

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1987-1988 8672

5552 SSTA HB 32 - HB 43

1124

WASHINGTON BRED BONUS FUND — 1985

	Total Amount Purses Paid Owners of Washington Bred Horses	Number of Replacements	Total Amount 1% W.B. Bonus Fund	Percentage Factor
Washington Jockey Club—Longacres	\$7,331,515.00	899	\$1,680,347.44	21.55537167 %
Appleway Leasing, Inc.—Playfair	1,667,042.23	674	273,224.22	16.389769964 %
Yakima Valley Turf Club				
Yakima Meadows Spring Thoroughbred	146,017.50	230	29,541.43	20.211431164 %
Yakima Meadows Spring Mixed	193,705.00	338	43,291.58	22.349203235 %
Yakima Meadows Fall Mixed	87,777.72	180	19,030.37	21.680182824 %
Yakima Meadows Fall Thoroughbred	218,303.00	332	31,129.88	14.273683025 %
	<u>\$9,644,360.70</u>	<u>2,633</u>	<u>\$1,978,594.92</u>	

Interest Earned and Paid to Race
Courses under R.C.W. 67.16.102

	Total 1983	Total 1984
Dayton Days, Dayton	\$ 30,209.95	\$ 29,854.25
Grays Harbor Park, Elma	30,209.95	29,854.24
Days of Real Sport Inc., Waitsburg ...	30,209.95	29,854.25
Southeastern Washington Fair & Frontier Days, Walla Walla	<u>30,209.95</u>	<u>29,854.24</u>
	\$ 120,839.80	\$ 119,416.98

Following distribution of 1984 interest, an opinion from the Attorney General, required re-distribution to include Fair Meadows Race Course at Chehalis. Revised distribution is shown below.

	Revised Total 1984	Total 1985
Dayton Days, Dayton	\$ 23,883.40	\$ 17,740.03
Grays Harbor Park, Elma	23,883.39	17,740.02
Days of Real Sport Inc., Waitsburg ...	23,883.40	17,740.02
Southeastern Washington Fair & Frontier Days, Walla Walla	<u>23,883.39</u>	<u>17,740.02</u>
Fair Meadows/Southwest Washington Fair	<u>23,883.40</u>	<u>17,740.02</u>
	\$ 119,416.98	\$ 88,700.11

COMMISSION MEETINGS

The Washington Horse Racing Commission held eight formal meetings to conduct Commission business. The meetings were held on March 22, March 28, April 29, May 21, June 4, July 17, September 11 and December 18, 1985. Proceedings of Commission meetings are tape recorded, transcribed, and recorded as permanent records of the Commission.

WASHINGTON LAWS CONCERNING HORSE RACING

Substitute Senate Bill Number 3342, Chapter 146, Washington Laws of 1985, passed by the Senate April 15, 1985, passed by the House April 11, 1985, Approved by the Governor April 25, 1985 and Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 25, 1985 authorized major changes to the racing laws of the state of Washington. Specifically changes were made to RCW 67.16.010, 67.16.020, 67.16.050, 67.16.060, 67.16.090, 67.16.100, 67.16.105, 67.16.130, 67.16.170, 67.16.175, 67.16.180, and 67.16.190 and adding a new section 67.16.075.

COMPARISON OF TOTAL HANDLE (Dollars Wagered) for RACING
YEARS 1984 and 1985, BY TRACK

TRACKS	1984	1985
Longacres-Washington Jockey Club	\$164,314,166.00	\$158,034,744.00
Playfair-Appleway Leasing, Inc.	29,848,950.00	27,322,422.00
Yakima Meadows-Yakima Valley Turf Club	16,066,928.00	12,302,326.00
Sun Downs-Sun Downs, Ltd	1,248,419.00	1,590,679.00
Walla Walla-Southeastern Washington Fair and Frontier Days	376,148.00	321,232.00
Waitsburg-Days of Real Sport	88,440.00	72,130.00
Dayton-Dayton Days, Inc.	111,062.00	104,638.00
Elma-Grays Harbor Park	371,166.00	364,630.00
Chehalis-Southwest Washington Fair ..	<u>151,402.00</u>	<u>110,032.00</u>
TOTAL	\$212,576,681.00	\$200,222,833.00

CASH RECEIPTS
January 1, 1985 - December 31, 1985

Receipts	Total	Remitted To General Fund	Remitted To Trade Fair Fund	Remitted To Fair Fund	Commissions Operating Fund
Tax on Pan-Mutuel Handle	\$ 7,975,296.90	\$1,975,126.53	\$193,422.87	\$2,218,590.13	\$1,691,567.37
Washington Jockey Club (Longacres)	687,241.32	456,478.85	5,555.93	59,819.07	122,387.47
Appletree Leasing, Inc. (Playfair)	257,972.17	181,136.43	3,192.08	33,948.32	39,695.34
Yakima Valley Turf Club (Yakima)	27,241.36	15,352.69	126.43	1,474.98	10,187.26
Sun Downs, Ltd. (Kennebec)	5,124.11	3,587.88	48.18	562.16	925.89
Southeastern Washington Fair Association (Walla Walla)	1,143.65	927.26	10.82	126.23	79.34
Days of Real Sport (Wauburg)	1,431.39	1,317.48	15.69	18.12	115.10
Dayton Davs, Inc. (Dayton)	5,526.63	3,618.00	54.69	628.11	1,215.85
Grays Harbor Park (Elmas)	1,586.71	1,030.13	16.50	192.56	349.52
Southwest Washington Fair (Chehalis)					
Total Tax on Pan-Mutuel Handle	\$ 8,966,896.26	\$4,638,973.25	\$205,443.19	\$2,355,534.68	\$1,766,913.14
Association License Fees					
Washington Jockey Club (Longacres)	\$ 66,500.00	\$ 27,055.00	\$ 1,995.00	\$ 22,950.00	\$ 14,500.00
Appletree Leasing, Inc. (Playfair)	20,200.00	8,080.00	606.00	7,070.00	4,444.00
Yakima Valley Turf Club (Yakima)	16,600.00	6,976.19	498.00	5,570.00	3,556.00
Sun Downs, Ltd. (Kennebec)	500.00	500.00			250.00
Southeastern Washington Fair Association (Walla Walla)	60.00	60.00			60.00
Days of Real Sport (Wauburg)	20.00	20.00			20.00
Dayton Davs, Inc. (Dayton)	30.00	30.00			30.00
Grays Harbor Park (Elmas)	50.00	50.00			50.00
Southwest Washington Fair (Chehalis)	50.00	50.00			50.00
Total Association License Fees	\$ 103,780.00	\$ 42,111.00	\$ 3,099.00	\$ 35,590.00	\$ 22,980.00
Registration Fees					
Prospective Owners	\$ 1,650.00	\$ 1,650.00	\$ 3,652.44	\$ 38,966.70	\$ 46,247.52
Owners	86,156.00				
Trainers	13,888.00				
Jockeys	3,108.00				
Occupational Permits	18,010.00				
Veterinarians, Platers	1,484.00				
Authorized Agents	2,110.00				
Jockey Agents	155.00				
Stable Names	16,100.00				
Total License Fees	\$ 142,661.00	\$ 53,774.34	\$ 3,652.44	\$ 38,966.70	\$ 46,247.52
Total License and Registration Fees	\$ 246,441.00	\$ 95,885.34	\$ 6,751.44	\$ 74,576.70	\$ 27,522.52
Total All Above	\$ 9,213,307.26	\$4,734,860.59	\$212,194.63	\$2,430,111.38	\$1,836,140.66
Other Receipts:					
Fines and Forfeits	\$ 15,065.00	\$ 7,701.25	\$ 571.95	\$ 6,619.00	\$ 4,172.80
Other Charges for Current Services (Radio & TV)					(534,799.24)
Fund Transfers		534,796.34			(318,481)
Non-sufficient Fund Checks		(318.88)			112.40
Recovery of Prior Biennium Expenditures					
Total Other Receipts	\$ 15,065.00	\$ 534,796.34			\$ 1,305,310.54

CASH DISBURSEMENTS
January 1, 1985 through December 31, 1985

Salaries and Wages	
State Personnel Board Classified	\$ 77,882.42
Except	603,097.64
Special (Commissioners)	18,540.00
Terminal Leave	1,450.27
Personnel Services Contracts	
Auditing	55,855.00
Other Services	13,450.00
Goods and Services	
Supplies and Materials	7,175.86
Communications	8,958.36
Rentals and Leases	9,778.53
Repairs/Alterations/Maintenance	1,273.53
Printing and Reproduction	4,878.03
Dues/Fees/Memberships/Education and Training	4,843.00
Subscriptions	240.00
Facilities and Services	617.00
Data Processing	9,985.08
Attorney General	36,171.81
Personnel Services	743.03
Insurance	80.00
Purchased Services	599,174.98
Audit Services	7,694.68
Archives and Records Management	501.00
Other Goods and Services	8,967.86
Travel	
In State	
Subsistence and Lodging	16,451.57
Air Transportation	1,526.00
Private Automobile Mileage	13,539.83
Other Transportation	660.19
All Other	62.50
Out of State	
Subsistence and Lodging	647.60
Air Transportation	1,278.00
Other Transportation	97.08
Equipment	
Equipment-Non-Inventoriable/Non-capitalized	529.86
Equipment-Inventoriable/Non-capitalized	336.91
Equipment-Capitalized	737.41
Employee Benefits	
O.A.S.I.	49,460.25
Retirement and Pensions	41,621.19
Medical Aid and Industrial Insurance	8,665.21
Health, Life and Disability Insurance	27,722.00
Unemployment Compensation	43,463.99
Total Disbursements	\$1,678,157.67
Cash on Hand in Bank December 31, 1985	47,000.00
Excess monies invested	200,000.00

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WYOMING PARI-MUTUEL COMMISSION, ANNUAL REPORT

December 31, 1985

Receipts

Permit fees (68 days at \$50)		\$ 3,400.00	
Licenses - Processing	\$11,670.00		
Owners & trainers	23,150.00		
Jockeys	1,100.00		
Others	<u>6,980.00</u>	42,900.00	
Handle at 1%		73,515.85	
Fines (prior year)		800.00	
Interest		4,941.57	
Other collections		<u>45.00</u>	
TOTAL RECEIPTS			\$125,602.42

Disbursements

Personal Services			
Commissioners	\$ 2,465.17		
Secretary	6,407.07		
Stewards	<u>33,683.69</u>	\$42,555.93	
Support Services			
Communications	\$ 1,782.55		
Dues, Registrations	1,315.00		
Travel In State	7,283.95		
Travel Out of State	2,248.38		
Office Sup. & Printing	2,663.85		
Testing Sup. & Equip.	1,756.65		
Equipment & Other Serv.	1,246.80		
License Process. Sup.	<u>4,593.71</u>	22,890.89	
Cost Allocation		2,098.00	
Professional Services			
Veterinarians	\$18,750.00		
Assistants	10,350.00		
Laboratory Testing	21,942.50		
Shipping & Ice	1,632.82		
Travel	<u>1,161.40</u>	53,836.72	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS			121,381.54

Beginning Cash	\$ 45,705.49
Receipts	125,602.42
Total Available	171,307.91
Disbursements	121,381.54
Ending Balance	49,926.37

PARI - MUTUEL TAX

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Florida Statutes: Chapters 550 and 551

Administered by: Department of Business Regulation; Division of Pari-Mutuel Wagering

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Collections</u>	<u>Annual Change</u>	<u>General Revenue Distribution**</u>	<u>Annual Change</u>
1986-87*	\$128,500,000	3.05	\$ 90,900,000	3.77%
1985-86*	124,700,000	3.73	87,600,000	6.68
1984-85	120,213,731	3.46	82,112,183	10.06
1983-84	116,194,706	4.17	74,609,984	3.39
1982-83	111,541,824	1.87	72,163,070	2.35
1981-82	109,503,868	3.43	70,511,274	-3.91
1980-81	105,880,415	3.05	73,381,585	18.78

* Est.

** Does not include service charges to General Revenue.

DISPOSITION

Each county \$446,500, annually - total \$29,915,500; administrative costs of the Division; remainder to General Revenue in the form of a deposit, transfer, or service charge except; proceeds of "charity" and "scholarship" days, escheats of unclaimed tickets, and "breaks" at horse tracks (See analysis of collections and distributions on the following page).

BASE AND RATE

(See tables on following pages)

ECONOMIC INCIDENCE

The burden is borne by wagering individuals.

HISTORY

Pari-mutuel betting was first authorized in 1931, with the handle taxed at 3% plus an admissions tax. Jai-alai frontons were authorized in 1935, with the same tax provisions. In 1941 a tax on "breaks" and an additional tax for "old age assistance" were enacted. In 1955, additional taxes were levied on various tracks. Daily license fees in lieu of percentage levies were authorized in 1963. Escheat of unclaimed winning tickets was enacted in 1959. Summer horse racing was provided in 1969, separately from the winter season. Provision was made for operation of harness tracks in 1963 and quarter horse tracks in 1964. Legislation in 1971 placed a ceiling of \$446,500 on the amount of racing revenues distributed annually to each county. In 1975, several temporary relief measures were provided for, with a termination date of July 1, 1977; also, total commissions at frontons and horse and dog tracks were increased by .4% to 17.4% for the two year period. In 1976, dog racing in lieu of harness racing at certain tracks was authorized and the requirements changed regarding the substitution of quarter horses. In 1977, dog racing, horseracing (except quarter horses), and jai-alai permittees were authorized to withhold an additional commission of .6%, increasing the total commission to 17.6%, to be paid into the general revenue fund of the state. Additionally, several purse allowance subsidies were provided for along with a reduction in the daily license fee for Summer quarter horse

P A R I - M U T U E L T A X

(continued)

racing. The pari-mutuel laws were substantially revised during the 1980 session of the Legislature (Chapter 80-57, Laws of Florida).

In 1984, the length of the harness racing season was increased from a maximum of 105 days to 120 days. Harness racing, dog racing and jai-alia permitholders were authorized to withhold an additional 1% commission from exotic wagers to be used for capital improvements. Also, permitholders conducting greyhound and harness racing must pay a 50% surtax on the additional 1% of the handle on exotic wagers withheld for capital improvements or purses. The surtax is to be deposited into the General Revenue Fund. The commission for summer thoroughbred horseracing permitholders and winter thoroughbred horse racing permitholders whose average daily handle was less than \$500,000 as of July 1, 1983, was increased an additional 1% from exotic wagers to be used as owners' awards and an additional 2% to be used as overnight purses. Winter thoroughbred permitholders may withhold an additional 2% from exotic wagers to be used as purses or owners' awards. Harness racing or quarter horse racing permitholders may withhold an additional 3% from exotic wagers to be used for overnight purses.

In 1985, each licensed thoroughbred running track in the state was authorized to run one additional race per racing day composed exclusively of Arabian horses. Summer thoroughbred horse racing hours were increased by two hours and the maximum number of thoroughbred horse racing days was increased from 74 to 90 days.

OTHER STATES

Thirty-three states impose a tax on pari-mutuels. For calendar year 1984, Florida ranked 3rd in total pari-mutuel handle and revenue to government, behind New York and California, with \$1,824,600,000 in handle and \$116,000,000 in revenue.

P A R I - M U T U E L T A X E S
(Receipts by Fund and Distribution)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Receipts:					
General Revenue:					
Taxes on Handle/ Admissions	\$ 48,982,194	\$ 50,511,274	\$ 51,463,527	\$ 53,604,597	\$ 58,988,736
Miscellaneous	108,067	91,169	17,035	25,414	36,400
Parl-mutuel Tax Collection:					
Taxes on Handle/ Admissions	48,973,648	50,511,271	51,463,519	53,605,679	54,805,425
Occupational Licenses & Fees	615,083	701,248	550,223	548,365	747,826
Miscellaneous	400	320	256	736	5,566
Parl-mutuel Wagering Trust Fund:					
Daily License Fees	4,827,980	4,863,400	5,267,786	5,405,017	5,508,680
Miscellaneous	39,460	17,691	46,888	46,807	19,853
Research Trust Fund					
Fines	2,995	16,775	8,146	9,690	14,200
Florida Thoroughbred Breeders Trust Fund:					
Taxes on Breaks	2,961,510	2,916,675	2,796,769	3,030,048	-0-
Other State Funds: *					
State School Fund	1,727,183	2,473,080	2,521,899	2,825,455	3,382,639
Racing Scholarship Fund	550,438	393,987	289,929	173,226	165,962
Harness Racing Promotion Fund	410,358	387,230	364,052	379,809	-0-
Quarter Horse Racing Promotion Fund	176,546	197,547	178,225	153,798	86,396
TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$108,895,862	\$113,081,667	\$114,968,254	\$119,810,451	\$123,461,683
Disbursements:					
Administrative Costs	\$ 3,121,061	\$ 3,674,034	\$ 4,490,902	\$ 4,497,909	4,744,079
Service Charge to General Revenue	2,684,315	1,848,745	2,399,753	3,431,976	3,659,370
Deposits & Transfers to Gen. Rev.	73,489,654	70,602,444	72,180,104	74,635,398	8,214,583
Aid to Counties	29,915,500	29,915,500	29,915,500	29,915,500	29,915,500
Payment of Breeders' & Stallion Awards	2,425,171	2,750,261	2,732,139	3,417,432	-0-
Other Transfers and Undistr. Bal.**	(2,739,838)	4,291,183	3,249,856	3,912,236	2,994,151
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	\$108,895,862	\$113,081,667	\$114,968,254	\$119,810,451	\$123,461,683

* Other State Funds consist of direct deposits. It does not appear in comptroller's records for parl-mutuel wagering.

** Includes the transfer of 'Other State Funds'.

Source: Annual Report of the Comptroller, 1984-85.

P A R I - M U T U E L T A X
(Major Tax Provisions of Florida's Pari-Mutuel Industry)

<u>Total Commission on Handle</u>	<u>Horse Racing</u>	<u>Jai-alai</u>	<u>Greyhounds</u>
Regular Wagers	17.6%	17.6%	17.6%
Exotic Wagers	19.0%	19.0%	18.0%
	<p>May withhold an additional .5% from regular wagers and 1% from exotic wagers to be used for capital improvements or the retirement of capital debt.</p> <p>A harness racing permit holder may also withhold an additional 1% from exotic wagers to be used for capital improvements or for purses.</p> <p>In addition, each summer thoroughbred permit holder and each winter thoroughbred permit-holder whose average daily handle was less than \$500,000 as of July 1, 1983, may withhold an additional 1% from exotic wagers to be used as owners' awards and an additional 2% to be used as overnight purses.</p> <p>Each winter thoroughbred permitholder may withhold an additional 2% from exotic wagers to be used as purses or owners' awards.</p> <p>Harness racing or quarterhorse racing permit-holders may withhold an additional 3% from exotic wagers to be used as additional overnight purses.</p>	<p>May withhold an additional 1% from triple and pic-six wagers to be used for capital improvements or to reduce capital improvement debt.</p> <p>May also withhold an additional 1% from any or all exotic wagers to be used for capital improvements or to reduce capital improvement debt.</p>	<p>Shall withhold an additional 1% from triple wagers to be used for purses and awards and may withhold an additional 1% from triple and pic-six wagers to be used for capital improvements or to reduce capital improvement debt.</p> <p>May also withhold an additional 1% from any or all exotic wagers to be used for capital improvements or to reduce capital improvement debt.</p>
<u>State Taxes</u> Tax on Handle	3.3% of handle in excess of	7.1% of handle in excess of	7.6% of handle in excess of

P A R I - M U T U E L T A X
 (Major Tax Provisions of Florida's Pari-Mutuel Industry)

(continued)

	\$300,000 per performance.	\$25,000 per performance.	\$25,000 per performance.
	3.3% of handle in excess of \$175,000 per performance for the track running during the 2nd winter racing period.		
	3.3% of handle in excess of \$500,000 per performance for tracks where the average daily handle was less than \$400,000 per performance on June 4, 1980.		
Daily License Fees	\$100 per horserace; \$50 per horserace for any track which had an average handle per performance of less than \$100,000 for the preceding racing season.	\$80 per game; \$50 per game for frontons which had an average daily handle of less than \$100,000 per performance for the preceding jai-alai season.	\$70 per race. \$50 per game for any track which had an average daily handle of less than \$100,000 per performance for the preceding racing season.
Admissions Tax	15% or 10¢ per person, whichever is greater.	15% or 10¢ per person, whichever is greater.	15% or 10¢ per person whichever is greater.
Bricks	Except for quarter horse racing, 100% to Breeder's Asso- ciations for payment of breeders awards and additional purses.	100% to state.	100% to state.
Surtax	50% surtax for harness racing permitholders on the additional 1% of the handle on exotic wagers withheld for capital improve- ments or for purses.	50% surtax for jai- alai permit holders on the additional 1% of the handle on exotic wagers withheld for capital improvements or to reduce capital improvement debts.	50% surtax on the additional 1% of the handle on exotic wagers withheld for capital improvements or to reduce capital improve- ment debt.

Race Dates: August 15 1986 thru October 19, 1986

Race Days: 35

Attendance: 10 Day Fair Meet Estimated 67,500 + 73,826 = 141,326 - Daily Average 4,038

	TB	QH	Appy.	Arab'n	Total
Races (Straight)	304	51	12	10	377
Races (Mixed)	0.96	1.87	0.17	0	3
Horses (Straight)	2,281	390	87	73	2,831
Horses (Mixed)	6	13	1	0	20
Purses (From Purse a/c)	\$ 294,854.00	\$ 41,460.00	\$ 8,600.00	\$ 6,907.00	\$ 351,821.00
From Horsemen	9,965.00	12,880.00	12,530.00	1,600.00	36,975.00
From Others	1,700.00	300.00	0.00	400.00	2,400.00
From O.B. Purse Supplement	700.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	800.00
Total Paid Out in Purses	\$ 307,219.00	\$ 54,740.00	\$ 21,130.00	\$ 8,907.00	\$ 391,996.00

HANDLE:

Win	\$ 880,937.	\$120,268.	\$ 31,746.	\$ 21,859.	\$1,054,810.
Place	464,952.	67,875.	17,887.	11,369.	562,083.
Show	451,522.	75,915.	18,641.	12,355.	558,433.
Daily Double	223,581.	22,212.	2,485.	753.	249,031.
Quinella	2,607,907.	389,479.	99,286.	71,800.	3,168,472.
Exacta	120,691.	17,426.	18,516.	5,578.	162,211.
Sub-Total	\$4,749,590.	\$693,175.	\$188,561.	\$123,714.	\$5,755,040.
Trifecta	\$ 586,800.	\$ 79,497.	\$ 5,437.	\$ 0.	\$ 671,734.
Win-4	45,213.	11,694.	5,367.	3,857.	66,131.
Sub-Total	\$ 632,013.	\$ 91,191.	\$ 10,804.	\$ 3,857.	\$ 737,865.
TOTAL HANDLE	\$5,381,603.	\$784,366.	\$199,365.	\$127,571.	\$6,492,905.

COMMISSION:

Reg.	Tri/W-4						
11.5%	13.5%	OSF	\$ 631,524.60	\$ 92,025.91	\$ 23,143.05	\$ 14,747.80	\$ 761,441.36
5.4%	7.0%	Purse a/c	300,718.81	43,814.85	10,938.58	6,950.54	362,422.78
0.2%	0.2%	B.I.F.	10,763.17	1,568.66	398.73	255.16	12,985.72
1.0%	1.0%	OB Bonus	53,816.03	7,843.66	1,993.65	1,275.71	64,929.05
0.0%	1.4%	OB Purses	2,528.04	364.80	43.21	15.42	2,951.47
18.1%	22.1%	Sub-Total	\$ 999,350.65	\$145,617.88	\$ 36,517.22	\$ 23,244.63	\$1,204,730.38
0.9%	2.9%	State	61,074.70	8,883.12	2,010.37	1,225.28	73,193.47
19.0%	25.0%	Total	\$1,060,425.35	\$154,501.00	\$ 38,527.59	\$ 24,469.91	\$1,277,923.85

BREAKAGE:

55% Horsemen's Ass'ns	\$ 24,690.45	\$ 3,938.86	\$ 1,004.53	\$ 494.13	\$ 30,127.97
45% OSF	20,201.26	3,222.68	821.90	404.29	24,650.13
Total Breakage	\$ 44,891.71	\$ 7,161.54	\$ 1,826.43	\$ 898.42	\$ 54,778.10

RETURN TO WAGERING PUBLIC:

\$4,276,285.94	\$622,703.46	\$159,010.98	\$102,202.67	\$5,160,203.05
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PURSE CUSHION: Brot Fwd

\$ (30,149.38)	\$ (4,081.93)	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ (34,231.31)
Plus Added	300,718.81	43,814.85	10,938.58	6,950.54
Adj for Mixed Races	(105.82)	72.49	33.33	0.00
Sub-Total	\$ 270,463.61	\$ 39,805.41	\$ 10,971.91	\$ 6,950.54
Less Pd In Purses	294,854.00	41,460.00	8,600.00	6,907.00
ENDING PURSE CUSHION	\$ (24,390.39)	\$ (1,654.59)	\$ 2,371.91	\$ 43.54

OREGON BRED PURSE SUPPLEMENT CUSHION: Brot Fwd

\$ 620.46	\$ 229.12	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 849.58
Plus Added	2,528.04	364.80	43.21	15.42
Sub-Total	\$ 3,148.50	\$ 593.92	\$ 43.21	\$ 15.42
Less Pd For OB Races	700.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
ENDING OB PURSE SUPPLEMENT CUSHION:	\$ 2,448.50	\$ 493.92	\$ 43.21	\$ 15.42

Average Handle Per Day:

1986	\$ 153,760.	\$ 22,411.	\$ 5,696.	\$ 3,645.	\$ 185,512.
1985	151,186.	20,525.	2,983.	0.	174,694.
1984	185,657.	25,610.	5,361.	0.	216,628.

Average Handle Per Race:

1986	17,647.	14,560.	16,382.	12,757.	17,042.
1985	17,388.	12,963.	11,932.	0.	16,593.
1984	21,142.	17,073.	15,597.	0.	20,388.

PARI-MUTUEL BETTING *

An Analysis of the Implications
of Legalizing Pari-Mutuel Betting
in Alaska, in terms of possible
Underworld Involvement and General
Economic Considerations.

*The following is a summary of a report
prepared for Alaska State Fair, Inc. in
1974.

PARI-MUTUEL BETTING

What It Is

Pari-Mutuel betting is a system of wagering used most often by race tracks. Odds are determined according to the approximate ratio of the amount bet on all horses to the amount bet on each individual horse. Wagers are collected, held by a racing association until the race has been decided, at which time the total amount bet (called the pool), minus the percentage allowed the state and association, is divided among the winning bettors. (See footnote#). At the present time, thirty-one states allow pari-mutuel betting for horse racing. In eight of those thirty-one states, pari-mutuels for dog races are legal and in three states, Florida, Connecticut, and California, pari-mutuels exist for jai-alai games.

How It Works

The pari-mutuel system was invented in 1885 by a Frenchman named Pierre Oller. Under his system the odds were computed from the amount of the bet on the winning horse in relation to the amount bet on all the horses in the race, instead of allowing a bookmaker to freely determine odds on his own.² Since odds are determined by the bettors themselves, they are in effect betting against each other, hence the name pari-mutuel. (Pari is French for bet, mutuel means between us.)³ All the money in the pari-mutuel pool less a 15-20% fee for state and track, is distributed to winning bettors according to their original bets.

Since the amount of profit depends upon the number of winning bettors in a certain pool, some French bettors lost money on winning tickets when too many people won. The United States protects its bettors from such a situation by requiring a profit of at least ten to twenty cents on all winning two dollar tickets.⁴ If there is not enough money in the pool to provide this 10-20¢ profit to all winning bettors, then the racing association must make up the difference.⁵ In this situation, there is said to be a "Minus Pool".

In North America, there are three different pari-mutuel pools, Win, Place, and Show. Europe uses Win and Place but not Show. If you bet Win, you will collect if your horse wins the race. For Place, the bettor collects when his horse wins or comes in second. For Show, he wins if his horse comes in either first, second, or third. The money is distributed to winning bettors in the total pool, minus the state and racing association's fee of 15-20%. Payoffs are calculated according to the odds.

*The California Business and Professions Code defines pari-mutuel betting as: "a form of wagering on the outcome of horse races in which those who wager purchase tickets of various denominations on a horse and all wagers are pooled and held by the racing association for distribution. When the outcome of the race has been decided, the association distributes the total wagers comprising the pool, less the percentage allowed the State and Association, to holders of tickets on the winning horse or horses.

EXAMPLE: Taken from Oswald Jacoby's "Oswald Jacoby on 'Gambling'"

Post 1	WIN POOL	PLACE	SHOW
1. Swizzlestick	\$ 10,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 6,000
2. Black Beauty	10,000	8,000	8,000
3. Baba	15,000	6,000	7,000
4. Cayuse	4,000	2,000	1,800
5. Sweet Patootie	35,000	16,000	20,000
6. Caramel	1,500	800	700
7. Out of Work	8,000	4,500	4,000
8. Silver	12,500	5,700	6,500
TOTALS	\$ 96,000	\$ 48,000	\$ 54,000

The total amount bet to win is \$96,000. Fifteen per cent, or \$14,400 is taken out for the state and track (this percentage may be as high as 20 per cent, and is occasionally slightly less than 15) leaving \$81,600 to be divided among the holders of tickets on Swizzlestick if that noble animal happens to get under the finish wire first. Since the total amount bet on him is \$10,000 there will be a profit of \$7.16 for each dollar bet. The machine calculates this and shows the closest simple odds, 7-1. In the event that Swizzlestick wins, the machine will flash a win price of \$16.30. It will be noted that the correct value for a \$2.00 ticket (all pari-mutuel prices are based upon the lowest priced ticket sold, the \$2.00 ticket) would be \$16.32. The difference, 2¢ in this case, between the correct value and the next lower multiple of ten cents (multiple of twenty cents at some tracks) is known as breakage and goes to the track and state. It does not seem like much but it adds up. Here is a complete list covering each possible winner that shows the approximate odds, the pay-off per \$2.00 ticket, the total pay-off, and the breakage.

HORSE	Odds Shown on Board	\$2 payoff	Total Payoff	Breakage
Swizzlestick	7 to 1	\$ 16.30	\$ 81,500	\$100
Black Beauty	7 to 1	16.30	81,500	100
Baba	4 to 1	10.80	81,000	600
Cayuse	19 to 1	40.80	81,600	0
Sweet Patootie	1 to 5	4.60	80,500	1,100
Caramel	50 to 1	108.30	81,600	0
Out of Work	9 to 1	20.40	81,600	0
Silver	5 to 1	13.00	81,250	350

Let us assume that the race is over and Swizzlestick won, the favorite, Sweet Patootie came in second, and the long shot Cayuse came in third. The price places are calculated as follows:

The total amount bet for place was \$48,000. Fifteen per cent or \$7,200 is taken for the track and state cut leaving \$40,800. The total amount bet on these two horses to place was \$21,000 which, when subtracted from \$40,800, leaves a profit of \$19,800 to be divided equally among the two horses. The \$5,000 bet on Swizzlestick to place represents 2,500 \$2 tickets. By dividing the sum of the original amount bet, \$5,000,

and the amount won, \$9,300, by 1,500, we set the resultant value of each ticket as \$5.96. Swizzlestick, therefore pays the next lower multiple of 10 cents, or \$5.90 to place, and the breakage is \$150.00.

\$16,000 was bet on Sweet Patootie to place. \$25,900 (\$16,000 plus \$9,300=\$25,900) is therefore available to be divided among the 3000 theoretical holders of \$2 tickets. The correct amount is \$3.2375. The actual price is therefore \$3.20, and the breakage is \$300.00.

The calculation of show money is similar. First the track and state 15 per cent are set aside leaving \$45,900. to be divided (\$54,000 - 7,200=\$45,900) among the holders of tickets on the three horses. The total bet to show on the three horses was \$27,300 (\$8,000 + \$10,000 + \$9,300 = \$27,300) making the total profit \$18,100 (\$45,900 - \$27,300 = \$18,100) or \$6,033.33 per horse. Computing the price as above now gives us:

Swizzlestick pays \$4.00 to show and the breakage is \$33.33
Sweet Patootie pays \$2.60 to show and the breakage is \$33.33
Cayuse pays \$3.70 to show and the breakage is \$3.33

All of these complex calculations are made and displayed by a portable assembly of especially designed electrical equipment called a totalisator.⁸ Betting Pools are usually illegal without the use of a totalisator, which consists of:

1. Standard (win, place and show), daily double and Quinella ticket issuers, which register and total each ticket as it is issued. (See Footnote#).
2. Adding machines which total the sales registered by the standard issuers.
3. An automatic odds computer.
4. Electric indicators which show on the display boards the approximate odds during wagering and the order of finish of the first four entries (result) by program number, entry and pool totals obtained by the adding machines, the prices paid on a \$2 winning mutual ticket, race numbers, time of day, post time, etc.

When you buy your ticket at the pari-mutuel window, the operator (seller) pushes a button and records the sale. His ticket-issuing machine prints and delivers the ticket. At the same time, it registers the amount of the bet with the totalisator, which is an adaption of the dial phone system. This electronic brain adds, sorts and transmits the totals of all bets to the infield tote board at intervals of about ninety seconds until the closing of the pari-mutuel windows.¹⁰

*"Daily Double" is when purchaser must pick winner of two races, usually the first and second races.

"Quinella operates mainly at jai alai games and dog tracks. Better must pick two horses, players, or dogs in the same race or game to finish either first or second".¹¹

UNDERWORLD INVOLVEMENT

The totalisator makes pari-mutuel betting the cleanest form of gambling in the United States. Before the machinery was in use, race track bettors never knew whether or not the race track was juggling the number of bettors or the amount bet to fatten one's own wallet. Nowadays, however, total bets and bettors are computed and posted instantaneously by machines too closely regulated to allow for deception at any level.

According to Rufus King, former chairman of the American Bar Association, Criminal Law Section and legislative counsel to the Senate Committee on Organized Crime, pari-mutuel betting is honestly what it purports to be. Track operations are so carefully supervised, policed, and double checked that there is little reason to suspect widespread skullduggery, and there have been no major scandals in recent years involving the defrauding of the public. The bettor is, of course, vulnerable to manipulations with the races themselves, but everything pertaining to the schedules, riders, mounts, and the actual running is also rigorously policed. Except for the rare phenomena of the minus pool, the track management has no interest in the outcome of any race; and this justifies the conclusion that race track betting—besides being legal and probably necessarily to some extent because it is legal—remains the cleanest form, per se, among all categories of gambling activity currently popular on the American scene. The possibility of direct tampering with the totalisator, says King, is remote.¹¹

It was during the 1800's that American horse racing was gripped by a large criminal element that bribed jockeys, doped horses, and managed to profit financially from both the track and bookmaking. "Gate-money, concessions, and fraudulent races made tracks very profitable. They therefore attracted the protection racket, from gangsters, police and politicians. Only a very few rich tracks were rich enough, and run by men honourable and influential enough to escape this."¹² As a result, state after state banned racing during the early nineteen hundreds. The number of tracks in the United States went from 314 in 1897 to a bare 25 at one point.¹³

Finally in 1908, horse racing began to recover with the establishment of the Kentucky State Racing Commission as an effective authority over the racing associations.¹⁴ States that were willing to legalize racing again soon established their own racing commissions to supervise and control the associations and pari-mutuel betting. The possibility of bringing the mob under control by regulating racing commissions has been a major argument in favor of legalizing pari-mutuel betting.

A second major argument frequently advanced in favor of pari-mutuel betting is that it brings in additional revenue without burdening the taxpayer. John Lindsay estimated that off-track betting alone would bring in as much as \$50 million dollars annually in New York City.

The promise of easy revenue moved state after state, hard hit by the depression, to legalize pari-mutuels at the race track in 1933.¹⁵ By 1946, the horse racing industry had grown to such an extent that nearly 27 million people paid admissions to major race tracks, and

collectively, just under 47 million persons wagered a staggering 3.3 billion dollars.

The National Association of State Racing Commissioners reported that the States received \$508 million in revenue from pari-mutuel racing in 1971: \$1,300,000 from track licenses, \$1,460,000 from occupational licenses, \$461 million from pari-mutuel taxes, \$3 million from breaks, and \$5 million from miscellaneous sources including commissions.¹³ (For state revenues from pari-mutuels for 1971 see Appendix Two.)

The number of states with legal pari-mutuel betting is up to thirty-one at the present time. Forty states now tax individual income, forty-six tax corporate income, and forty-five have general sales taxes. State expenditures still exceed revenues in most states.¹⁴ From 1959-1968, fifty states enacted three hundred and nine separate legislative tax measures, each of which levied a new tax or increased and old one.²⁰

Pari-mutuel revenue, since it is obtained through voluntary contributions of tax payer's money, is much less painfully extracted from the tax payers than a property tax. 300,000 bookies currently receive across the country money that could be collected by the states. Illegal gambling bets are estimated to be near \$20 billion annually.

VOLUME OF BETTING

"In the era between the repeal of Prohibition in 1933 and the Kefauver investigations in 1950-51, illegal bookmaking grew right along with the spread of pari-mutuel track racing, quickly reaching proportions which made it indisputably the largest criminal monopoly of its day. Applying one authoritatively sanctioned rule of thumb, illegal bets on the pari-mutuel track races had an estimated volume of 33.00 for every \$1.00 bet directly through the pari-mutuel windows, so that by 1948, with legal bets amounting to \$1.6 billion, a total of nearly \$5 billion was being staked each year with other forms of wagering, particularly bets on college and professional sports, has reduced substantially illegal gambling in the area of horse races. Less than 3% of current underworld gambling activity is involved with horserace betting. The illusion of massive underworld activity nevertheless persists in the minds of many. This misunderstanding has been a major barrier to the legalization of pari-mutuel betting.

In terms of numbers, "twenty-five million Americans, of whom eleven million were women, made at least a \$2 bet on races during 1966 either with their favorite bookie or at one of the country's 150 odd Thoroughbred or harness tracks-of these 11 million women, 83% are housewives and salaried employees, 10% are businesswomen, professional women, or retired, 2% are gamblers, operators of gambling ventures, hustlers, and easy money gals."²²

Even though illegal gambling is a main source of revenue for organized crime, bookies rely upon horse race bets for less than twenty-five per cent of their business. The bulk of their bookmaking consists of bets placed upon sports events. In terms of profit to the bookmaker, \$1 bet on horse racing is worth 13.50 wagered on football, since the bookie keeps the 17% of the pari-mutuel pool normally given to the state and track.²³ The comparative volume of betting is so slight however, that it poses no overwhelming

where horse races are authorized, or from specified portions of such inclosure of any known bookmaker, known tout, person who has been convicted of a violation of any provision of this chapter of any law prohibiting bookmaking or any other illegal form of wagering on horse races, or any other person whose presence in the inclosure would, in the opinion of the board, be inimical to the interests of the state, of legitimate horse racing or both. No such rule shall provide for the exclusion or ejection of any person on the ground of race, creed or sex."²⁹

All horses are given a saliva test by state veterinarians immediately before their race to detect any drugs to speed them up or slow them down. All races are filmed and reviewed for illegal behavior, such as jostling or the jockey holding his mount back. Additionally, the registry number of each race horse is tattooed on his upper lip as a safeguard against the introduction of ringers in races.³⁰

There are several federal laws operating to curtail illegal gambling activity, in addition to state regulations such as the above. These 1962 laws make it a federal crime for any person to move in interstate travel to promote or participate in a racketeering enterprise. Two other laws make it a felony to transmit bets and wagers between states by wire or telephone or to transport wagering paraphernalia to another state. As defined by Congress, this includes tickets, slips, or paper used in bookmaking, sports pools or the numbers racket.³¹

CONSIDERATIONS FOR ALASKA

The State of Alaska received almost one billion dollars from oil leases signed in 1969. Approximately 400 million remains. Without pipeline revenue, Alaska could be financially bankrupt by 1976, given its current expenditure rate of some \$300 million annually.

State income in 1973-74 amounted to 290 million dollars. Expenditures came to \$364,559,000, leaving a \$114,559,000 deficit last year. For the last four years the State has spent \$373,528,900 more than it received in revenues. Official projections show the money from the North Slope leases will be gone in 1977.

In an effort to raise revenue, Alaska has authorized \$448,927,000 in General Obligation Bonds, \$348,642,000 of which has been issued as of January 1, 1974. Remaining to be issued is \$100,285,000. \$25,424,000 has been paid. This leaves the State with a General Obligation Bond liability or debt of \$303,418,000.

To issue another \$500,000,000 in a 20-year General Obligation Bonds at 5.2% would cost each taxpayer about \$6,037.

The Alaskan pipeline could dramatically change conditions in Alaska. "Building the pipeline and a 370 mile access road would pump 1.5 billion into the state economy."³⁷

Legalized pari-mutuel betting is another way for Alaska to obtain revenue. The following statistics show amounts of revenue raised nationally through pari-mutuels:

financial advantage to the point of insignificance. One New York bookie estimated that 50% of his business is done on college and professional football, 35% on major league baseball, 12% on college basketball and 3% on horse racing, championship fights, golf tournaments and general elections.²⁵

Pari-mutuel betting will not eliminate bookies, since bookmakers offer a number of advantages: they give credit, while tracks do not, they are in every neighborhood; they take exotic wagers (parlays and the like) while state organizations are confined to official odds; and the big gamblers, whether professionals or affluent amateurs, prefer bookies, using money from tax evasion to gamble with.²⁶

Pari-mutuel betting will tend to minimize the involvement of bookies in horse racing, by offering a legitimate outlet for bets. The advantage to bettors at the window is the insurance of payment of honest odds and state regulation. The danger of corruption can be minimized with the use of such equipment as totalisators.

INSTITUTIONAL SAFEGUARD

A copy of California code covering pari-mutuel betting is included in appendix two. As spelled out in the Code, there is a California Horse Racing Board to supervise and jurisdicit all matters dealing with horse racing in the state. The three Board members are the Governor's appointees serving terms of four years. They are disqualified from membership for;

a) Holding any financial interest in a horse race track or in the operation of any such track or in the operation of any such track within this state, or in the operation of authorized wagering on the results of horse races.

b) Accepting any pecuniary reward other than authorized salary, from any horse race track in this state or in respect to its operation of authorized wagering on the results of horse races.²⁷

The board appoints all its employees who are subject to these same disqualifications.

Licenses must be obtained from the Board to operate a race track. All licenses are subject to suspension or revocation for non-compliance with Board regulations-state racing regulations. All licensees must be residents or registered voters of the state for two years.

The number of racing days for each racing association of the state is allocated by the Board. Depending upon the size of the county the number of racing days varies, ranging from 100 for a county of one million to 14 for a county of less than 500,000 people.

The Board has the power to "compel productions of any and all books, memoranda or documents showing the receipts and disbursements of any person licensed under this chapter".²⁸ It may also suspend any members.

As concerns bookmaking, section E 19572 states, "Board may, by rule, provide for the exclusion or objection from any inclosure

PARI-MUTUEL ATTENDANCE AND TURNOVER, 1955-1969

	Number of Racing Days	Total Attendance (thousands)	Pari-Mutuel Turnover
1955	4,899	38,503	\$2,592,000,000
1960	6,099	46,879	\$3,358,000,000
1965	8,051	62,987	\$4,615,000,000
1966	8,384	63,577	\$4,784,000,000
1967	8,621	63,373	\$4,922,000,000
1968	9,051	65,460	\$5,316,000,000
1969	9,539	68,099	\$5,728,000,000

Source: Statistical abstract of the United States, 1970

A table showing pari-mutuel revenue by state is included in Appendix Two.

Games of chance are legal in Alaska when restricted to non-profit organizations to allow them to raise money for educational and patriotic purposes. The concept of gambling is acceptable to The Alaskan Legal Code if the intent has merit.

"Alaska-maintains the smallest state population of any state in the Union. Alaskan unemployment is a high 13% and of those who are employed, nearly 50% work on military bases.³⁴ Nearly one-half of the state's people live within a fifty mile radius around Anchorage (pp46, 137)³⁵ Tourists in Alaska annually number about 100,000. "The State badly needs highways, railroads, hotels, ski areas, and more public parks-new lures for urban Americans as well as Japanese, who are relatively near."³⁶ (According to the latest statistics from the Department of Tourism, Juneau (October 7, 1974) there were 252,000 tourists visiting Alaska in 1974. Tourism was up 19% for the first six months of 1974. (H.J. Ryder)

The role of pari-mutuel betting in attracting settlers, providing entertainment and culture, employment at the tracks, and a more diverse economic base should be considered. Population distribution would seem to suggest centering Alaskan Horseracing in the Greater Anchorage area.

Alaska currently has two horse racing tracks, one in Soldotna and one in Palmer. The latter is probably the only one capable of supporting pari-mutuel horse-racing at this time. The Palmer grounds seat 1000 and accommodate over 2,500. (See newspaper article in Appendix Four).

The Pari-Mutuel Attendance and Turnover chart indicates that each sector generates approximately \$67 worth of revenue for each racing day. Without track improvements to expand capacity, the Palmer track could theoretically generate approximately \$67,000 a day under existing conditions.

If horse racing revenues were running at the low estimate level, Alaska could operate on a percentage basis, as has been done in Wyoming.

Wyoming has a population which approximates Alaska's, and supports two to four racetracks. Jack Miller, Director of Cheyenne Frontier Days Rodeo, allowed as how totalisator equipment rental proved no problem when pari-mutuel betting was in operation. The Rodeo dropped pari-mutuel betting in 1972 to concentrate more fully on the non-racing horse events which were more central to their operation. Crowds for the Rodeo and Horse Racing averaged 16,000 at that time, 40-50% of which were in-state residents. Miller said that multiple considerations are involved in making betting profitable, but that it could be if sufficient emphasis is given to it. Cheyenne Frontier Days dealt with Lloyd Shellhammer of Montana for their equipment, which cost 4 to 5% of the total take (well below the \$100,000 fee of large operations like California's).

Central Wyoming Fair in Casper generally turns significant profits, according to one employee, whose estimate of crowd composition was as high as 75% local. As few as 30% of the horses are in-state, she reported. Central Wyoming Fair runs about ten horses in each of ten races a day during their eight day racing season. Underworld involvement was non-existent, in the opinion of the track.

One Wyoming couple was interviewed. They went to the race track on occasion, felt it was interesting entertainment. The couple, retired for some years, felt that it was a good idea to legalize pari-mutuel betting in order to keep control over it and bring money to the state. They thought the majority of the crowds were local and were not aware of any underworld involvement.

Unlike Alaska, Wyoming borders on five states with legal pari-mutuels, namely Montana, Idaho, Colorado, Nebraska and South Dakota. A significant number of horses come to Wyoming from Colorado. Alaska is approximately 1,500 miles from the closest racing state. Transportation systems are comparatively poor. The main highway to Alaska from the continental United States travels 1,523 miles between Dawson Creek, British Columbia, and Fairbanks, Alaska. All but 300 miles of it lie in Canada. Most is unpaved.

Alaska could expect to raise sufficient crowds of spectators and it is anticipated that horses from the Lower 48 and Canada would be shipped into Alaska to assure a satisfactory racing program. In the embryonic stages of development it is estimated that three hundred horses would be required to run a racing program that would be economically sound. Money must be spent building stables, obtaining feed, employing veterinarians, jockeys, saddle and harness makers, blacksmiths, stewards, underwriters and state inspectors.

Initially, many of the amenities usually associated with horse racing tracks would be missing, but the basic plant could be provided to meet minimum standards. Similarly, a fair could work without totalisators, using modern computers not in existence at the time when totalisators were conceived. One Anchorage business equipment firm has indicated that it could provide small computers, complete with pari-mutuel program for under \$3,000 (total cost of purchasing equipment and program). Such computers might be more viable under current conditions.

Dog racing might be a more desirable form of pari-mutuel betting in Alaska. The following quote tells about the Montenapoleons dog racing track in Beverly, Massachusetts.

"A dog track bears absolutely no resemblance to an oriental palace. It looks more like something you race time-outs

on. The back area required to kennel the dogs is relatively meager, and Wonderland was paying the almost negligible Revere taxes. Unlike the horsemen, the dog owners are very reasonable people, possibly because nobody ever told them they were the heirs to the Sport of Kings. The upkeep on a Greyhound is no more than you would expect it to be; there are no jockeys to split the purse with; the owners are sometimes their own trainers; and there are only a few states in which they can race. Taken altogether, they are more willing to take what they can get. The total purses on any given night are a percentage of the handle on that day; that's right, the winning owner doesn't know what he's won until the night is over."39

There are seven states that have pari-mutuel dog races; Florida (17 tracks, 5,923,000 attendance and a pari-mutuel handle of \$303,056,000 in 1957-68), Arizona (5 tracks), Massachusetts (6), Colorado (4), Oregon (1), Arkansas (1), and South Dakota (2).

One possibility unique to Alaska would be Pari-mutuels on sled dog racing, the kind which is currently run annually by the Anchorage Fur Rendezvous.

CONCLUSION

Pari-mutuel betting is currently legal in thirty-one out of fifty states. The experience of these states has been that pari-mutuel betting is usually profitable, resulting in additional state revenue. Population does not seem to be a handicap for Alaska, as indicated by the example of Wyoming, whose population is roughly equivalent. If legalized, pari-mutuel betting should be profitable and in other ways beneficial to Alaska under normal conditions.

Fears of underworld involvement in legal pari-mutuel betting stem from past experiences which no longer hold true. Today less than three per cent of illegal bookmaking involves horseracing. With the correct equipment and legal safeguards, most experts would agree that criminal bookmaking poses no threat to horseracing in Alaska.

A variety of other considerations exist which argue for legalization: badly needed funds for state government, attracting settlers and tourists, providing recreation and amusement, creating much needed jobs and stimulating a variety of new supporting industries, to name a few. Arguments against legalizing pari-mutuel betting center largely on the unfounded fear of criminal involvement and moral objections which are not objectively verifiable.

Several questions remain: Can Alaska ultimately provide the horses for large scale pari-mutuel operations? Should Alaska simply remain at a low level of operations, using its own horses and computers? How will the myriad of special conditions unique to Alaska affect the situation as a whole?

These questions in no way present obstacles to legalization and will be easily answerable on investigation once pari-mutuel betting is approved. The conclusion of this report is that neither economic considerations nor the possibility of underworld involvement stand in the way of such approval.

LIST OF FOOTNOTES

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- 36) Ibid., p. 50.
- 37) Ibid., p. 48.
- 38) Adams, op.cit., p. 114.
- 39) Bill Veck. Thirty Tons a Day (New York: The Viking Press, 1972), pps. 112-113.

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- 15) "The Great Land: Boom or Doom?" Time July 27, 1970.
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Respectfully submitted

JOSIAH HENSON

Josiah Douglas Henson
JOSIAH HENSON ASSOCIATES
Special Consultants to the
Alaska State Fair, inc.
Horse Racing Commission

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: SENATOR ABOOD

NAME: JAY TERRILL
TITLE:
ADDRESS: 7730 JASON PLACE
CITY: ANCHORAGE, ALASKA ZIP: 99502
PHONE: 243-6797
BILL NO: HB 32
SUBJECT: PARIMUTUEL HORSE & DOG RACING
MESSAGE: I AM IN FAVOR OF PARIMUTUEL HORSE RACING IN PALMER AND WOULD
APPRECIATE ALL SENATORS VOTE IN FAVOR OF HB 32. I THINK ALL TOURISM
RELATED TO GAMBLING WOULD BE GOOD FOR OUR STATES ECONOMY.

POMID: 03124647
DATE: 05/19/87
TIME: 12:46:47
LIONAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

COPIES: SENATORS

BENNETT
BINKLEY
COGHILL
DUNCAN
ELIASON
FAHRENKAMP
FAIKS
FISCHER
HALFORD
HENSLEY
JONES
JOSEPHSON
KELLY
KERTTULA
RODEY
STURGULEWSKI
SZYMANSKI
UEHLING
ZHAROFF

STATE OF ALASKA 1987 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Bill Version: CSHB 32 (FIN)

REQUEST
Revision Date: _____
Title: "An Act establishing the Alaska
Racing Commission..."
Sponsor: Reps. Larson and Menard
Requestor: Senate State Affairs

Publish Date: _____
Agency Affected: Public Safety
BRU: Alaska State Troopers
Components: Detachments

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY88	FY89	FY90	FY91	FY92	FY93
PERSONAL SERVICES		14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL		.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
SUPPLIES		.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING		14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5

CAPITAL						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

REVENUE						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUNDS		14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL		14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME		1	1	1	1	1
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This Department would be directly affected by the requirement to provide background checks under Article 2, Sec. 05.40.110 (d) and Article 4, Sec. 2. AS 18.65.080 of CSHB 32 (SA). The above costs assume that the employee would start 6/30/88 and no inflation factor is included.

Prepared by: Francis C. Allan
Division: Alaska State Troopers

Phone: 269-5691
Date: 1/12/88

Approved by Commissioner: Arthur English
Agency: Public Safety

Date: 1-28-88

Distribution: (by preparer):

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)
- Senate Secretary

JNR
1/19/88

Position Title Clerk Typist III		No. of Positions 1	Range/Step 8/A	Barg. Unit GCU
Time Status PPT	Staff Months 6	Location Anchorage		Election District 7-15
Type of Expenditure		Amount		
1	2	3		
Salary	10.3			
Benefits	3.7			
Premium Pay				
Other				
Total Personal Services		14.0		
Travel				
Contractual		.4		
Commodities		.1		
Equipment				
Other				
Total Cost		14.5		
Funding Source for Total Cost				
Federal Receipts	1002			
G.F. Match	1003			
General Fund	1004	14.5		
I-A Receipts	1006			
CIP Receipts	1061			
Other				

Justification

This position will provide the clerical support needed for investigative reports related to legalized parimutuel betting at dog and horse racing.

This position will perform all general clerical work, including filing, typing, and general correspondence.

Total costs include \$.4 contractual communication needs and \$.1 minimal office supply needs for this position.

REQUEST FOR
NEW POSITION

Agency Department of Public Safety

BRU Alaska State Troopers

Component Detachments

FY 89

Page 2 of 2
Revised Date

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: 1/19/88
Title: Establishing the Alaska Racing Commission & authorizing pari-mutuel wagering
Sponsor: Larson and Menard
Requestor: State Affairs

Agency Affected: Revenue
BRU: Income and Excise Audit

Components: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93
OPERATING						
PERSONAL SERVICES	78.4	118.6	123.3	128.2	133.3	-
TRAVEL	13.9	*a 6.0	6.2	6.4	6.7	-
CONTRACTUAL	28.0	29.1	30.3	31.5	32.8	-
SUPPLIES	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.0	-
EQUIPMENT	33.4	-	-	-	-	-
LANDS & STRUCTURES	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRANTS, CLAIMS	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISCELLANEOUS	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OPERATING	156.20	156.00	162.00	168.10	174.80	-
CAPITAL	-	-	-	-	-	-
REVENUE	-	*b 96.3	-	-	-	-

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	-	-	-	-	-	-
FEDERAL FUNDS	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	2	3	3	3	3	-
PART-TIME	-	-	-	-	-	-
TEMPORARY	-	-	-	-	-	-

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

- a. Does not include site inspections nor events from 89-92.
b. Does not include license fees.

Prepared By: Steven E. Kettel
Division: Income and Excise Audit

Phone: 465-2320

Date: 1/19/88

Approved by Commissioner: _____
Agency: _____

Date: 1/19/88

Distribution (by preparer):

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)

REVISED FISCAL NOTE
CS H B 32

Worksheet

Personal Services--only the Office Manager and the Clerk Typist would be on board for FY 88. An auditor would be added in FY 89 as activities commenced.

Travel--Six commission meetings at 2 days each in Anchorage in FY 88 to develop regulations. Assumed were 3 commissioners from Anchorage, 1 from Fairbanks and 1 from Juneau.

FAI/ANC 6 x \$220	=	\$1,320
JNU/ANC 6 x \$352	=	2,112
per diem 6 x 5 x 2 x \$80	=	4,800
claims for mileage	=	500
Sub Total		\$ 8,732

Public hearings held in Anchorage, Fairbanks, Nome and Juneau by the office manager at 1.5 days each.

Travel	=	\$ 998
Per diem	=	480
Sub Total		\$ 1,578

Site inspections are averaged per inspection as follows for the manager and one commissioner.

Airfare	=	\$ 600
per diem 2 x 2 x \$80	=	320
Sub Total		\$ 920

Events will be attended by the manager and one commissioner.

For 1 6-day event, 8 days are required on site.

Airfare	=	\$ 600
Per diem 2 x 8 x \$80	=	1,280
Compensation @ \$100 per day	=	800
Sub Total		2,680

FY 88 GRAND TOTAL \$13,910

In FY 89 there would be four commission meetings. No site inspections events or regulatory hearings have been included.

FAI/ANC 4 x \$220	=	\$ 880
JNU/ANC 4 x 352	=	1,408
per diem 4 x 5 x 2 x \$80	=	3,200
mileage	=	500

FY 89 GRAND TOTAL \$ 5,988

For FY 90 - 92 a .04% increase was added.

FISCAL NOTE
CSHB 32

Assumptions for revenue figures

1. Effective date of July 1, 1987 and no races during FY '88.
2. Unknown number of races.
3. 34,400 players per 6-day event.
4. An average handle of \$963.2 based on an average wager of \$28.00 (Montana's average).
5. A takeout of 35% (\$337.1) with the state's share at 10% for state revenues of \$33.7 per event.

Assumptions for costs

1. Commission will be headquartered in Anchorage and meet 6 times in FY 88; quarterly thereafter. Each meeting will be 2 days.
2. Personal services will include an office manager to manage and oversee daily activities and to review and attend all events; an auditor I to follow-up all events; and a clerk typist III to process the paper.
3. Travel will include attendance by the office manager and one commissioner at each event plus the commission meetings.

STATE OF ALASKA 1987 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

No. 3

FISCAL NOTE

Bill Version: CSHB 32(Fin)
Publish Date: HOUSE 5/8/87

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No.: CSHB 32 (FINANCE)
Title: An Act establishing the Alaska Racing Commission & authorizing pari-mutuel wagering
Sponsor: Larson and Menard
Requestor: _____
Date of Request: _____

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: _____
BRU: _____
Components: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES : (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92
PERSONAL SERVICES			11.3	43.5	64.3	
TRAVEL			6.6	10.2	13.8	
CONTRACTUAL			25.0	22.5	20.0	
SUPPLIES			2.5	2.5	2.5	
EQUIPMENT			9.0	6.0	0	
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING			54.4	84.7	100.6	

CAPITAL						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

REVENUE			0	*a 96.3	*b 192.6	
---------	--	--	---	---------	----------	--

FUNDING : (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL						

POSITIONS :

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME			1	3	3	
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : Attach a separate page if necessary

*a one event [does not include license or permit fees or admission]
*b two events

see attached *HPA*

Prepared by: Al Adams, Chair Phone: 465-3706
Division: House Finance Committee Date: 5/7/87

Approved by Commissioner: _____ Date: _____
Agency: _____

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

Legislative Finance
Legislative Sponsor
Requestor
Office of Management and Budget
Impacted Agency(ies)



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Committee on Finance

No. 3
CSHB 32 (Fin)
5/8/87

P.O. Box V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

CSHB 32 (Finance)

REVISED FISCAL NOTE

Worksheet

Assumes passage in second session and 7/1/88 effective date

Personal Services

FY 89	<u>11.3</u>	Office Manager 17A PT start 1/1/89
FY 90	<u>43.5</u>	
	28.4	Office Manager 17A PT start FT 4/1/90
	9.3	Revenue Auditor I 14A (seasonal) start 4/1/90
	5.8	Clerk Typist III 3A PPT start 1/1/90
FY 91	<u>64.3</u>	(first full year of operation)
	34.0	Office Manager FT(4/1 - 10/1) PT(10/1 - 4/1)
	18.7	Revenue Auditor I (4/1 - 10/1)
	11.6	CT III PPT

Travel

FY 89 Four commission meetings in Anchorage. No site inspections or events. Public Hearings by teleconference to coincide with commission meetings. Assume Office Manager in Anchorage, three commissioners from Anchorage, one Fairbanks, one Juneau

FAI/ANC	4 x 220	=	\$ 880
JNU/ANC	4 x 352	=	1408
per diem	4 x 5 x 2 x 80	=	3200
mileage			<u>500</u>
			\$ 5988

Misc. Office Manager travel

ANC/FAI	220
ANC/JNU	<u>352</u>
	572

FY 89 TOTAL \$ 6560

FY 90 Four commission meetings \$ 5988

One site inspection - manager and one commissioner

Airfare	600
per diem 2 x 2 x 80	<u>320</u>
	\$ 920

One event - six days (8 days) - manager and one commissioner

Airfare	600
per diem 2 x 4 x 80	1280
Compensation 8 x 100	<u>800</u>
	2680

Misc. Office Manager 572

FY 90 TOTAL \$ 10160

FY 91 Same as FY 90 (\$ 10,160) plus one additional site inspection (\$ 920) and one additional event (\$ 2680)

FY 90 TOTAL \$ 13760

CONTRACTUAL	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91
Rent	5400	5400	5400
Office equipment maintenance	600	600	600
Copying & Postage	8000	8000	8000
Phone	5000	6000	6000
Clerical	<u>5000</u>	<u>2250</u>	<u>0</u>
	\$ 25,000	22,500	20,000

EQUIPMENT

Phone	1000	1000	0
Computer	5000	5000	0
Office furniture	<u>3000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	\$ 9000	6000	

SUPPLIES	\$ 2500	2500	2500
----------	---------	------	------

REVENUE ASSUMPTIONS

- FY 90
- one six day event
 - 34,400 players
 - Average Handle of \$963.2 based on average wager of \$28 (Montana's average)
 - A takeout of 35% with state share at 10% for state revenue of \$96.3 per event
- FY 91
- two events - \$ 192.6

LIST OF BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS WITH COMPENSATION OTHER THAN
STANDARD TRAVEL AND PER DIEM

Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission

Authority: AS 16.43.020

Compensation: Salaried

3 members

Meet 120 days per year.

Commercial Fishing and Agriculture Bank Board of Directors

Authority: AS 44.81.010

Compensation: Not to exceed \$250/day as determined by Board

7 members

Meet 22 days per year.

Public Employees' and Teachers' Disability Review Board

Authority: AS 39.36.010

Compensation: Standard travel/per diem plus hourly compensation consistent with normal hourly earnings for 2 appointed members.

5 members

Meet as called by chair.

Board of Fisheries

Authority: AS 16.05.221

Compensation: \$150/day plus travel for regular Board meetings, \$100/day for other meetings and conferences.

7 members

Meets at least 6 times per year.

Board of Game

Authority: AS 16.05.221

Compensation: \$150/day plus travel for regular Board meetings, \$100/day for other meetings and conferences.

7 members

Meets at least twice per year.

Historical Records Advisory Board

Authority: Nat'l Historical Publications and Records Commission

Compensation: Federal funding/out of pocket

At least 7 members

Meet maximum of 6 days per year.

Alaska Housing Finance Corporation

Authority: AS 18.56.030

Compensation: \$100/day plus necessary expenses

5 members

Meet 16 days per year maximum.

Medical Indemnity Corporation of Alaska

Authority: AS 21.88.030

Compensation: Standard travel/per diem plus necessary expenses (per director's policy).

9 members

Meet 15-30 days maximum per year plus outside involvement.

Alaska Municipal Bond Bank Authority

Authority: AS 44.85.020

Compensation: Actual expenses incurred

5 Directors

Meet 5 times per year.

Occupational Safety and Health Review Board

Authority: AS 18.60.057

Compensation: \$50/day plus standard travel and per diem

3 members

Meet 6 days per year maximum.

Alaska Oil and Gas Conservation Commission

Authority: AS 31.05.005

Compensation: Salaried

3 members

Full time position.

State Board of Parole

Authority: AS 33.16.020

Compensation: As set by Governor, plus travel/per diem

5 members

Meet at least 4 times per year.

Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation Board of Trustees

Authority: AS 37.13.040

Compensation: \$400/day honorarium plus travel/per diem

6 members

Meet 40 days per year.

Alaska Public Offices Commission

Authority: AS 15.13.020

Compensation: \$50/day plus standard travel/per diem

5 members

Meet 15 days per year maximum.

Board of Directors of the Alaska Railroad Corporation

Authority: AS 42.40.010

Compensation: \$400/day plus standard travel/per diem

7 members

Meet at least once every three months.

Alaska Public Utilities Commission

Authority: AS 42.05.010

Compensation: Salaried

5 members

Continuous hearings throughout the year.

Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education

Authority: AS 14.44.030

Compensation: Actual and necessary expenses

3 members

Meet 10 days per year maximum.

Workers' Compensation Board

Authority: AS 23.30.005

Compensation: \$50/day plus standard travel/per diem

9 members

Meet 125 days per year.

Original sponsors: Larson and Menard

1 IN THE HOUSE BY THE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
2 SENATE CS FOR CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 32 (State Affairs)
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
4 FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION
5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act establishing the Alaska Racing Commission and
7 authorizing parimutuel wagering at sanctioned
8 events."

9 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

10 * Section 1. AS 05 is amended by adding a new chapter to read:

11 CHAPTER 40. HORSE RACING AND TEAM DOG RACING.

12 ARTICLE 1. ALASKA RACING COMMISSION.

13 Sec. 05.40.010. ALASKA RACING COMMISSION. (a) The Alaska
14 Racing Commission is established in the Department of Revenue. The
15 commission is composed of five members appointed by the governor. One
16 member shall have experience in the regulation, supervision, or con-
17 duct of parimutuel wagering, horse racing, or team dog racing; one
18 member shall have experience in law enforcement; one member shall have
19 experience in bookkeeping or accounting; two members shall be public
20 members.

21 (b) Each member of the commission shall at the time of the
22 member's appointment be a resident of the state.

23 (c) A person may not serve as a member of the commission if that
24 person has been convicted of

25 (1) a felony; or

26 (2) an offense defined in AS 05.40.200, AS 11.66.200 -
27 11.66.280, or a comparable provision of municipal, state, or federal
28 law.

29 (d) A person may not serve as a member of the commission until

1 the investigation required under AS 18.65.080 is completed.

2 (e) The commission shall elect a chairman from its membership.

3 (f) Three members of the commission constitute a quorum for the
4 transaction of business.

5 Sec. 05.40.020. TERM OF OFFICE. Members of the commission serve
6 staggered terms of four years. A vacancy is filled by appointment for
7 the unexpired term. A member of the commission holds office until a
8 successor is appointed and qualifies.

9 Sec. 05.40.030. REMOVAL AND SUSPENSION OF MEMBERS. (a) The
10 governor may remove a member for cause, including incompetence, ne-
11 glect of duty, or misconduct in office. A member being removed for
12 cause shall be given a copy of the charges and afforded an opportunity
13 to publicly present a defense in person or by counsel upon not less
14 than 10 days' notice. If a member is removed for cause, the governor
15 shall file with the lieutenant governor a complete statement of all
16 charges made against the member and the governor's findings based on
17 the charges, together with a complete record of the proceedings.

18 (b) The governor may immediately suspend a member for a vio-
19 lation of law or for misconduct in office pending removal from office
20 under (a) of this section.

21 Sec. 05.40.040. COMPENSATION AND PER DIEM. Except as provided
22 in AS 05.40.150, members of the commission receive no salary for their
23 service on the commission but are entitled to per diem and travel
24 expenses authorized by law for state boards and commissions under
25 AS 39.20.180.

26 Sec. 05.40.050. DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE COMMISSION. (a) The
27 commission shall, in consultation with the attorney general,

28 (1) adopt regulations concerning

29 (A) the issuance, renewal, suspension, and revocation

1 of licenses, temporary special permits, and special permits;

2 (B) the immediate suspension of a license, temporary
3 special permit, or special permit of a person subject to this
4 chapter during an investigation of a violation of this chapter or
5 a regulation adopted under this chapter;

6 (C) the appointment of race officials and their
7 duties;

8 (D) the distribution of the parimutuel pool among the
9 race meet operator, purse money, winning tickets, and the commis-
10 sion;

11 (E) retention of breakage by a race meet operator;

12 (F) veterinary standards for race meets;

13 (G) parimutuel equipment to be used by race meet
14 operators;

15 (H) auditing procedures; and

16 (I) other matters directly related to horse racing,
17 team dog racing, and parimutuel wagering;

18 (2) regulate and supervise all horse races and team dog
19 races;

20 (3) inspect and approve race tracks and race horses and
21 racing dogs;

22 (4) establish standards for the design and weight of
23 chariots used in team dog racing;

24 (5) establish racing dates and durations;

25 (6) sanction horse racing at locations approved by the
26 commission;

27 (7) sanction team dog races at locations approved by the
28 commission;

29 (8) set all license, temporary special permit, and special

1 permit fees;

2 (9) make an annual report to the commissioner of revenue
3 and the legislature of its administration of this chapter before
4 April 15 of each year;

5 (10) keep detailed records of all race meets and of all col-
6 lections and disbursements;

7 (11) supervise the making and distribution of parimutuel
8 pools.

9 (b) The commission may

10 (1) hire staff as needed to administer this chapter;

11 (2) issue subpoenas to compel witnesses to appear before
12 it;

13 (3) compel the production of documents showing the receipts
14 and disbursements of a race meet operator;

15 (4) appoint a hearing officer to conduct a hearing required
16 by this chapter or by a regulation adopted under it;

17 (5) by regulation, impose an admission surcharge for a race
18 meet not to exceed \$1 without regard to whether the race meet operator
19 charges an admission fee.

20 Sec. 05.40.060. REGULATIONS OF THE COMMISSION. The attorney
21 general shall enforce the regulations of the commission.

22 Sec. 05.40.070. RECORDS OF THE COMMISSION. All records of the
23 commission are public records and subject to public inspection.

24 Sec. 05.40.080. PROCEEDS. Fees and other money received by the
25 commission shall be paid into the general fund.

26 ARTICLE 2. RACE MEETS.

27 Sec. 05.40.100. RACE MEET OPERATOR'S LICENSE. (a) A person may
28 not conduct a race meet in the state without a race meet operator's
29 license issued by the commission. A race meet operator's license is

1 valid for three years unless revoked or suspended by the commission.

2 (b) The race meet operator has the exclusive right to operate or
3 contract for the operation of concessions at the site of the race
4 meet.

5 (c) A race meet operator's license may not be issued until the
6 investigation required under AS 18.65.080 is completed. A person
7 convicted of a crime set out in AS 05.40.010(c) may not receive a race
8 meet operator's license.

9 Sec. 05.40.110. SPECIAL PERMITS. (a) A person may not partici-
10 pate in a race meet as an owner of an animal participating in the race
11 meet, trainer, jockey, driver, attendant, groom, stable or kennel
12 person, veterinarian, employee of a race meet operator, concession-
13 aire, or concession employee without a special permit or a temporary
14 special permit issued by the commission.

15 (b) A special permit is valid for one year unless revoked or
16 suspended by the commission. The commission may not issue a special
17 permit under this section until the investigation required under
18 AS 18.65.080 is completed. A person convicted of a crime set out in
19 AS 05.40.010(c) may not receive a special permit.

20 (c) The commission may issue a temporary special permit to an
21 applicant for a special permit. A temporary special permit is valid
22 until revoked by the commission or until the investigation required
23 under AS 18.65.080 is completed and a special permit is issued.

24 Sec. 05.40.120. RACE MEETS WITHIN MUNICIPALITIES. The commis-
25 sion may not sanction a race meet within a municipality unless

26 (1) a majority of the voters in the municipality has ap-
27 proved a referendum authorizing parimutuel wagering on horse races and
28 team dog races; and

29 (2) the municipality, after a public hearing on the

CORRECTION

**THIS DOCUMENT
HAS BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED
TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY**

1 valid for three years unless revoked or suspended by the commission.

2 (b) The race meet operator has the exclusive right to operate or
3 contract for the operation of concessions at the site of the race
4 meet.

5 (c) A race meet operator's license may not be issued until the
6 investigation required under AS 18.65.080 is completed. A person
7 convicted of a crime set out in AS 05.40.010(c) may not receive a race
8 meet operator's license.

9 Sec. 05.40.110. SPECIAL PERMITS. (a) A person may not partici-
10 pate in a race meet as an owner of an animal participating in the race
11 meet, trainer, jockey, driver, attendant, groom, stable or kennel
12 person, veterinarian, employee of a race meet operator, concession-
13 aire, or concession employee without a special permit or a temporary
14 special permit issued by the commission.

15 (b) A special permit is valid for one year unless revoked or
16 suspended by the commission. The commission may not issue a special
17 permit under this section until the investigation required under
18 AS 18.65.080 is completed. A person convicted of a crime set out in
19 AS 05.40.010(c) may not receive a special permit.

20 (c) The commission may issue a temporary special permit to an
21 applicant for a special permit. A temporary special permit is valid
22 until revoked by the commission or until the investigation required
23 under AS 18.65.080 is completed and a special permit is issued.

24 Sec. 05.40.120. RACE MEETS WITHIN MUNICIPALITIES. The commis-
25 sion may not sanction a race meet within a municipality unless

26 (1) a majority of the voters in the municipality has ap-
27 proved a referendum authorizing parimutuel wagering on horse races and
28 team dog races; and

29 (2) the municipality, after a public hearing on the

1 license, approves issuance or renewal of the license.

2 Sec. 05.40.130. DISTRIBUTION OF PARIMUTUEL POOL. (a) Except as
3 provided in (b) of this section, the parimutuel pool shall be dis-
4 tributed

5 (1) 65 percent to the holders of winning tickets;

6 (2) 15 percent to the race meet operator conducting the
7 race meet;

8 (3) 10 percent as purse money; and

9 (4) 10 percent to the commission.

10 (b) The commission may by regulation adjust the distribution of
11 the parimutuel pool as necessary to promote efficient and successful
12 race meets. The percentage allocated to holders of winning tickets
13 shall be at least 65 percent of the parimutuel pool.

14 (c) Notwithstanding AS 34.45, money in a parimutuel pool not
15 claimed within one year after the date for distribution of the pool
16 shall be paid to the commission for deposit into the general fund.

17 Sec. 05.40.140. REPORTS BY THE RACE MEET OPERATOR. (a) The
18 race meet operator shall report to the commission within 30 days after
19 each race on the distribution of the parimutuel pool.

20 (b) The race meet operator shall report to the commission within
21 30 days after the end of the race meet on the operation and proceeds
22 of concessions at the site of the race meet.

23 Sec. 05.40.150. OBSERVATION OF RACE MEETS. (a) The commission
24 may appoint a member of the commission or other person to observe the
25 conduct of race meets. An observer shall be present at the site of
26 each race meet on the day before, the day after, and during the race
27 meet.

28 (b) In addition to per diem and travel expenses, a member of the
29 commission is entitled to compensation of \$100 per day for each day

1 the member is engaged in the actual performance of duties as a race
2 meet observer.

3 (c) A person who is not a member of the commission or an em-
4 ployee of the commission is entitled to compensation of \$100 per day
5 for each day the person is engaged in the actual performance of duties
6 as a race meet observer.

7 ARTICLE 3. PROHIBITED ACTS AND PENALTIES.

8 Sec. 05.40.200. PROHIBITED ACTS AND PENALTIES. (a) It is a
9 class A misdemeanor to

10 (1) violate or fail to comply with a regulation of the
11 commission or a provision of this chapter if no effect on the outcome
12 of the horse race or team dog race was intended;

13 (2) record, report, or register a wager on a horse in a
14 horse race or a team in a team dog race unless under the provisions of
15 this chapter;

16 (3) place a wager upon the results of a horse race or a
17 team dog race except by a parimutuel method of wagering conducted by a
18 race meet operator licensed under this chapter, and upon the grounds
19 or enclosure of the race meet operator;

20 (4) permit a person under the age of 18 to use the pari-
21 mutuel system.

22 (b) Violation of a regulation or provision of this chapter with
23 intent to affect the outcome of a horse race or a team dog race is a
24 class C felony.

25 ARTICLE 4. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

26 Sec. 05.40.900. ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE ACT. The operations of
27 the commission are subject to the Administrative Procedure Act
28 (AS 44.62).

29 Sec. 05.40.910. CONFLICT OF INTEREST ACT. The commission is

1 subject to AS 39.50 (conflict of interest).

2 Sec. 05.40.990. DEFINITIONS. In this chapter

3 (1) "breakage" means the odd cents by which the amount
4 payable on each dollar wagered exceeds a multiple of 10 cents; break-
5 age may not exceed 20 percent of the total amount deposited in the
6 pool;

7 (2) "commission" means the Alaska Racing Commission;

8 (3) "harness race" means a race where the horses are har-
9 nessed to a sulky, carriage, or similar vehicle and driven by a driv-
10 er;

11 (4) "horse race" means either a race where the horses are
12 mounted and ridden by jockeys or a harness race;

13 (5) "parimutuel" means a form of wagering on the outcome of
14 horse races or team dog races in which those who wager personally
15 purchase tickets of various denominations on a horse or a team and all
16 wagers for each race are pooled and held by the race meet operator for
17 distribution; when the outcome of the race has been decided, the race
18 meet operator distributes the percentage of the total wagers deter-
19 mined by the commission to holders of tickets on the winning horses or
20 teams;

21 (6) "race meet" means an exhibition that includes horse
22 races or team dog races, where the parimutuel system is used;

23 (7) "race meet operator" means the person who is authorized
24 to conduct a race meet sanctioned by the commission;

25 (8) "special permit" means a permit issued by the commis-
26 sion to participants in a race meet, other than the race meet opera-
27 tor, under AS 05.40.110;

28 (9) "team dog race" means a race among five or more teams,
29 each team consisting of eight dogs, along a fixed course, not

1 exceeding one mile, where the teams start simultaneously from a common
2 starting point and race to a common finish line.

3 * Sec. 2. AS 18.65.080 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

4 (b) The Department of Public Safety shall investigate and ascer-
5 tain whether a

6 (1) person appointed by the governor to serve as a member
7 of the Alaska Racing Commission under AS 05.40 has been convicted of a
8 crime set out in AS 05.40.010(c);

9 (2) member of the staff of or person employed by the Alaska
10 Racing Commission, a race official, a race meet operator, or a person
11 required to obtain a special permit under AS 05.40.110 has been con-
12 victed of a crime set out in AS 05.40.010(c).

13 * Sec. 3. AS 39.50.200(b) is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

14 (49) Alaska Racing Commission (AS 05.40.010).

15 * Sec. 4. AS 44.62.330(a) is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

16 (55) Alaska Racing Commission (AS 05.40.010).

17 * Sec. 5. INITIAL COMMISSION APPOINTMENTS. The governor shall make the
18 initial appointment of members of the Alaska Racing Commission within 120
19 days after the effective date of this Act.
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21
22
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24
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29

H B

3 5



Chugiak-Eagle River Chamber of Commerce

P.O. Box 770353 / Eagle River, Alaska 99577

"PLACE OF MANY PLACES"

RECEIVED
APR 13 1987

April 8, 1987


Senator Mitch Abood
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Senator Abood:

The Chugiak-Eagle River Chamber of Commerce has reviewed Committee Substitute for House Bill 35 (CSHB 35) and has found that it eliminates the right of the recipient to freely assign his Permanent Fund Dividend Check as he sees fit. The right of assignment is a well-established principle under the Uniform Commercial Code, and we feel that CSHB 35 constitutes a restraint of trade.

It is the position of the Chugiak-Eagle River Chamber of Commerce to oppose any legislation that restricts the right of an individual to engage in legitimate business activities. Therefore, the Board of Directors of the Chugiak-Eagle River Chamber of Commerce have voted unanimously to oppose CSHB 35. We would ask that you work to defeat this Bill when it comes to the Floor.

Sincerely,


Stephen R. Punch
President

SRP:ph

STATE OF ALASKA 1987 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTEBill Version: CSHB 35(Fin)
Publish Date: HOUSE 3/4/87

REQUEST

Revision Date: _____
Title: An act prohibiting the assign-
ment to right to receive PFD's
Sponsor: Goll and Ulmer
Requestor: House State AffairsAgency Affected: Revenue
BRU: Permanent Fund DividendComponents: Administrative Services

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92
OPERATING						
PERSONAL SERVICES	-	-	-	-	-	-
TRAVEL	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONTRACTUAL	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUPPLIES	-	-	-	-	-	-
EQUIPMENT	-	-	-	-	-	-
LANDS & STRUCTURES	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRANTS, CLAIMS	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISCELLANEOUS	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OPERATING	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAPITAL	-	-	-	-	-	-
REVENUE	-	-	-	-	-	-

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	-	-	-	-	-	-
FEDERAL FUNDS	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	-	-	-	-	-	-
PART-TIME	-	-	-	-	-	-
TEMPORARY	-	-	-	-	-	-

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page if necessary

(See attached)

Prepared By: Ervin B. Jones
Division: Administrative ServicesPhone: 465-2313
Date: 1/27/87Approved by Commissioner: [Signature]
Agency: RevenueDate: 1/27/87

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

Legislative Finance
Legislative Sponsor
Requestor
Office of Management and Budget
Impacted Agency(ies)
Senate Secretary

FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS
CONTINUATION

HB 35

Assumptions:

1. HB 35 would have an effective date prior to March 15, 1987, so that the Department of Revenue would have an opportunity to advise the public of the change in law before the 1987 PFD filing season starts on April 1, 1987.

Analysis:

There would be no fiscal impact on the administration of the PFD program. Prior to the popularity of the "Dividend-Buying" plan of certain private individuals, one full-time accounting clerk was very busy processing all garnishments and assignments received by the department. The prohibition on assignments would result in an increase in the number of garnishments processed, as most assignees would opt for the remaining more expensive option of garnishment. This bill would probably, however, cause those entrepreneurs who are "buying dividends" to go out of business.

Attachments A and B provide pertinent detail regarding the users of the assignment and garnishment processes.

HB

43

Bill Version: CSHB 43 (L&C)
Publish Date: HOUSE 2/4/87

REQUEST _____
Revision Date: _____
Title: An Act Relating to Return
Transportation for Workers
Sponsor: Donley and Koponen
Requestor: _____

Agency Affected: All
BRU: All
Components: All

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92
PERSONAL SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAVEL	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTRACTUAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	0	0	0	0	0	0
EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAND & STRUCTURES	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRANTS, CLAIMS	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
REVENUE	0	0	0	0	0	0

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL FUNDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page if necessary

^(L&C)
CSHB 43 deals with paying return transportation costs for workers whose employment is terminated within the first year.

Provision for financing the return transportation of new employees to their original place of residence upon termination of employment has been public policy since 1949. The significance of CSHB 43 is that the proposed definition of "employer" would, for the first time, make the law applicable to State employees.

Prepared By: Diana DeSimone *Diana DeSimone* Phone: 465-4430
Division: Personnel Date: 1/30/87

Approved by Commissioner: Garrey Peska *Garrey Peska* Date: 1/31/87
Agency: Department of Administration

Distribution (by preparer):
Legislative Finance
Legislative Sponsor
Requestor
Office of Management and Budget
Impacted Agency(ies)
Senate Secretary

In FY 86, the State expended \$1,232,000 for moving and relocation costs. This figure includes legislative relocation costs which totaled \$219,100 in FY 86. Deducting costs for legislative moves leaves approximately \$1,000,000 for moving other State employees. The average cost of moving these employees is between \$10,000 and \$15,000. (Costs are higher because these are permanent versus temporary moves.) At an average of \$12,500 per move, this equates to about 80 moves of "regular" State employees.

We estimate that only about 10 percent of these paid moves are to entice new employees to join the State workforce, the only situation to which CSHB 43 would apply. (Paying moves of "on-board" State employees is usually associated with getting a seasoned, trained employee to change their location for the good of the service.)

In the eight situations to which CSHB 43 is applicable, it is unlikely that more than one or two of the employees would terminate within the first year. Therefore, the associated moving costs could be absorbed with existing resources.

Alaska State Legislature
Representative Niilo Koponen

Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-4992

542 4th Avenue, Suite C
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701
(907) 456-8161

18 April 1988

RECEIVED
APR 18 1988

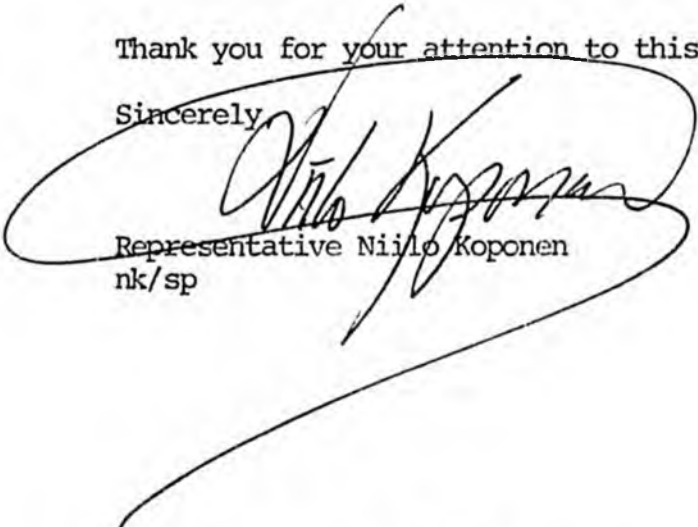
Senator Mitch Abood
Capital Room 423

Dear Senator Abood:


Enclosed are 30 letters signed by individuals in the Interior who are in support of House Bill 43. I would like these letters put in the back-up file that you have on House Bill 423.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,


Representative Niilo Koponen
nk/sp

RECEIVED
APR 18 1988

P.S. - SB2 passed out of House HESS
this am - 

April 12, 1988

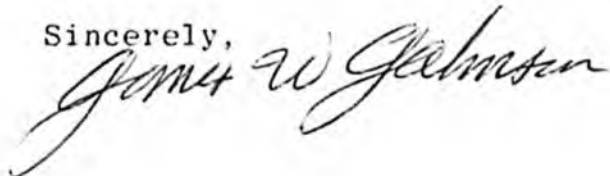
Representative Niilo Koponen
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box V (MS 3100)
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Koponen:

I would like you to know that I appreciate the intent and idea behind House Bill #43. With our local hire legislation under attack, this bill will make an employer think twice before hiring cheap outside labor over qualified Alaskan workers. Though the night flight shuttle to Prudhoe Bay is still better than half-full of outside workers daily, this bill is a positive step in the right direction.

Thank you for at least attempting to even the unfair odds stacked against unemployed Alaskans.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "James W. Johnson". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the word "Sincerely,".

James W. Johnson
950 27th Avenue
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

April 12, 1988

Representative Niilo Koponen
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box V (MS 3100)
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Koponen:

I would like you to know that I appreciate the intent and idea behind House Bill #43. With our local hire legislation under attack, this bill will make an employer think twice before hiring cheap outside labor over qualified Alaskan workers. Though the night flight shuttle to Prudhoe Bay is still better than half-full of outside workers daily, this bill is a positive step in the right direction.

Thank you for at least attempting to even the unfair odds stacked against unemployed Alaskans.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Mark Rosser". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the word "Sincerely,".

Mark Rosser
P.O. Box 1606
Fairbanks, Alaska 99707

April 12, 1988

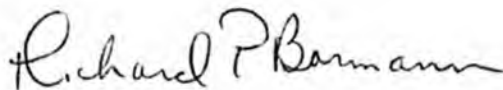
Representative Niilo Koponen
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box V (MS 3100)
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Koponen:

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Thank you for at least attempting to even the unfair odds stacked against unemployed Alaskans.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Richard P. Bormann".

Richard Bormann
4101 Parks Ridge Road
Fairbanks, Alaska 99709-2112

April 12, 1988

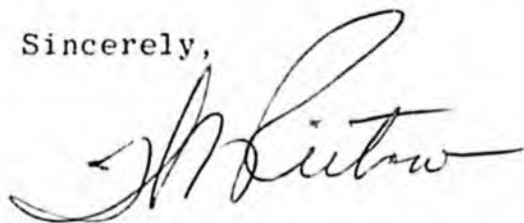
Representative Niilo Koponen
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box V (MS 3100)
Juneau, Alaska 99811

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Thank you for at least attempting to even the unfair odds stacked against unemployed Alaskans.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "W. Ristow". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the word "Sincerely,".

William Ristow
2441 Columbine Drive
North Pole, Ak. 99705

April 12, 1988

Representative Niilo Koponen
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box V (MS 3100)
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Koponen:

I would like you to know that I appreciate the intent and idea behind House Bill #43. With our local hire legislation under attack, this bill will make an employer think twice before hiring cheap outside labor over qualified Alaskan workers. Though the night flight shuttle to Prudhoe Bay is still better than half-full of outside workers daily, this bill is a positive step in the right direction.

Thank you for at least attempting to even the unfair odds stacked against unemployed Alaskans.

Sincerely,



6 mi. Chena Ridge

Frank Therell
P.O. Box 81701
College, Ak. 99708

April 12, 1988

Representative Niilo Koponen
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box V (MS 3100)
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Koponen:

I would like you to know that I appreciate the intent and idea behind House Bill #43. With our local hire legislation under attack, this bill will make an employer think twice before hiring cheap outside labor over qualified Alaskan workers. Though the night flight shuttle to Prudhoe Bay is still better than half-full of outside workers daily, this bill is a positive step in the right direction.

Thank you for at least attempting to even the unfair odds stacked against unemployed Alaskans.

Sincerely,



Michele Rosser
P.O. Box 1606
Fairbanks, Alaska 99707

April 12, 1988

Representative Niilo Koponen
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box V (MS 3100)
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Koponen:

I would like you to know that I appreciate the intent and idea behind House Bill #43. With our local hire legislation under attack, this bill will make an employer think twice before hiring cheap outside labor over qualified Alaskan workers. Though the night flight shuttle to Prudhoe Bay is still better than half-full of outside workers daily, this bill is a positive step in the right direction.

Thank you for at least attempting to even the unfair odds stacked against unemployed Alaskans.

Sincerely,



Craig Chelidinas
P.O. Box 73704
Fairbanks, Alaska 99707

April 12, 1988

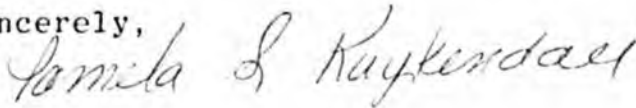
Representative Niilo Koponen
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box V (MS 3100)
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Koponen:

I would like you to know that I appreciate the intent and idea behind House Bill #43. With our local hire legislation under attack, this bill will make an employer think twice before hiring cheap outside labor over qualified Alaskan workers. Though the night flight shuttle to Prudhoe Bay is still better than half-full of outside workers daily, this bill is a positive step in the right direction.

Thank you for at least attempting to even the unfair odds stacked against unemployed Alaskans.

Sincerely,



Pamela L. Kuykendall
518 Ketchikan Avenue
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

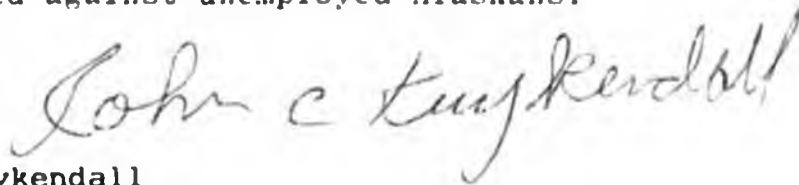
Representative Niilo Koponen
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box V (MS 3100)
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Koponen:

I would like you to know that I appreciate the intent and idea behind House Bill #43. With our local hire legislation under attack, this bill will make an employer think twice before hiring cheap outside labor over qualified Alaskan workers. Though the night flight shuttle to Prudhoe Bay is still better than half-full of outside workers daily, this bill is a positive step in the right direction.

Thank you for at least attempting to even the unfair odds stacked against unemployed Alaskans.

Sincerely,



John C. Kuykendall
518 Ketchikan Ave.
Fairbanks, AK 99701

April 12, 1988

John Bethea
1613 Crosson
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Representative Niilo Koponen
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box V (MS 3100)
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Koponen:

I would like you to know that I appreciate the intent and idea behind House Bill #43. With our local hire legislation under attack, this bill will make an employer think twice before hiring cheap outside labor over qualified Alaskan workers. Though the night flight shuttle to Prudhoe Bay is still better than half-full of outside workers daily, this bill is a positive step in the right direction.

Thank you for at least attempting to even the unfair odds stacked against unemployed Alaskans.

Sincerely,

John Bethea

April 12, 1988

Rick Goodman
P.O. Box 73934
Fairbanks, Ak. 99707

Representative Niilo Koponen
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box V (MS 3100)
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Koponen:

I would like you to know that I appreciate the intent and idea behind House Bill #43. With our local hire legislation under attack, this bill will make an employer think twice before hiring cheap outside labor over qualified Alaskan workers. Though the night flight shuttle to Prudhoe Bay is still better than half-full of outside workers daily, this bill is a positive step in the right direction.

Thank you for at least attempting to even the unfair odds stacked against unemployed Alaskans.

Sincerely,

Rick Goodman

April 12, 1988

Mark Lindsey
P.O. Box 65
Fairbanks, Alaska 99707

Representative Niilo Koponen
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box V (MS 3100)
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Koponen:

I would like you to know that I appreciate the intent and idea behind House Bill #43. With our local hire legislation under attack, this bill will make an employer think twice before hiring cheap outside labor over qualified Alaskan workers. Though the night flight shuttle to Prudhoe Bay is still better than half-full of outside workers daily, this bill is a positive step in the right direction.

Thank you for at least attempting to even the unfair odds stacked against unemployed Alaskans.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Mark Lindsey". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed name "Mark Lindsey" in the letter's header.

April 12, 1988

Bruce J. Bryant
P.O. Box 74361
Fairbanks, Alaska 99707

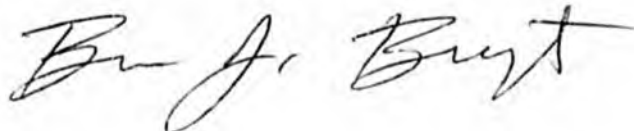
Representative Niilo Koponen
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box V (MS 3100)
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Koponen:

I would like you to know that I appreciate the intent and idea behind House Bill #43. With our local nire legislation under attack, this bill will make an employer think twice before hiring cheap outside labor over qualified Alaskan workers. Though the night flight shuttle to Prudhoe Bay is still better than half-full of outside workers daily, this bill is a positive step in the right direction.

Thank you for at least attempting to even the unfair odds stacked against unemployed Alaskans.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Bruce J. Bryant". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the word "Sincerely,".

April 12, 1988

Noah Samuels
P.O. Box 1426
Fairbanks, Alaska 99707

Representative Niilo Koponen
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box V (MS 3100)
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Koponen:

I would like you to know that I appreciate the intent and idea behind House Bill #43. With our local hire legislation under attack, this bill will make an employer think twice before hiring cheap outside labor over qualified Alaskan workers. Though the night flight shuttle to Prudhoe Bay is still better than half-full of outside workers daily, this bill is a positive step in the right direction.

Thank you for at least attempting to even the unfair odds stacked against unemployed Alaskans.

Sincerely,

Noah Samuels

April 12, 1988

Walter I. Plant III
P.O. Box 73218
Faibanks, Alaska 99707

Representative Niilo Koponen
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box V (MS 3100)
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Koponen:

I would like you to know that I appreciate the intent and idea behind House Bill #43. With our local hire legislation under attack, this bill will make an employer think twice before hiring cheap outside labor over qualified Alaskan workers. Though the night flight shuttle to Prudhoe Bay is still better than half-full of outside workers daily, this bill is a positive step in the right direction.

Thank you for at least attempting to even the unfair odds stacked against unemployed Alaskans.

Sincerely,

Walter I. Plant III

April 11, 1988

Don Haugen
506 Ketchikan
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Representative Niilo Koponen
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box V (MS 3100)
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Koponen:

I would like you to know that I appreciate the intent and idea behind House Bill #43. With our local hire legislation under attack, this bill will make an employer think twice before hiring cheap outside labor over qualified Alaskan workers. Though the night flight shuttle to Prudhoe Bay is still better than half-full of outside workers daily, this bill is a positive step in the right direction.

Thank you for at least attempting to even the unfair odds stacked against unemployed Alaskans.

Sincerely, *Don E Haugen*

April 11, 1988

Eugene O'Brien
P.O. Box 2067
Fairbanks, Alaska 99707

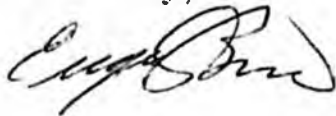
Representative Niilo Koponen
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box V (MS 3100)
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Koponen:

I would like you to know that I appreciate the intent and idea behind House Bill #43. With our local hire legislation under attack, this bill will make an employer think twice before hiring cheap outside labor over qualified Alaskan workers. Though the night flight shuttle to Prudhoe Bay is still better than half-full of outside workers daily, this bill is a positive step in the right direction.

Thank you for at least attempting to even the unfair odds stacked against unemployed Alaskans.

Sincerely,



April 11, 1988

Sam Helms
1524 Stacia Street
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

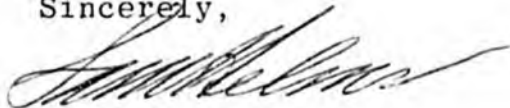
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Thank you for at least attempting to even the unfair odds stacked against unemployed Alaskans.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Sam Helms", written in dark ink.

April 11, 1988

Don Kirk
P.O. Box 80702
College, Ak. 99708

Representative Niilo Koponen
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box V (MS 3100)
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Koponen:

I would like you to know that I appreciate the intent and idea behind House Bill #43. With our local hire legislation under attack, this bill will make an employer think twice before hiring cheap outside labor over qualified Alaskan workers. Though the night flight shuttle to Prudhoe Bay is still better than half-full of outside workers daily, this bill is a positive step in the right direction.

Thank you for at least attempting to even the unfair odds stacked against unemployed Alaskans.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Don Kirk". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name "Don Kirk".

April 7, 1988

Lee J. Mathis
P.O. Box 1778
Fairbanks, Alaska 99707

Representative Niilo Koponen
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box V (MS 3100)
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Koponen:

I would like you to know that I appreciate the intent and idea behind House Bill #43. With our local hire legislation under attack, this bill will make an employer think twice before hiring cheap outside labor over qualified Alaskan workers. Though the night flight shuttle to Prudhoe Bay is still better than half-full of outside workers daily, this bill is a positive step in the right direction.

Thank you for at least attempting to even the unfair odds stacked against unemployed Alaskans.

Sincerely,

Lee J. Mathis

April 6, 1988

Rick Reichmann
P.O. Box 2633
Fairbanks, Ak. 99707

Representative Niilo Koponen
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box V (MS 3100)
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Koponen:

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Sincerely,


Rick Reichmann

April 6, 1988

John McFarlane
P.O. Box 719
Delta, Ak. 99737

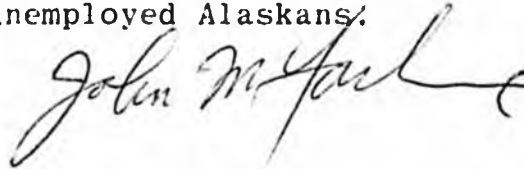
Representative Niilo Koponen
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box V (MS 3100)
Juneau, Alaska 99811

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Thank you for at least attempting to even the unfair odds stacked against unemployed Alaskans.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "John McFarlane". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the word "Sincerely,".

April 6, 1988

Curtis Scholle
750 Congressional Drive
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Representative Niilo Koponen
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box V (MS 3100)
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Koponen:

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Curtis R. Scholle". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name "Curtis Scholle" in the header.

April 6, 1988

Sue Martin
1357 Smithson
North Pole, Alaska 99705

Representative Niilo Koponen
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box V (MS 3100)
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Koponen:

I would like you to know that I appreciate the intent and idea behind House Bill #43. With our local hire legislation under attack, this bill will make an employer think twice before hiring cheap outside labor over qualified Alaskan workers. Though the night flight shuttle to Prudhoe Bay is still better than half-full of outside workers daily, this bill is a positive step in the right direction.

Thank you for at least attempting to even the unfair odds stacked against unemployed Alaskans.

Sincerely,

Sue Martin

April 6, 1988

Mike Shaw
P.O. Box 58124
Fairbanks, Ak. 99707

Representative Niilo Koponen
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box V (MS 3100)
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Koponen:

I would like you to know that I appreciate the intent and idea behind House Bill #43. With our local hire legislation under attack, this bill will make an employer think twice before hiring cheap outside labor over qualified Alaskan workers. Though the night flight shuttle to Prudhoe Bay is still better than half-full of outside workers daily, this bill is a positive step in the right direction.

Thank you for at least attempting to even the unfair odds stacked against unemployed Alaskans.

Sincerely,

Michael J. Shaw

April 6, 1988

Fred Landru
1109 Steese Highway
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Representative Niilo Koponen
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box V (MS 3100)
Juneau, Alaska 99811

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