

Submitted by:



EVERGREEN
ECONOMICS



Economic Impacts of the Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association

August 2026

Prepared for:



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The Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association (SSRAA),

a non-profit corporation headquartered in Ketchikan, Alaska, enhances salmon stocks in southern Southeast Alaska. This study estimates and describes SSRAA's economic impacts in the region.

Our Mission:

To enhance and rehabilitate salmon production in southern Southeast Alaska to the optimum social and economic benefit of salmon users.

Economic Impacts

SSRAA operations generate the following average annual direct, indirect, and induced economic impacts in southern Southeast Alaska.



678

Jobs

including:

Commercial Fishing:
191

Sportfishing:
130



\$45.6M

Labor Income

including:

Commercial Fishing:
\$13.1 M

Sportfishing:
\$10.6 M



\$112.3M

Economic Output

including:

Commercial Fishing:
\$27.5 M

Sportfishing:
\$27.3 M

Individuals in **1,300 part-time, seasonal, and permanent positions** in southern Southeast earn at least a portion of their annual income from SSRAA operations.*

400 Commercial Fishermen

580 Seafood Processing Workers

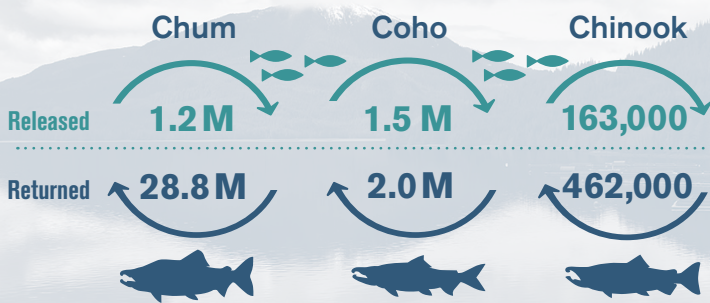
230 Sportfishing Industry Employees

84 Hatchery Workers

*These positions include resident workers and non-resident workers during their time in southern Southeast. In addition to these positions, annual average job impacts include regional spending by individuals in these positions and by businesses that benefit from SSRAA salmon.

Releases/Returns (average pounds)

(2021-2025) released and returned:



Releases/Returns (by the numbers)

Over the past five years, SSRAA released an annual average **200.5 million** salmon into southern Southeast Alaska waters, with an average **4.1 million** returning each year.

Salmon Harvests

Annual average **number** of SSRAA salmon harvested between 2021 - 2025:

	 Common Property Commercial	 Cost Recovery	 Sport/ Personal Use
Chum	2.4M	947,000	-
Coho	229,000	92,000	79,300
Chinook	25,000	26,000	5,200



SSRAA Operations

SSRAA operates **seven** hatcheries and **five** additional release sites in southern Southeast Alaska, with a Main Office located in Ketchikan.

Hatcheries

- ▶ Burnett Inlet Hatchery
- ▶ Crystal Lake Hatchery
- ▶ Deer Mountain Hatchery
- ▶ Klawock River Hatchery
- ▶ Neets Bay Hatchery
- ▶ Port Saint Nicholas Hatchery
- ▶ Whitman Lake Hatchery

Release Sites

- ▶ Anita Bay
- ▶ Carroll Inlet
- ▶ Kendrick Bay
- ▶ Nakat Inlet
- ▶ Port Asumcion

Fisheries Business Tax



SSRAA salmon generate tax revenues for the state and local communities in which the fish are processed. Between 2021 and 2025, local governments in southern Southeast received an annual average combined total of **\$235,000** in Fisheries Business Tax distributions.

SSRAA Funding Sources:

SSRAA's operations are primarily funded through cost recovery harvests and a three percent ex-vessel tax on landed salmon in southern Southeast communities.



Source: SSRAA average income FY22-FY26, including FY26 Q4 projections.

Community Impacts

SSRAA supports the communities in which the organization operates through community education, research, and recreational opportunities.

Education & Research

- ▶ **100+ students** per year participate in Salmon in the Classroom or salmon dissections donated by SSRAA.
- ▶ **Spawning Demonstrations** and **Hatchery Tours** in Ketchikan, Klawock, and Petersburg.
- ▶ Inclusion in the **Kanyama Program** for 20+ Japanese students annually.
- ▶ Annual **\$5,000 donation** to the Sam Rabung Memorial Fund, which awards scholarships for Alaska residents in the University of Alaska Southeast Applied Fisheries program. Preference is given to female or Alaska Natives, who are often underrepresented in Alaska fisheries.
- ▶ **Fry donations** to Southeast Alaska Discovery Center.
- ▶ Staff support for the **National Ocean Science Bowl** for Ketchikan High School students.
- ▶ **Fisheries and hatchery studies** in partnership with the University of Alaska and other universities.

Community Support

Salmon Donations

SSRAA **donates 800-900 salmon annually** to community programs and services. Organizations SSRAA donated to recently include the Ketchikan Indian Community (KIC) Elders' program, Klawock-Heenya in Klawock, Community of Saxman, Ketchikan Pioneer Home, and Ketchikan Fire Department.

Freshwater Sportfishing Opportunities

SSRAA stocks Harriet Hunt and Carlanna Lakes with rainbow trout to provide road **accessible sportfishing opportunities**, including the City Park Kids Fishing Derby held annually on Father's Day.



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2 Introduction and Methodology

Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association (SSRAA) is a private non-profit established in 1976 to enhance and rehabilitate salmon populations in southern Southeast Alaska for optimum social and economic benefit. The organization contracted with Evergreen Economics to study how SSRAA operations generate economic activity in southern Southeast.

2.1 Methodology

Evergreen Economics analyzed direct, indirect, and induced economic impacts of SSRAA salmon in southern Southeast from 2021 through 2025. For the purposes of this study, the southern Southeast region includes the Ketchikan Gateway Borough, City and Borough of Wrangell, Petersburg Borough, and Prince of Wales–Hyder Census Area. This study updates earlier reports by McDowell Group, the latest one published in 2018.

Direct impacts assessed in this report are described as jobs and income created from:

- Ex-vessel income earned by commercial fishermen in the region from the harvest of SSRAA salmon;
- First wholesale values generated through the initial sale of SSRAA salmon to seafood processors;
- Spending on guided sport fishing excursions; and
- SSRAA operations.

Indirect impacts represent employment and wages that result from business-to-business spending by commercial, sport, and processing operations at other businesses in the region. **Induced impacts** describe jobs and wages created when SSRAA employees, commercial and sport fishing crews, and seafood processing workers spend their income in the regional economy. In addition, Evergreen estimated distribution of State Fisheries Business Tax revenue to local governments in the region based on ex-vessel values and tax rates.

Data sources for this report include information supplied by SSRAA on its operations and contribution to common property and cost recovery fisheries. Primary sources for additional harvest and employment data related to commercial and sport fisheries and seafood processing activity include the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) public information and special data requests, the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (ADOLWD), the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC), and interviews with charter fishing operators.

Commercial fishing management districts included in this analysis include ADF&G Districts 1 through 8 and the following fisheries: S01A, S03A, S05B, and S15B. Sport fishing areas include ADF&G Statewide Harvest Survey Areas A, B, and C.

2.2 Economic Impact Model

Economic impacts were calculated using an IMPLAN input/output model, a standard input-output framework for measuring direct, indirect, and induced economic effects. The impact model links ex-vessel volume and value, ADOLWD employment and payroll data, and first wholesale value to produce estimates of employment, income, and total economic output related to SSRAA salmon.

Impact figures for harvesting, processing, and sport fishing reflect five-year averages to smooth year-to-year variation in salmon returns. Impacts tied to SSRAA's own operations reflect a single most-recent year of data.

3 SSRAA Operations

Headquartered in Ketchikan, SSRAA operates seven hatcheries and five release sites. Hatcheries include Burnett Inlet, Crystal Lake, Deer Mountain, Klawock River, Neets Bay, Port Saint Nicholas, and Whitman Lake. Release sites include Anita Bay, Carroll Inlet, Kendrick Bay, Nakat Inlet, and Port Asumcion.

The organization is overseen by a General Manager and a 21-member Board of Directors. Board members represent a diversity of gear groups and representatives from the commercial, subsistence, sport, and fish processing sectors, as well as representatives from Native corporations, municipalities, businesses, and the public. SSRAA directly employs an average 84 workers annually.

SSRAA is funded through cost recovery harvests (64% of revenue), grants and contracts (18%), a three percent ex-vessel tax on landed salmon in the SSRAA operating area (11%), and a variety of additional sources (7%).¹

3.1 Facilities and Production

Hatchery facilities operated by SSRAA rear Chinook, coho, and chum salmon. Between 2021 and 2025, SSRAA released an annual average 200 million salmon, averaging 2.8 million pounds. Five-year average returns of SSRAA fish totaled 4.1 million salmon at 31.2 million pounds. Chum salmon made up most of SSRAA production, totaling 94 percent of releases (by number of fish) between 2021 and 2025. Coho made up five percent, and Chinook one percent.

Table 1: SSRAA Five-Year Average Salmon Releases and Returns (Millions), By Species, 2021–2025

Species	Releases		Returns	
	Count	Pounds	Count	Pounds
Chum	187.9	1.2	3.7	28.7
Coho	9.8	1.5	3.6	2.0
Chinook	2.8	0.2	0.4	0.5
Total	200.5	2.8	4.1	31.2

Source: SSRAA.

¹ Revenue is based on averages for FY2022 through FY2026.

**Table 2: Five-Year Average Salmon Releases and Returns (Number of Fish),
By Species, 2021–2025**

Site	Released	Returns
Anita Bay		
Chinook	385,400	9,000
Chum	23,097,000	330,000
Coho	534,900	15,300
Burnett Inlet		
Fall Chum	4,038,000	19,000
Chum	26,904,600	530,000
Carroll Inlet		
Chinook	588,400	10,100
Crystal Lake		
Coho	130,000	2,200
Chinook	623,400	2,500
Kendrick Bay		
Chum	34,302,700	963,000
Deer Mountain		
Chinook	100,000	500
Klawock River		
Coho	4,462,200	184,500
Nakat Inlet		
Coho	557,200	27,600
Fall Chum	2,887,600	44,000
Chum	13,184,000	468,000
Neets Bay		
Chum	65,215,000	948,000
Coho	3,755,400	110,000
Port Asumcion		
Chum	18,297,000	425,000
Port St. Nicholas		
Chinook	462,000	7,000
Whitman Lake		
Coho	348,000	21,000
Chinook	648,400	11,500
Total All Hatcheries and Release Sites	200,521,200	4,128,200

Source: SSRAA.

Neets Bay Hatchery produces the largest number of SSRAA salmon; the hatchery released an annual average 69.0 million salmon, primarily chum, between 2021 and 2025. The Kendrick Bay release site released the second largest average number of fish, all chum, at 34.3 million per year.

Most coho salmon are released from Klawock River Hatchery, with an average 4.5 million coho released between 2021 and 2025, and from Neets Bay with an average 3.8 million released. Other coho production and releases occur at Anita Bay, Crystal Lake, Nakat Inlet, and Whitman Lake. Chinook salmon are produced primarily at Whitman Lake, with an average 650,000 released, and Crystal Lake, with 620,000 released, with other Chinook releases in Anita Bay, Carroll Inlet, and Port Saint Nicholas.

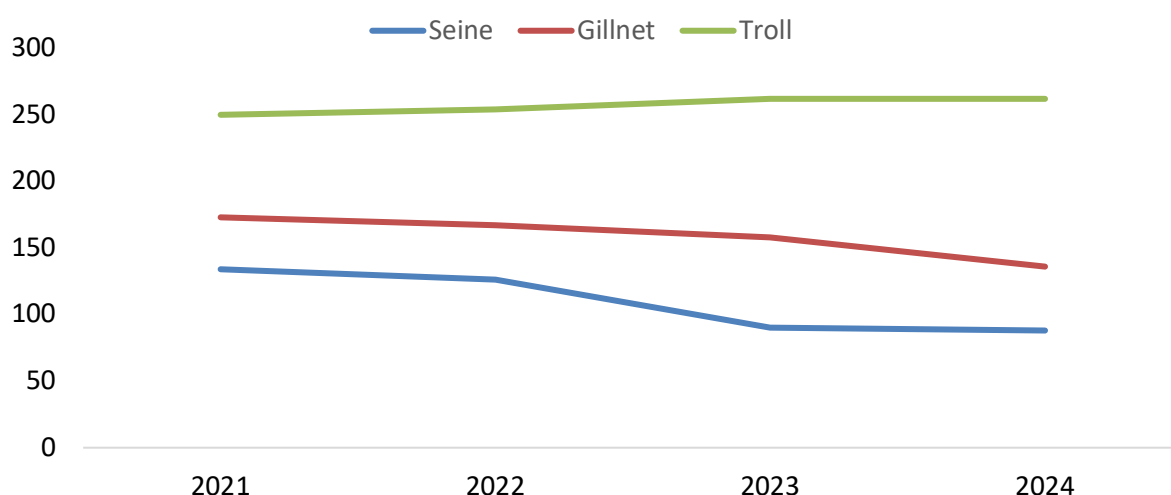
4 Commercial Fishing

Commercial harvests of SSRAA salmon in southern Southeast Alaska primarily occur in ADF&G commercial fishing districts 1 through 8. This report details SSRAA impacts within these districts, though some SSRAA salmon are also harvested outside of this region.

4.1 Participation

Overall, the number of commercial fishing permits fished in southern Southeast Alaska by residents of the region decreased between 2021 and 2024 for both seine, from 134 to 88 permits, and gillnet, from 173 to 136. Troll permits increased slightly.

Figure 1: Commercial Permits Fished in Southern Southeast Alaska by Residents of the Region, by Gear Type, 2021–2024



Note: Includes residents of the City and Borough of Wrangell, Ketchikan Gateway Borough, the Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area, and Petersburg Borough.

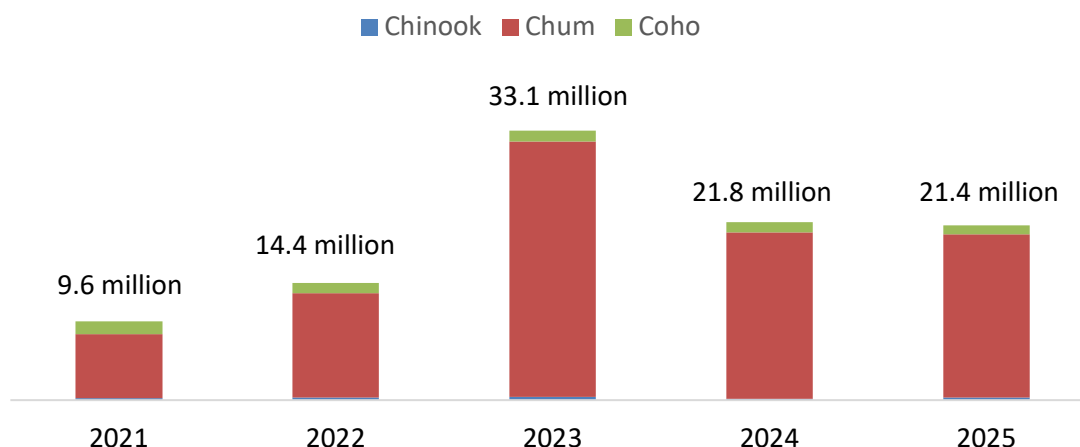
A portion of commercial fishing employment in the region can be attributed to SSRAA fish caught by regional resident permit holders. An estimated average five crew members were employed on seine boats, 1.5 on gillnetters, and one on troll vessels. Permit holders and crew from outside of southern Southeast also fished in the region. We estimate approximately 11 seine permits were fished, and 22 gillnet permits annually from outside of the region. These boats are estimated to employ the same average number of crew.

In total, an estimated average 402 individuals were employed in commercial fisheries due to SSRAA salmon between 2021 and 2024. Averaged annually, these often seasonal jobs total an estimated 124 annual jobs.

4.2 Common Property Harvest of SSRAA Salmon

Between 2021 and 2025, SSRAA contributed an average 2.65 million salmon, weighing a combined average 20.0 million pounds annually, to the common property harvest in southern Southeast. The harvest varied by year, with a high of 33.1 million pounds in 2023 and a low of 9.6 million in 2021.

Figure 2: Common Property Harvest of SSRAA Salmon, Pounds, 2021–2025



Source: SSRAA.

During this five-year period, chum made up 92 percent of the harvest, averaging 2.4 million fish annually, or 18.5 million pounds. Coho made up 6 percent, averaging 229,000 fish, or 1.3 million pounds. Chinook accounted for 2 percent, with 25,000 harvested at a combined annual average weight of 0.3 million pounds.

Table 3: SSRAA Salmon Common Property Harvest (000's of Pounds), By Species, 2021–2025

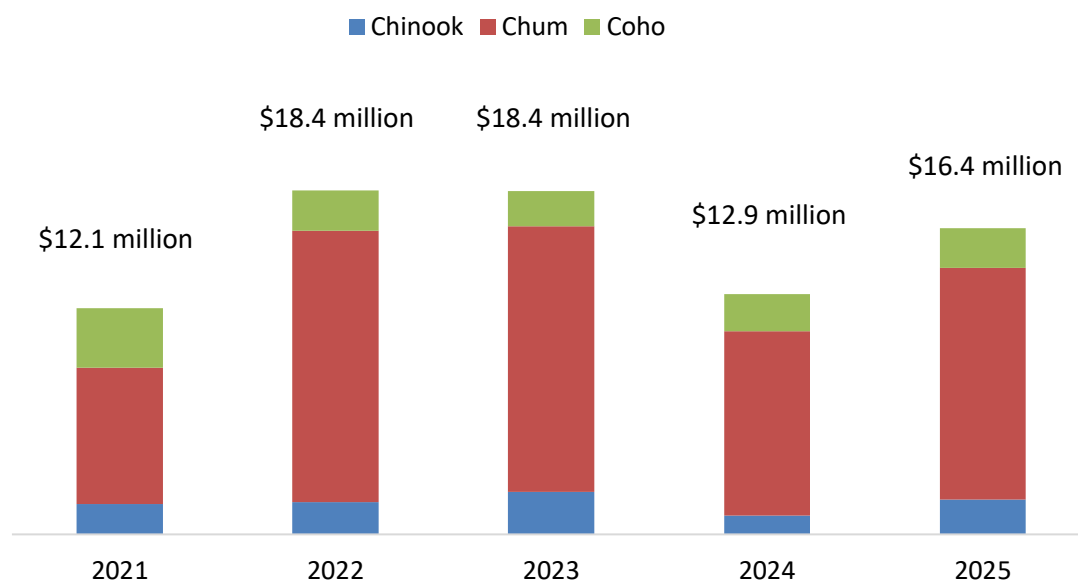
Species	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Annual Average	Percent of Total
Chum	7,839	12,747	31,366	20,412	19,999	18,473	92%
Coho	1,525	1,256	1,323	1,225	1,145	1,295	6%
Chinook	275	348	389	199	302	302	2%
Total	9,639	14,350	33,079	21,837	21,447	20,070	100%

Source: SSRAA.

4.2.1 Harvest Value

The ex-vessel value of SSRAA salmon harvested in common property fisheries averaged \$15.6 million annually between 2021 and 2025. This total includes an annual average \$11.7 million for chum (75% of total), \$2.3 million for coho (15%), and \$1.7 million for Chinook (11%).

Figure 3: Value of Common Property Commercial Harvest of SSRAA Salmon, 2021–2025



Source: SSRAA.

Table 4: Common Property Value of SSRAA Salmon (\$000's), By Species, 2021–2025

Species	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Annual Average	Percent of Total
Chum	\$7,285	\$14,524	\$14,249	\$9,874	\$12,392	\$11,665	75%
Coho	\$3,199	\$2,161	\$1,861	\$1,971	\$2,152	\$2,269	15%
Chinook	\$1,636	\$1,736	\$2,273	\$1,025	\$1,872	\$1,708	11%
Total Value	\$12,120	\$18,421	\$18,383	\$12,870	\$16,416	\$15,642	100%

Source: SSRAA.

Note: The southern Southeast region includes ADF&G commercial fishing districts 1-8 and the following fisheries: S01A, S03A, S05B, and S15B. Columns may not sum due to rounding.

4.2.2 Harvest and Value by Gear Type

On average, almost two-thirds (62%) of SSRAA salmon harvested in common property fisheries were harvested by seiners, 30 percent by gillnetters, and 8 percent by trollers. By value, seiners accounted for more than half, 53 percent, of ex-vessel value, followed by gillnet, at 29 percent, and troll, at 18 percent.

Table 5: SSRAA Salmon Common Property Harvest and Ex-Vessel Value, by Gear Type, 2021–2025

Species	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Average	Percent of Total
Pounds Harvested							
Seine	5,383	8,986	23,494	12,865	11,586	12,463	67%
Gillnet	3,371	4,291	7,349	7,577	7,663	6,050	25%
Troll	885	1,073	2,235	1,395	2,198	1,557	8%
Total	9,639	14,350	33,079	21,837	21,447	9,639	100%
Ex-Vessel Value							
Seine	\$5,338	\$10,594	\$11,220	\$6,460	\$7,703	\$8,263	53%
Gillnet	\$3,828	\$5,385	\$4,223	\$4,275	\$5,353	\$4,613	29%
Troll	\$2,954	\$2,442	\$2,940	\$2,135	\$3,360	\$2,766	18%
Total	\$12,120	\$18,421	\$18,383	\$12,870	\$16,416	\$15,642	100%

Source: SSRAA.

4.2.3 Contribution to Southern Southeast Harvests

Total salmon harvests in southern Southeast commercial gillnet, seine, and troll fisheries averaged 69 million pounds between 2021 and 2024.² Ex-vessel value averaged \$45 million. Salmon from SSRAA contributed a four-year average 28 percent of the total harvest and 34 percent of earnings.

Table 6: Harvest and Ex-Vessel Value for Southern Southeast and SSRAA (000's), 2021–2024

	Southern Southeast		SSRAA		SSRAA Percent	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
2021	71,307	\$54,158	9,639	\$12,120	14%	18%
2022	49,232	\$51,008	14,350	\$18,421	29%	36%
2023	98,935	\$44,695	33,079	\$18,383	33%	41%
2024	58,034	\$33,683	21,837	\$12,870	38%	38%
4-Year Avg.	69,377	\$45,886	15,189	\$12,004	28%	34%

Source: Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission and SSRAA.

² 2025 data is not yet available from ADFG; thus a four-year average was calculated instead of the five-year averages presented for SSRAA harvest and values.

4.3 Cost Recovery Harvest

An annual average 1.1 million salmon were harvested in cost recovery fisheries in southern Southeast Alaska between 2021 and 2025. The salmon harvest weighed an average 8.7 million pounds annually. Chum made up 89 percent of the harvest, at 946,500 fish and 7.9 million pounds. Coho made up 9 percent, with 92,300 fish weighing 645,100 pounds. Chinook made up 2 percent at 25,900 fish weighing 143,600 pounds.

Table 7: Cost Recovery Harvest of SSRAA Salmon, Number of Fish, By Species, 2021-2025

Species	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total	Annual Average
Number of Fish							
Chum	384,941	1,105,921	1,103,266	644,765	1,493,616	4,732,509	946,502
Coho	72,255	137,402	104,916	85,895	61,378	461,846	92,369
Chinook	79,486	11,689	12,612	11,693	14,194	129,674	25,935
Total	536,682	1,255,012	1,220,794	742,353	1,569,188	5,324,030	1,064,806
Pounds							
Chum	4,685,969	9,026,676	8,126,479	5,545,288	12,221,363	39,605,775	7,921,155
Coho	602,033	934,849	671,064	614,044	403,508	3,225,498	645,100
Chinook	114,443	134,944	160,913	129,471	178,315	718,086	143,617
Total	5,402,445	10,096,469	8,958,456	6,288,803	12,803,186	43,549,359	8,709,872

Source: SSRAA.

Note: Columns may not sum due to rounding.

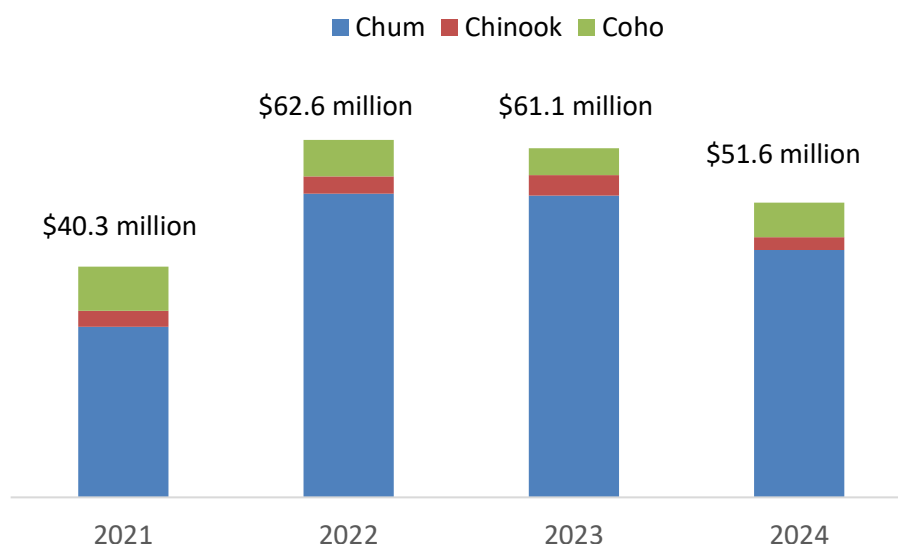
5 Seafood Processing

Most salmon produced by SSRAA and harvested in common property and cost recovery operations in southern Southeast are sold to seafood processing operations in the region.

First wholesale value, defined as the value of salmon at the point of sale from a primary processor to a buyer, such as a distributor or retailer, captures ex-vessel payments made to commercial fishermen and the total costs processors incur when transforming seafood purchased into market-ready products. For each species, first wholesale value is calculated as total pounds from common property and cost recovery harvests, factored by a processing recovery rate, and multiplied by the regional wholesale price per processed pound.³

Between 2021 and 2024, the average wholesale value of SSRAA salmon totaled an estimated \$53.9 million. Most of the value, 83 percent, came from chum salmon, at \$44.8 million, followed by 12 percent from coho, at \$6.2 million, and 5 percent from Chinook, at \$2.9 million.

Figure 4: First Wholesale Value of SSRAA Salmon, 2021–2024



Source: COAR and SSRAA.

Note: COAR data were not available for 2025 at the time this report was published.

The wholesale value of processed salmon already includes ex-vessel payments to fishermen and the value of cost recovery fish, both of which are accounted for elsewhere in this report. Thus,

³ ADF&G Commercial Operator's Annual Report (COAR)

only the portion of wholesale value added during processing itself is used to understand final economic output for this sector. We refer to this portion as the processing margin, which averaged approximately 56 percent of first wholesale value between 2021 and 2025.

5.1 Seafood Processing Employment

Employment and wage data for seafood processing workers in Ketchikan, Petersburg, Prince of Wales, and Wrangell were drawn from Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (ADOLWD) records and averaged from 2021 to 2024. An estimated proportion of the region's total salmon catch attributable to SSRAA fish was applied to these figures to isolate processing jobs and income specific to SSRAA fish. On average, 582 individuals were directly employed annually in seafood processing related to SSRAA salmon, averaging 179 average annual jobs.

Processing plants employ both regional residents and seasonal non-resident workers. The resident-weighted base number of workers was used to estimate induced effects and track local household spending. The full workforce was used to estimate indirect effects, as these effects occur from business-to-business spending and reflect regional activity that occurs regardless of whether workers are local or non-local.

Indirect and induced employment in the seafood processing sector related to SSRAA salmon averaged 320 workers annually or 98 average annual jobs between 2021 and 2024.

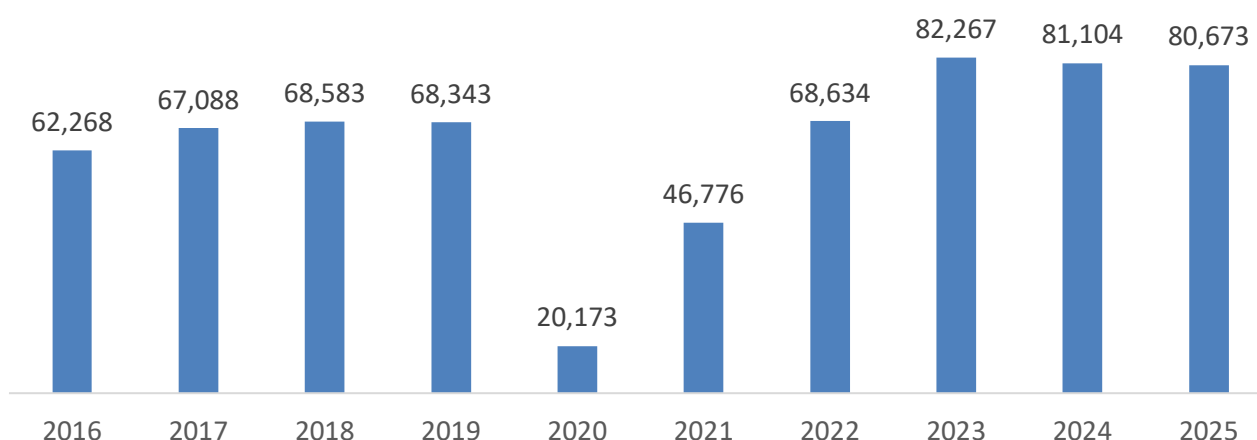
Overall, direct, indirect, and induced employment in seafood processing attributable to SSRAA operations totaled an average annual 277 jobs. This includes 902 workers, many who work seasonally. These jobs generated an average annual \$16.0 million in labor income.

6 Sport and Recreational Fisheries

Sport harvest of SSRAA salmon occurs through charter fishing, including activity at sport fishing lodges, and through recreational pursuits. Non-resident anglers often fish with local charter fishing companies or stay at lodges. Charter businesses and lodges hire employees and spend money on supplies from local businesses. Resident anglers fish from boats and from shore, purchasing supplies locally.

Between 2022 and 2025, an average annual 1,275 Alaska resident anglers sport fished in southern Southeast. The number of non-resident anglers fishing in the region increased over the past decade, aside from during the pandemic in 2020 and 2021, rising from an annual average 68,000 anglers between 2017 and 2019 to an average 81,300 between 2022 and 2025.

Figure 5: Non-Resident Sport Fishing Anglers in Southern Southeast Alaska, 2022–2025



Source: ADFG Saltwater Charter Logbook Summaries, areas A, B, and C.

Resident and non-resident anglers participated in 17,982 guided sport fishing trips on average between 2021 and 2025. Eighty-three percent of those trips targeted at least some salmon and occurred on an average 550 vessels annually. The annual sport harvest of coho and Chinook salmon during this period averaged 149,200 fish.

An estimated 53 percent of the southern Southeast sport harvest of Chinook and coho salmon is made up of SSRAA fish. Thus, the estimated annual sport harvest of SSRAA salmon averaged 73,370 coho and 5,159 Chinook between 2021 and 2025.

6.1 Charter Revenue and Employment

Charter revenue attributable to SSRAA salmon was estimated using information from ADF&G's Saltwater Charter Logbook data and through interviews with sport fish charter operators. Charter pricing for half-day and full-day charters, and for multi-day lodge packages, was applied to trip counts to estimate total regional charter revenue from sport fishing for salmon at \$38.9 million per year on average between 2021 and 2025. The share of SSRAA salmon in sport fishing in the region was then applied to total revenue to isolate the portion of total sport fishing revenue attributable to SSRAA fish. Overall, charter sport fishing revenue attributable to SSRAA salmon averaged \$20.5 million annually between 2021 and 2025.

Employment associated with charter fishing for SSRAA salmon in the region was derived from the number of charter vessels active in the area and includes sport fishing lodge employment associated with sport fishing activity. Employment in charter fishing for SSRAA salmon averaged an estimated annual 233 workers, many who worked seasonally. This number of workers is equivalent to an annual average 94 jobs.

Individuals in these jobs earned a total average \$8.0 million in labor income between 2021 and 2025. Local spending by charter businesses and spending by employees of the businesses generated an estimated 30 additional annual average jobs and \$2.2 million in labor income.

6.2 Recreational Sport Fishing Revenue and Employment

Unlike charter fishing, resident recreational sport fishing is not tied to a distinct business sector. Recreational fishing economic contributions show up entirely as indirect and induced effects. These effects represent spending that flows through retail, fuel, and marine supply businesses rather than as direct payroll. Spending by recreational sport fishermen was estimated from Alaska Department of Motor Vehicle data on registered motorized boats in the region. An assumed rate of 30 percent was applied to estimate the number of boat owners in the region who fish for SSRAA salmon. Activity by these resident anglers is estimated to generate an annual average six jobs in the region and \$401,000 in labor income.

In total, sport fishing impacts associated with SSRAA salmon averaged 130 average annual jobs and \$10.6 million in labor income throughout southern Southeast.

7 Economic Impacts

SSRAA operations create jobs directly within the organization, as well as in commercial and sport fisheries and in fish processing. This direct economic activity generates additional economic impacts as the businesses and workers in these sectors spend money in the regional economy. The proportion of direct jobs and labor income attributable to SSRAA operations were used to model indirect and induced jobs and income to estimate a final number of workers earning at least part of their income because of SSRAA operations.

Between 2021 and 2025, SSRAA operations and salmon directly generated an annual average 454 jobs for 1,301 workers. SSRAA directly employed 84 workers. Commercial fisheries employment related to SSRAA totaled 402 workers, with 582 workers employed in seafood processing and 233 in sport fishing. An additional 583 workers were employed annually because of indirect or induced impacts of SSRAA operations, totaling an average annual 225 jobs.

During this period, workers employed directly because of SSRAA operations and salmon earned a combined average \$32.8 million in labor income every year and generated economic output of \$75.9 million annually. Labor income associated with indirect and induced employment totaled an annual average \$12.8 million and economic output averaged \$36.3 million.

In total, SSRAA operations generated an annual average 678 direct, indirect, and induced jobs for 1,922 workers. These workers earned an annual average \$45.6 million in labor income and economic output totaled \$112.3 million.

7.1 Fisheries Business Tax

In addition to the economic impacts described above, communities in southern Southeast benefit from SSRAA salmon through tax revenues. A State Fisheries Business Tax, levied on processors and individuals who export fish from Alaska, generates revenue that is shared equally between the state and local communities in which fish processing occurs. The three percent tax is based on the price paid to commercial fishermen or the fair market value of fish sold by direct marketers.

Between 2021 and 2025, local governments in southern Southeast received an annual average \$235,000 in combined revenue from the Fisheries Business Tax.

Table 8: Annual Average Economic Impact of SSRAA Operations on the Southern Southeast Alaska Economy, 2021–2025

	Direct	Indirect and Induced	Total
Annual Average Employment			
Operations	57	23	80
Commercial Fishing	124	67	191
Seafood Processing	179	98	277
Sport Fishing (Charter and Recreational)	94	36	130
Total	454	225	678
Average Annual Number of Workers			
Operations	84	34	118
Commercial Fishing	402	194	596
Seafood Processing	582	320	902
Sport Fishing (Charter and Recreational)	233	74	307
Total	1,301	621	1,922
Labor Income (\$ millions)			
Operations	\$4.0	\$1.8	\$5.8
Commercial Fishing	\$9.4	\$3.7	\$13.1
Seafood Processing	\$11.3	\$4.7	\$16.0
Sport Fishing (Charter and Recreational)	\$8.0	\$2.6	\$10.6
Total	\$32.8	\$12.8	\$45.6
Economic Output (\$ millions)			
Operations	\$9.9	\$2.3	\$12.3
Commercial Fishing	\$15.6	\$11.9	\$27.5
Seafood Processing	\$29.7	\$15.3	\$45.1
Sport Fishing (Charter and Recreational)	\$20.6	\$6.7	\$27.3
Total	\$75.9	\$36.3	\$112.3

Source: Evergreen calculations, SSRAA, CFEC, ADFG, and AKDOLWD.

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding.