

HB

146



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
REPRESENTATIVE RICHARD FOSTER

Session: STATE CAPITOL, ROOM 410, JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811 • 907-465-3789 • FAX 907-465-3242
Interim: PO BOX 1630, NOME, ALASKA 99762 • 907-443-5036 • FAX 907-443-2162

CO-CHAIR, HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Alan Austerman, Co-Chair
Representative Ivan Ivan, Co-Chair
Community and Regional Affairs Committee

FROM: Representative Richard Foster, Prime Sponsor *RF*

DATE: February 7, 1995

RE: Scheduling request - House Bill 146

Please consider this a request to schedule House Bill 146 "An act relating to Sled Dog Classics" at your earliest convenience. HB 146 will grant the Iditarod Trail Committee the statutory authority to conduct annual sweepstakes.

The Iditarod Sled Dog Race has received generous financial support from the legislature in the past. However, this assistance has been declining and in the interim, other methods of keeping the Iditarod race financially afloat are being explored.

Concerns from animal rights activists have received substantial coverage in both the national and statewide media. As a direct result, important corporate sponsorships have been withdrawn. Without these sponsorships the future of the Iditarod race is in jeopardy.

HB 146 will provide the Iditarod Trail Committee with the means to raise money by creating a statewide sweepstakes. Tickets can be sold to people who wager the arrival times of mushers into checkpoints and the finish line. The Iditarod sweepstakes once created, will be designed and administered by the Iditarod Trail Committee. The state will not be involved beyond regulatory duties.

Thank you for considering this request. Please contact Bryce Edgmon of my staff at 465-3809 for further information.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1995 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HB 146

Revision Date: _____ Dept. Affected: Revenue
 Title: Sled Dog Race Classics BRU: Revenue Operations
 Component: Charitable Gaming Division
 Sponsor: Representative Foster
 Requester: Community & Regional Affairs COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 1883

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/F.ogram Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY95) cost: \$ 0.0

POSITIONS

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This bill will not fiscally impact the Department of Revenue.

Prepared by: Jeff Prather, Acting Director Phone: 465-2279
 Division: Charitable Gaming Division Date: 2/8/95
 Approved by: _____
 Commissioner: Wilson L. Condon Date: 2/8/95
 Agency: Department of Revenue

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Thank you for considering this request. Please contact Bryce Edgmon of my staff at 465-3809 for further information.

Press Release
February 3, 1995

Foster Introduces Iditarod Sweepstakes Legislation

Representative Richard Foster (D-Nome) introduced legislation today (HB 146) allowing the Iditarod Trail Committee to conduct a statewide sled dog race classic.

“The Iditarod Dog Sled Race is an Alaskan institution and raising money is becoming more and more difficult for the many volunteers and sponsors,” stated Foster. “Allowing the Race Committee to conduct a statewide classic enables them to become financially secure.”

The Iditarod Sled Dog Race was first run in 1973. Alaskans have grown accustomed to the annual event but recent pressures from animal rights advocates have frustrated fundraising efforts in the past few years.

“Iditarod has been good for all Alaska, especially my home town of Nome and I felt this is the least I could do to give them a hand. I’m hoping Alaskans will rally in support of this legislation,” Foster concluded.

HB 146 already gained the support of fellow representatives Speaker Gail Phillips (Kenai/Homer), Eldon Mulder (Muldoon/Anchorage), Mike Nauarre (Kenai), Tom Brice (Fairbanks) and former Speaker Ben Grussendorf (Sitka).

**Contact: John Walsh
Representative Foster’s Office
Phone (907) 465-3789
Fax (907) 465-3242**




Stan Hooley . Executive Director . Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race . 907.352.2204

FAX MEMORANDUM

DATE: Mon Feb 13, 1995 8:00AM

TO: Representative Richard Foster

FROM: 
Stan Hooley
Executive Director

RE: Support Materials for HB 146

Following is a copy of an economic impact report which was released in December of 1992. The report quantifies, as best any report can, the economic impact generated by the Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race. Obviously, beyond the desire of any House member to help ensure that an Alaskan tradition of some note lives on, the economic aspects of the race speak clearly.

cc: Wendy Mulder - via facsimile - 907.463.4620



ECONOMIC IMPACT REPORT

THE 1992 IDITAROD SLED DOG RACE

Prepared for:

The Iditarod Trail Committee

Prepared by:

Gilmore Research Group

December, 1992

SUITE 300
2324 CASLAKE AVENUE E
SEATTLE WA 98102-3306
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FAX (206) 726-5620

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BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

The annual Iditarod Sled Dog Race is one of Alaska's premier historical events. This attraction draws an estimated 16 percent of the state's out-of-state visitors during the Fall, Winter and Spring season.¹ The race itself also draws thousands of visitors from within the state. These persons attend numerous events, stay at local hotels, eat at local restaurants, rent cars, buy gifts and participate in local cultural and entertainment activities. They are an important source of revenue. Their expenditures contribute to the local economy in the form of jobs, sales, and taxes. The purpose of this study is to estimate the impact of these expenditures upon the total economy in general and the tourism industry in particular.

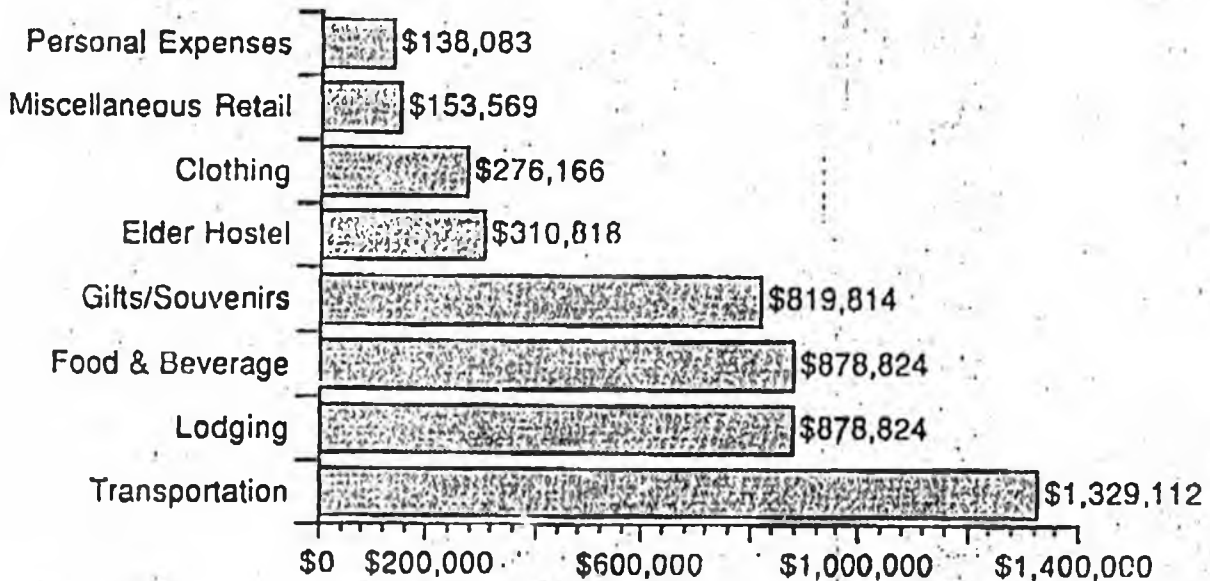
This is the second Iditarod Economic Impact study. A previous study was conducted in 1985. Improved estimates of state tourism patterns and expenditures have become available since 1985. The availability of the data provided in the Alaska Visitor Statistics Program (AVSP)² enabled estimates of impact in the communities directly affected by the Iditarod Sled Dog Races: Anchorage, Wasilla and Nome. The improved data and a different methodological approach have resulted in somewhat lower estimates of economic impact than 1985. However, the new findings reinforce earlier observations that the races are an important economic contributor to the state and local economy and to the Fall-Winter-Spring tourism program.

¹Alaska Visitor Statistics Program, Department of Commerce & Economic Development, Alaska Division of Tourism, State of Alaska, 1991

²ibid.

Transportation captured the largest percentage of expenditures, 28%. This category includes ground transportation, in-state air travel, car rentals, personal vehicle expenses and in-state ferries.⁴ Food-and-beverage and lodging each captured an estimated 18% of total expenditures, followed by gifts and souvenirs with 17%.

Figure 2
1992 Expenditures by Retail Category



Total Retail Expenditures = \$4,785,210

⁴All retail classifications with the exception of miscellaneous retail were adopted from the Alaska Visitor Statistics Program. Miscellaneous retail is called undistributed expenses in the AVSP.

2. Local Impact: Anchorage, Wasilla and Nome

The City of Anchorage captured approximately 40% of the 1992 expenditures related to the Iditarod Race. The Anchorage percentage is attributable to the concentration of stores, entertainment facilities, hotels and eating and drinking places in that city. Although the Iditarod Sled Dog Race and the related events took place over a large geographical area, participants relied upon Anchorage to provide most of their lodging, entertainment and dining needs. Wasilla captured 58% of the direct expenditures and Nome captured two percent. There are no available reliable measures of expenditures in the other small communities along the race trail. These expenditures were, however, thought to be less than one percent of the total and therefore not considered for the purpose of this study. A breakdown of expenditures by city is shown in Figure 3.

The Wasilla ratio is distorted by the inclusion of Trail Committee Expenditures and Musher Investments which actually occur throughout the area. Removing these two institutional expenditures changes the distribution of direct expenditures dramatically, as shown in Figure 4. The Anchorage capture rate increases to 81 percent. The Wasilla portion declines to 15 percent and the Nome ratio increases to 4 percent.

Figure 3
1992 Direct Expenditures by City

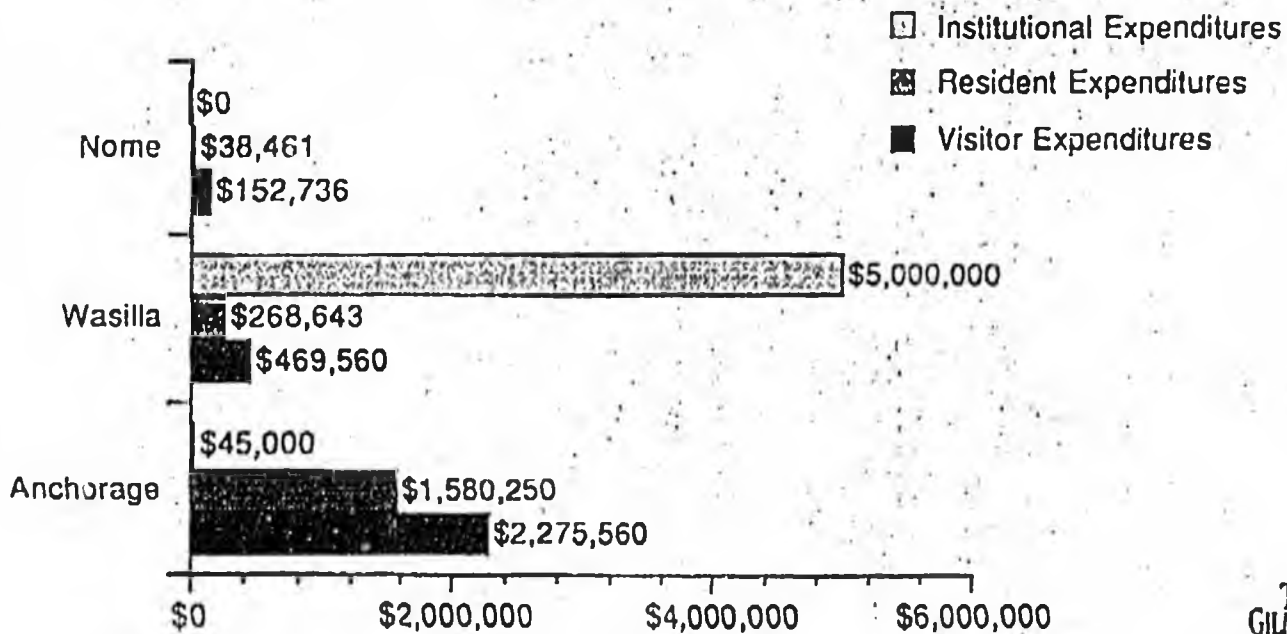
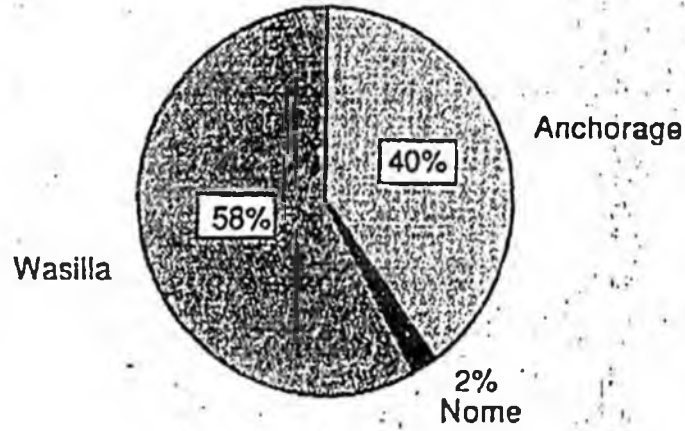
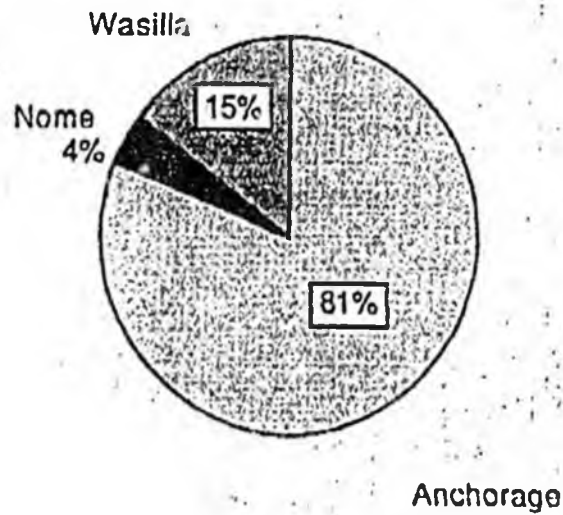


Figure 4
Expenditure Distribution by City



Including Institutional Expenditures*



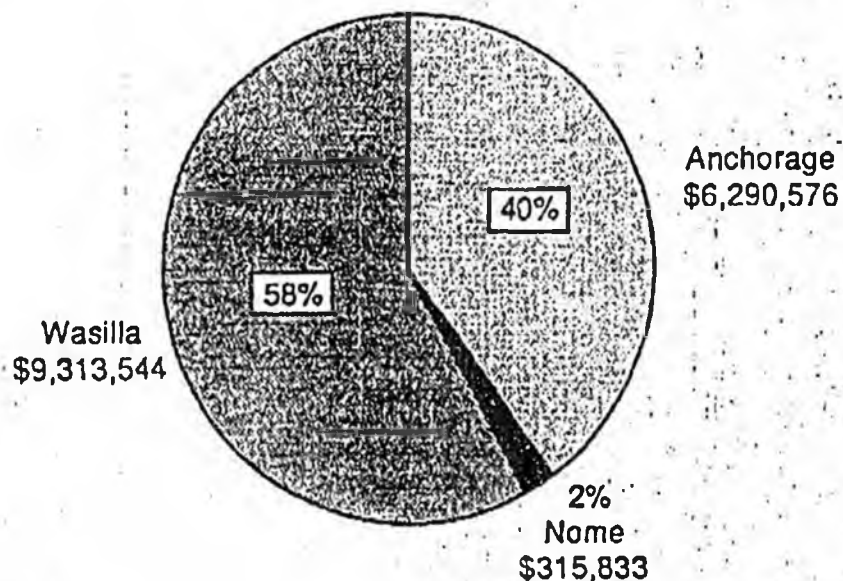
Without Institutional Expenditures*

*Institutional Expenditures = Trail Committee and Musher Expenditures

Figure 5 presents the total economic impact of the Iditarod Sled Dog Race on the three cities. Estimated total impact in Anchorage was about \$6.3 million. The impact in Wasilla was over \$9.3 million and in Nome it was about \$316,000.

Payroll and jobs in these cities was estimated to be about \$1.2 million in Anchorage with 68.6 FTE's, \$1.8 million in Wasilla with 65.9 FTE's and about \$65,500 in Nome with 3.6 FTE's. Detailed breakdown by city is shown in Tables 2 to 4 in Appendix I.

Figure 5
Economic Impact by City



3. Television Coverage

There was extraordinary television coverage of the Iditarod Sled Dog Race in 1992. ABC's *Wide World of Sports* carried three consecutive weeks of stories about the history, people and outcome of the race. On February 29 approximately nine minutes was devoted to the story, on March 7 about 18 minutes, and on March 14 about 24 minutes. This amounts to approximately 51 minutes of coverage, excluding commercial breaks. These broadcasts reached at least 3.8 to 4.7 million households across the U.S. (ABC reported ratings on the three Saturday broadcasts at 5.3, 4.3 and 4.8 respectively.)

To be conservative, we estimate that about half of that time -- 25 minutes -- dealt with issues that support Alaska tourism. These issues include the scenery, the history, the frontier image, the romance of the wilderness and wildlife, as well as the "rugged individualist nature" of the people who live in Alaska.

If the state purchased tourism advertising to reach this number and type of households for 25 minutes of exposure, the estimated cost would be \$1,750,000.

APPENDIX I
DETAILED TABLES

Table 1: Total Economic Impact

Alaska	Total Direct Impact				
	Income	Wages	Jobs	Industry	Profit
All Industries	\$5,045,000	\$1,616,114	53.75	\$822,335	\$302,700
Transportation	\$1,329,112	\$425,767	14.16	\$215,245	\$79,747
Lodging	\$678,824	\$88,624	7.63	\$143,248	\$52,729
Food/Beverage	\$678,824	\$101,793	8.20	\$152,558	\$52,729
Gifts/Souvenirs	\$819,814	\$380,283	22.88	\$133,649	\$49,109
Personal Expenses	\$138,083	\$65,736	3.85	\$47,828	\$8,285
Clothing	\$276,166	\$131,472	7.71	\$51,284	\$16,570
Miscellaneous Retail	\$153,569	\$73,108	4.29	\$55,762	\$9,214
Elder Hostel	\$310,818	\$204,631	13.66	\$66,201	\$18,649
Total Direct Impact	\$9,830,211	\$3,262,820	152.50	\$1,677,922	\$713,435
Total Indirect Impact	\$4,243,724	\$1,337,992	440.14	\$621,727	\$203,031
Total Induced Impact	\$1,846,020	\$590,726	194.94	\$300,901	\$126,965
Total Impact	\$15,922,955	\$5,211,638	795.58	\$2,670,539	\$1,143,431
Estimated Multiplier Effect	1.62				

Table 2: City of Anchorage

Anchorage	Direct Impact				
	Income	Wages	Jobs	Industry	Profit
Stream 1: Institutional Expenditures (City of Anchorage Estimated Expenses)					
All Industries	\$45,000	\$14,415	0.48	\$7,335	\$2,700
Stream 2: Out-of-State Visitor Expenditures					
Transportation	\$630,717	\$204,607	6.80	\$104,111	\$38,323
Lodging	\$422,084	\$47,357	3.66	\$88,800	\$25,325
Food/Beverage	\$422,084	\$48,089	3.94	\$68,800	\$25,325
Gifts/Souvenirs	\$365,130	\$173,825	10.19	\$59,516	\$21,908
Personal Expenses	\$68,397	\$32,561	1.91	\$11,149	\$4,104
Clothing	\$138,794	\$65,122	3.82	\$22,297	\$8,208
Miscellaneous Retail	\$68,397	\$32,561	1.91	\$11,149	\$4,104
Elder Hostel	\$153,958	\$101,360	6.77	\$25,095	\$9,237
Total Stream 2	\$2,275,560	\$706,292	39.00	\$370,916	\$136,534
Stream 3: Local Resident Expenditures					
Transportation	\$443,554	\$142,088	4.73	\$72,299	\$26,813
Lodging	\$293,114	\$32,894	2.54	\$47,778	\$17,587
Food/Beverage	\$293,114	\$33,951	2.73	\$47,778	\$17,587
Gifts/Souvenirs	\$253,562	\$120,711	7.08	\$41,331	\$15,214
Personal Expenses	\$47,498	\$22,612	1.33	\$7,742	\$2,850
Clothing	\$94,996	\$45,224	2.85	\$15,484	\$5,700
Miscellaneous Retail	\$47,498	\$22,612	1.33	\$7,742	\$2,850
Elder Hostel	\$106,915	\$70,389	4.70	\$25,581	\$6,415
Total Stream 3	\$1,580,250	\$490,481	27.08	\$257,581	\$94,815
Total Direct	\$3,900,810	\$1,211,189	68.66	\$635,832	\$234,049
Indirect Impact	\$1,665,342	\$532,910	175.88	\$271,451	\$101,010
Induced Impact	\$724,424	\$231,816	76.50	\$118,081	\$42,322
Induced Impact	\$6,290,576	\$1,975,914	318.82	\$1,025,364	\$377,381

Table 3: City of Wasilla

Wasilla	Direct Impact				
	Income	Wages	Jobs	Industry	Profit
Stream 1: Institutional Expenditures (\$2,000,000 Trail Committee, \$3,000,000 Musher's Investment)					
All Industries	\$5,000,000	\$1,601,689	53.27	\$815,000	\$300,000
Stream 2: Out-of-State Visitor Expenditures					
Transportation	\$131,799	\$42,220	1.40	\$21,483	\$7,908
Lodging	\$87,097	\$9,774	0.78	\$14,197	\$5,228
Food/Beverage	\$87,097	\$10,088	0.81	\$14,197	\$5,226
Gifts/Souvenirs	\$75,344	\$35,869	2.10	\$12,281	\$4,521
Personal Expenses	\$14,114	\$8,719	0.39	\$2,301	\$847
Clothing	\$20,227	\$13,438	0.79	\$4,601	\$1,694
Miscellaneous Retail	\$14,114	\$6,719	0.39	\$2,301	\$847
Elder Hostel	\$31,769	\$20,916	1.40	\$5,178	\$1,906
Total Stream 2	\$469,560	\$145,743	8.05	\$78,538	\$28,174
Stream 3: Local Resident Expenditures					
Transportation	\$75,404	\$24,155	0.80	\$12,291	\$4,524
Lodging	\$49,829	\$5,592	0.43	\$8,122	\$2,990
Food/Beverage	\$49,829	\$5,772	0.46	\$8,122	\$2,990
Gifts/Souvenirs	\$43,106	\$20,521	1.20	\$7,026	\$2,586
Personal Expenses	\$8,075	\$3,844	0.23	\$1,316	\$474
Clothing	\$16,149	\$7,688	0.45	\$2,632	\$969
Miscellaneous Retail	\$8,075	\$3,844	0.23	\$1,316	\$484
Elder Hostel	\$18,176	\$11,966	0.80	\$2,953	\$1,091
Total Stream 3	\$268,643	\$83,392	4.60	\$43,789	\$16,119
Total Direct	\$6,738,203	\$1,830,824	66.92	\$936,327	\$344,291
Indirect Impact	\$2,491,527	\$797,289	263.11	\$406,119	\$101,010
Induced Impact	\$1,083,814	\$346,821	114.45	\$176,662	\$42,322
Total Impact	\$9,319,544	\$2,974,933	443.48	\$1,518,108	\$487,624

Table 4: City of Nome

Nome	Direct Impact				
	Income	Wages	Jobs	Industry	Profit
Stream 1: Institutional Expenditures					
All Industries	\$0	\$0	0.00	\$0	\$0
Stream 2: Out-of-State Visitor Expenditures					
Transportation	\$26,820	\$8,591	0.29	\$4,372	\$1,609
Lodging	\$18,230	\$,046	0.16	\$2,971	\$1,094
Food/Beverage	\$18,230	\$2,112	0.17	\$2,971	\$1,094
Gifts/Souvenirs	\$75,344	\$35,869	2.10	\$12,281	\$4,521
Miscellaneous Retail	\$14,114	\$6,719	0.39	\$2,301	\$847
Total Stream 2	\$152,736	\$55,336	3.11	\$24,806	\$9,164
Stream 3: Local Resident Expenditures					
Transportation	\$12,819	\$4,106	0.14	\$2,089	\$769
Lodging	\$8,471	\$951	0.07	\$1,381	\$508
Food/Beverage	\$8,471	\$981	0.08	\$1,381	\$508
Gifts/Souvenirs	\$7,328	\$3,489	0.20	\$1,184	\$440
Miscellaneous Retail	\$1,373	\$653	0.04	\$224	\$82
Total Stream 3	\$38,461	\$10,180	0.53	\$6,269	\$2,308
Total Direct	\$191,198	\$65,516	3.64	\$31,165	\$11,472
Indirect Impact	\$86,854	\$27,793	9.17	\$14,157	\$4,922
Induced Impact	\$37,782	\$12,090	3.99	\$6,158	\$2,077
Total Impact	\$315,833	\$105,400	16.60	\$51,481	\$18,471

APPENDIX 2

METHODS

METHODS

MODEL DEVELOPMENT

The economic impact model used in this study is an adaptation of the Ad Hoc Model developed by Archer.⁵ The Ad Hoc Model concentrates on income generated in an area by initial travel expenditures. The model and its components are stated below.

$$I = f(j, Q_i, K_j) \times Y_j$$

I = total direct input

j = types of visitors

i = types of business outlets serving visitors

Q = proportion of total each type of visitors spends

K = proportion visitors spend in each type of outlet

Y = direct income generated per dollar by type of outlet

⁵"Tourism Multipliers, the State of the Art", Archer, B., University of Wales Press, Bangor, Wales, 1977

DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURES

Multipliers were developed for each type of retail outlet included in the model. These ratio computations involved dividing sales, employment and payroll by retail sector in a borough. These ratios were used to estimate the induced and indirect effects of travel expenditures.⁶

Direct travel expenditure ratios were derived from the expenditure by retail outlet data provided in Alaska Visitor Statistics Program.⁷

THE MULTIPLIER EFFECT

The multiplier effect is a method of measurement that attempts to track subsequent expenditures resulting from an initial expenditure. If a person purchases a gift item in a local store for ten dollars, part of the purchase distributes to wages, taxes, profit and inventory replacement. The employee receiving the wage takes the money received minus taxes and makes a purchase at another store or stores. The owner buys new inventory, and the chain of events continues. Traditionally, this sequence of transactions is traced through three stages:

- **Direct Impact** estimates the effect of the initial inflow of money on the portion of the economy being studied. In travel and tourism related activities, direct expenditures normally aggregate to specific retail classifications such as hotels and motels, bars and restaurants, gift shops and clothing, taxi and bus services, tours and antique shops.

⁶All income, expenditure wages and employment data for Alaska and Anchorage were obtained from the MAX Evaluation System of National Planning Data Services.

⁷Alaska Visitor Statistics Program II, Department of Commerce & Economic Development, Alaska Division of Tourism, 1991

- **Indirect Impact** measures the effect of subsequent expenditures on the portion of the economy being studied. Indirect expenditures tend to reflect the buying patterns of the resident population and the business community.
- **Induced Impact** measures the effect of later or "third round" expenditures on the portion of the economy being studied. Induced expenditures tend to reflect the buying patterns of the resident population and the business community.

INCOME STREAMS

Three income streams were identified during the study. Each of these classifications constituted a distinct source of income as related to the revenues generated by the Iditarod Sled Dog Race. The three streams identified were:

- **Institutional Expenditures** are expenditures by the Trail Committee, the Musher Investments and the City of Anchorage in promoting and providing public safety for the event.
- **Local Resident Expenditures** are expenditures by Alaska residents.
- **Out-of-State Visitor Expenditures** are expenditures by persons from the lower United States and abroad.

INCOME DISTRIBUTION

Local resident and visitor expenditures were distributed to the major retail categories directly affected by travel expenditures, transportation, lodging, food and beverage, gifts, personal expenses, clothing, elder hostel and miscellaneous retail.⁸

Institutional Expenditures were distributed against the total economy or all industries because of the non-travel related nature of these expenditures. Due to the large number of classifications in this category and the relatively small sums of money involved, no breakdown to individual classifications was attempted.

The expenditures were distributed against the following major categories.

⁸ Distribution ratios were adapted from the Alaska Visitor Statistics Program.

- **Income:** The total dollar amounts expended in each of the three revenue streams.
- **Wages:** The estimated salaries and wages paid to workers as result of the direct, indirect and induced impacts.
- **Jobs:** The estimated full time equivalent jobs supported by the levels of direct indirect and induced impacts.
- **Industry:** The estimated levels of expenditures between businesses as result of the direct, indirect and induced impacts.
- **Profits:** The estimated percentage of revenues retained by owners of the establishments affected.

ASSUMPTIONS

Attendance: Data taken from the AVSP indicated that 16% of the fall, winter, spring visitors to the South Central Region came to attend dog sled race activities. The report estimated this number as 6,880 persons. The report also indicated that there has been no noticeable increase in travel during this season since 1985. The estimated number of out-of-state visitors was held constant therefore at 6,880. Officials in the city of Anchorage estimated total attendance at 10,000-15,000 persons, approximately 60% of whom were local residents.⁹ Assuming 6,880 out-of-state visitors constituted 40% of the total number of attendees, the estimated total attendance is 17,200 persons.

Expenditures: Expenditure estimates were based upon average expenditure data provided in the Alaska Visitors Statistics Program. Lodging, clothing, personal expenses and elder hostel classifications were deleted in computing local resident expenditures.

Profit: Profit estimates are held constant at six percent.

State Revenues: The average corporate tax is estimated to be 8% of profit. The beverage tax is estimated at 3%.

⁹Telephone interviews conducted by Gilmore Research Group with city officials of Anchorage, Nome and Wasilla, October 1992.



Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race

P.O. Box 870800 • Wasilla, AK 99687-0800 • (907) 376-5155 • Fax (907) 373-6998

VIA FACSIMILE 907.465.3242

February 7, 1995

CONFIRMATION COPY

The Honorable Richard Foster
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

My dear Representative Foster:

Thank you for your sponsorship of HB 146!

As you know Alaska's Iditarod has evolved very rapidly from its inception in 1973. Today the Race is closely followed by Alaskan's young and old. The Race has also captured the attention and curiosity of millions of people around the world, which as we all know, translates into a significant economic benefit to the State of Alaska.

Unfortunately, the Race and its large national sponsors have been, and continue to be, the target of an ever-increasing amount of negative and harmful publicity by various radical animal rights groups. As a way to diversify its funding base, and as a way to insulate itself from the most measurable effect of the animal rights groups (the erosion of financial support from large national advertisers outside the State of Alaska), this past spring the Iditarod Trail Committee, Inc. (ITC), asked the legislature to consider a permanent fund check-off which would allow Alaskan's to support their Race. This effort ultimately failed... not because of a lack of support for the Iditarod, but because of the many sensitivities surrounding the permanent fund itself.

As was predicted this past spring the two remaining outside sponsors announced this fall that they would not be renewing their sponsorship of the Race. \$390,000 disappeared from the Race budget this year and an additional \$175,000 will disappear this next year.

For the past six months the ITC has worked very hard to replace the lost revenues. Revenues which made it possible for the ITC to stage the caliber of Race which Alaskan's have come to expect, and the caliber of Race which, through national and international television coverage, helped to 'export Alaska' and benefit the visitor industry.

While corporate Alaska as well as individual Alaskans have responded quite admirably, the ITC believes it is vitally important to put a mechanism in place which will help to ensure the long-

The Honorable Richard Foster

February 7, 1995


Page 2

term financial stability of the Race. The ITC believes that the passage of HB 146, which would allow the ITC to conduct 'The Iditarod Sweepstakes,' a game of chance where a prize of money would be awarded to the closest guess to the winning time of the Iditarod, represents a significant fundraising opportunity for Alaska's Iditarod and would provide the ITC with an ongoing and stable funding base.

Please know that your support for this legislation is greatly appreciated!

Sincerely yours for,

THE IDITAROD TRAIL COMMITTEE, INC.



Stan Hooley
Executive Director

cc: ITC Board of Directors

AURORA INTERNATIONAL
SLED DOG DEBRY INCORPORATED

P. O. Box 120681

Big Lake, Alaska 99652

Phone (907) 892-8261

Fax (907) 892-8445

February 10, 1995

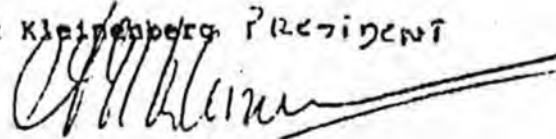
Senator Lyda Green
Juneau
Alaska

Dear Senator Green,

This letter is in support of Senate Bill number 66, providing for Sled Dog Race Classics.

Sincerely,

Burt Kleinberg, President



cc; Representative Beverly Masek
Representative Richard Foster



February 10, 1995

Senator Lyda Green
Juneau
Alaska

Dear Senator Green,

This letter is in support of Senate Bill number 66, providing for Sled Dog Race Classics.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Nancy J. Wright".

Nancy J. Wright
Secretary
Alaska-Chukotka Great Race, Inc.
(Hope Friendship Run)

cc; Representative Beverly Masek
Representative Richard Foster

The International-Intercontinental Sled Dog Race
3400 Wolverine Drive
Wasilla, Alaska 99654
Phone/Fax (907) 376-0301

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
Charitable Gaming Division

AUTHORIZED GAMES OF CHANCE AND SKILL PERMIT



This certifies that the municipality or qualified organization named below has applied and paid the fee for a permit to conduct games of chance and skill during all or part of the period from January 1 through December 31 of the license year. Games shall be conducted in accordance with AS 05 15.

IDITAROD TRAIL COMMITTEE, INC. P.O. BOX 870300 WASILLA, AK	99687
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This license must be posted in a conspicuous place at the location of the authorized activities.

PERMIT NUMBER	PERMIT YEAR	DATE ISSUED
240131	2004	01/13/04
OPERATOR OR VENDOR		
AUTHORIZED LOCATION		
GREATER CITY OF WASILLA AREA		
WASILLA, AK	99687	
GAMING ACTIVITIES AUTHORIZED		
RAFFLES AND LOTTERIES		

THIS LICENSE IS NOT TRANSFERABLE OR ASSIGNABLE.

Don Stolworthy, Director
ISSUED BY 04-0817 (Rev. 8/03)

Iditarod
(Capital Funds)

	Approved GF	SLA YR	Chapter	Page	Line
Iditarod Trail Race	15,000	77	11	1	0
Iditarod Trail Race	20,000	78	16	1	0
Iditarod Trail Race	20,000	79	4	1	9
Nome - Month of Iditarod	16,700	81	82	164	25
Iditarod Trail Improvements	100,000	82	101	87	13
Iditarod Trail Headquarters Grant	300,000	84	24	63	24
Right of Way Acquisition for Iditarod National Historic Trail	150,000	84	171	56	5
1984 Iditarod Sled Dog Race Operations Grant	65,050	84	8	1	12
1985 Iditarod Sled Dog Race Operations Grant	72,000	85	19	1	10
Wasilla - Iditarod Trail Committee Building	50,000	86	128	29	17
Iditarod FY87 Operating Expenses	50,000	86	130	77	20
1986 Iditarod Sled Dog Race Operations Grant	40,000	86	89	1	10
ROW Acquisition, Maintenance, & Operations of the Iditarod Historic	73,003	87	3	17	28
Right-of-Way Acquisition for Iditarod National Historic Trail	(73,003)	87	3	17	28
City of Wasilla-Iditarod Trail Upgrade	15,000	88	10	29	16
Wasilla Iditarod Trail Comm Bldg/Museum	0	90	208	43	28
Iditarod Trail Comm Inc Iditarod Bldg/Museum Impro	40,000	91	96	71	13
Iditarod Trail Committee	10,000	92	5	79	10
Iditarod Trail Committee Communications Equipment	0	92	5	80	18
City of Wasilla - Iditarod Trail Upgrade	20,000	92	5	101	15
City of Wasilla - Iditarod Trail Headquarters Addition	25,000	93	79	103	26
TOTAL	1,008,750				