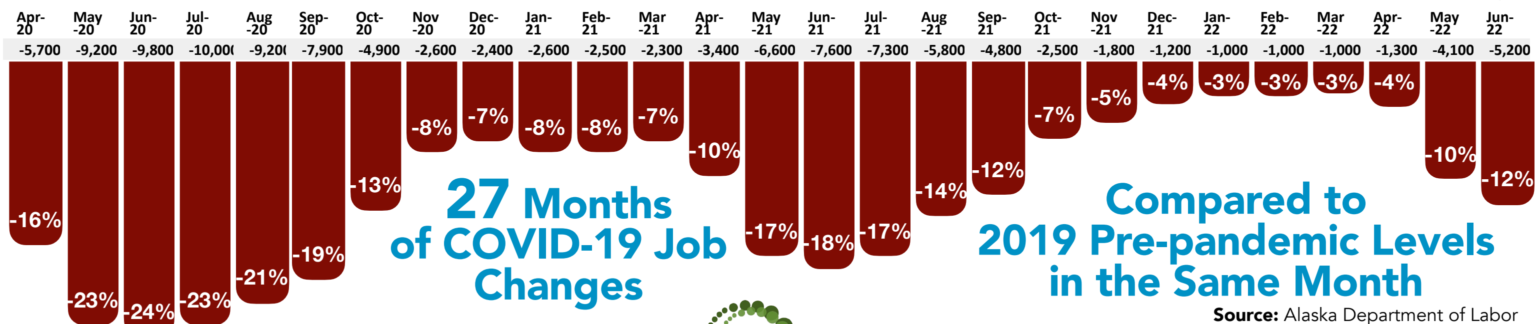
Other sectors still lagging by June 2022 include seafood (-300), and professional business services (-200). Sectors that have fully recovered from pandemic losses include the construction, mining, and financial activities sectors.

Note that 2022 numbers are preliminary. Self-employment data for this dataset is not available and has not been included in this analysis. Approximately one-fifth of Southeast jobs are independent workers, including sole-proprietors and commercial fishermen. It is assumed that these jobs were impacted at a similar rate.

Southeast COVID-19 **Employment Losses**



Since the pandemic hit Alaska in March of 2020, jobs in the Southeast region have been down sharply, especially in the summer months. In June of 2020, the region was down by nearly a quarter of all jobs (24%) compared to June of 2019. By June of 2021, jobs were down by 18% over 2019 levels. December 2021 through April 2022 it had appeared that Southeast was in a strong recovery cycle, with jobs down just 3-4% over pre pandemic job rates. But as the visitor sector continued struggled to ramp up for the summer season, June 2022's jobs came in at 12% below 2019 levels.

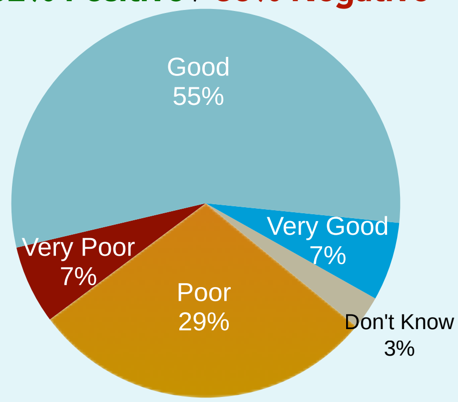


Source: Alaska Department of Labor

SOUTHEAST **ECONOMIC OUTLOOK** SURVEY

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

62% Positive / **36% Negative**



Best Business Climate Since 2017

In April and May of 2022, 440 Southeast Alaska business owners and top managers responded to Southeast Conference's Business Climate Survey.

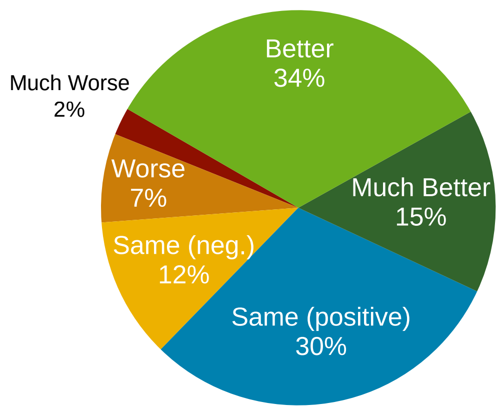
What a difference a year makes. A year ago, 80% of business leaders called the business climate "poor" or "very poor" (which was an improvement over 2020).

In 2022, nearly two-thirds (62%) have a positive view of the Southeast business climate, **making it the best business climate since 2017.**

While all sectors and communities have a positive perspective on the current economy, **those in small rural communities were the most likely to say that the regional economy is very good**.

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

79% Positive / **21% Negative**



The Outlook is Even Better

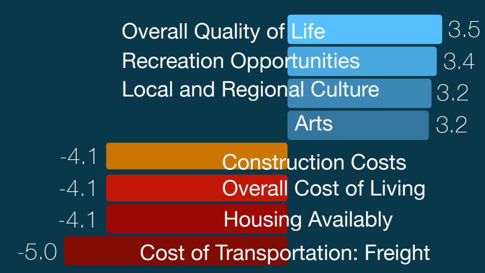
Almost half of respondents expect their prospects to be better (34%) or much better (16%) over the next year, with an overall positivity rate of 79%, **making this the most positive outlook recorded.**

The economic outlook for the tourism and food/beverage sectors are most positive moving into 2023, followed by retail.

The community with the most positive outlook is Hoonah, followed by Skagway and Sitka.

Top Business **Barriers and Benefits**

Southeast business leaders were asked to rank the impact of 27 elements on their businesses. The region's **quality of life**, **recreation**, **culture**, and **arts** are the top business benefits to the region; while high **freight costs**, lack of **housing**, and overall high **cost of living** remain the region's top business barriers. Surveys from 2010 and 2015 show nearly identical top barriers and benefits.



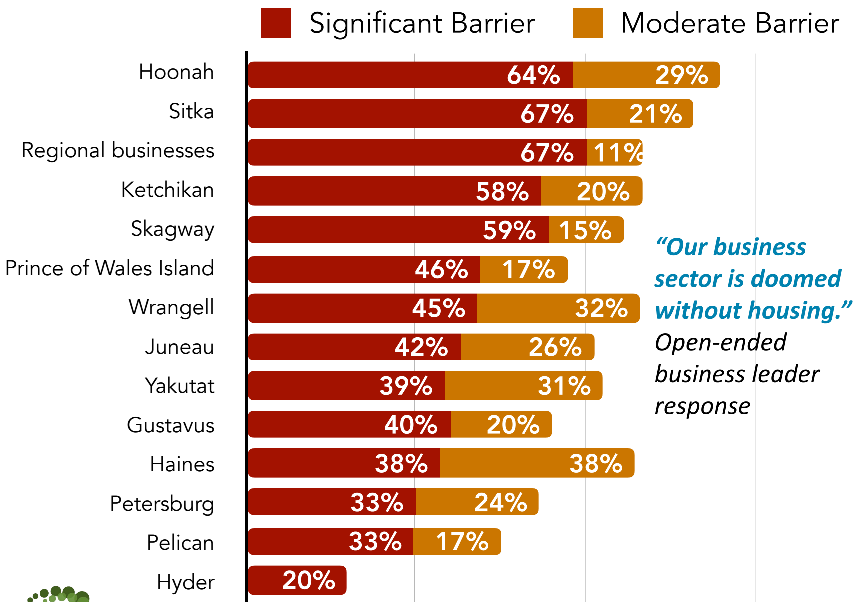
"How does housing availability impact your business in Southeast Alaska?"

Housing is a Workforce Problem for Businesses

If there was a theme of this year's business climate survey, it was this: economic expansion in Southeast Alaska is limited by a lack of housing availability paired with prohibitive pricing, directly contributing to worker shortages. The primary problem, according to business leaders, is two-fold:

- **Not Affordable:** 69% of respondents say that home ownership prices are too high for their staff; and 63% say rental prices are too high.
- **Not Enough:** 67% of business leaders say there are not enough homes on the market to attract and retain workers; and 60% say there are not enough rentals to meet the housing needs of their workforce.

Half of business leaders say that the lack of housing is a *significant* barrier to their business. Hoonah and Sitka businesses report the most acute housing shortages, followed by Ketchikan and Skagway.



"Our business sector is doomed without housing."
Open-ended business leader response

SOUTHEAST **2025 STRATEGIC PLAN** SUMMARY

In April 2021, Southeast Conference released the Southeast Alaska 2025 Economic Plan, a five-year strategic plan for the region. The membership worked together to develop an overall vision statement, more than 50 objectives, and 4 priority objectives, along with regional and industry specific SWOT analyses. More than 400 people representing small businesses, tribes, Alaska Native organizations, municipalities, and nonprofits were involved in various elements of the planning process. The Plan's prioritized objectives are listed below.

Transportation

1. **Priority** Sustain and support the Alaska Marine Highway System
2. Develop a long-term, strategic, multi-modal, regional transportation plan
3. Ensure the stability of regional passenger transportation services
4. Move freight to and from markets more efficiently
5. Ports and harbors infrastructure improvements
6. Road Development

Seafood & Maritime

Seafood

1. **Priority** Mariculture development
2. Work to promote a year-round seafood economy
3. Further develop seafood markets
4. Maintain a stable regulatory regime
5. Research the effects of changing ocean conditions on the marine environment
6. Support regional processors becoming economically competitive
7. Communicate the importance of salmon hatcheries
8. Seafood sector workforce development
9. Full resource utilization & ocean product development

Maritime

1. Increase employment & training opportunities for Southeast Alaska residents in the Marine Industrial Support Sector
2. Increase energy efficiency & reduce energy costs
3. Expand marine industrial support capacity

Visitor Industry

1. **Priority** Market Southeast Alaska to attract more visitor spending and visitor opportunities
2. Grow cultural and arts tourism opportunities
3. Increase access to public lands and expand trail network
4. Increase yacht and small cruise ship visitation
5. Educate public on the economic value of tourism

Energy Sector

1. **Priority** Promote beneficial electrification
2. Continue to support rural Southeast communities with high-cost electric rates without access to lower-cost hydroelectricity
3. Work with communities to create energy systems that provide sustainable, affordable, renewable thermal energy
4. Implement regional energy plan with a focus on "committed units" and deployment of renewables
5. Energy workforce development

Mining Industry

1. Proactively support mining operations and mineral exploration projects
2. Support efforts to increase access to minerals and energy sources for mining on state and federal lands
3. Mining and exploration workforce development
4. Preserve access to reliable, year-round transportation for miners living in rural Southeast Alaska
5. Attract mining capital

Health Care

1. Plan for a post COVID-19 health care system
2. Retain Alaska-trained health care students
3. Meet the health care needs of an aging population
4. Increase health care training within the region and state

Timber Industry

1. Provide an economically viable and dependable supply of timber from the Tongass National Forest to regional timber operators
2. Revise the Tongass National Forest Land Management Plan
3. Support an integrated timber industry that includes harvest of young growth and old growth
4. Community-based timber workforce development
5. Work with USFS to direct federal contracts and timber sale opportunities toward eligible locally-owned businesses

Other Objectives

1. **Housing:** Support the sustainable development of housing
2. **Child Care:** Increase child care capacity
3. **Communications:** Improve communications access
4. **Education Objective:** Partner with University of Alaska Southeast and K-12 school districts to build career pathways and meet employer needs for a skilled workforce
5. **Natural Disaster Planning:** Support disaster preparation and relief efforts
6. **Solid Waste:** Support regional solid waste management solutions
7. **Food Security:** Increase supply, demand and equitable access and distribution of local foods and regional food system opportunities
8. **Arts:** Increase the recognition of Southeast Alaska's thriving Northwest Coast arts economy
9. **Cultural Wellness:** Support the development of activities and infrastructure that promotes cultural wellness and multicultural wellness

A Message from **Southeast Conference**

Executive Director **Robert Venables**

Hope. It's not just on the horizon – it's here! After disastrous blows to our communities and economy over the past two years, our region is back on its feet and moving forward.

The secret to our success? Strong relationships and partnering at every level. Our business and community leaders are working closely together and have been aided by strong support from the State and Federal governments. These partnerships have stemmed the economic losses and positioned the region for unprecedented investment.

The federal funding has already begun to arrive for projects in Southeast. Opportunity over the next five years will help to sustain the growth in the economy as improvements are made on the region's roads, bridges, ports, airports, and ferries. Our Tribal partnerships are more critical than ever and key to unlocking significant investment in the region. Our partnerships with EDA, OneUSDA, the Denali Commission and the State of Alaska have brought new opportunities to the region that can be a catalyst for sustained success.

Southeast Conference is passionate about our top priorities of transportation and mariculture. The next five years are a unique opportunity to totally restructure the Alaska Marine Highway System. We are proud of the statewide coalition formed to advance the mariculture industry. In just one year, this coalition has taken the comprehensive work of the Alaska Mariculture Task Force (now AMA) and forged a path forward that can realize those lofty goals with federal and private sector support and partnership.

And while the economic forecast is much improved, there is still a long way to go to achieve sustainable vibrancy. Population declines, loss of a ready and skilled workforce, along with the required housing capacity, combines to present one of the greatest threats to sustaining this economic rebound. Supply chain issues with both employees and commodities continue to challenge the sustainability of the economic rebound.

We will face and conquer these challenges just like we battled the issues of the last two years – together! And working together, Southeast Alaska's economy can again thrive and be the place we, and future generations, can proudly call home.

Incoming President **Lacey Simpson**

Lacey Simpson is the Assistant City/ General Manager for the City of Ketchikan and has served as Acting Manager since September 2021.

Southeast Alaska is a truly special place – take it from me, I've moved here three times! From my (first) arrival in 2005, Southeast has always impressed with its clear sense of self, commitment to community and its spirit of "we can."

The downturn of cruise visitation, a struggling fishing economy, labor shortages, a stuttering marine highway system, supply and transportation issues, and now inflation on an unbelievable scale have continued to hamper Southeast's economic recovery. But, these will not be the only legacies of the COVID-19 pandemic for Southeast – there are bright spots on the horizon and a lot of optimism for the region.

The pandemic provided the unexpected benefit of a pause for Southeast to reevaluate itself and identify how to maintain and improve what is most important. Southeast Conference is not only helping to define these directions through the well-timed 2021-2025 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy but is actively spearheading these activities through innovative partnerships and leveraging all available opportunities and resources to embody that spirit of "we can" and no idea is too big. Mariculture development, vessel electrification, energy initiatives, small business support, tourism campaigns and of course the continued Alaska Marine Highway Reform are just some of the exciting regional priorities underway with Southeast Conference firmly at the helm.

Despite all that Southeast Alaska has endured this last year, we are still here and are redefining ourselves to move the region toward sunnier shores.

As you review Southeast Alaska by the Numbers 2022, I am sure you will find the same sense of pride and inspiration as I do in our region. There is every indication that we are on a new pathway of recovery and we will continue to pull up together into that future.

The mission of Southeast Conference is to **undertake and support activities that promote strong economies, healthy communities, and a quality 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. We have 200 member organizations representing 1,200 people from 32 regional communities. We started 60 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. Our members stayed together through more than a half-century to focus on concerns unique to the region.

SOUTHEAST CONFERENCE

Southeast Conference Board

Alec Mesdag – President
Assistant General Manager AEL&P

Lacey Simpson – Vice President
Ketchikan Assistant City Manager, Assistant KPU General Manager

Kaitlyn Jared– 2nd Vice President
Skagway Development Corporation ED

Rorie Watt – Treasurer
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KC Hostetler – Secretary
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Markos Scheer – Past President
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Dennis Watson – Director
Former General Manager, IFA

Zak Kirkpatrick – Director
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