

AK LEGISLATURE SPECIAL COMMITTEE FILES SCOMM 146 3142

ALASKA - NUMBER OF FARMS AND LAND IN FARMS - 1998 - 2005

Year	Land in Farms (000 Acres)	Total All Farms 1/	All Cattle	Beef Cows	Milk Cows	Hogs	Sheep
1998	910	580	120	90	30	50	40
1999	910	580	120	90	30	60	40
2000	910	580	130	90	30	50	30
2001	900	600	130	90	30	50	30
2002	900	610	120	90	30	50	40
2003	900	610	120	90	30	50	40
2004	900	620	120	90	30	50	40
2005	900	640	120	90	30	50	40

1/ Includes farms and ranches with annual sales of \$1,000 or more

ALASKA NUMBER OF FARMS AND LAND IN FARMS BY ECONOMIC SALES CLASS 2000 - 2005

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Number of Farms 1/	580	600	610	610	620	640
\$1,000 - 9,999	330	330	330	330	320	330
\$10,000+	250	270	280	280	300	310
	Thousand Acres					
Land in Farms	910	900	900	900	900	900
\$1,000 - 9,999	330	340	360	360	350	350
\$10,000+	580	560	540	540	550	550
	Acres					
Average Size of Farms	1,569	1,500	1,475	1,475	1,452	1,406

1/ Includes farms and ranches with annual sales of \$1,000 or more

ALASKA NET FARM INCOME - 2000 - 2005 1/

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
(000) Dollars						
FINAL CROP OUTPUT	20,408	23,057	22,278	23,380	24,260	24,765
Feed crops	2,296	3,886	3,134	3,881	4,439	4,867
Vegetables	3,902	4,707	4,458	4,688	4,713	4,700
All Other Crops	14,129	14,382	14,617	14,755	15,070	15,155
Home Consumption	81	82	69	56	38	43
FINAL ANIMAL OUTPUT	33,034	29,868	28,023	28,293	27,685	25,180
Meat Animals	1,722	1,472	2,279	1,216	1,822	2,478
Dairy Products	2,487	2,780	3,444	3,214	2,822	2,570
Miscellaneous Livestock	28,439	24,764	22,236	22,921	21,996	19,023
Home Consumption	77	11	31	43	81	122
Value of inventory adjustment 2/	309	841	33	899	964	987
SERVICES AND FORESTRY	6,040	6,654	7,273	8,009	8,576	8,526
Machine hire and customwork	876	978	1,141	1,551	1,737	1,470
Forest products sold	81	81	44	44	44	44
Other farm income	1,225	1,627	2,054	2,176	2,432	2,457
Gross imputed rental value of farm dwellings	3,858	3,968	4,034	4,238	4,362	4,555
FINAL AGRICULTURAL SECTOR OUTPUT	59,482	59,579	57,574	59,613	60,521	58,471
Intermediate consumption outlays	24,853	25,345	24,364	29,008	29,236	32,545
Farm Origin	5,524	6,042	6,529	6,705	6,989	6,806
Feed Purchased	3,292	3,441	3,784	3,962	4,229	3,815
Livestock and Poultry purchased	181	304	192	46	6	8
Seed purchased	2,051	2,297	2,553	2,697	2,754	2,983
MANUFACTURED INPUTS	4,453	4,749	4,440	5,470	6,604	9,098
Fertilizers and lime	1,441	1,750	1,527	1,747	2,255	3,379
Pesticides	220	217	204	207	212	219
Petroleum fuels and oils	2,171	2,144	2,034	2,830	3,466	4,829
Electricity	621	638	675	686	671	671
OTHER INTERMEDIATE EXPENSES	14,876	14,554	13,395	16,833	15,643	16,641
Repair and maintenance of capital items	3,473	3,653	3,463	3,535	4,675	5,002
Machine hire and customwork	190	192	274	199	204	205
Marketing, storage, and transportation exp.	2,079	2,027	1,921	1,731	1,475	1,799
Contract labor	619	771	929	967	922	922
Miscellaneous expenses	8,515	7,911	6,808	10,401	8,367	8,713
NET GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS	391	921	684	835	4,484	3,824
+ Direct Government Payments	1,672	2,173	1,831	2,021	5,723	5,216
- Motor vehicle registration & licensing fees	183	203	177	206	231	257
- Property taxes	1,098	1,049	970	980	1,008	1,135
GROSS VALUE ADDED	35,020	35,156	33,894	31,439	35,769	29,751
Capital consumption	5,325	5,503	5,622	5,763	6,219	6,552
Net Value Added	29,695	29,653	28,272	25,676	29,550	23,199
PAYMENTS TO STAKEHOLDERS	11,774	12,498	14,558	14,974	16,055	15,670
Employee compensation (total hired labor)	10,612	11,814	13,798	13,760	14,395	14,097
Net rent received by nonoperator landlords	(644)	(1,016)	(916)	(410)	(24)	(376)
Real estate and non real estate interest	1,756	1,700	1,676	1,624	1,684	1,949
NET FARM INCOME	17,971	17,155	13,714	10,702	13,495	7,529

1/ Final sector output is the gross value of the commodities and services produced within a year. Net value-added is the sector's contribution to the National economy and is the sum of the income of production earned by all factors-of-production, regardless of ownership. Net farm income is the farm operators' share of income from sector's production activities. The concept presented is consistent with that employed by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

2/ A positive value of inventory change represents current-year production not sold by December 31. A negative value is an offset to production from prior years include in current-year sales.

SOURCE: USDA ERS, Washington DC

ALASKA'S 2005 CROP AND WEATHER REVIEW

January & February – Temperatures were near to above normal across most of the state. Precipitation varied by location. January saw above normal snowfall in the Tanana Valley, but below normal in South Central. February had below normal precipitation in the Tanana Valley but above normal in South Central.

March – Warm weather dominated the state with average monthly temperatures being 3 to 9 degrees warmer than normal. Precipitation again varied by location, with the Tanana Valley reporting near normal precipitation but South Central reporting a 50% increase in precipitation.

April – The month started with lower than normal temperatures, had near normal temperatures by mid-month, then saw temperatures well above normal by month's end. Several record temperatures were set the last week of April with temperatures reaching into the seventies in both the Tanana and Mat-Su Valleys. Precipitation was below normal for much of the state.

May – Temperatures remained warm with mean monthly temperatures ranging from 2 to 7 degrees above normal across the state. Precipitation levels were above normal in the Tanana Valley and slightly below normal in South Central and on the Kenai Peninsula. By month's end the barley and oat crops were planted and were reported as 90% and 85% emerged, respectively. Potatoes were 65% planted and vegetables were being transplanted in the major growing areas.

June – Most the state experienced temperatures slightly above normal in June. Precipitation was close to normal South Central, Kenai and Delta Junction, but was above normal in the Fairbanks area. By month's end barley was reported as 20% headed, while oats were 60% in-boot. Potatoes were 65% emerged and the first cutting of hay was reported as only 15% complete.

July – The weather in July varied by location with the Tanana Valley reporting slightly cooler than normal temperatures and higher than normal precipi-

tation and South Central reporting above normal temperatures and below normal precipitation. Barley was reported as 5% ripe by month's end; oats were 5% turning color and potatoes were 45% in bloom. First cutting of the hay harvest was nearly complete, with the second cutting already underway in the Fairbanks area.

August – Temperatures averaged above normal across most of the state. Conditions were dry in the Interior, which helped in the spread of wild fires to over 3.5 million acres by month's end. Precipitation finally came to the Interior during the latter part of the month. South Central experienced a higher than normal level of precipitation, particularly during the latter part of the month. Late Blight was reported in potatoes in the Mat-Su Valley during the second week of August. It spread to many fields in the area but did not harm potatoes in the Tanana Valley or on the Kenai Peninsula. A hard frost in the Delta Junction area the last week of the month killed many of the potato vines. By month's end 10% of the potato crop was harvested. Barley was 50% harvested and oats were 30% harvested. The second cutting of hay was reported as 60% complete.

September – Weather conditions were generally wetter and warmer than normal. The wet weather hampered the hay harvest across the state. By the end of the month the second cutting of hay was 70% complete. State wide the winter supplies of hay were reported as 5% short, 90% adequate and 5% surplus, with surplus supplies reported in the Delta Junction area. Barley was 95% harvested, while oats were 90% harvested. Potatoes were 60% harvested at month's end.

October, November & December – October was warmer and drier than normal for most growing areas. November, however, was generally colder than normal. Precipitation was slightly higher than normal in the Tanana Valley but lower than normal in South Central. December was generally warmer than normal across the state. Precipitation varied by location with the Interior and South Central being drier than normal.

ALASKA PRECIPITATION DATA (Inches)

Station	2005 Precipitation							2005 Snow	Average Precipitation 1/						
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Year		Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Year
TANANA VALLEY															
Fairbanks Ap.	0.18	1.26	1.93	3.44	0.24	1.72	11.80	57	0.28	0.59	1.30	1.90	1.83	1.07	10.56
University Exp. Sta.	0.41	1.13	2.64	2.75	0.30	2.18	12.37	50	0.25	0.69	1.57	2.11	2.29	1.27	12.25
Eielson Field	0.34	1.15	3.69	3.49	0.77	2.13	na	35	0.34	0.75	1.71	2.49	2.28	1.40	13.01
Big Delta Ap.	0.02	0.95	2.64	2.18	1.16	1.42	9.71	na	0.24	0.88	2.31	2.64	1.98	1.09	11.37
MATANUSKA VALLEY															
Anchorage Ap.	0.16	0.29	0.81	1.03	3.44	4.57	15.91	62	0.53	0.66	1.01	1.87	2.66	2.72	15.79
Lazy Mountain	0.06	0.94	3.06	3.74	3.59	5.27	22.45	55	0.43	0.95	1.36	2.09	3.08	3.09	19.02
Matanuska Exp. Sta.	0.04	0.69	1.75	3.62	2.91	4.09	18.45	30	0.45	0.72	1.37	2.21	2.57	2.47	15.41
Sutton 2 E	2/	1.28	2.50	4.67	3.49	6.76	27.70	na	0.49	0.92	1.45	2.51	2.79	3.19	18.23
KENAI PENINSULA															
Homer Ap.	1.07	0.37	1.09	0.80	1.16	5.21	18.32	na	1.20	1.00	0.98	1.56	2.48	3.06	24.90
Kenai Ap.	1.76	0.56	1.58	1.15	1.40	6.04	18.68	na	0.76	0.92	1.21	1.91	2.62	3.33	19.33
OTHER AREAS															
Kodiak Ap.	4.36	7.29	5.64	2.94	5.56	4.00	74.73	40	5.40	5.69	5.64	4.16	4.56	7.53	77.38
Nome Ap.	0.32	1.06	0.86	1.63	2.92	4.85	16.53	73	0.69	0.72	1.08	2.16	3.33	2.48	16.03
McGrath Ap.	0.20	1.80	1.30	1.31	2.12	5.28	19.73	119	0.69	0.93	1.55	2.27	2.91	2.33	17.39
Juneau Ap.	2.94	0.89	3.00	5.25	6.58	9.92	74.02	79	2.89	3.45	3.11	4.34	5.36	7.38	57.23
Cold Bay Ap.	1.40	2.47	2.04	1.98	2.25	5.31	36.87	45	2.12	2.54	2.44	2.45	3.74	4.31	38.81

1/ Averages based on Historical records from 50 or more years of data, if available.

Source: Climatological Data Annual Summary (Alaska) published by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

2/ More than five days data missing.

ALASKA TEMPERATURE DATA

Station	2005 Averages					Historical Averages 1/					Average No. of Freeze Free days 2/	Elevation in Feet
	Year	Jan	Apr	Jul	Sep	Year	Jan	Apr	Jul	Sep		
	Degrees										Days	Feet
TANANA VALLEY												
Fairbanks Ap.	29	-9	32	62	46	27	-10	31	62	45	115	436
University Exp. Sta.	28	-5	34	62	46	28	-7	31	61	45	94	475
Eielson Field	37	-10	35	63	48	26	-10	31	61	45	109	547
Big Delta Ap.	32	-1	35	60	47	28	-3	31	60	44	106	1,268
MATANUSKA VALLEY												
Anchorage Ap.	39	19	40	61	51	36	15	36	59	48	138	114
Lazy Mountain	38	18	38	58	47	35	16	35	57	45	105	728
Matanuska Exp. Sta.	39	17	41	61	50	36	13	37	58	48	111	150
Sutton 2 E	38	18	41	59	48	36	16	37	57	46	84	550
KENAI PENINSULA												
Homer Ap.	41	29	40	58	51	38	23	36	54	48	117	89
Kenai Ap.	38	17	38	50	58	34	12	34	55	47	101	86
OTHER AREAS												
Kodiak Ap.	42	37	40	57	50	41	31	38	55	50	140	111
Nome Ap.	28	12	15	52	45	27	6	19	51	42	79	13
McGrath Ap.	28	-8	26	62	48	26	-8	28	59	44	106	344
Juneau Ap.	43	25	44	56	51	41	24	40	56	50	140	12
Cold Bay Ap.	40	34	34	52	49	38	28	34	51	48	131	90

1/ Averages based on Historical records from 50 or more years of data, if available.

2/ Average based on historical records, number of years used varies by location from 18 to 85 years.

Source: Climatological Data Annual Summary (Alaska) published by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

WEEKLY PAN EVAPORATION AND PRECIPITATION, 2002 - 2005 GROWING SEASON

Month/Week

	2002				2003				2004				2005			
	Evap	Total	Precip	Total	Evap	Total	Precip	Total	Evap	Total	Precip	Total	Evap	Total	Precip	Total
May-Week 1	0.60	0.60	0.06	0.06	1.21	1.21	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.16	0.01	0.01	na	0.00	0.20	0.00
Week 2	0.09	0.69	0.33	0.39	0.16	1.37	0.35	0.35	1.12	1.28	0.01	0.02	0.93	0.93	0.20	0.40
Week 3	0.97	1.66	0.15	0.54	0.22	1.59	0.52	0.87	0.56	1.84	0.14	0.16	0.28	1.21	0.01	0.41
Week 4	1.30	2.96	0.00	0.54	0.75	2.34	0.02	0.89	0.77	2.61	0.20	0.36	0.54	1.75	0.36	0.77
June-Week 1	0.70	3.66	0.30	0.84	1.10	3.44	0.00	0.89	0.28	2.89	0.32	0.68	0.70	2.45	0.22	0.99
Week 2	0.54	4.20	0.26	1.10	1.31	4.75	0.01	0.90	0.99	3.88	0.07	0.75	0.54	2.99	0.58	1.57
Week 3	1.00	5.20	0.01	1.11	0.41	5.16	0.00	0.90	0.92	4.81	0.00	0.75	0.24	3.23	0.71	2.28
Week 4	0.74	5.94	0.17	1.28	0.62	5.78	0.10	1.00	0.52	5.32	0.15	0.90	0.98	4.21	0.36	2.64
Week 5	1.14	7.08	0.17	1.45	0.91	6.69	0.00	1.00	1.30	6.62	0.00	0.90	0.97	5.18	0.05	2.69
July-Week 1	0.54	7.62	0.18	1.63	1.09	7.78	1.09	2.09	0.38	7.00	0.11	1.01	0.63	5.81	0.48	3.17
Week 2	1.09	8.71	0.00	1.63	1.27	9.05	0.00	2.09	1.38	8.38	0.00	1.01	0.19	6.00	0.16	3.33
Week 3	1.20	9.91	0.38	2.01	1.22	10.27	0.00	2.09	1.46	9.84	0.00	1.01	1.14	7.14	0.01	3.34
Week 4	-0.30	9.61	0.81	2.82	0.12	10.39	0.58	2.67	0.75	10.59	0.39	1.40	0.19	7.33	1.04	4.38
August-Week 1	1.25	10.86	0.00	2.82	0.56	10.95	0.44	3.11	0.36	10.95	0.45	1.85	-1.02	6.31	1.94	6.32
Week 2	-1.38	9.48	1.93	4.75	1.04	11.99	0.05	3.16	na	10.95	0.00	1.85	0.47	6.78	0.31	6.63
Week 3	0.03	9.51	1.04	5.79	-0.70	11.29	1.08	4.24	1.07	12.02	0.00	1.85	0.91	7.69	0.00	6.63
Week 4	-1.26	8.25	1.45	7.24	0.16	11.45	0.58	4.82	1.05	13.07	0.74	2.59	0.03	7.72	0.02	6.65
Sept-Week 1	-0.10	8.15	1.06	8.30	0.17	11.62	0.28	5.10	0.03	13.04	1.63	4.22	-1.39	6.33	1.88	8.53
Week 2	-0.34	7.81	0.30	8.60	-0.30	11.32	0.01	5.11	0.19	13.23	0.28	4.50	-0.48	5.85	0.97	9.50
Week 3	0.07	7.88	0.18	8.78	0.02	11.34	0.61	5.72	0.47	13.70	0.00	4.50	1.02	6.87	2.03	11.53
Week 4	0.14	8.02	1.30	10.08	-0.60	10.74	0.02	5.74	0.43	14.13	0.34	4.84	-0.07	6.80	0.45	11.98
Week 5	-1.16	6.86	0.00	10.08	-0.50	10.24	0.41	6.15	-0.77	13.36	0.93	5.77	-0.61	6.19	0.95	12.93
Seasonal Totals		6.86		10.08		10.24		6.15		13.36		5.77		6.19		12.93

NOTE: Weekly evaporation and precipitation (in inches) data is collected and provided by UAF, Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station, located on Trunk Road in Palmer, Alaska.

ALASKA CROP SUMMARY - 2005

BARLEY was planted on 4,600 acres in 2005, unchanged from 2004 and 600 acres above the 4,000 acres planted in 2003. Growers harvested 4,300 acres for grain, up from 4,200 acres in 2004.

BARLEY FOR GRAIN production was 208,000 bushels, up 63,000 bushels from 2004. Yields were 48.4 bushels per acre, and compares with 34.5 bushels per acre in 2004. The 2005 crop, valued at \$759,000, was \$259,000 above the 2004 level.

OAT growers planted 2,100 acres, down 100 acres from a year ago. Growers harvested 1,900 acres of oats for all purposes, down from 2,000 acres in 2004.

OATS FOR GRAIN were harvested from 900 acres, down 400 acres from 2004. Production was 58,000 bushels, up 17,000 bushels from the 2004 production. The State's yield averaged 64.4 bushels per acre compared with 31.5 in 2004. Value of the 2005 crop at \$148,000 compares with \$100,000 in 2004.

ALL HAY production of 30,000 tons was up 2,000 tons from the 2004 production. The State's average yield at 1.43 tons per acre compares with 1.33 tons per acre in 2004. The 2005 crop was harvested from 21,000 acres, unchanged from a year earlier. Value of production of all hay at \$7,200,000 was \$760,000 more than the previous year.

GRASS HAY was harvested from 20,400 acres, down 400 acres from 2004. Production of 29,100 tons of grass hay was 1,400 tons above the 2004 level. Seeded grass hay, brome and timothy, are harvested mostly in the Tanana and Matanuska Valleys. Native grasses still make up part of the Kenai Peninsula hay production.

GRAIN HAY, was harvested from 600 acres, up 400 acres from a year ago. Production totaled 900 tons, up 600 tons from the 2004 production.

All **POTATO** production of 166,000 cwt was harvested from 780 acres in 2005. This compares with 177,000 cwt from 810 acres in 2004. Production in the Matanuska Valley was hampered by an outbreak of late blight. This is the first appearance of late blight in the Mat-Su Valley since 1998. At \$3,403,000, the value of production was \$66,000 below the 2004 crop.

VEGETABLES were harvested from 351 acres, up 23 acres from 2004. Value of all vegetables produced, excluding greenhouse vegetables, was \$3,507,000 compared with \$2,439,000 in 2004.

HEAD LETTUCE production of 22,100 cartons was harvested from 52 acres in 2005. Other types of lettuce are included in other vegetables. An annual average carton weight for head lettuce in Alaska was 45 pounds in 2005, unchanged from 2004.

CABBAGE production of 18,100 cartons was harvested from 35 acres in 2005. An annual average carton weight for cabbage in Alaska was 48 pounds in 2005.

CARROT production totaled 20,500 cwt; up 2,000 cwt from 2004. Acres harvested, at 59 were down 1 acre from a year ago.

OTHER VEGETABLES were harvested from 205 acres; 8 acres above the previous year. Production was 18,700 cwt. More than 40 varieties of vegetables, from asparagus to zucchini, are included in this other vegetable category.

ALASKA CROPLAND UTILIZATION - 2005

Crops	Tanana Valley	Matanuska Valley	Kenai Peninsula/ Southwest	State Total
Acres				
PLANTED AREA				
COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES				
Potatoes	310	510	10	830
Lettuce	-	53	-	53
Cabbage	-	36	-	36
Carrots	3	59	-	62
Other Vegetables	24	190	-	213
FEED CROPS				
All Oats	1,700	400	-	2,100
All Barley	4,300	300	-	4,600
GRASSLAND HARVESTED				
Grass 1/	10,000	9,400	2,600	22,000
TOTAL LAND IN CROPS	16,337	10,948	2,610	29,895
Percent of State Total	54.6%	36.7%	8.7%	100%
HARVESTED AREA				
COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES				
Potatoes	300	470	10	780
Lettuce	-	52	-	52
Cabbage	-	35	-	35
Carrots	3	56	-	59
Other Vegetables	22	183	-	205
FEED CROPS				
Oats - All Purposes 2/	1,600	300	-	1,900
Barley - All Purposes 2/	4,300	200	-	4,500
Grass - All Purposes	10,000	9,400	2,600	22,000
GRAIN				
Oats	900	-	-	900
Barley	4,100	200	-	4,300
HAY				
Grain	400	200	-	600
Grass	9,400	8,500	2,500	20,400

1/ Includes hay and silage.

2/ Includes grain hay and silage.

ALASKA BARLEY AND OATS - 1998 - 2005

District	Year	Area Planted Acres (000)	Area Harvested for Grain				Area Planted Acres (000)	Area Harvested for Grain			
			Acres (000)	Yield Bu.	Production			Acres (000)	Yield Bu.	Production	
					Bu. (000)	\$ Value (000)				Bu. (000)	\$ Value (000)
Tanana Vailey		BARLEY					OATS				
	1998	7.0	6.4	18.6	119.2	428.0	2.8	1.4	27.9	39.0	100.0
	1999	5.2	4.5	33.7	151.8	567.0	2.8	1.3	40.9	53.2	128.0
	2000	5.1	3.2	31.2	99.7	358.0	1.8	0.2	10.0	2.0	6.0
	2001	5.5	4.9	40.8	200.0	676.0	3.1	1.1	51.4	56.5	136.0
	2002	4.0	3.7	39.3	146.0	518.0	2.2	1.1	40.9	45.0	116.0
	2003	3.6	3.3	38.8	128.0	452.0	2.1	1.1	26.4	29.0	71.0
	2004	4.3	4.1	35.0	143.5	493.0	1.8	1.2	32.5	39.0	93.0
2005	4.3	4.1	49.0	201.0	728.0	1.7	0.9	64.4	58.0	148.0	
Matanuska Valley 1/	1998	0.1	0.1	37.0	3.7	14.0	0.7	0.1	60.0	6.0	17.0
	1999	0.2	0.1	30.0	3.0	14.0	0.6	0.2	44.5	8.9	24.0
	2000	0.2	0.1	28.0	2.8	11.0	0.7	0.1	50.0	5.0	16.0
	2001	0.3	0.2	40.0	8.0	31.0	0.9	0.1	45.0	4.5	17.0
	2002	0.2	0.1	30.0	3.0	11.0	0.8	0.1	30.0	3.0	9.0
	2003	0.4	0.2	35.0	7.0	28.0	0.6	0.1	50.0	5.0	16.0
	2004	0.3	0.1	15.0	1.5	7.0	0.4	0.1	20.0	2.0	7.0
	2005	0.3	0.2	35.0	7.0	32.0	0.4	-	-	-	-
State Total	1998	7.1	6.5	18.9	122.9	442.0	3.5	1.5	30.0	45.0	117.0
	1999	5.4	4.6	33.7	154.8	581.0	3.4	1.5	41.4	62.1	152.0
	2000	5.3	3.3	31.1	102.5	369.0	2.5	0.3	23.3	7.0	22.0
	2001	5.8	5.1	40.8	208.0	707.0	4.0	1.2	50.8	61.0	153.0
	2002	4.2	3.8	39.2	149.0	529.0	3.0	1.2	40.0	48.0	125.0
	2003	4.0	3.5	38.6	135.0	480.0	2.7	1.2	28.3	34.0	87.0
	2004	4.6	4.2	34.5	145.0	500.0	2.2	1.3	31.5	41.0	100.0
	2005	4.6	4.3	48.4	208.0	759.0	2.1	0.9	64.4	58.0	148.0

1/ Includes Kenai Peninsula and Southwest.

ALASKA GRAIN AND GRASS HAY - 1998 - 2005

District	Year	Area Harv. Acres	Production		Area Harv. Acres	Production	
			Tons	\$ Value (000)		Tons	\$ Value (000)
Tanana Valley		GRAIN HAY 1/			GRASS HAY		
	1998	800	500	80.0	10,000	8,000	1,460.0
	1999	800	1,000	128.0	9,100	9,500	1,672.0
	2000	400	280	51.0	7,200	4,700	880.0
	2001	1,100	1,600	232.0	10,400	16,500	3,098.0
	2002	600	700	90.0	9,500	9,800	2,250.0
	2003	400	500	96.0	9,000	11,000	2,282.0
	2004	100	200	36.0	9,300	13,000	2,762.0
	2005	400	600	90.0	9,400	12,600	2,905.0
Matanuska Valley	1998	200	100	19.0	8,500	11,300	2,371.0
	1999	200	200	26.0	8,000	10,000	2,112.0
	2000	100	220	40.0	7,900	9,400	2,170.0
	2001	400	400	112.0	9,100	9,100	2,328.0
	2002	400	400	110.0	9,800	12,000	2,327.0
	2003	100	100	24.0	9,500	13,400	3,163.0
	2004	100	100	19.0	9,000	12,000	2,950.0
	2005	200	300	95.0	8,500	13,000	3,250.0
Kenai Peninsula	1998	-	-	-	2,300	3,700	790.0
	1999	-	-	-	2,100	2,400	564.0
	2000	-	-	-	2,300	2,300	577.0
	2001	-	-	-	1,900	2,300	508.0
	2002	-	-	-	2,600	3,000	768.0
	2003	-	-	-	2,500	3,600	865.0
	2004	-	-	-	2,300	2,400	595.0
	2005	-	-	-	2,300	3,200	785.0
Southwest 2/	1998	-	-	-	200	100	20.0
	1999	-	-	-	100	100	22.0
	2000	-	-	-	100	100	22.0
	2001	-	-	-	100	100	22.0
	2002	-	-	-	100	100	45.0
	2003	100	100	20.0	400	300	75.0
	2004	-	-	-	200	300	78.0
	2005	-	-	-	200	300	75.0
State Total	1998	1,000	600	99.0	21,000	23,100	4,641.0
	1999	1,000	1,200	154.0	19,300	22,000	4,370.0
	2000	500	500	91.0	17,500	16,500	3,649.0
	2001	1,500	2,000	344.0	21,500	28,000	5,956.0
	2002	1,000	1,100	200.0	22,000	24,900	5,390.0
	2003	600	700	140.0	21,400	28,300	6,385.0
	2004	200	300	55.0	20,800	27,700	6,385.0
	2005	600	900	185.0	20,400	29,100	7,015.0

1/ Includes oats and barley.

2/ Includes Southeast. Dash indicates no crop produced or combined with other areas.

ALASKA ALL HAY - 1998 - 2005

District	Year	Area Harv. Acres	Yield Tons	Production	
				Tons	\$ Value (000)
Tanana Valley	1998	10,800	0.79	8,500	1,540.0
	1999	9,900	1.06	10,500	1,785.0
	2000	7,600	0.66	4,980	931.0
	2001	11,500	1.57	18,100	3,330.0
	2002	10,100	1.04	10,500	2,240.0
	2003	9,400	1.22	11,500	2,378.0
	2004	9,400	1.40	13,200	2,798.0
	2005	9,800	1.35	13,200	2,995.0
Matanuska Valley	1998	8,700	1.31	11,400	2,390.0
	1999	8,200	1.24	10,200	2,153.0
	2000	8,000	1.20	9,620	2,210.0
	2001	9,500	1.00	9,500	2,440.0
	2002	10,200	1.22	12,400	2,645.0
	2003	9,600	1.41	13,500	3,187.0
	2004	9,100	1.33	12,100	2,969.0
	2005	8,700	1.53	13,300	3,345.0
Kenai Peninsula	1998	2,300	1.63	3,700	790.0
	1999	2,100	1.20	2,400	564.0
	2000	2,300	1.00	2,300	577.0
	2001	1,900	1.20	2,300	508.0
	2002	2,600	1.15	3,000	720.0
	2003	2,500	1.42	3,700	885.0
	2004	2,300	1.04	2,400	595.0
	2005	2,300	1.39	3,200	785.0
Southwest 1/	1998	200	0.50	100	20.0
	1999	100	0.50	100	22.0
	2000	100	1.00	100	22.0
	2001	100	1.00	100	22.0
	2002	100	1.00	100	25.0
	2003	500	0.75	300	75.0
	2004	200	1.50	300	78.0
	2005	200	1.50	300	75.0
State Total	1998	22,000	1.08	23,700	4,740.0
	1999	20,300	1.14	23,200	4,524.0
	2000	18,000	0.94	17,000	3,740.0
	2001	23,000	1.30	30,000	6,300.0
	2002	23,000	1.13	26,000	5,590.0
	2003	22,000	1.32	29,000	6,525.0
	2004	21,000	1.33	28,000	6,440.0
	2005	21,000	1.43	30,000	7,200.0

1/ Includes Southeast.

ALASKA POTATOES - 1998 - 2005

District	Year	Area Planted (Acres)	Area Harv. (Acres)	Yield (Cwt.)	Production	
					Cwt.	\$ Value (000)
Tanana Valley	1998	410	310	136	42,200	874.0
	1999	390	320	153	48,800	1,005.0
	2000	330	320	61	19,500	403.0
	2001	350	340	235	80,000	1,624.0
	2002	300	270	89	23,900	480.0
	2003	370	250	140	35,000	700.0
	2004	310	280	184	51,500	1,004.0
	2005	310	300	123	37,000	823.0
Matanuska Valley	1998	500	500	214	107,000	2,215.0
	1999	540	510	265	135,000	2,800.0
	2000	510	500	217	108,500	2,245.0
	2001	570	560	267	149,500	3,034.0
	2002	590	560	230	129,000	2,577.0
	2003	540	530	249	132,000	2,585.0
	2004	550	520	240	125,000	2,450.0
	2005	510	470	273	128,500	2,555.0
Kenai Peninsula 1/	1998	10	10	80	800	16.0
	1999	20	20	60	1,200	25.0
	2000	20	20	50	1,000	22.0
	2001	10	10	50	500	11.0
	2002	20	20	55	1,100	23.0
	2003	20	20	50	1,000	25.0
	2004	10	10	50	500	15.0
	2005	10	10	50	500	25.0
State Total	1998	920	820	183	150,000	3,105.0
	1999	950	850	218	185,000	3,830.0
	2000	860	840	154	129,000	2,670.0
	2001	930	910	253	230,000	4,669.0
	2002	910	850	181	154,000	3,080.0
	2003	930	800	210	168,000	3,310.0
	2004	870	810	219	177,000	3,469.0
	2005	830	780	213	166,000	3,403.0

1/ Includes Southeast and Southwest.

ALASKA POTATO STOCKS - 1998 - 2005

Year	Total Production	STOCKS ON HAND AS OF							
		Oct. 1	Dec. 1	Jan. 1 *	Feb. 1 *	Mar. 1 *	Apr. 1*	May 1 *	Jun. 1 *
		Thousand Hundredweight							
1998	150.0	134.5	118.0	102.0	88.0	75.0	62.0	47.0	23.0
1999	185.0	170.5	157.5	146.0	130.5	111.0	93.0	76.5	41.0
2000	129.0	123.8	103.5	89.8	77.0	67.0	55.0	43.7	14.0
2001	230.0	215.0	189.0	177.0	163.0	148.0	129.5	110.0	73.0
2002	154.0	135.0	116.0	101.0	79.0	68.0	52.0	38.0	13.0
2003	168.0	147.0	110.0	90.0	71.0	62.0	52.0	32.0	11.0
2004	177.0	154.0	137.0	126.0	114.0	106.0	93.0	70.0	43.0
2005	166.0	145.0	129.0	118.0	106.0	93.0	80.0	61.0	32.0

* Following year.

ALASKA POTATO PRODUCTION, DISPOSITION, AND AVERAGE PRICE - 1996 - 2005

Year	Production	Total Seed	Farm Food Seed 1/	Shrinkage and Loss	Sold	S Price Per Cwt.
Hundredweight						
1996	126,000	16,500	24,000	19,000	83,000	19.80
1997	168,000	16,600	24,000	20,000	124,000	20.00
1998	150,000	17,000	23,000	30,000	97,000	20.70
1999	185,000	16,300	24,000	42,000	119,000	20.70
2000	129,000	17,400	19,000	22,000	88,000	20.70
2001	230,000	19,000	27,000	78,000	125,000	20.30
2002	154,000	19,000	26,000	21,000	107,000	20.00
2003	168,000	17,000	18,000	45,000	105,000	19.70
2004	177,000	17,000	18,000	43,000	116,000	19.60
2005	166,000	16,000	18,000	33,000	115,000	20.50

1/ Household use, livestock feed, and seed used on farm where grown.

ALASKA HEAD LETTUCE AND CABBAGE - 1998 - 2005

District	Year	Area Planted Acres	Area Harv. Acres	Production		Area Planted Acres	Area Harv. Acres	Production	
				Ctns 1/	\$ Value (000)			Ctns 2/	\$ Value (000)
Tanana Valley				HEAD LETTUCE				CABBAGE	
	1998	7	6	600	9.0	7	7	900	15.0
	1999	4	4	400	6.0	7	6	800	14.0
	2000	4	4	350	6.0	7	6	1,100	20.0
	2001	4	4	600	13.0	7	6	1,200	25.0
	2002	2	2	200	4.0	4	3	400	10.0
	2003	4/	4/	4/	4/	2	2	500	11.0
	2004	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
	2005	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Matanuska Valley 3	1998	53	51	18,400	248.0	27	24	11,800	132.0
	1999	69	68	22,900	354.0	31	29	16,200	194.0
	2000	66	62	21,050	320.0	33	30	15,800	192.0
	2001	58	57	18,700	318.0	32	29	16,100	216.0
	2002	56	52	16,800	254.0	45	43	24,000	343.0
	2003	47	45	15,000	240.0	32	31	20,000	304.0
	2004	48	47	15,000	245.0	27	24	14,400	226.0
	2005	53	52	22,100	410.0	36	35	18,100	336.0
State Total	1998	60	57	19,000	257.0	34	31	12,700	147.0
	1999	73	72	23,300	360.0	38	35	17,000	208.0
	2000	70	66	21,400	326.0	40	36	16,900	212.0
	2001	62	61	19,300	331.0	39	35	17,300	241.0
	2002	58	54	17,000	258.0	49	46	24,400	353.0
	2003	47	45	15,000	240.0	34	33	20,500	315.0
	2004	48	47	15,000	245.0	27	24	14,400	226.0
	2005	53	52	22,100	410.0	36	35	18,100	336.0

1/ One carton lettuce is equal to approximately 45 lbs.

2/ One carton cabbage is equal to approximately 48 lbs.

3/ Includes Kenai Peninsula.

4/ Less than 2 acres produced. Acreage & production is included with Matanuska Valley.

ALASKA CARROTS AND OTHER VEGETABLES - 1998 - 2005

District	Year	Area Planted Acres	Area Harv. Acres	Production		Area Planted Acres	Area Harv. Acres	Production	
				Cwt	\$ Value (000)			Cwt	\$ Value (000)
Tanana Valley				CARROTS				OTHER VEGETABLES 1/	
	1998	22	22	900	21.0	37	37	1,200	53.0
	1999	25	19	2,300	68.0	34	32	1,000	59.0
	2000	25	23	2,300	70.0	34	32	1,100	71.0
	2001	24	23	2,000	75.0	29	28	1,100	78.0
	2002	20	19	1,700	75.0	22	21	900	92.0
	2003	19	17	1,800	90.0	27	25	1,200	127.0
	2004	3	3	500	40.0	18	17	800	110.0
	2005	3	3	500	45.0	24	22	1,200	200.0
Matanuska Valley 2/	1998	48	40	12,100	317.0	162	153	13,000	602.0
	1999	46	45	20,600	624.0	174	154	11,200	578.0
	2000	52	51	23,700	748.0	175	162	13,200	653.0
	2001	41	39	15,500	582.0	178	175	14,400	862.0
	2002	49	49	16,000	652.0	187	179	13,800	888.0
	2003	60	58	17,500	808.0	190	181	15,600	1,039.0
	2004	62	57	18,000	860.0	184	180	14,800	958.0
	2005	59	56	20,000	1,120.0	190	183	17,500	1,396.0
State Total	1998	70	62	13,000	338.0	200	190	14,200	655.0
	1999	71	64	22,900	692.0	208	186	12,200	637.0
	2000	77	74	26,000	818.0	209	194	14,300	724.0
	2001	65	62	17,500	657.0	207	203	15,500	940.0
	2002	69	68	17,700	727.0	209	200	14,700	980.0
	2003	79	75	19,300	898.0	217	206	16,800	1,166.0
	2004	65	60	18,500	900.0	202	197	15,600	1,068.0
	2005	62	59	20,500	1,165.0	214	205	18,700	1,596.0

1/ Excludes greenhouse grown vegetables.

2/ Includes Kenai Peninsula.

ALASKA LIVESTOCK - 2005

CATTLE AND CALVES: All cattle and calves totaled 15,500 head on January 1, 2006, up 1,000 head from the previous year. Inventory value of all cattle on January 1, 2006 totaled \$15,965,000 which was up \$1,755,000 from last year.

DAIRY: Milk cows that have calved numbered 800 on January 1, 2006, down from 1,200 head a year ago. There were 300 head of dairy replacement heifers. The number of Grade A dairies in the State on January 1, 2005 totaled 9.

MILK PRODUCTION in 2005 totaled 13.5 million pounds, down 1,100,000 pounds from 2004. The value of milk produced at \$2,754,000 was \$254,000 less than a year ago. The 2005 value per hundred-weight of \$20.40 was down from \$20.60 in 2004.

BEEF: On January 1, 2006 beef cattle (all cattle and calves less milk cows and dairy replacement heifers) numbered 14,400 head; 1,600 head more than the January 1, 2005 number. Beef cows at 6,100 head, is up 700 head from the previous year. Beef and other heifers are estimated at 1,500 head, up 100 head from last year. Bulls over 500 pounds, at 2,400 head are up 500 head from a year ago. Calves under 500 pounds numbered 3,300 head, up from 2,900 head last year. Steers over 500 pounds numbered 1,100 head, are down from 1,200 head last year.

HOGS: There were 1,600 hogs and pigs on farms on December 1, 2005, down 100 head from the previous year. All hogs kept for breeding, at 300 head, are unchanged from a year ago. The number of market hogs, at 1,300 head, are down 100 head from last year. Alaska producers averaged 9.4 pigs per litter, compared to 8.4 pigs per litter last year. Total value of hogs on December 1, 2004 was \$288,000, down from \$323,000 a year ago.

SHEEP: All sheep and lambs on January 1, 2006 totaled 900 head, up 100 head from a year earlier. Ewes, wethers and rams, 1 year old and older, totaled 500 head, unchanged from last year. Lambs born, at 400 head, were also unchanged from 2004. Inventory value of sheep was estimated at \$91,000, compared with \$79,000 a year ago.

WOOL PRODUCTION in 2005 totaled 6,000 pounds, up from 5,400 pounds in 2004. The 2005 wool crop was valued at \$21,000.

REINDEER: There were an estimated 15,000 head of reindeer in Alaska in 2005. Reindeer herds are located throughout the state, with the largest number of reindeer being located in the Seward Peninsula as well as Nunivak and Umnak Islands.

ALASKA MEAT PRODUCTION - 1998 - 2005

Year	Tanana Valley	Matanuska Valley	Kenai Peninsula	South-West 1/	State Total
BEEF AND VEAL PRODUCTION DRESSED WEIGHT - (POUNDS)					
1998	414,000	421,000	189,000	1,053,000	2,077,000
1999	438,000	498,000	70,000	326,000	1,332,000
2000	443,000	385,000	132,000	187,000	1,147,000
2001	369,000	343,000	115,000	147,000	974,000
2002	482,000	638,000	148,000	199,000	1,467,000
2003	164,000	431,000	60,000	117,000	772,000
2004	297,000	533,000	102,000	111,000	1,043,000
2005	501,000	578,000	118,000	106,000	1,303,000
BEEF AND VEAL PRODUCTION VALUE - (DOLLARS)					
1998	527,000	536,000	237,000	1,278,000	2,578,000
1999	586,000	668,000	95,000	436,000	1,785,000
2000	659,000	566,000	194,000	275,000	1,694,000
2001	565,000	528,000	179,000	225,000	1,497,000
2002	736,000	979,000	228,000	307,000	2,250,000
2003	255,000	666,000	94,000	182,000	1,197,000
2004	518,000	929,000	178,000	193,000	1,818,000
2005	920,000	1,068,000	218,000	196,000	2,402,000
PORK PRODUCTION DRESSED WEIGHT - (POUNDS)					
1998	446,000	127,000	16,000	22,000	611,000
1999	384,000	178,000	14,000	14,000	590,000
2000	154,000	152,000	12,000	12,000	328,000
2001	97,000	119,000	12,000	12,000	240,000
2002	122,000	185,000	12,000	12,000	331,000
2003	173,000	233,000	10,000	10,000	426,000
2004	210,000	253,000	11,000	11,000	485,000
2005	275,000	225,000	13,000	-	513,000
PORK PRODUCTION VALUE - (DOLLARS)					
1998	390,000	104,000	13,000	13,000	520,000
1999	275,000	129,000	10,000	10,000	424,000
2000	115,000	121,000	9,000	9,000	254,000
2001	79,000	98,000	9,000	9,000	195,000
2002	100,000	152,000	10,000	10,000	272,000
2003	152,000	204,000	9,000	9,000	374,000
2004	204,000	245,000	12,000	12,000	473,000
2005	300,000	246,000	15,000	-	561,000

1/ Includes Southeast.

ALASKA CATTLE ON FARMS (January 1) - 1999 - 2006

District	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
BEEF COWS THAT HAVE CALVED								
Tanana Valley	400	410	400	400	500	400	450	520
Matanuska Valley	300	280	280	400	400	450	380	440
Kenai Peninsula	200	210	180	250	300	200	200	280
Southwest 2/	3,200	2,600	2,840	3,250	3,500	4,050	4,370	4,860
STATE TOTAL	4,100	3,500	3,700	4,300	4,700	5,100	5,400	6,100
Value (000) Dollars	3,218.0	3,250.0	3,295.0	3,875.0	4,190.0	4,450.0	5,344.0	6,710.0
MILK COWS THAT HAVE CALVED								
Tanana Valley	320	300	190	230	250	200	240	250
Matanuska Valley	570	590	900	960	1,040	980	940	520
Kenai Peninsula	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	20
Southwest 2/	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	10
STATE TOTAL	900	900	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,200	1,200	800
Value (000) Dollars	1,062.0	1,055.0	1,430.0	1,680.0	1,920.0	1,800.0	1,800.0	1,120.0
BEEF REPLACEMENT AND OTHER HEIFERS 1/								
Tanana Valley	190	160	200	190	150	250	190	210
Matanuska Valley	140	120	140	180	180	170	210	140
Kenai Peninsula	40	70	70	130	100	50	60	110
Southwest 2/	1,330	660	790	900	770	930	940	1,040
STATE TOTAL	1,100	1,010	1,000	1,400	1,200	1,400	1,400	1,500
Value (000) Dollars	1,135.0	715.0	825.0	925.0	730.0	964.0	1,171.0	1,410.0
DAIRY REPLACEMENT HEIFERS 1/								
Tanana Valley	200	210	120	150	150	120	120	80
Matanuska Valley	200	280	270	430	430	370	370	210
Kenai Peninsula	-	10	10	20	20	10	10	10
Southwest 2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STATE TOTAL	400	400	400	600	600	500	500	300
Value (000) Dollars	320.0	450.0	380.0	625.0	690.0	600.0	650.0	360.0

1/ Over 500 pounds. Dash indicated combined with other areas.

2/ Includes Southeast.

ALASKA CATTLE ON FARMS (January 1) - 1999 - 2006

District	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
STEERS 1/								
Tanana Valley	220	230	200	200	180	200	280	220
Matanuska Valley	120	110	120	50	100	100	130	110
Kenai Peninsula	30	70	60	50	120	100	30	60
Southwest 2/	530	390	420	500	400	600	760	710
STATE TOTAL	900	800	800	800	800	1,000	1,200	1,100
Value (000) Dollars	711.0	665.0	610.0	490.0	450.0	780.0	1,098.0	1,045.0
BULLS 1/								
Tanana Valley	30	50	50	50	30	30	30	40
Matanuska Valley	40	80	70	90	80	70	40	40
Kenai Peninsula	10	20	30	30	30	30	30	30
Southwest 2/	1,920	1,450	1,550	1,330	1,160	1,470	1,800	2,290
STATE TOTAL	2,000	1,600	1,700	1,500	1,300	1,600	1,900	2,400
Value (000) Dollars	1,620.0	1,300.0	1,570.0	1,575.0	1,300.0	1,869.0	2,755.0	3,505.0
CALVES 3/								
Tanana Valley	270	440	400	260	160	150	120	180
Matanuska Valley	300	350	350	360	470	380	390	470
Kenai Peninsula	140	110	80	70	50	140	80	150
Southwest 2/	1,290	1,800	1,770	2,010	1,920	2,030	2,310	2,500
STATE TOTAL	2,000	2,700	2,600	2,700	2,600	2,700	2,900	3,300
Value (000) Dollars	814.0	1,145.0	1,090.0	1,080.0	970.0	1,282.0	1,392.0	1,815.0
ALL CATTLE								
Tanana Valley	1,630	1,800	1,560	1,480	1,420	1,350	1,430	1,500
Matanuska Valley	1,670	1,800	2,130	2,470	2,700	2,520	2,460	1,930
Kenai Peninsula	420	490	440	560	620	540	420	660
Southwest 2/	8,280	6,910	7,370	7,990	7,760	9,090	10,190	11,410
STATE TOTAL	12,000	11,000	11,500	12,500	12,500	13,500	14,500	15,500
Value (000) Dollars	8,880	8,580	9,200	10,250	10,250	11,745	14,210	15,965

1/ Over 500 pounds.

2/ Includes Southeast.

3/ Under 500 pounds.

ALASKA CALF CROP - 1998- 2005

Item	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Cows & Heifers that have Calved Jan. 1	4,800	5,000	4,400	4,800	5,500	6,000	6,300	6,600
Calf Crop	4,000	3,900	3,800	3,800	4,100	3,700	4,400	4,700
Calving Percentage	83%	78%	86%	79%	75%	62%	70%	71%

ALASKA ALL HOGS AND PIGS BY CLASS - 1998 - 2005

Class 1998 - 2005	Dec. 1 1998	Dec. 1 1999	Dec. 1 2000	Dec. 1 2001	Dec. 1 2002	Dec. 1 2003	Dec. 1 2004	Dec. 1 2005
Thousand Head								
ALL HOGS AND PIGS	2.1	1.4	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.6
Slaughter Hogs and Pigs	1.7	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.3
Breeding Hogs	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3

ALASKA FARROWINGS AND PIG CROP - 1998 - 2005

Item	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Sows Farrowed	500	400	230	240	260	320	380	320
Pigs Crop	3,700	2,900	1,600	2,000	2,400	3,000	3,200	3,000
Pigs Per Litter	7.4	7.3	7.0	8.3	9.2	9.4	8.4	9.4

ALASKA ALL HOGS (December 1) - 1998 - 2005

District	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Tanana Valley	1,600	950	300	350	500	860	810	1,080
Matanuska Valley	400	270	400	550	600	580	870	480
Kenai Peninsula	60	130	70	70	70	50	10	20
Southwest I/	40	50	30	30	30	10	10	20
State Total	2,100	1,400	800	1,000	1,200	1,500	1,700	1,600
Value (000) Dollars	315.0	196.0	120.0	160.0	204.0	270.0	323.0	288.0

I/ Includes Southeast.

ALASKA SHEEP AND LAMBS - 1999 - 2006

As of January 1	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Ewes 1 Year +	800	700	600	300	500	500	500	500
Value (000) Dollars	64.0	57.0	51.0	25.0	43.0	45.0	50.0	50.0
Wethers/Rams 1 Yr+	400	300	300	100	100	100	100	150
Value (000) Dollars	26.0	21.0	21.0	7.0	7.0	8.0	10.0	11.0
All Lambs	400	500	400	200	200	200	200	250
Value (000) Dollars	30.0	37.0	31.0	16.0	16.0	17.0	19.0	30.0
All Sheep & Lambs	1,600	1,500	1,300	600	800	800	800	900
Value (000) Dollars	120.0	116.0	103.0	48.0	66.0	70.0	79.0	91.0

ALASKA LAMB CROP - 1998 - 2005

Item	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Ewes 1 Year+	800	800	700	600	300	500	500	500
Lamb Crop	700	700	600	500	400	400	400	400
Lambing Percentage	88%	88%	86%	83%	75%	80%	80%	80%

ALASKA WOOL, LAMB AND MUTTON PRODUCTION - 1998 - 2005

Item	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
WOOL PRODUCTION								
Pounds	8,000	8,000	6,000	4,000	2,000	5,400	5,400	6,000
Dollar Value	7,000	6,000	5,000	4,000	3,000	11,000	14,000	21,000
LAMB AND MUTTON PRODUCTION								
Pounds (Dr. Wt.)	26,000	26,000	32,000	32,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000
Dollar Value	37,000	40,000	50,000	49,000	24,000	25,000	24,000	24,000

ALASKA MILK PRODUCTION AND VALUE 1998 - 2005

District	Year	Production		Value Per Cwt.	Percent Milkfat
		Pounds	\$ Value		
		1,000	1,000	(\$)	(%)
Tanana Valley 1/	1998	4,830	941	-	-
	1999	4,660	925	-	-
	2000	4,300	826	-	-
	2001	3,460	670	-	-
	2002	3,350	657	-	-
	2003	2,800	550	-	-
	2004	2,400	458	-	-
	2005	2,900	564	-	-
Matanuska Valley	1998	9,500	1,968	-	-
	1999	8,920	1,913	-	-
	2000	8,750	1,823	-	-
	2001	10,900	2,274	-	-
	2002	14,330	2,950	-	-
	2003	13,900	2,890	-	-
	2004	12,200	2,550	-	-
	2005	10,600	2,190	-	-
State Total	1998	14,330	2,909	20.30	3.36
	1999	13,580	2,838	20.90	3.41
	2000	13,050	2,649	20.30	3.41
	2001	14,360	2,944	20.50	3.40
	2002	17,680	3,607	20.40	3.45
	2003	16,700	3,440	20.60	3.52
	2004	14,600	3,008	20.60	3.38
	2005	13,500	2,754	20.40	3.26

1/ Includes Kenai Peninsula. - Not available by Districts.

ALASKA DAIRY PRODUCTS PRODUCTION - 1998 - 2005

Item	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Ice Cream								
	Gallons							
Mix Available	27,000	27,000	42,000	56,000	53,000	53,000	53,000	43,000
Production	40,000	46,000	71,000	99,000	93,000	90,000	89,000	74,000
Ice Milk								
Mix Available	309,000	279,000	286,000	288,000	330,000	329,000	311,000	289,000
Production	464,000	425,000	435,000	438,000	502,000	494,000	467,000	434,000

ALASKA MILK PRODUCTION BY MONTHS - 1995 AND 2005

Month	Milk Cows in Herd 1/		Milk Per Cow		Milk Production	
	1995	2005	1995	2005	1995	2005
			Pounds		(000) Pounds	
January	700	1,200	1,330	1,010	930	1,200
February	700	1,200	1,240	940	870	1,100
March	700	1,200	1,430	1,050	1,000	1,300
April	700	1,200	1,400	980	980	1,200
May	700	1,200	1,440	1,060	1,010	1,300
June	700	1,200	1,410	1,070	990	1,300
July	700	1,200	1,470	1,110	1,030	1,300
August	700	1,100	1,430	1,020	1,000	1,100
September	700	1,000	1,460	1,040	1,020	1,000
October	700	1,000	1,500	1,050	1,050	1,000
November	700	800	1,370	1,010	960	800
December	800	800	1,330	1,030	1,060	800
Annual	700	1,100	17,000	12,370	12,000	13,500

1/ Includes all fresh and dry cows.

ALASKA REINDEER 1/ - 1998 - 2005

Most reindeer are located on the Seward Peninsula and Nunivak and Umnak Islands. There are also village herds located on the Bering Sea Islands and small herds in Palmer, Kenai Peninsula, and Delta Junction. Revenue is mainly from sale of meat and by-products.

Type	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Males	8,000	6,000	5,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Females	16,000	13,000	12,000	12,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
Total 2/	24,000	19,000	17,000	16,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000

ALASKA REINDEER MEAT AND BY-PRODUCTS 1/

Year	Meat Production		Meat Sales		Other Sales 3/ \$ Value
	Pounds Dr. Wt.	\$ Value	Pounds Dr. Wt.	\$ Value	
1998	160,000	413,000	131,000	367,000	195,000
1999	128,000	332,000	105,000	295,000	245,000
2000	101,000	240,000	65,000	158,000	177,000
2001	105,000	285,000	75,000	195,000	199,000
2002	120,000	332,000	90,000	251,000	202,000
2003	200,000	600,000	100,000	300,000	207,000
2004	220,000	700,000	125,000	388,000	187,000
2005	225,000	710,000	125,000	400,000	185,000

1/ Based on information supplied by BIA, CES, NRCS, Native Corps., and others.

2/ Includes bulls, steers, cows, and fawns.

3/ Antlers and other by-products.

U.S. PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION - 1999 - 2004

Item	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
POUNDS (except for Milk & Eggs)						
RED MEATS (Boneless)	115.1	113.7	111.4	114.0	111.6	112.0
Beef	64.3	64.5	63.1	64.5	61.9	62.9
Veal	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Pork	49.3	47.8	46.9	48.2	48.4	47.8
Lamb & Mutton	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
POULTRY (Boneless)	67.4	67.9	67.8	70.7	71.2	72.7
Chicken	53.6	54.2	54.0	56.8	57.5	59.2
Turkey	13.8	13.7	13.8	14.0	13.7	13.4
FISH & SHELLFISH (Boneless)	14.8	15.2	14.7	15.6	16.3	16.5
EGGS (by number produced)	249.7	251.0	252.5	254.6	254.4	256.1
BEVERAGE MILK (gallons)	22.9	23.3	22.0	21.9	21.6	21.2
YOGURT (half pints)	11.4	12.5	13.0	13.7	15.2	17.0
CREAM (half pints)	11.4	12.1	12.8	12.1	13.9	14.8
CHEESE (Excludes cottage, full-skim)	29.0	29.8	30.0	30.5	30.4	31.3
American	12.6	12.7	12.8	12.8	12.5	12.9
Other	16.4	17.1	17.2	17.6	17.9	18.3
ICE CREAM	16.7	16.7	16.3	16.7	16.4	15.4
LOW FAT ICE CREAM	7.5	7.3	7.3	6.5	7.5	7.8
BUTTER	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6
MARGARINE	7.9	7.5	7.0	6.5	5.3	5.3
SHORTENING	21.1	31.3	32.6	33.3	32.8	32.6
SALAD & COOKING OILS	29.8	34.8	36.5	40.3	40.8	40.8
FRUITS	291.1	288.7	273.0	273.3	282.2	271.4
Fresh Fruits	130.4	128.7	126.1	127.0	128.3	127.1
Processed	160.6	160.0	146.9	146.6	153.9	144.3
VEGETABLES	414.9	422.8	412.2	411.7	421.7	422.8
Fresh	192.3	198.7	195.7	194.7	199.8	204.6
Processed	222.6	224.1	216.5	217.0	221.9	218.1
FLOUR & CEREAL PRODUCTS	196.1	199.2	195.0	191.7	193.1	191.5
Wheat Flour	144.0	146.3	141.0	136.8	136.7	134.3
Rice (Milled Basis)	18.6	18.9	19.3	19.5	20.3	20.4
Corn Products	27.8	28.4	29.0	29.7	30.3	30.9
CALORIC SWEETENERS	151.3	148.8	147.0	146.1	141.4	141.0
Refined Sugar	66.3	65.5	64.5	63.2	60.9	61.5
Corn Sweeteners	83.5	81.8	81.3	81.5	79.1	78.1
TREE NUTS (Shelled)	2.8	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.6
PEANUTS (Shelled)	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.4	6.7
COFFEE	9.8	10.3	9.5	9.2	9.5	9.6

SOURCE: ERS-NASS Agricultural Statistics 2004.

USDA STATE STATISTICAL OFFICES

Listed below are the mailing addresses, phone numbers and fax numbers of our Western Field Offices. Should you desire data from them, please preface all correspondence with (State) Agricultural Statistics Service to insure prompt delivery of your request.

ARIZONA 230 N. First Ave, Ste 303 Phoenix, AZ 85003-1706 (602) 280-8850 (602) 280-8897 (FAX)	CALIFORNIA Box 1258 Sacramento, CA 95812 (916) 498-5161 (916) 498-5186 (FAX)	COLORADO Box 150969 Lakeview, CO 80215-0969 (303) 236-2300 (303) 236-2299 (FAX)	HAWAII State Dept of Ag Bldg 1428 S King ST Honolulu, HI 96814 (808) 973-2907 (808) 973-2909 (FAX)
IDAHO Box 1699 Boise, ID 83701 (208) 334-1507 (208) 334-1114 (FAX)	MONTANA 10 West 15 th Ste. 3100 Helena, MT 59626 (406) 441-1240 (406) 441-1250 (FAX)	NEVADA Box 8880 Reno, NV 89507 (775) 972-6001 (775) 972-6002 (FAX)	NEW MEXICO Box 1809 Las Cruces, NM 88004 (505) 522-6023 (505) 522-7646 (FAX)
OREGON 1735 Federal Bldg 1220 SW 3 rd Ave. Portland, OR 97204 (503) 326-2131 (503) 326-2549 (FAX)	UTAH Box 25007 Salt Lake City, UT 84125 (801) 524-5003 (801) 524-3090 (FAX)	WASHINGTON Box 609 Olympia, WA 98507 (360) 902-1940 (360) 902-2091 (FAX)	WYOMING Box 1148 Cheyenne, WY 82003 (307) 432-5600 (307) 432-5598 (FAX)

Listed below are the mailing addresses, phone numbers and fax numbers of our Cooperators

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE		AG & FORESTRY EXPERIMENT STATION	
Palmer - Director's Office 1800 Glenn Highway, STE 12 Palmer, AK 99645 (907) 745-7200 (907) 745-7112 (FAX)	Fairbanks 3700 Airport Way Fairbanks, AK 99709 (907) 451-2780 (907) 451-2751 (FAX)	Fairbanks - Director's Office UAF, SNRAS PO Box 757140 Fairbanks, AK 99775-7140 (907) 474-7083 (907) 474-6567 (FAX)	Palmer 533 E. Fireweed Palmer, AK 99645 (907) 746-9450 (907) 746-2677 (FAX)
COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE			
Fairbanks - Director's Office Univ. of Alaska, Fairbanks P O Box 756180 Fairbanks, AK 99775-6180 (907) 474-7246 (907) 474-6971 (FAX)	Fairbanks/Tanana P O Box 758155 Fairbanks, AK 99775-8115 (907) 474-1530 (907) 474-6885 (FAX)	Palmer 809 South Chugach, Ste 2 Palmer, AK 99645 (907) 745-3360 (907) 745-5479 (FAX)	Delta Junction P O Box 349 Jarvis Building Delta Junction, AK 99737 (907) 895-4215 (907) 895-4210 (FAX)
Kenai Peninsula 43961 K- Beach Rd #A Soldotna, AK 99669-9728 (907) 262-5824 (907) 262-3939 (FAX)	Juneau 3032 Vintage Blvd #104 Juneau, AK 99801 (907) 465-8749 (907) 465-8742 (FAX)	Nome P O Box 1298 Nome, AK 99672 (907) 443-2320 (907) 443-2150 (FAX)	Anchorage 2221 E. Northern Lts. Blvd, Suite 118 Anchorage, AK 99508-4143 (907) 786-6300 (907) 786-6312 (FAX)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE

Alaska Agricultural Statistics Service
P.O. Box 799
Palmer, Alaska 99645

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SCOMM

146:15

- At this time we will call the House Special Committee on Economic Development, Trade, And Tourism to order.

- Let the record reflect the time is 11: 10 A.M.
The day is TUESDAY, March 20, 2007

- With us today are

- ☐ Representative Gatto
- ☒ Representative Lynn
- ☐ Representative Kohring
- ☐ Representative Johansen
- ☒ Representative Doll
- ☒ Representative Doogan
- ☒ And myself Representative Neuman

- Let the record reflect that we have a quorum present
- (Let the record also reflect that Representative _____ has been excused from the committee meeting today.)
- First thing on the agenda today is to finish taking testimony on HB 147 & HB 167; followed by committee discussion. It's my intention to move these two bills out of committee today.
- We will then be hearing a presentation from John Muleta, the CEO of M2Z. Mr. Muleta's presentation deals with Revolutionizing

Wireless Broadband across America. The goal here is to gain some insight into what benefits could be realized in Alaska by doing so.

First the Bills

Both **HB 147 : Tourism Contract Matching Funds** by Rep. John Harris and **HB 167 an Appropriation for Tourism Marketing** by Rep. Craig Johnson, have been previously heard and where held. In light of that we will start off by taking testimony today on both bills simultaneously. Please identify to the committee which bill you are testifying for or against, before you start. That way the committee members will be clear.

- We will start by inviting testimony from those on line around the state. I will call out the LIO and your name. To assist the clerk, you will then clearly state your name for the record and begin your testimony. *and try to keep your testimony to the point.*
- **Beginning with (See the online Sheets) _____**
- (After each testimony) **Does the committee have any questions?**
(If no questions remember to thank each presenter and call for the next one)
- **We will now move back to Juneau and take testimony from those here in the room (see the list). Again before you begin, please state your name for the record.**

- **Have we missed anyone wishing to testify on ether bill?**
- **Hearing no further testimony, testimony is closed**
- **Does the committee have any questions or comments on HB 147?**
- **The Chair would entertain (any amendments) a motion to move
HB 147 Version 24-LS0560\C (as amended) and attached
fiscal notes from committee.**
- **Hearing no objections, this bill moves from committee.**
- **Does the committee have any questions or comments on HB 167?**
- **The Chair would entertain (any amendments) a motion to move
HB 167 Version 24-LS0656\C (as amended) and attached
fiscal notes from committee.**
- **Hearing no objections, this bill moves from committee.**
- **I would now like to invite Mr. John Muleta up to talk about
Revolutionizing Wireless Broadband and its potential benefits to
consumers. I think you will find Mr. Muleta and his partners
have divers and interesting back grounds and are well able to help
us understand any new direction we need to take. John, please**

come forward and state your name for the record (he will be by himself). I would ask that members of the committee hold your questions to the end of the presentation.

- **Thank you for the presentation Mr. (John) Muleta**
- **Does the committee have any questions or comments**
- **Again --Thank you for the presentation Mr. Muleta**
- **This Committee meeting, is now adjourned.**

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

Date Referred to Committee: February 21, 2007

FURTHER REFERRALS: Finance

Date of Committee Action: 20 Mar 07

The HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, TRADE, AND TOURISM considered:

HB 147

HOUSE BILL NO. 147

TOURISM CONTRACT MATCHING FUNDS

"An Act relating to matching funds in state tourism marketing contracts with trade associations."

Recommends it be replaced with ☐ **HCS** *or* ☐ **CS** *for* _____ ()
For Senate Bills with new title: ☐ *Technical Title* ☐ *New Title: HCR* _____ ☐ *Same Title* ☐ *New Title*

☐ attach amendments

[] add new referral to _____ Committee

[] Letter of Intent _____ Committee

**List of
Abbrev
for**

Depts.:

ADM

CED

COR

CRT

EED
REG

DEC
DECDFG
COV

GOV
HSE

**HSS
LWE**

**LWF
LAW**

LAW
LEG

LEG
MVA

DNR

DPS

REV

DOT

UA

NEW FISCAL NOTES

*Assigned by Chief Clerk's Office

[illegible]

PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTES

[illegible]

Signing with recommendations

Signing <u>with recommendations</u>		Printed Last Name	DP	DNP	NR	AM
<i>Nicky Duggan</i>		DUGGAN			X	
<i>Angela Duggan</i>		A DOLL			X	
<i>Donna Duggan</i>		LYNN			X	
<i>Kyle B. Johnson</i>	<i>C. D. Duggan</i>	GATTU		X		
		JOHANSEN	X			
Chair: <i>Mark Newman</i>		NEUMAN	X			
Chair:						

Alaska State Legislature

Session: (Jan-May)
State Capitol, Room 208
Juneau, AK 99801-1182
(907) 465-4859
Fax (907) 465-3799



Interim: (June-Dec)
716 West 4th Avenue, Suite 300
Anchorage, AK 99501-2133
(907) 269-0129
Fax (907) 269-0128

John Harris **Speaker of the House** **SPONSOR STATEMENT** **HOUSE BILL 147**

"An Act relating to matching funds in state tourism marketing contracts with trade associations"

In 2001, the State of Alaska privatized the functions of the tourism marketing program by contracting with the Alaska Travel Industry Association. Prior to the current structure, Alaska's travel industry was promoted by a membership organization comprised of both private sector and state officials at significant cost to the State of Alaska.

Since that time, the Department of Commerce, Community & Economic Development contracts with the Alaska Travel Industry Association (referred to in AS 44.33.125 as the Qualified Trade Association) to design and implement Alaska's tourism marketing program. Utilizing professional contractors and a multitude of marketing experts, thirty private sector representatives from large and small businesses volunteer hundreds of hours and contribute thousands of private sector dollars each year to develop and oversee this program.

State statutes currently require 50/50 matching funds; state general funds matched by private industry dollars. The recent passage of travel industry taxes has had the dual effect of generating significant involuntary revenues to the state's general fund and eliminating the viability of voluntarily raising the private sector's dollars required to meet the 50% match.

The FY07 budget for the core tourism marketing program consisted of \$5.0 million in state funds matched by \$5.0 million in private sector dollars to create a \$10.0 million marketing program. In FY08, it is anticipated that \$2 million is the maximum amount that can be raised in voluntary contributions toward the private sector match from Alaska travel industry businesses participating in marketing pay-to-play programs.

Further jeopardizing the travel industry's ability to successfully market Alaska and compete for travelers in the national and worldwide marketplace is the fact that inflation-adjusted data indicates that the State of Alaska's general fund support for tourism marketing has declined from \$23 million to \$5.7 million from 1990 to 2006.

In addition, the travel industry has historically identified a \$20 million core tourism marketing budget as the minimum necessary to regain Alaska's market share and retain the ability of the travel industry to grow Alaska's private sector economy.

Therefore, HB 147 will allow Alaska's travel industry to continue to receive state funds by changing the statutory match required in AS 44.33.125 from 50/50 to 90/10 reflecting the reality of the travel industry's ability to raise \$2.0 million in voluntarily private sector dollars to fund the core tourism marketing program.

Alaska State Legislature

Session: (Jan-May)

State Capitol, Room 208

Juneau, AK 99801-1182

(907) 465-4859

Fax (907) 465-3799



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Anchorage, AK 99501-2133

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John Harris
Speaker of the House

SECTIONAL ANALYSIS **HOUSE BILL 147**

"An Act relating to matching funds in state tourism marketing contracts with trade association"

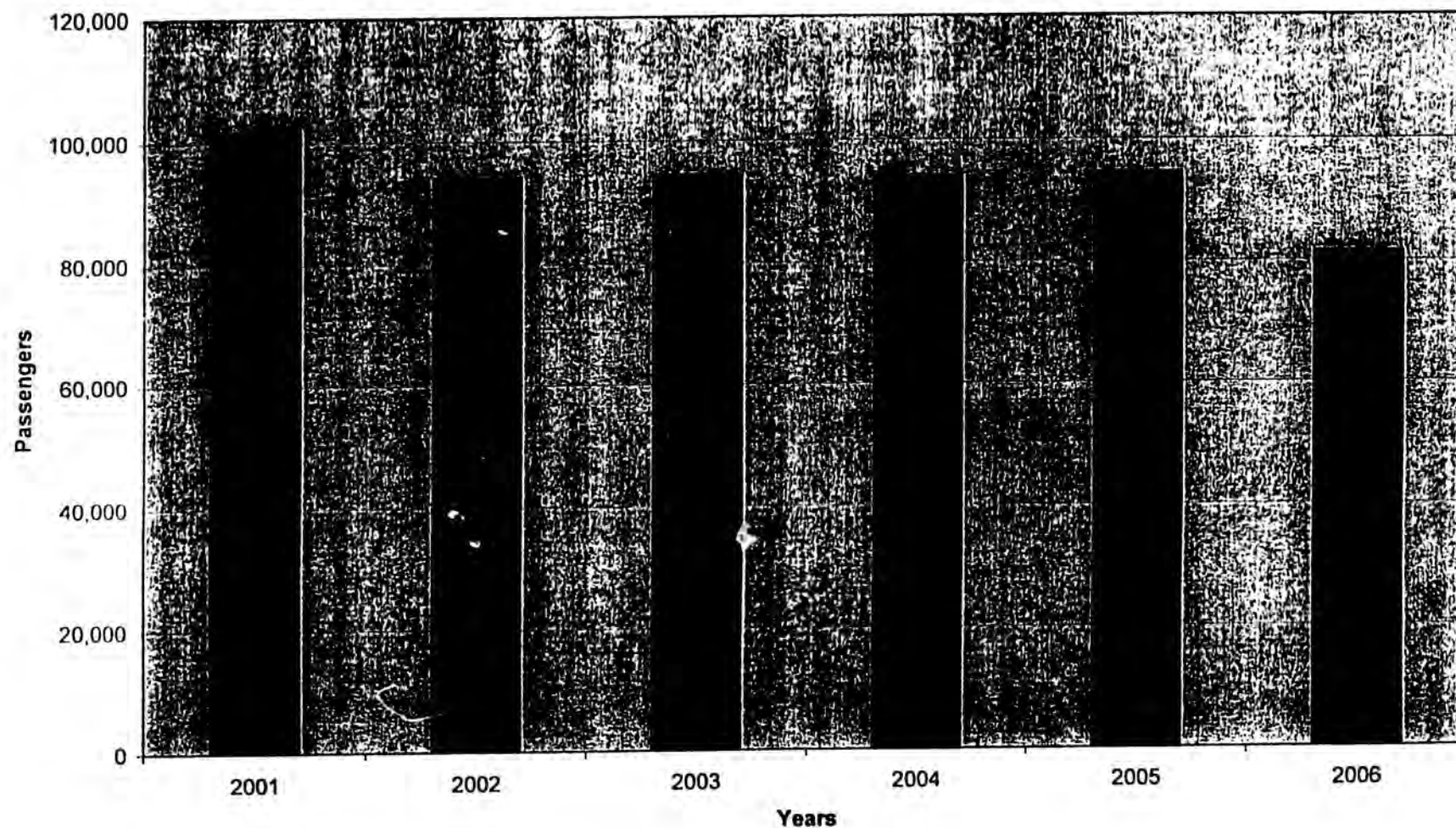
Section 1 of the bill states that by April 1 of each fiscal year, the Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development may contract with a qualified trade association (*the Alaska Travel Industry Association*) to plan and execute a tourism marketing campaign during the next fiscal year.

HB 147 changes the matching fund requirement from 50% of the costs of the marketing campaign described in the contract to 10%.

Explanation: In FY07 the total combined funds from state and private contributions was \$10 million; \$5 million in state funds matched by \$5 million voluntarily contributed from the tourism industry. With the passage of the cruise ship tax initiative, the ATIA will no longer be able to voluntarily raise \$5 million. The state's largest tourism segment, the cruise industry, will now be required to pay millions of dollars directly to the state and will no longer be able to contribute voluntarily to the state marketing program. The ATIA believes that they will be able maintain \$2 million in private industry match.

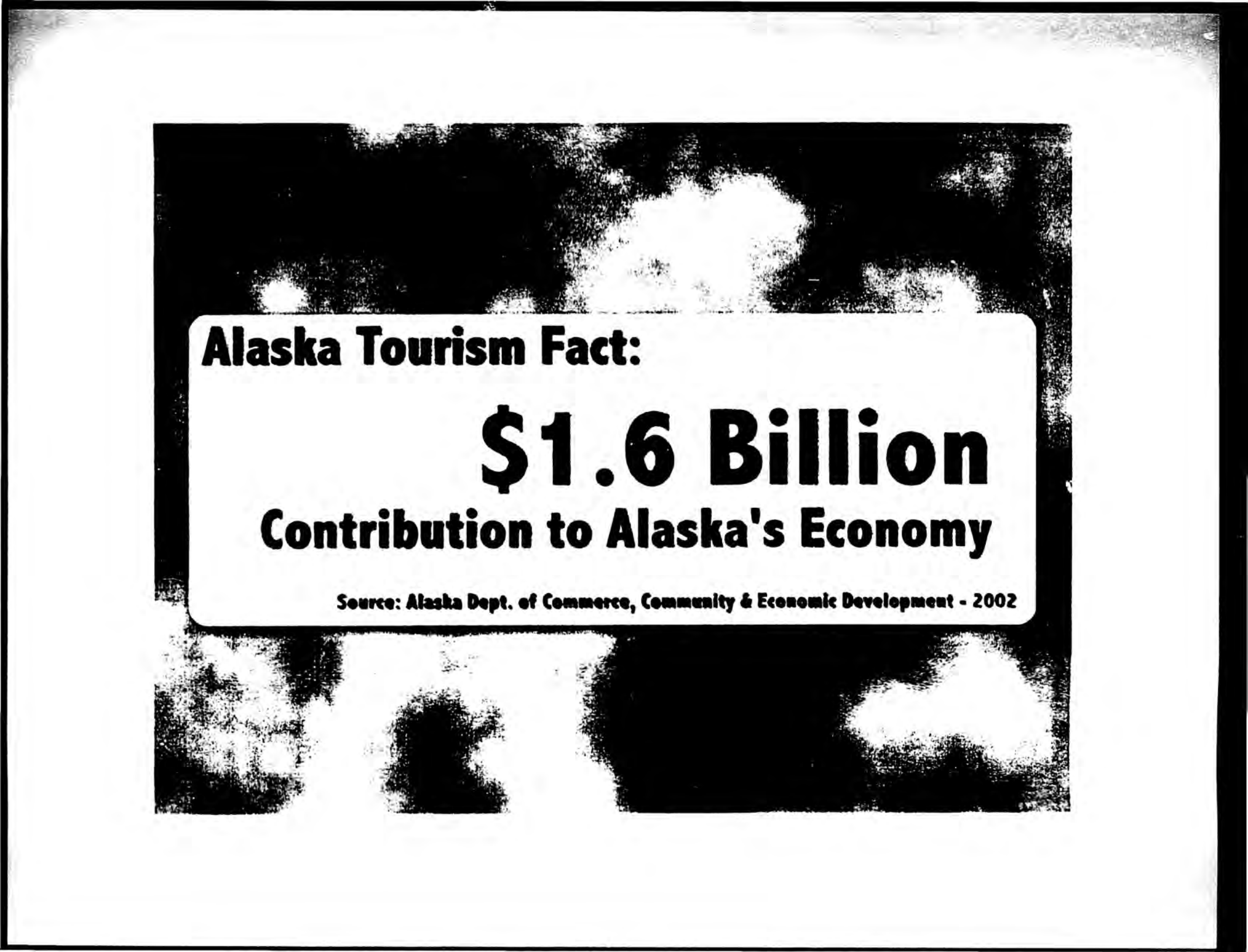
In concert with HB 167 which appropriates \$18 million to the QTA Tourism Grant Line, the total tourism marketing budget will be \$20 million; of which \$2 million is private industry funds for a 90/10 match.

Alaska Canada Border Crossings 2001 - 2006



Border crossings (ALCAN and Poker Flats) exclusive of Motorcoach and Commercial Truck Traffic

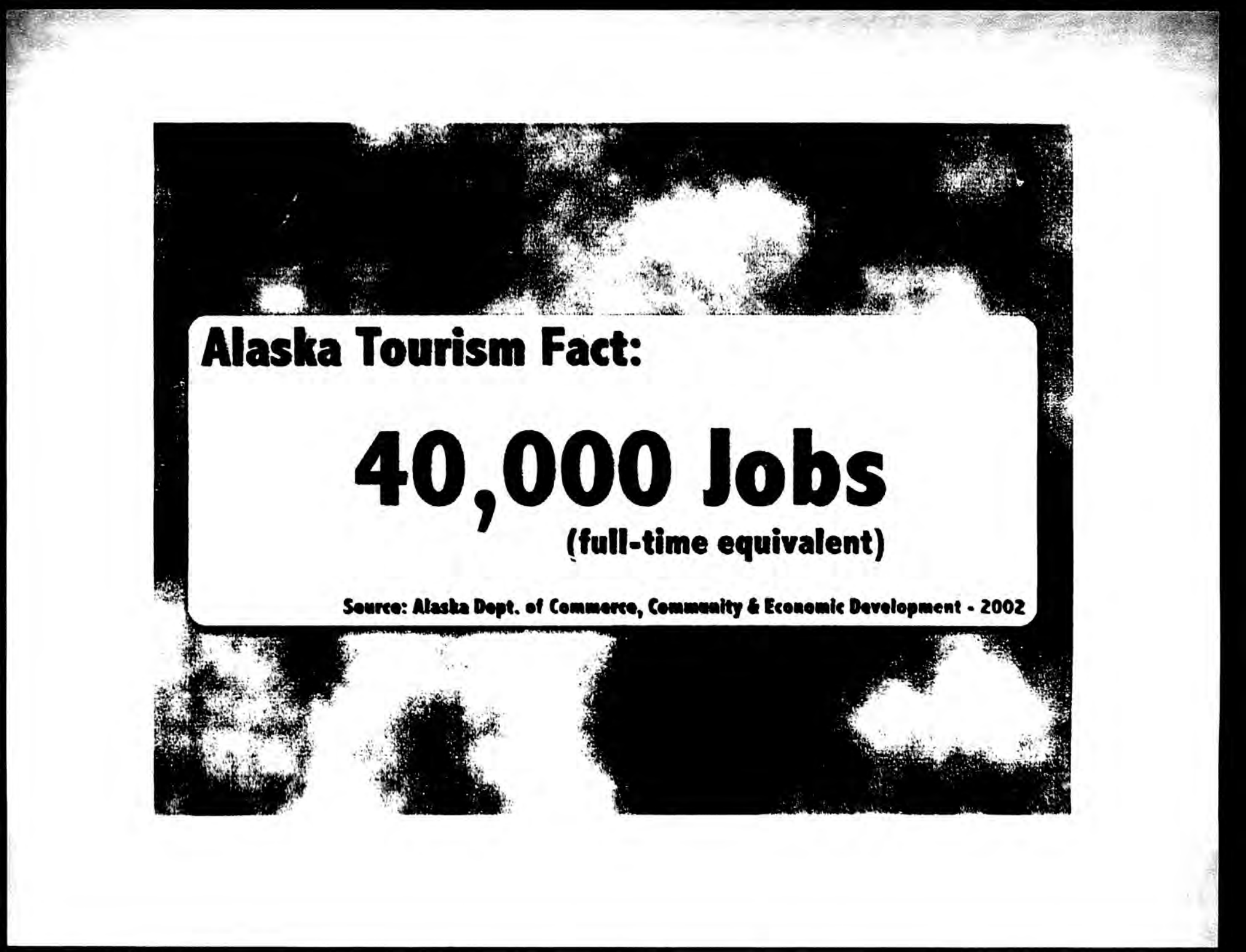
Numbers Provided By Tok APLIC-Visitor's Center



Alaska Tourism Fact:

\$1.6 Billion
Contribution to Alaska's Economy

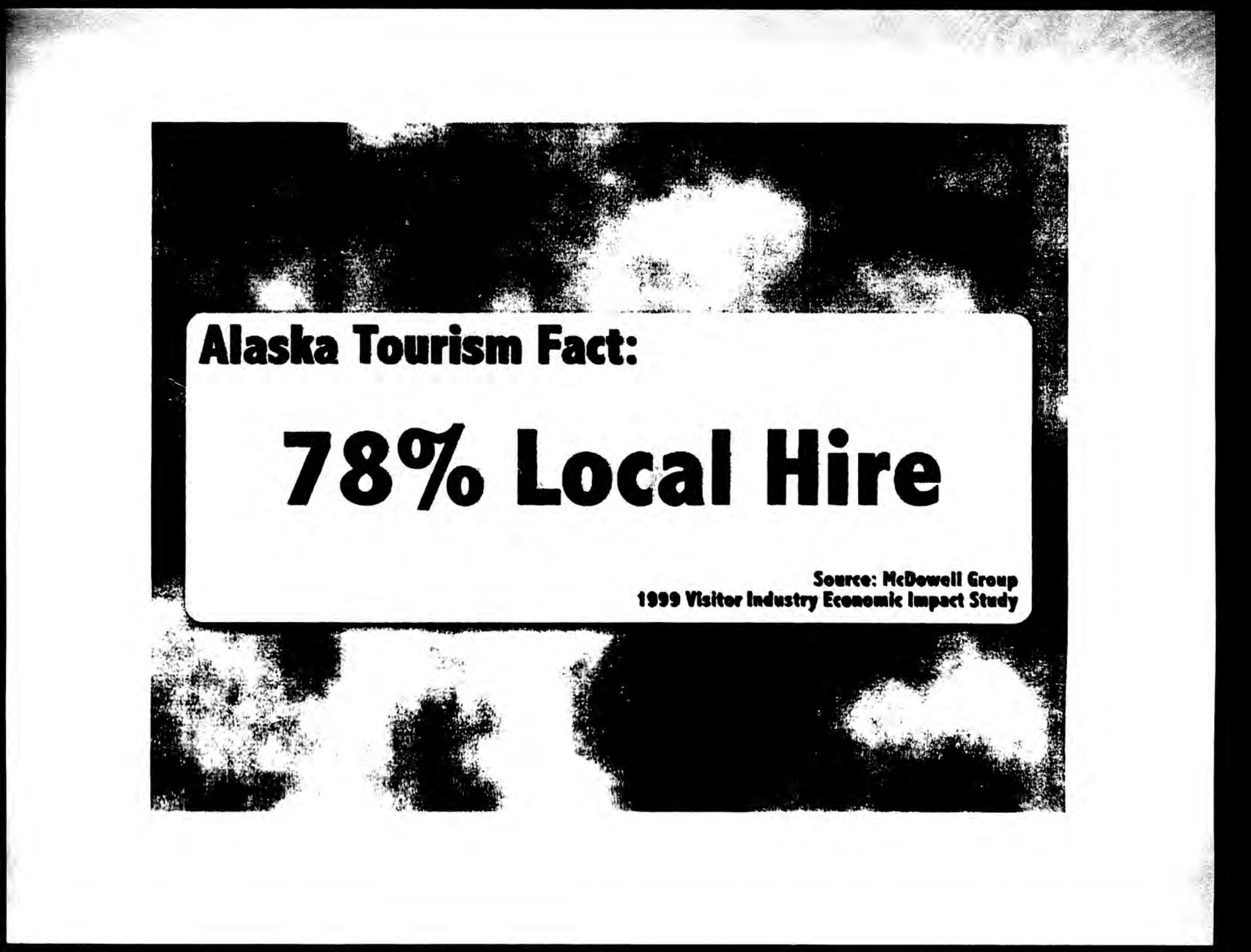
Source: Alaska Dept. of Commerce, Community & Economic Development - 2002



Alaska Tourism Fact:

40,000 Jobs
(full-time equivalent)

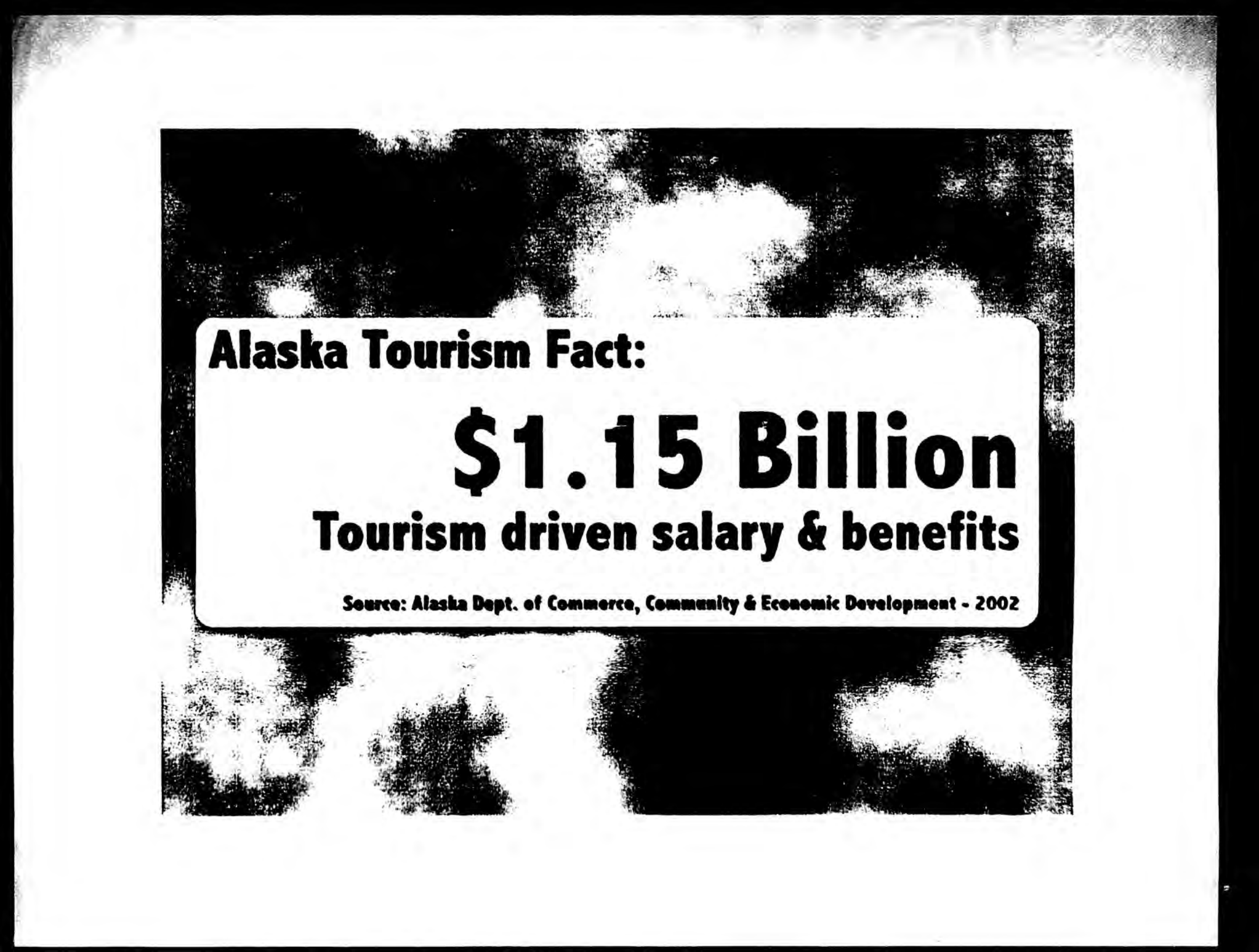
Source: Alaska Dept. of Commerce, Community & Economic Development - 2002



Alaska Tourism Fact:

78% Local Hire

**Source: McDowell Group
1999 Visitor Industry Economic Impact Study**



Alaska Tourism Fact:

\$1.15 Billion
Tourism driven salary & benefits

Source: Alaska Dept. of Commerce, Community & Economic Development - 2002



Alaska Tourism Fact:

4,600 Hotel Rooms
Constructed in the past 10 years

Source: Alaska Dept. of Labor - 2004 (updated with ATIA data)



Alaska Tourism Fact:

\$470 Million
Industry Infrastructure Investment

Source: Alaska Dept. of Commerce, Community & Economic Development - 2002



Alaska Tourism Fact:

\$284 Million
Benefit to non-tourism business

Source: Alaska Dept. of Commerce, Community & Economic Development - 2002

Alaska Tourism Fact:

\$50 Million

State revenue from tourism (FY05)

Source: Alaska Dept. of Commerce, Community & Economic Development - 2006

Alaska Tourism Fact:

\$20 Million

**Net Contribution to State General Fund (FY05)
Nearly as much as Fishing, Timber and Mining - Combined**

Source: Alaska Dept. of Commerce, Community & Economic Development - 2006



Alaska Tourism Fact:

\$21 Million
Local Government Bed Taxes

Source: Alaska Dept. of Commerce, Community & Economic Development - 2006



Today, if you live in Alaska, you benefit from the visitor industry. From cab drivers to accountants, construction workers to florists, virtually everyone is affected by the business of travel. But because tourism is comprised of many different sectors and thousands of small businesses, its importance is often hard to discern. This report is meant to help Alaskans better understand one of our core industries – travel and tourism.

ALASKA'S VISITOR INDUSTRY: 2006 REPORT

TOURISM

It's everyone's business

The travel industry is a growth sector in the Alaska economy.

Did you know that travel & tourism is:

One of Alaska's largest industries!

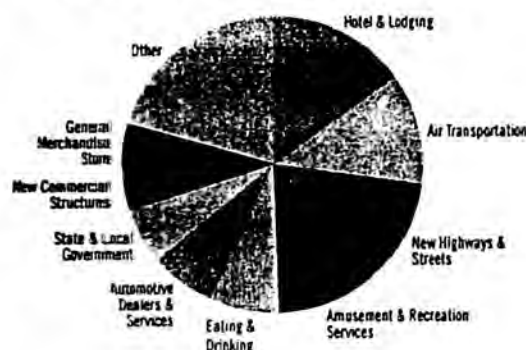
- \$1.6 billion in economic impact

One of Alaska's largest generators of employment!

- 40,000 jobs
- 13.7% of all employment

TRAVEL & TOURISM SALES BY SPENDING CATEGORY

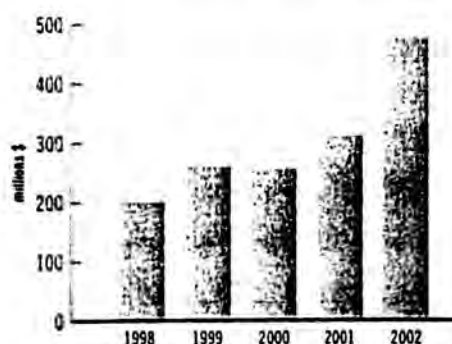
Source: The Alaska Tourism Satellite Account



Direct travel-related sales equal more than \$856 million dollars annually in Alaska. The largest single category is accommodations, which makes up 15% of sales. But spending doesn't stop there. A variety of industries seemingly unrelated to travel and tourism benefit from supplying businesses that service travelers.

TRAVEL & TOURISM CONSTRUCTION

Source: The Alaska Tourism Satellite Account



Tourism

is a renewable resource that helps diversify our economy and enhances the quality of life for Alaskans. A vibrant and growing visitor industry creates increased recreational opportunities for Alaskans, more frequent air service, lower property taxes and a wider variety of stores and restaurants to pick from. Many businesses in Alaska report that were it not for visitors, they would not be able to keep their doors open for residents.

Whether measured by jobs, economic contribution, quality of life or revenue to government, travel and tourism is one of Alaska's greatest opportunities.

ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION

Engine of Growth

The tourism industry is one of our state's most important economic engines. Overall, travel and tourism's economic contribution in Alaska stands at more than \$1.6 billion annually, not including goods and services coming from outside the state. This represents 5.6% of Alaska's gross state product.

The travel industry is also an area of potential economic growth. Between 1998 and 2002 (the most recent year data is available), tourism's economic contribution in Alaska rose 38%.

REVENUE REALIZED BY NON-TRAVEL & TOURISM INDUSTRIES

Source: The Alaska Tourism Satellite Account

RANK	INDUSTRY	\$ VALUE
1	Real Estate	24.4 million
2	Engineering-Architectural Services	16.3 million
3	Wholesale Trade	14.9 million
4	Arrangement of Transportation	14.9 million
5	Banking	14.5 million
6	Maintenance and Repair Facilities	13.7 million
7	Natural Gas and Crude Petroleum	12.3 million
8	Freight Transport/Warehousing	12.0 million
9	Communications	11.5 million
10	Accounting-Auditing and Bookkeeping	11.3 million
11	Management and Consulting Services	9.8 million
12	Other Business Services	8.8 million
13	Personnel Services	8.7 million
14	Computer and Data Processing Services	7.4 million
15	Electric Services	7.2 million
16	All Other Industries	96.5 million
	Total	\$284.1 million

The impact travel and tourism spending has on revenues is extensive. This list shows the degree to which tourism activity supports other businesses that provide services to the travel businesses in Alaska.

\$470 Million in Investments

In addition, travel-related businesses invest millions of dollars each year in capital projects that play a key role in Alaska's economy. These include construction of hotels, equipment and other infrastructure expenditures. While the amounts vary from year to year, the chart at left gives an example of construction expenditures related to travel and tourism over a five-year period.

REVENUE TO GOVERNMENT

Taxes and Fees

Visitors and visitor-related businesses are a source of revenue for state and local government in Alaska. In 2002, \$152.4 million in state and local government revenue was generated by travel and tourism in Alaska.

State taxes and fees include corporate profits tax, property tax, transportation and landing fees, licenses and an excise tax on rental vehicles, of which 85% or \$6.5 million is attributable to visitors.

Local governments collected \$58 million, primarily from property and bed taxes. In addition, cruise companies pay communities about \$14.6 million in dockage and moorage fees each year.

The Travel Industry Association of America estimates that each U.S. household would pay \$923 more in taxes without the tax revenue generated by the travel and tourism industry.

Lodging Taxes

Bed taxes are levied in many communities in Alaska. In 2005, 42 Alaska communities collected a lodging tax at a rate ranging between 3-10% and totaling \$21.5 million in tax revenues to local governments.

VISITOR STATISTICS

Visitor Spending

On average, each vacation/pleasure visitor to Alaska spends \$2,430, excluding transportation

Visitor spending has increased dramatically over the last decade. This growth is fueled by an increase in the overall number of visitors. Opportunities for visitors to spend money have also broadened with the expansion of tours and retail stores.

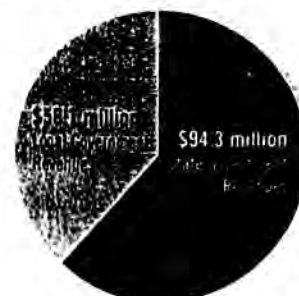
Most of the visitor industry growth in the last decade has been fueled by increased cruise travel. Affordable rates, capital investments and a worldwide growth in cruise travel have made this method of visiting Alaska a popular option. While many first-time visitors like the convenience of buying a prepackaged tour, almost a third (27%) of visitors who come back on their own first visited Alaska on a cruiseship.

Interesting Facts about Alaska Visitors

- 61% rate their trip as excellent
- 31% are repeat travelers
- 26% use frequent-flyer miles
- 81% are college educated
- The average age is 54
- The average length of stay is 10.7 days

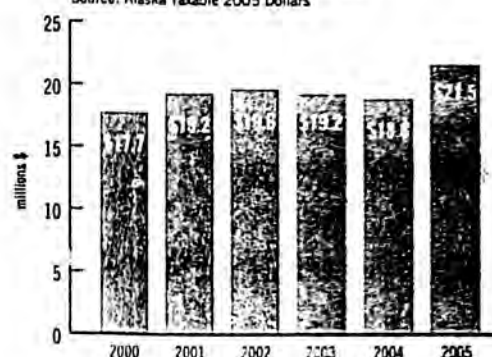
REVENUE TO STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Source: The Alaska Tourism Satellite Account



LODGING TAXES, 2001-2005

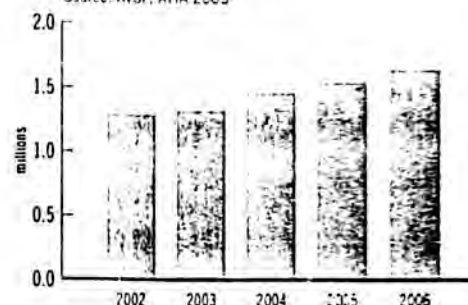
Source: Alaska Taxable 2005 Dollars



VISITOR VOLUME

2002-2005, MAY-SEPTEMBER

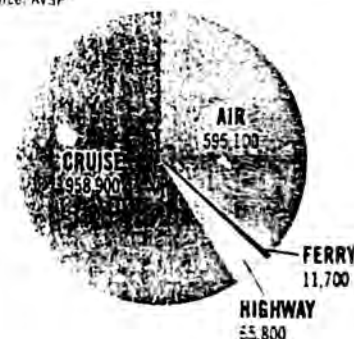
Source: AVSP, ATIA 2005



VISITORS BY TRAVEL MODE

2006 MAY - SEPTEMBER

Source: AVSP



INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT

Tourism Generates Jobs

Travel and Tourism Economic Activity in Alaska Generates:

- 40,000 full-time equivalent jobs
- 13.7% of all employment in Alaska
- \$1.15 billion in wages and benefits to Alaska workers

These numbers show travel and tourism in Alaska to be a valuable industry in creating employment opportunities for residents. Alaska's travel industry accounts for 13.7% of all employment in Alaska. In other words, the industry directly and indirectly accounts for about one in every seven jobs.

Travel-related jobs are growing at a faster rate than overall employment in Alaska. Leisure and hospitality employment increased 10% between 2001 and 2005. This is good news for Alaskans in search of employment and a corresponding challenge to businesses that need to fill a wide variety of positions. Studies also show that the Alaska hire rate for the visitor industry (78%) is well above that of most other industries.

TOURISM MARKETING

Return on Investment

- Every \$1 spent on state tourism marketing returns an estimated \$168
- 31% of all respondents to the state's tourism marketing program travel to Alaska within four years

Instead of moving the product to the consumer, tourism is unique in that the consumer must be enticed to travel to the product. However, few businesses in Alaska are large enough to conduct a national advertising program to lure visitors north. As a result, most cities, states and even countries conduct an overall campaign to generate interest in the destination. It is then up to individual companies to attract visitors to their place of business. Alaska's state tourism marketing program in FY07 is \$11.5 million. This includes more than \$5 million raised and contributed by the private sector. Of the 16 states that use private sector dollars for state marketing, only Florida and California contribute more to their state's tourism marketing program. The majority of states utilize public funds. Alaska ranks 38th in public sector funding for tourism promotion.

Competition

Countries throughout the world have opened their doors to tourism as one of the most direct, low-impact areas for growth. Unfortunately, this has also led to extreme competition for visitor dollars. While Alaska has much to offer, there are many destinations in the world that are of equal interest to visitors. At the same time, research indicates that in the last six years, the percentage of U.S. adults who are high-potential Alaska travelers has declined from 11% to 9%.

SOURCES: The Alaska Tourism Satellite Account, A Comprehensive Analysis of the Economic Contribution of Travel and Tourism, prepared for the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development (DCCED), October, 2004 by Global Insight • Alaska Travel Industry Association 2003 & 2005 Conversion Studies, prepared by GMA Research • Alaska Economic Performance Report 2005, DCCED, June 2006 • The Net Return to the State of Alaska, Prepared for Alaska Senate Labor and Commerce Committee by the DCCED, March, 2006 • The Power of Travel 2006 and Survey of State Tourism Offices, Travel Industry Association of America

NOTE: Statements contained in this report are based on the most recent information available at the time of printing and are believed to be reliable. In Spring 2007, the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development will release the 2006 update to the Alaska Visitors Statistic Program.

Alaska Travel Industry Association
2600 Cordova Street, Suite 201, Anchorage, AK 99503 • (907) 929-ATIA (2842) • atia@alaskatia.org

Consumer Website: TravelAlaska.com
Association Website: Alaskatia.org

Q&A

Q: Who makes up the visitor industry?

A: The vast majority of travel-related businesses in Alaska are small. Most companies have less than 50 employees and a great many have less than five employees. Businesses are interdependent with small companies dependent upon the larger companies and vice versa.

Q: Where can people find out about tourism job openings?

A: In addition to applying directly with businesses, you can log on to the Alaska Travel Industry Jobs website at www.AlaskaTourismJobs.com. Job fairs are also held each year for seasonal positions. A summer job is a great way to start in the business. Many of the state's most successful travel industry CEOs started with a front line position.

Q: I've got relatives coming. Where can I get more information on travel to Alaska?

A: For more information on trip planning to and within Alaska, log on to www.TravelAlaska.com. The site gives you information on all regions of Alaska and puts you in touch with hundreds of Alaska businesses. You can also order a free State Vacation Planner for you or your visiting friends and relatives.

Q: Who is the Alaska Travel Industry Association?

A: The Alaska Travel Industry Association (ATIA) is a non-profit organization that represents the visitor industry in Alaska. ATIA is contracted by the State of Alaska to serve as its official tourism marketing organization. ATIA's mission includes promoting travel to and within the state, increasing overall awareness of the visitor industry and working cooperatively with the state on tourism development and long-range planning.





March 5, 2007

The Honorable Representative John Harris
Speaker, House of Representatives
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Mr. Speaker,

Thank you so much for supporting the Alaska Travel Industry Association [ATIA] through your sponsorship of HB 147, "An Act relating to matching funds in state tourism marketing contracts with trade associations."

Seventeen years ago Harvard economist Michael Porter put forward the recipe for competitive success by establishing that winning industries or regions will be those that differentiate themselves by promoting their uniqueness. Alaska tourism has a competitive advantage by virtue of its beauty, location and natural resources, and the tourism industry has worked hard to promote the state's exceptional attractions.

But an increasingly competitive global marketplace is bearing down on us, and it is no longer enough to have a great product. As Porter said, we must have the means to compete and differentiate ourselves in a marketplace where other destinations are willing and able to spend much more to reach their markets.

The good news is that tourism, through its destination marketing efforts, offers a strong pipeline - a marketing pipeline that connects the Alaska travel experience and Alaskan businesses with consumers all over the world. The deliverable is immediate and equates to more than 1.9 million visitors every year.

Like other natural resource industries, we endeavor to reach the market, but our pipeline - built more than 50 years ago - needs refurbishing. The current destination-marketing budget combines \$5 million in private funds raised from the industry with \$5 million matched by the state, all managed by ATIA. But that amount is no longer enough for our message to penetrate the market. Increasingly, other destinations are flooding consumers with more television

commercials, travel stories, co-promotions, direct mail, brochures and Internet marketing. In fact, Alaska now ranks 38th out of the 50 states in terms of public sector funding for tourism marketing.

ATIA anticipates that its marketing effort will be further impacted when industry partners with bigger tax bills to pay are forced to abandon their voluntary contributions to the marketing program. Conservatively, ATIA stands to lose \$2.5 million in industry contributions along with the matching \$2.5 million from the state. Other state and municipal taxes, fees, transport charges, a new car rental tax, lodging tax increases and pending cruise industry taxes now account for an estimated \$140 million collected from tourism businesses and our visitors. This number increases when you add in other municipal and state assessments.

So who gets hurt when Alaska's competitiveness dwindles? Small tourism businesses, those who war + jobs in the tourism industry, our economy and our economic advantage.

The decision to grow Alaska travel should be an economic development and investment decision - not a budget decision - in which the governor and the legislature participate. As the tourism industry faces an ever-competitive future with dwindling resources, the legislature has been asked to look at tourism as a renewable economic resource and to develop the economic potential of the industry by overhauling the existing pipeline to bring Alaska's travel resource to market, including:

1. Increase the funding level for the ATIA core destination-marketing program in the next state operating budget to \$20 million;
2. Increase the current funding level for a separate program to entice more independent travelers to \$8.5 million equal to the amount of the current vehicle rental tax.

The potential for the travel industry to further strengthen Alaska's economy and enhance its residents' quality of life is tremendous - each vacationer spends about \$1,260 to enjoy flightseeing trips, fishing charters, museums, glaciers, Native culture and state and national parks. But developing it further will not happen by accident. If Alaska is to stay competitive for the good of future generations, it will be important to remember tourism is not just ATIA's business or the state's business or the legislature's business. Tourism is everyone's business.



Ron Peck, COO
Alaska Travel Industry Association

Beth Schneider

From: Mark Miller [tourpl@hotmail.com]
Sent: Tuesday, February 27, 2007 10:10 AM
To: Rep. Mark Neuman
Subject: Legislative Request

Dear Representative Neuman:

It was a pleasure to meet you at the Big Lake forum the other Saturday and talking to you and your staff member about issues important to the tourism industry in Alaska. As a resident of Meadow Lakes, I appreciate the leadership you and Senator Huggins have exhibited in the early part of this session and look forward to working with you both throughout this session and future sessions.

As the State's Tourism Planner working at the Alaska Travel Industry Association (ATIA), I have the opportunity to work next to those that market the State. Their \$10 million annual budget is funded from membership contributions and some money from the State as a qualified trade association within the Department of Community, Commerce and Economic Development,

In years past the split between state and membership funds has been 50-50 and the total allocation has been about \$5.0 million.

This year you have the opportunity to forge a lasting and positive impact on tourism marketing in Alaska, and its your participation in making that happen that brings me to you today.

In your position as Chairman of the House Committee for Commerce, Trade and Economic Development, I am asking for your support of recently submitted legislation by request of representative Harris, HB 147, that changes the State-ATIA split from 50-50 to 90 (State)-10 (ATIA).

This change is needed to maximize the funding that ATIA will receive from membership with State funds in light of potential decreased contributions from the Cruise Ship sector. As you know, once the Cruise Ship Initiative was passed last year by the electorate in a very close vote, the Cruise Ship contribution directly to the state went to possibly over \$100 million. It is my own opinion that the Cruise Ship industry, who has been a leading contributor to ATIA, will limit their contributions to ATIA in the future, therefore the 50-50 split is no longer valid and failure to change it may jeopardize the excellent marketing program conducted by ATIA.

Please support HB 147.

Additionally, ATIA is requesting that the marketing budget contribution from the State be increased from \$5.0 million to \$28.5 million.

Some \$8.5 million should come from the rental car tax passed in 2005, whose legislation states clearly that the tax collected was to be allocated to tourism marketing. Unfortunately, that has not yet happened.

Another \$20 million could come from part of the Cruise Ship allocation that will start flowing into the state general fund starting this spring. As a member of the Commerce, Community and Economic Development House Finance Sub-committee, you have the opportunity to make this happen. Based on the CPI increases between the Alaska tourism marketing budget in 1990 compared to 2006, the State contribution in 2006 should have been \$23 million, just to keep pace. The move to \$28.5 million for the total State contribution for the coming year is more than justified if the State wants to continue one of its strongest economic engine called tourism.

Thank you for considering my request. I beleive you will find very strong support for these requests in the many members of the tourism industry in your District.

Take Care

Mark Miller
3520 North Hilltop Drive
Meadow Lakes
360-9262

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Rex Shattuck

From: Lori Stepansky [lstepansky@haines.ak.us]
Sent: Thursday, March 08, 2007 1:42 PM
To: Rep. Mark Neuman
Subject: *****SPAM***** Please Support Tourism
Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Purple

Representative Neuman,

You are probably being inundated with the ATIA member emails to support tourism funding. I'll add my personal note that it is a no-brainer to see that promotion of Alaska as a destination will provide employment for people as well as bringing people here to spend money means more tax dollars for the state to work with. I know there are many issues to consider and no industry wants to deal with decreases in funding. I don't profess to be the most knowledgeable of all the realms of politics, but it has never made sense to me to cut back and add taxes in the areas which provide the sources of funding for many other areas.

I trust you will consider all the facts in making your decision.

Sincerely,

Lori Stepansky

WHERE DOES ALASKA RANK IN PUBLIC SECTOR TOURISM FUNDING?

- In **2005 we ranked 39th** in public sector funding for Tourism Marketing. That year, 25 states spent more than double Alaska's public sector funding.

The Alaska Travel Industry Association (ATIA) has consistently argued that the State's Tourism Marketing programs are essential to insure the visitor industry remains a strong, vibrant and growing sector of Alaska's economy. ATIA was established in 1999 and has accomplished a great deal in marketing Alaska as a destination for both domestic and international travelers.

Alaska now ranks 38th among the 50 states in public sector funding for tourism. We have rapidly lost much of our voice in the marketplace, while other states (and even many cities) as well as competing international destinations continually increase their investments in promotion. With current levels of funding for visitor marketing, Alaska's visibility in our extremely competitive industry will continue to decline.

Alaska has not only lost ground against competing destinations, but in the costs associated with our marketing efforts. Postage, TV airtime, Magazine ad space and even the simple cost of the paper have more than doubled since 1990 - in that same timespan the State's contribution to marketing has dropped from over \$14 million (over 22 million in 2006 dollars) to only \$5 million last year. Simply put, Alaska's marketing budget (a combined \$10 million last year) buys only a fraction of what it used to.

Since starting up in 1999, ATIA's financial participation in Alaska's tourism marketing program has grown from \$2 million to over \$5 million. The state's participation has dropped from over \$15 million in the early 90s to \$5 million in FY06. No other state has been as successful in raising marketing funds through voluntary private-sector contributions.

3/10/2007

ATIA raised over \$5 million in marketing funds in FY07. The State's operating budget reached parity with the industry at \$5 million each. However, taxes targeted at the industry will increase again this year and it is unrealistic to expect the same level of voluntary participation by heavily taxed sectors of the industry - therefore ATIA expects to reach only \$2 million in funds from our cooperative marketing programs. Some of the additional taxes received by the State in the next fiscal year should be re-invested to replace lost voluntary marketing contributions.

Tourism is not a drain on the State's resources. In fact, a 2006 report by the State's Department of Commerce, Community & Economic Development showed that Tourism had a net benefit to the State's coffers of \$20 million in FY05 - nearly as much as the combined net benefit of the Timber, Mining and Commercial Fishing industries.

Alaska's visitor industry continues to be one of the state's largest employers and one of the bright spots in Alaska's economy during the past decade. The latest statistics from the Alaska Department of Labor show almost 40,000 annual jobs in the leisure and hospitality industry, more than 13% of the state's total job force. The industry represents \$1.15 Billion in wages & benefits to Alaskan workers.

Alaska's visitor industry is also an important economic engine that reaches out to many other industries and creates even more jobs for Alaskans. When you add in retail trade, transportation and service jobs, anyone can see why the tourism industry is so important to Alaska's economy.

For those who complain that tourism marketing is only for big business, they should look at ATIA's membership list. The majority of ATIA members have five or fewer employees. Over 90% have fewer than 50 employees. If it wasn't for ATIA's cooperative marketing programs, most wouldn't be able to afford to reach national and international audiences.

We understand the hard decisions facing the legislature as they plan each year's budget. However, as legislators consider the budget for Alaska's Tourism Marketing program we hope they'll keep in mind that this is an investment in Alaska's most vibrant and growing economic sector - and unlike many other sectors, one that is matched by the industry itself.

ATIA strongly believes that the \$18 million funding requested from State (matched by a private sector contribution of \$2 million) toward the ATIA administered Alaska Tourism marketing campaign should come from funding source(s) other than the State's vehicle rental tax.

ATIA urges the legislature to follow through on the original intent of the legislation that established the statewide vehicle rental tax, by depositing vehicle rental tax collections into a separate account and reinvesting 100% of the revenues (estimated at \$8.5 million in FY08) toward the funding of an Independent Traveler Marketing Campaign.

Lori Stepansky
Executive Director, Haines CVB
PO Box 530
Haines, AK 99827
907-766-2234
Fax 907-766-3155
Cell 907-314-0067
www.haines.ak.us
lstepansky@haines.ak.us

Haines...everything you dreamed Alaska would be.

Rex Shattuck

From: Bruce Bustamante [bbustamante@anchorage.net]
Sent: Friday, March 09, 2007 2:32 PM
To: Rep. Mark Neuman
Subject: HB 147 and HB 167

Dear Representative Neuman:

Alaska's visitor industry is also an important economic engine that reaches out to many other industries and creates even more jobs for Alaskans. When you add in retail trade, transportation and service jobs, anyone can see why the tourism industry is so important to Alaska's economy.

The Alaska Travel Industry Association (ATIA) also urges the legislature to follow through on the original intent of the legislation that established the statewide vehicle rental tax, by depositing vehicle rental tax collections into a separate account and reinvesting 100% of the revenues (estimated at \$8.5 million in FY08) toward the funding of a separate marketing campaign targeting independent travelers most affected by this tax.

ATIA's request for the State to appropriate \$18 million to fund a Statewide Tourism Marketing program will be matched by \$2 million generated from the industry in cooperative marketing programs to achieve a \$20 million marketing campaign. The state's re-investment, even at \$18 million, will be a fraction of the conservatively estimated \$130 million the State will receive in revenues.

We understand the hard decisions facing the legislature as they plan each year's budget. As legislators consider the budget for Alaska's Tourism Marketing program we hope they'll keep in mind that this is an investment in Alaska's most vibrant and growing economy. With that, I ask for your support of HB 147 and HB 167.

Thank you.

Bruce Bustamante
President/CEO
Anchorage Convention & Visitors Bureau
524 W Fourth Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-2212
Ph: (907) 276-4118
Fax: (907) 278-5559

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3/10/2007

Rex Shattuck

From: director@sitka.org
Sent: Thursday, March 08, 2007 2:17 PM
To: Rep. Mark Neuman
Subject: Bills HB147 and HB167

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Purple

March 7, 2007

Representative Mark Neuman,
Chair of the House Special Committee on Economic Development, Trade and Tourism State
Capitol, Room 43 Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Representative Neuman:

I urge you to realize the importance of Bills HB147 and HB167, which will affect the State's tourism marketing formula and core marketing program.

Our agency relies heavily upon the Alaska Travel Industry Association's marketing efforts to assist in reaching world-wide audiences. By their programs that offer co-operative efforts, we have been able to participate within our budget means for much needed additional exposure. Cuts to any of ATIA's marketing programs would strongly affect our promotion.

The decisions facing the legislature are difficult and I hope you will realize the state's marketing budget is an investment in Alaska's most vibrant and growing economic sector, tourism! ATIA members and partners have all invested in this worthwhile industry which has almost 40,000 annual jobs in leisure and hospitality, representing 1.15 billion in wages and benefits to Alaskan workers (according to the latest statistics from the AK Dept. of Labor)!

Out of the 50 U.S. States, Alaska ranks 38th in public sector funding for tourism. The state has lost much of its momentum in the extremely competitive marketplace. With current levels of funding for visitor marketing, Alaska's visibility in our extremely competitive industry will continue to decline. I thank you in advance for looking seriously at the importance of the bills HB147 and HB167.

Respectfully,
Sandy Lorrigan
Sitka Convention and Visitors Bureau
(907) 747-5940
PO Box 1226, Sitka, AK 99835
Sitka, Alaska - The Natural Place to Visit!



KETCHIKAN

Our lifestyle, your reward

March 9, 2007

The Honorable Mark Neuman
State Capitol, Room 432
Juneau, AK 99801
Rep_Mark_Neuman@legis.state.ak.us

Dear Representative Neuman,

The Ketchikan Visitors Bureau represents 300 businesses, organizations and individuals who support our efforts to market Ketchikan and the southern southeast region of the state as a visitor destination. Approximately 81% of our members employ 20 or fewer people. The visitor industry is vitally important to Ketchikan and to our members located in Saxman, on Prince of Wales Island, Hyder, Wrangell and Metlakatla. While the Ketchikan Visitors Bureau prides itself on executing and delivering a cost effective and result based marketing program, we cannot do it alone. That's why I am writing you to let you know how important the Alaska Travel Industry Association's marketing programs are to our organization and our membership.

The KVB simply doesn't have the resources to launch a full scale national and international marketing program. Television, national and international magazine ads, direct mail and public relations campaigns are critical to promoting a destination- which is why you will see so many states and large cities using these techniques to attract visitors. The fact that ATIA has a presence in the national media to promote Alaska, gives the Ketchikan Visitors Bureau a place there too. A percentage of my annual budget is contributed to ATIA each year towards the match required by the legislature. I participate in many ATIA advertising and marketing programs at additional cost because they are effective in my efforts to promote Ketchikan.

The tourism industry is a critical component of the economy in my community, generating \$152,000,000 in local spending and revenue to city and borough governments annually and accounting for 1,500 FTE jobs (*The Economic and Employment Impacts of the Visitor Industry in Ketchikan, 2004*: McDowell Group). The request before you and other legislators this year to increase funding of and lessen the match requirements for ATIA destination marketing dollars really does matter and must be viewed as an investment that returns many times over revenues to the state and local communities. We have already lost ground in the competition with other states to attract visitors but you have the opportunity now to grow the industry by increasing ATIA's ability to market Alaska to the world. I urge your support of HB147 and HB167. It's vital to Ketchikan, it's vital to Alaska.

Sincerely,

Patti Mackey
Executive Director

C: Representative Kyle Johansen
Representative Bill Thomas
Representative Peggy Wilson

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