

Tourism Works for Fairbanks

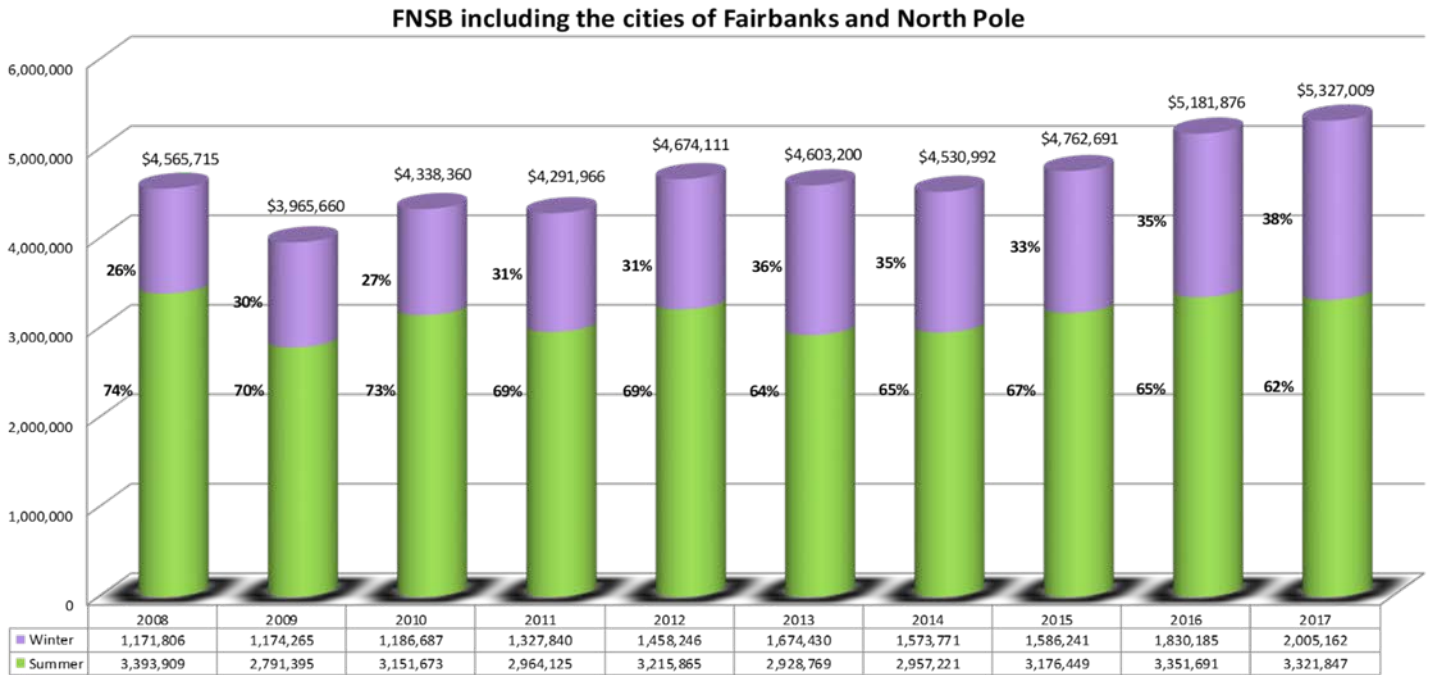
Record Tourism Numbers for Fairbanks in 2015, 2016 and 2017

- Fairbanks grows as a year-round tourism destination** Two indicators – hotel/motel tax collections and airport origin and destination numbers – broke records in 2015 which were then exceeded by 2016 numbers and then again in 2017. Developing the aurora and winter tourism seasons has strengthened the local Fairbanks region travel industry providing more year-round jobs and economic impact.
- Records set in hotel/motel tax collections** for the Fairbanks North Star Borough, including the cities of Fairbanks and North Pole. The total hotel/motel tax collections in 2015 were more than a 5% increase over 2014 and 2016 was nearly a 9% increase over 2015. The year 2016 broke the \$5 million mark in collections for the first time. In 2017, collections continued to grow with a nearly 3% (2.8%) increase over 2016.



Hotel/Motel Tax Collections
2008-2017

- Growth in hotel/motel tax collections are attributable to growth in winter tourism** When analyzing summer and winter bed tax collections in the past ten years (2008 through 2017), the average growth of the five-month (May through September) summer period was a slight decrease of 0.41%, whereas the seven-month (October through April) winter period grew an average of nearly 6% (5.75%). The lion's share of collections continue to be during the summer period. However, in 2008, winter collections accounted for 26% of the total collections; whereas in 2017, winter accounted for 38% of the total collections. Winter 2017 collections broke the \$2 million mark for the first time.



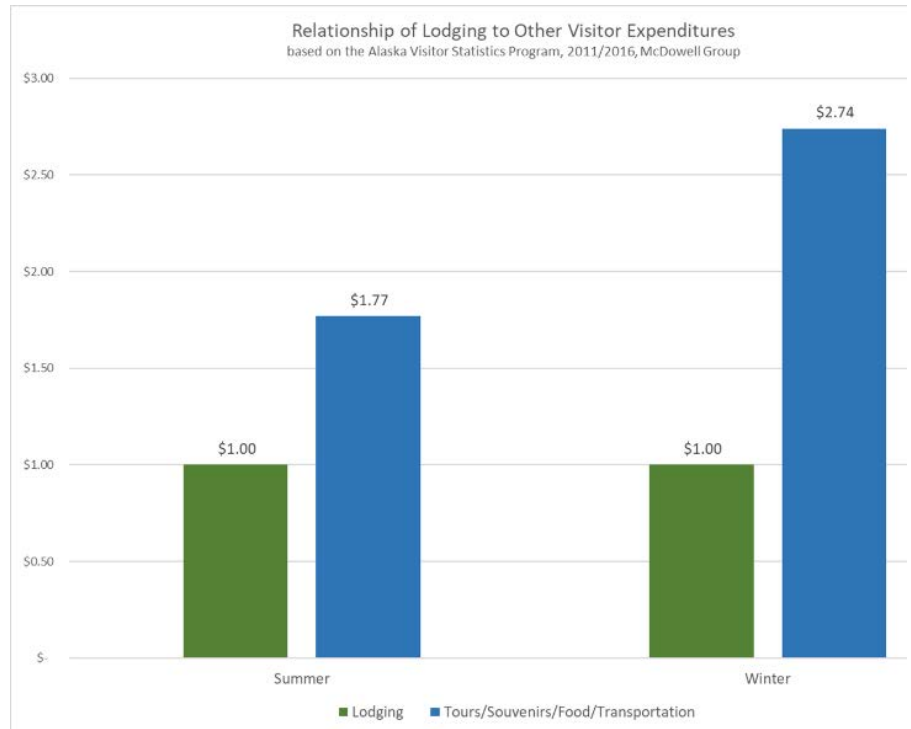
- Fairbanks is above the national average in hotel occupancy** Beginning in 2015, Explore Fairbanks, in collaboration with a number of hotel partners, has gathered standard hotel statistics including Average Daily Rate and Occupancy Percentage. In 2017 participating hotels represented more than 70% of the room inventory found in Fairbanks properties with 60 or more guest rooms. Although seasonal variance exists in the fall, winter, and spring, annual statistics show a healthy hotel market with occupancy percentages over the national averages. Hotel occupancy averages in Fairbanks were 67.53% in 2015, 67.99% in 2016 and 67.41% in 2017. National averages were 65.6% in 2015, 65.5% in 2016, and 65.9% in 2017.

	National Occupancy	Fairbanks Occupancy	Fairbanks Average Daily Rate	Fairbanks Revenue Per Available Room
2015	65.6%	67.5%	\$99.67	\$70.35
2016	65.5%	67.9%	\$104.65	\$74.28
2017	65.9%	67.4%	\$105.71	\$73.67

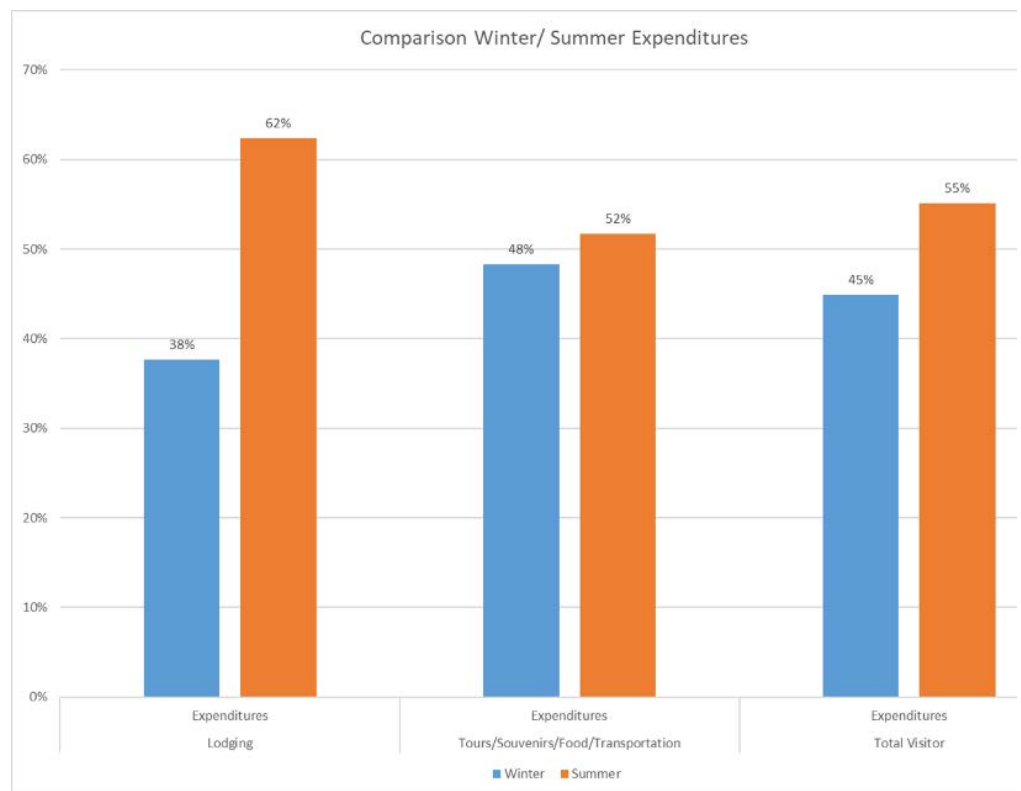
This year, for the first time, March showed the highest aggregate occupancy at 82.5%. Fewer guest rooms are available in March versus the summer month, so the higher occupancy percentage does not equate to more total room nights, but it does reinforce the growth Fairbanks has seen in the winter visitor market.

- **Direct visitor expenditures in winter are proportionately higher than summer expenditures**
Economic growth from the visitor industry is sustainable. The economic benefits brought to Fairbanks by the visitor industry are based on renewable resources and are not dependent on fluctuating commodity prices. Thus, the visitor industry provides the Fairbanks-area economy with sustainable economic benefits that can help buffer the booms and busts of other basic industry sectors of the local economy.

- For every dollar spent by a visitor on lodging in the summer, \$1.77 is spent in other direct expenditures (tours, souvenirs, food and transportation), however, for every dollar spent on lodging in winter, \$2.74 is spent in other direct expenditures.

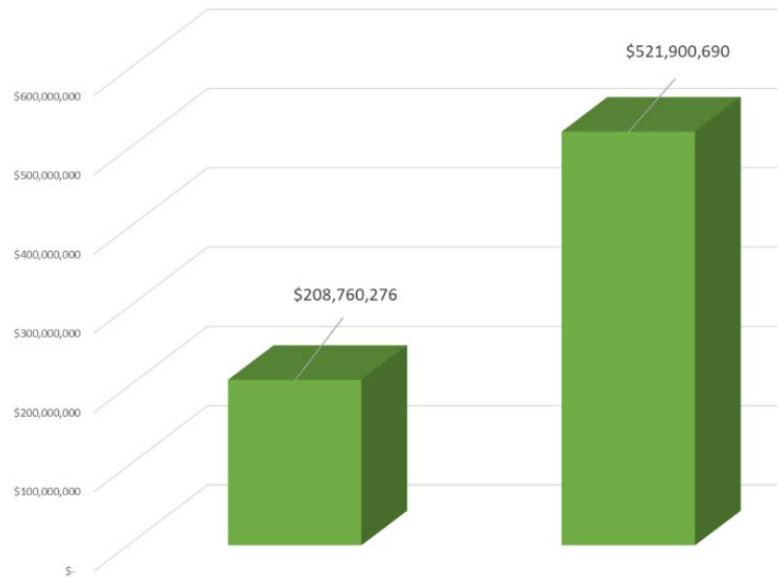


- While winter tourism accounts for 38% of hotel/motel tax collections, winter tourism generates 45% of the direct expenditures.



- **Tourism is working for the Fairbanks economy** There is a lot of hype surrounding the term “economic development” yet growing an economy really boils down to importing new dollars into the Fairbanks economy by either growing a currently-existing basic industry or attracting a new one. Currently, the primary sources of new dollars for Fairbanks’ economy are limited to state and federal government; and a handful of private-sector basic industries, including a gold mine, oil-related support services, and the visitor industry. The visitor industry economic development strategy has worked for the economy of the Fairbanks region. It represents proven economic development that is attainable, measurable, and sustainable.

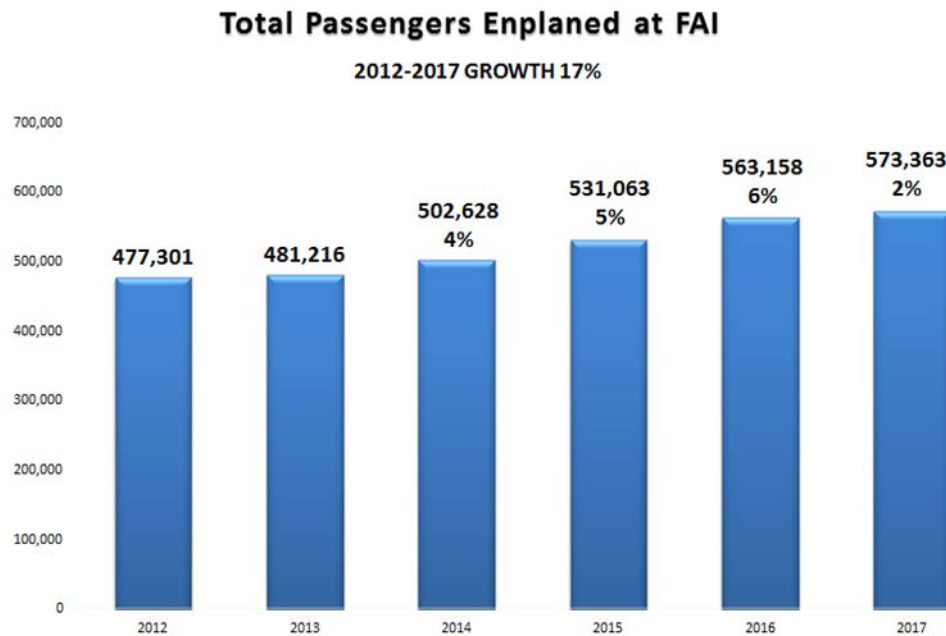
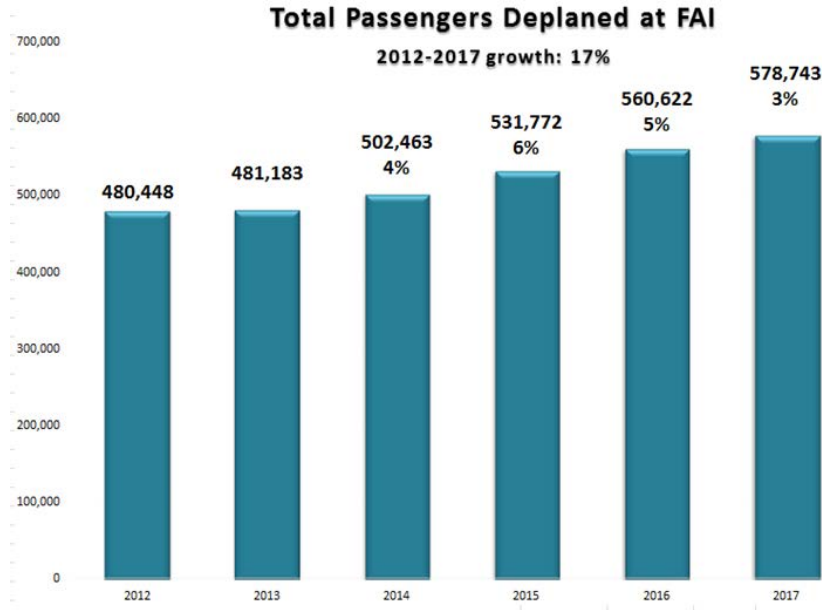
- Total direct visitor spending in Fairbanks is estimated to be \$208.8 million
- Total direct and indirect economic impact is estimated to be nearly \$522 million



- According to the Alaska Visitors Statistics Program (AVSP) for Summer 2016, the 320,000 summer (May through September) visitors in Fairbanks had an economic impact of \$125 million in direct expenditures in the local economy (does not include any multipliers or induced spending figures). Average expenditure per person per trip in the Fairbanks community is \$391. According to the most recent – and outdated – AVSP Winter 2011-2012, 50,000 visitors in Fairbanks totaled nearly \$43 million in direct expenditures (this figure does not include indirect spending or multipliers). Average expenditure per person per trip is \$920, with international visitors spending \$1,612 and Japanese specifically spending \$2,075. Unfortunately, due to state budget limitations, recent figures for winter tourism in Alaska are not available. Indicators such as hotel/motel tax collections and airport arrivals/departures verify that Fairbanks’ winter tourism has grown significantly in the intervening years since the 2011-2012 AVSP. **NOTE:** the charts above are an update on this AVSP data with economic impact figures calculated using 2017 hotel/motel tax collection figures and the ratio of lodging dollars versus dollars spent on other direct expenditures (tours, souvenirs, food and transportation) established by the Summer 2016 AVSP and the Winter 2011-2012 AVSP.

- **Airport arrivals and departures have grown 17% since 2012** Fairbanks International Airport reported a 3% increase in deplanements over 2016 and a 2% increase in enplanements. In both categories, there has been a 17% growth since 2012. Specifically, summer (May-September) departures have

grown 16% from 2011-2017 while winter (October-April) has grown 25% during the same period. Summer and winter arrivals have grown 12% and 25% respectively.



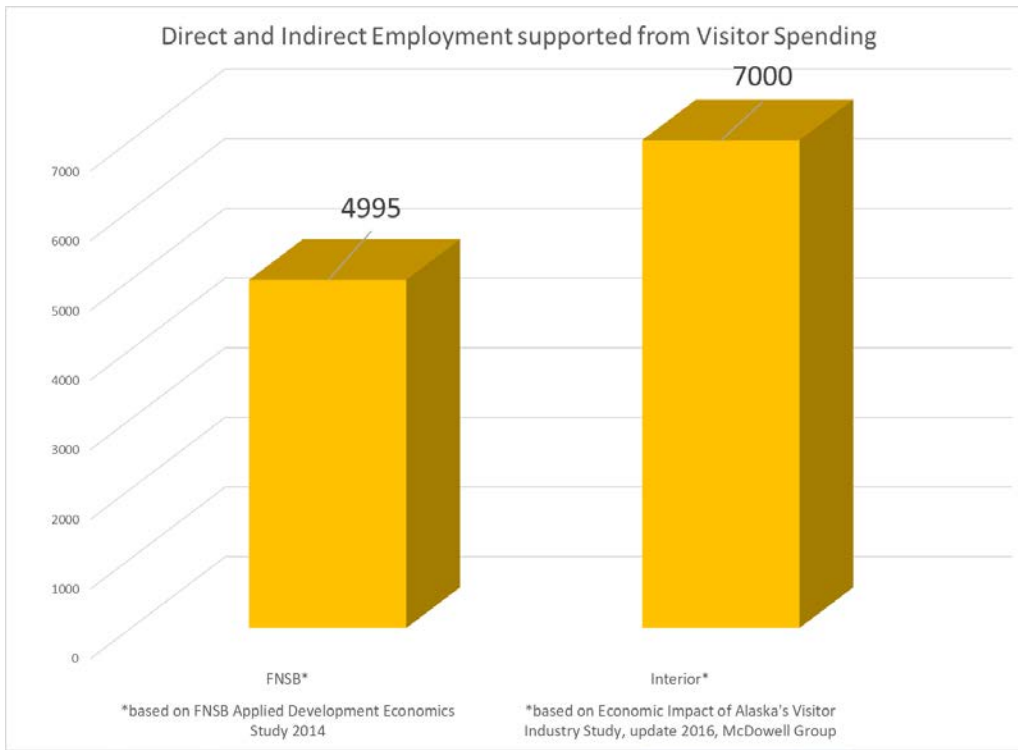
Fairbanks Region Travel Industry Pays Its Own Way

- **Hotels are among the top property tax payers in the Fairbanks North Star Borough** Property tax is a broad-based tax that is fair in the sense that it evenly distributes support of government services across all private-sector segments of the economy. Hotels are significantly represented in the top property tax payers in the community:

- Of the top 50 property tax payers, excluding the pipeline, in the Fairbanks North Star Borough, ten (20%) are hotels. The Westmark Hotel and Conference Center is the most highly assessed lodging facility, ranking 8th of the top 50 tax payers.
- Of these top 50, 41 are in the City of Fairbanks and seven (17%) are hotels. The Westmark is ranked 4th overall.
- **Tourism is a major private-sector employer in the borough**
 - According to the 2014 data collected by Applied Development Economics for the Fairbanks North Star Borough's Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS), the Tourism Cluster ranked second in a list of six primary economic clusters in the borough. The Military Cluster ranked number one with 12,328 jobs followed by the Tourism Cluster with 4,995 jobs.
 - According to the State of Alaska Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Alaska's visitor industry in 2014/15 accounted for the following:
 - An estimated employment of 39,700 full- and part-time jobs (including all direct, indirect, and induced impacts) with an estimated peak employment of 47,000 with a total labor income impacts of \$1.39 billion.
 - The Interior accounted for 7,000 jobs reflecting nearly 18% of visitor industry employment and labor income impacts of \$255 million, just over 18% of labor income from Alaska tourism.

TABLE 41 SUMMARY OF EMPLOYMENT IN INDUSTRY CLUSTERS, FNSB 2014

CLUSTERS	JOB
Total All Clusters	24,846
Military Cluster	12,328
Active Duty Military*	7,815
Civilians Employed At Military Facilities	1,668
Support Services	2,845
Tourism Cluster	4,995
Food Services and Drinking Places	2,649
Accommodation	1,095
Rail	100
Air Transportation	506
Amusements, Gambling, Recreation	378
Scenic and Sightseeing	178
Performing Arts	71
Museums, Zoos, Parks, etc.	18
Construction Cluster	3,045
Construction of Buildings	695
Water and Sewer Line and Related Structures Construction	28
Power and Communication Line and Related Construction	20
Land Subdivision	6
Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction	255
Specialty Trade Contractors	2,030
Lumber/Construction Materials Merchant Wholesalers	11
Transportation Cluster	2,399
Air Transportation	487
Alaska Rail Road Corporation	445
Water Transportation	6
Trucking	1,281
Support Activities	180
Mining Cluster	1,492
Mining (except oil and gas)	1,271
Support Activities	221
Oil and Gas Support (Energy) Cluster	588
Oil/Gas/Coal Extraction	76
Support Activities for Petroleum Extraction	109
Oil and Gas Pipeline Construction	111
Petroleum Refineries	186
Petroleum Bilk Stations/Terminals/Wholesale	70
Pipeline Transportation of Crude Oil	36



Note: The challenge in quantifying tourism economic data is that the tourism industry contributes into many economic sectors from the obvious such as lodging/accommodations to retail, transportation (air, sightseeing, railroad), food services/drinking places, construction etc.

The Local Tourism Industry is Small-Business Friendly

Tourism offers unparalleled opportunities for local entrepreneurs to participate in the economic success of a basic industry at the ownership level. Explore Fairbanks' cooperative destination marketing program is currently supported by nearly 440 partners that are primarily small businesses. The growth in winter and aurora tourism seasons in the Fairbanks region has resulted in a rise in many small business, such as dog mushing tours, aurora viewing facilities and photography tours.

Aurora Tourism Season in Fairbanks Grows Economic Impact from Late Summer Well into Spring

The Fairbanks region (specifically the Fairbanks North Star Borough and north to Coldfoot) location is ideal for northern lights viewing because it is under the "Auroral Oval"—a ring-shaped zone over the far north where aurora activity is concentrated. Additionally, the low precipitation and distance from coastal areas contributes to consistently clear nights. All combined, these variables make the Fairbanks region an outstanding destination for possible aurora viewing. The Fairbanks' location it is frequently referred to as the best place to see the northern lights in Alaska, the United States and in many cases, across the globe. National Geographic Magazine says that "Fairbanks is the best place in the U.S. to take in the northern lights," CNN says "The city of Fairbanks, in Alaska, is often cited as the best place to see the northern lights in the United States" and Travel + Leisure and Smithsonian magazines both call Fairbanks the best place to view the northern lights in the U.S.

- For visitor planning purposes the "Aurora Season" is defined as from August 21 to April 21 in the Fairbanks region. Visitor numbers are not available for this "season" as it straddles from the late summer into spring. Due to state budget constraints, there has not been an Alaska Visitors Statistics Program (AVSP) study for winter since 2011/2012. Since northern lights viewing is the primary driver of winter tourism to the region, indicators such as hotel/motel tax collections and passengers at Fairbanks International Airport are used to gauge tourism activity.
- Since 2004, FAI has had "aurora charters" from the Asian market. In the most recent winters, Fairbanks hosted charters from Japan and Taiwan Japan Airlines (JAL) operated seven charters from December 25,

2016 to March 2, 2017 and two in August and September. The winter charters were exclusive to Fairbanks while the late summer charters alternated arrivals/departures between Fairbanks and Anchorage. Korean Airlines (KAL) operated two direct charter flights to Fairbanks for the Japanese market in August and September. China Airlines continued their summer aurora charter service from Taipei with two charter flights alternating between Fairbanks and Anchorage in September. JAL operated three charters direct to Fairbanks in February 2018.

- Winter growth is also reflected in increased rail service. In 2014 the Alaska Railroad offered two mid-week arrival/departures in March; in 2015 they offered four mid-week in March; in 2016 late February through March it was increased to six and a mid-week service in December. In 2017, the Alaska Railroad offered northbound (Anchorage to Fairbanks) service on January 3rd and southbound (Fairbanks to Anchorage) on January 4th, marking its first mid-week January service. Extended service included more rail travel from February to March, in particular from March 4-19 with northbound service three times a week (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) and southbound service three times a week (Wednesday, Friday and Saturday). Combined northbound and southbound totals for 2017 were 6,486, a 15% increase over the 2016 total of 5,486.
- According to the AVSP for summer 2016, international travelers (excluding Canada) accounted for 9% of visitors statewide whereas international accounted for 16% in Fairbanks. Furthermore, that 16% of international visitors in Fairbanks represents an increase of 7% from summer 2011. International visitors spend more money in the community on a per person basis than domestic visitors. This higher percentage of international visitors in Fairbanks is primarily due to the successful marketing of and infrastructure development to support the “aurora season” from August 21 through April 21 by Explore Fairbanks and business partners.

The Travel Industry Contributes to the Quality of Life for Local Residents

- Visitors enjoy the same things that residents enjoy. The visitor industry, unlike most basic industries, develops the physical infrastructure used to “manufacture” a visitor experience that can also be enjoyed by and substantially enhance the quality of life of Fairbanks-area residents. Examples are:
 - Visitor air arrivals to and air departures from Fairbanks allow air service to be provided to residents with an increased frequency and at a decreased cost. The inbound (visitor) market to Fairbanks represents 70% of the total air passengers at Fairbanks International Airport. Most new or expanded air service to Fairbanks has served residents as well as visitors.
 - Residents enjoy restaurants and use meeting facilities year-round.
 - Museums, historic sites, hot springs and other attractions are enjoyed by residents and play an instrumental role in helping our community record and preserve its heritage for future generations. Public facilities, such as Pioneer Park, that are extensively used by residents are all directly or indirectly supported by visitor industry dollars. Urgent care and hospital services are another example of how visitor spending augments services for residents.
 - Impressive landscaping and flower displays provided each summer by visitor industry businesses are enjoyed by visitors and residents alike.
 - The more than \$18 million that Alaska visitors spend each year on hunting and fishing licenses and tags to the State of Alaska is used to enhance hunting, fishing, and recreational opportunities for residents.
- The Fairbanks tourism industry generously donates trips, tickets and hotel rooms to area nonprofits. The 15th Fairbanks Visitor Industry Walk for Charity raised more than \$17,000. Held on Friday, May 12, 2017, families, friends and community groups gathered to walk and eat to support local non-profits. The 575 walkers raised money for 48 registered local non-profits. All proceeds were distributed to the designated 501(c)(3) charities. Since inception in 2001, the Fairbanks-area Walk for the fifteen Charity Walk events in Fairbanks have generated a total of \$352,000 for local non-profits.
- An intangible sense of pride and community spirit is felt by residents of Alaska’s Golden Heart as they welcome visitors from around the world.

The Destination Marketing and Management Model Is Distinctive to the Tourism Industry

The mission of Explore Fairbanks is to be an economic driver in the Fairbanks region by marketing to potential visitors and optimizing the visitor experience.

“Co-opetition” Is the Key to Destination Brand Marketing

- Cooperation + competition = “co-opetition” meaning businesses that cooperate when it is to their advantage are said to be in co-opetition.
- “Destination marketing” is the proven method worldwide whereby competing visitor industry businesses coalesce to market the destination brand. A key mechanism for that marketing is through a destination marketing and management organization (DMMO) such as Explore Fairbanks.
- Among destinations, a destination may co-operate with another destination in some target markets but be its competitor in other markets. Carefully evaluating “co-opetition” is a strategic key to a destination’s success.
- Throughout the United States, the primary funding source for this effort is hotel/motel tax collections used as a reinvestment into destination marketing and management.

Commitment to the Future of Destination Management

Explore Fairbanks and business partners have demonstrated a commitment to “optimizing the visitor experience” through destination management. Organizations such as Explore Fairbanks advocate for improvements to the destination which enhance the product. While these improvements are focused on improving a visitors experience in the destination, they have a positive impact on local residents too in terms of economic benefit as well as enjoying a more robust menu of products.

- Explore Fairbanks and its business partners are meeting the challenge of mitigating the losses of funding for a statewide tourism marketing program.
 - The State of Alaska has greatly diminished its commitment to tourism marketing from \$16 million in FY 13 to \$1.5 million in FY 17. For the first time in 40 years, there was no printed Alaska Travel Planner; no television advertising, no print advertising, no direct mail; no international program and, for the first time in 27 years, no international contractors.
 - This fiscal year, the legislature approved \$3 million primarily in response to the introduction of legislation for an All-Alaska Tourism Improvement District (TID) as advocated by the Alaska Travel Industry Association. The proposed legislation would be a 1% to 2% assessment on certain sectors of the Alaska travel industry in order to fund statewide destination marketing. This is a complicated process in which the tourism sectors would vote in an assessment (or not) after the enabling legislation is passed.
 - Meanwhile, this reduction has impacted nearly every facet of the Explore Fairbanks marketing program. As examples, Explore Fairbanks has had to invest more staff time and financial resources to: reach key international target markets, engage media coverage, develop a direct mail program and extend advertising to target leisure travelers.
 - These local efforts cannot make up for a state marketing program especially in advertising outreach to leisure travelers. Explore Fairbanks Board of Directors has endorsed the passage of enabling statewide TID legislation which is the first step in establishing funding for Alaska tourism marketing.
- Fairbanks Leads the Way in International Travel
 - According to the Alaska Visitors Statistics Program report for Summer 2016, international travelers (excluding Canada) accounted for 9% of visitors statewide whereas international accounted for 16% in Fairbanks. Furthermore, that 16% of international visitors in Fairbanks represents an increase of

7% from summer 2011. International visitors spend more money in the community on a per person basis than domestic visitors.

- Due to state budget restraints, recent numbers are not available for winter visitation but the international percentage in Fairbanks would most likely be the highest in the state and a higher percentage of winter leisure visitors as has been reported in previous studies.
- This higher percentage of international visitors in Fairbanks is primarily due to the successful marketing of and infrastructure development to support the “aurora season” from August 21 through April 21 by Explore Fairbanks and business partners.

▪ **Air Service Development Is Key to a Destination’s Growth**

- Explore Fairbanks and the Fairbanks International Airport (FAI) have had nearly two decades of working together to secure new air service to FAI. Examples of this cooperation are as follows:
 - Condor summer seasonal weekly service since 2001.
 - Since winter 2004-2005, Japan Airlines (JAL) charters have continued without interruption to the present. In years in which JAL has reduced service, other airlines have stepped in to bring Japanese guests to FAI via charters: Korean Airlines, and more recently, Uzbekistan Airlines and All Nippon Airways.
 - With business partners, charters from Taiwan since December 2015.
 - FAI and Explore Fairbanks collaborated to lure alternative domestic service by securing a Small Community Airport Service Development (SCASD) program grant in 2006 which resulted in Frontier Airlines summer service out of its Denver hub in 2010. While no risk abatement monies were expended because the flights were so successful, Frontier ended service to the FAI market after summer 2014. With Explore Fairbanks and community support, FAI applied for another SCASD grant to help lure service from the Los Angeles, San Francisco or Phoenix hub.

▪ **Convention and Performing Arts Center Feasibility Study**

- Explore Fairbanks continues to lead the effort to collaborate with the Fairbanks Arts Association to determine the feasibility of a co-located convention center and performing arts center that could create a major new civic asset in the downtown core. Envisioned could be a purpose-built infrastructure that will enhance quality of life through the performing arts and attract and generate new revenue and advance the Fairbanks region economy by securing new conference and convention business to the community.
 - Explore Fairbanks has engaged its business, civic, cultural and community partnerships, local, state and federal leadership, user groups and other stakeholders to strategically assist a multi-disciplined consultant team secured to analyze the viability of the proposed facility. This team is tasked to prepare a financial plan and management/operating plan and budget for stakeholder review and evaluation. This effort will independently evaluate previous assumptions and validate and refine the economic viability of a CC-PAC project.
 - A highly collaborative process with stakeholders will be employed to update, define, shape and assess the sustainability of a CC-PAC project. This level of scrutiny will gauge the project’s ability to broaden the cultural offerings of Fairbanks, contribute to downtown revitalization, attract regional, national and international meeting groups, and serve as a best practice model within the Circumpolar North.

- Explore Fairbanks has a positive track record with infrastructure projects of this kind. From its inception, Explore Fairbanks was a partner in the development of the Morris Thompson Cultural and Visitors Center. Opened in September 2008, the center has become a community icon and gathering place for visitors and locals alike.

- Explore Fairbanks works on other projects that enhance the community and region such as:
 - Encouraging sustainability of the community through leading an Arctic Winter Games Legacy Recycling Bins Program which has distributed more than 200 recycling bins to nearly 40 community organizations for use in public spaces, including schools, visitors center, community parks, sports facilities, and private-sector businesses.
 - Collaborating with community partners to advocate for expanded winter products, such as the Alaska Railroad schedule and activities/plowing at Denali National Park and Preserve. Another collaborative project has been the development of a Dalton Highway Safety Guide and sign.
 - Initiating a downtown wayfinding signage program as part of the Cushman Street Complete Streets project.
 - Working closely with elected officials and the University of Alaska Fairbanks, positioning Fairbanks as the hub and basecamp for the arctic. As the farthest north community in the United States accessible by air, rail and road, Fairbanks is situated to be a leader in scientific research and policy, helping sustainable economies for indigenous peoples, technologic development, and military defense. Leisure tourism as well as meetings and conventions are key to this positioning.

Hotel-Motel Tax Collections Is the Mechanism for Funding Destination Marketing and Management

An eight (8) percent hotel/motel or “bed” tax imposed on overnight guests is collected by the lodging facilities and remitted to the three government entities: the cities of Fairbanks and North Pole and the Fairbanks North Star Borough (excluding cities).

- **City of Fairbanks**
 - In 1977, a group of business people incorporated the Fairbanks Convention and Visitors Bureau (FCVB) – renamed Explore Fairbanks in 2014 – as a 501(c)(6). The following year, a handful of existing visitor industry small businesses recognized that world-class visitor product already existed in Fairbanks. They further recognized that the missing ingredient was promotion of their product.
 - In 1979, Initiated by the FCVB/Explore Fairbanks, the Greater Fairbanks Chamber of Commerce and travel industry in Fairbanks, the City Council under Mayor William Wood enacted a 2% bed tax with a clear intent for economic development, especially destination marketing: “...for the purpose of and shall be limited to the funding of tourist and entertainment facilities for the general public, to promote the tourist industry, and the economic development of the City of Fairbanks.” Ordinance #3793 established the bed tax; 90% was reinvested into FCVB/Explore Fairbanks and 10% to the Fairbanks Industrial Development Corporation (now known as Fairbanks Economic Development Corporation).
 - Around 1999, members of the City Council had articulated concerns about the effect that a growing bed tax had on the amount of property tax that can be levied by the City under its current tax cap. The case put forth was that under the tax cap, every new bed tax dollar collected dictated that one less dollar in property tax can be collected. At the time, the City retained 100% of every property tax dollar collected but 35% of every bed tax dollar collected. The result of reinvesting a consistent 65% of a growing bed tax back into FCVB/Explore Fairbanks destination marketing efforts was a declining amount of property taxes that could be collected to fund City services. On 07/15/2000, the Mayor and City Council approved Ordinance No. 5420 which was supported by the local travel industry. The ordinance had three main points: 1) during the upcoming election, the voters would have the opportunity to remove any bed collections from the tax cap; and 2) established 65% to FCVB/Explore Fairbanks; 6% to Fairbanks Industrial Development Corporation (FIDC) [Note: now known as Fairbanks Economic Development Corporation (FEDC)]; and “all remaining revenues for the funding of

general services and/or discretionary grants”; and 3) a housekeeping detail that clarified what was already being done by adding “and for the funding of services for the general public.” On 10/03/2000, the voters approved the removal of any bed collections over the total 1999 collections (\$2.23 million) from the tax cap. This successful vote was the direct result of a “Move Fairbanks Forward” campaign executed by the local travel industry in order to have a growing bed tax not interfere with the City’s ability to collect other taxes. Move Fairbanks Forward also successfully worked to pass a similar vote in the Fairbanks North Star Borough in 2003.

- The consistency in keeping with the original ordinance was jagged on the part of the City Council until it reached a point of severe contentiousness between City government and the local tourism industry. Finally in 2003, an agreement was reached among representatives of the City of Fairbanks, Fairbanks Arts Association and FCVB/Explore Fairbanks as reflected in the ordinance that has been in place since 2004 which stipulates: 22.5% to the City of Fairbanks; \$400,000 distributed annually to Fairbanks Economic Development Corporation (\$100,000), Golden Heart Plaza/Barnette Landing Maintenance (\$30,000), Discretionary Grants (\$270,000); and the remaining to Explore Fairbanks.
- This “remaining” has translated into an average of 62% reinvestment into Explore Fairbanks’ destination marketing programs during the past eight years.

▪ **Fairbanks North Star Borough**

- Since 1993, the Fairbanks North Star Borough has levied an 8% bed tax. Beginning in 2002, FNSB reinvested bed tax into destination marketing via Explore Fairbanks. Since 2004, FNSB fiscal year budgets have appropriated 65% of a projected tax to be reinvested into the Explore Fairbanks destination marketing program.
- Historically (except for one year), the actual amount collected has exceeded the projected amount. Therefore, the actual amount reinvested into Explore Fairbanks has been less than 65 percent, averaging 60% over the past eight years.

▪ **City of North Pole**

- With the construction of a hotel within the North Pole City limits in 2009, the City of North Pole began collecting an 8% bed tax with the stated purpose of funding services for the promotion of economic development, including the tourist industry, and for the funding of services for the general public. Since then, the city’s formula for distribution has varied from year-to-year.
- Currently, the City reserves 25% for an administrative fee with the remaining 75% distributed to local nonprofits with Explore Fairbanks receiving 18% of the 75% in the current fiscal year. The distributions are based on the last audited figure. Over the last eight years, the City reinvested only 8% of the total into the destination marketing programs of Explore Fairbanks. Last year, the City of North Pole approved a decrease in funding to the North Pole Chamber of Commerce, Christmas In Ice and Explore Fairbanks in order to fund a playground and Halloween safety lights for trick-a-treaters.

The tourism industry is consistent with its stance against a hotel/motel tax increase

- No targeted taxes for general services. A tax on guests of lodging facilities is a targeted tax.
- If there is a demonstrable need for increased funding for government services, the tourism industry would only support a broad-based tax imposed equitably on **all** industry sectors, residents and visitors.
- If there is ever any increase in bed tax, the government body should consider it *only* if it is requested by the local tourism industry for a project or marketing strategies that would benefit the industry and by extension, the economy of the community.

- Note: An increase of hotel/motel taxes at this juncture would essentially kill any future infrastructure project or marketing program that may be planned by the local travel industry. An example of a hotel/motel tax advocated by their local travel industry was the increase of Anchorage's bed tax from 8% to 12% to fund the Dena'ina Convention Center and the Egan Convention Center.