

SCOMM

83:16

STATE OF ALASKA
1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Bill Version: HJR 82(H) Publish Date: 3-4-92

Revision Date: _____ Department Affected: _____

Title: Requesting the federal OMB BRU: _____
to revise the SIC system Component: _____Sponsor: House ITTRequestor: _____ COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

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EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0					

CAPITAL	0					
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REVENUE						
FUND SOURCE:	0					

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
FUND SOURCE:						
TOTAL	0					

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year impact: _____

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)Prepared By: Rep. Tom Moyer *Tom Moyer* Phone: 465-4930
Division: Chair, House ITT Date: 3-3-92Approved by Commissioner: _____ Date: _____
Agency: _____

REPRESENTATIVE TOM MOYER

DISTRICT 19 • 119 N. CUSHMAN ST., SUITE 203 • FAIRBANKS, AK 99701 • (907) 456-8161

International Trade & Tourism, Chair • State Affairs, Vice Chair • Resources, Member

MEMORANDUM

DATE: March 19, 1992

TO: Representative Johnny Ellis, Chair
House Rules Committee

FROM: Representative Tom Moyer, Chair
House Special Committee on
International Trade and Tourism

RE: HJR 82 (Relating to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) listings by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget

I would like to respectfully request that you calendar HJR 82, requesting the federal Office of Management and Budget to revise the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system, for the floor at your earliest convenience. Attached is background information for the resolution.

OMB maintains the Standard Industrial Classification system, which is used to measure industrial activity or material resources in various sectors of our economy. However, the SIC statistics for travel and tourism are not clearly and distinctly identified and are therefore not identifiable within the gross national product or the national trade balance figures.

The U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration is currently advocating for this revision and it appears that OMB is favorably disposed. Revising SIC listings is a lengthy process. Although changes are not scheduled until 1997, we should go on record early and often given that tourism is vital to Alaska's economy.

HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND TOURISM

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

PO. BOX V, JUNEAU 99811
(907) 465-2973



MEMORANDUM

DATE: March 2, 1992

TO: Members, House Special Committee on
International Trade and Tourism

FROM: Representative Tom Moyer, Chair

RE: HJR 82 (Relating to the Standard Industrial
Classification (SIC) listings by the U.S. Office of
Management and Budget

Attached is information on HJR 82, which requests the federal Office of Management and Budget to revise the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system so that distinct statistics for the travel and tourism industry are compiled.

The federal Office of Management and Budget maintains a Standard Industrial Classification, which is used to measure industrial activity or material resources in various sectors of our economy. However, under the SIC listings statistics for travel and tourism are not clearly and distinctly identified and are therefore not identifiable within the gross national product or the national trade balance figures.

The U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration is currently advocating for this revision and it appears that OMB will soon make the revision for travel and tourism. However, the earliest the revision can show up on paper is five years from now. Because of the importance of tourism in Alaska, the Legislature should go on record in support of this change.

HJR 82 - STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM (SIC)

SIC SYSTEM:

SYSTEM FOR CLASSIFYING BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY ESTABLISHMENTS
BY TYPE OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY.

REASON FOR CHANGE:

TRAVEL AND TOURISM INDUSTRY IS ONE OF THE ONLY INDUSTRIES
THAT CONTRIBUTES TO A POSITIVE BALANCE OF TRADE.

TRAVEL AND TOURISM RANKS FIRST OR SECOND IN 39 OF 50
STATES AS AN INDUSTRY.

TOURISM EXPENDITURES:

DOMESTIC EXPENDITURES OF \$350 BILLION IN 1989, INCLUDING
\$34 BILLION FROM FOREIGN VISITORS.

\$339 IN SALES RECEIPTS AFTER REMOVAL OF SALES TAX

PAYROLL OF \$73.5 BILLION, EMPLOYMENT OF 5.8 MILLION PEOPLE
AND \$42.9 BILLION IN FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL TAXES.

THERE ARE 10 MAJOR SECTORS UNDER DIVISION HEADINGS WITH THE
SIC SYSTEM, BUT NO SEPARATE ENTITY FOR TRAVEL AND TOURISM.

CURRENT SIC SYSTEM REFLECTS A NATIONAL ECONOMY BASED ON
MANUFACTURING AND AGRICULTURE, RATHER THAN A SERVICE-BASED ECONOMY.
THE TRAVEL AND TOURISM INDUSTRY MARKETS A SERVICE AND A PRODUCT.
(WHETHER YOU ARE BUYING AN INDIAN MADE BASKET OR FLYING OVER THE
MENDENHALL GLACIER.)

IN 1987 THE U.S. TRAVEL AND TOURISM ADMINISTRATION (USTTA) WAS
SUCCESSFUL IN PLACING 12 NEW TRAVEL-RELATED INDUSTRY CATEGORIES
ADOPTED WITHIN THE SIC SYSTEM.

NOW HOPEFULLY OMB WILL SET UP A SEPARATE CATEGORY FOR TRAVEL AND
TOURISM AS A NATIONAL MODEL FOR STATES TO REPLICATE -- INDIVIDUAL
STATES CANNOT AFFORD THE RESEARCH TO ESTABLISH THEIR OWN SYSTEM AND
IF THEY COULD THERE WOULD BE MANY INCONSISTENCIES BETWEEN THE
STATES.

IMPORTANT FOR ALASKA TO GO ON RECORD EARLY IN SUPPORT OF THIS
CHANGE. TOURISM IS ONE OF THE MAJOR INDUSTRIES FOR ALASKA AND
COULD BECOME EVEN MORE IMPORTANT WITH THE LOSS OF OIL REVENUES.
I HOPE YOU WILL JOIN ME IN SUPPORTING THIS RESOLUTION.

*August
Hottel
Rest
Travel Agents*

*5 yrs
fed bus lumber along
"fand"*

A

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M

C

ALASKA TOURISM MARKETING COUNCIL
FAX TRANSMISSION SHEET

TO:

Rep. Tom Moyer

FROM:

Jana Lindgren

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING TRANSMITTAL SHEET

14

DATE:

3-3-92

OPERATOR:

Trudy

TIME:

2:25 pm

COMMENTS:

Here is some additional
information on the SIC Codes issued
from ASTTA's Travel and Tourism
Advisory Board.

IF THIS FAX IS NOT COMPLETE UPON RECEIPT, PLEASE CONTACT TRUDY
WASSEL AT (907) 563-2289.

ALASKA TOURISM MARKETING COUNCIL
Frontier Building
3601 C Street, Suite 700
Anchorage, Alaska 99503
(907) 563-2289
(907) 563-3575 (FAX)

United States Department of Commerce
U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration

To: Tina Lindgren

Date: March 3, 1992

Company: State of Alaska

Fax No.: 907/563-3575

From: Ms. Ilze Schnur for Ms. Karen Cardran

No. of Pages: 13

Subject: SKC Codes

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL MEMO
Telephone (202) 377-1904/1908 Fax (202) 377-8887

**FINAL REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS
ON SIC CODES - TRAVEL AND TOURISM-RELATED SERVICES
Chuck Y. Gee, Chairman
TTAB Subcommittee-SIC Codes**

Background to Report

The United States Travel and Tourism Advisory Board has proposed a revision to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) to include an appropriate classification for the travel and tourism industry. This is a matter of considerable importance in recognizing the significant revenue and employment contributions of travel and tourism to the nation's economy. Currently, there is no divisional heading for travel and tourism-related services even though travel and tourism ranks first or second as an industry in 39 out of 50 states and is one of the only industries providing the U.S. with a positive balance of trade. The present code covers travel and tourism-related services under the various categories of transportation, retail trade, services and elsewhere, making it difficult to gain adequate recognition or support for the industry because it does not have an appropriate statistical base within the SIC system, *inter alia*:

It would appear there is a sufficient critical mass to argue for a separate grouping to give tourism--an industry with domestic expenditures of \$350 billion in 1989 including \$34 billion in expenditures from foreign visitors, which generated \$339 billion in sales receipts after removal of retail sales tax, a payroll of \$73.5 billion, direct employment of 5.8 million persons, and \$42.9 billion in federal, state and local taxes--the recognition it properly deserves.

The rules proposing changes to the SIC, however, are complicated, dealing with such factors as industry classification, historic continuity, economic significance, specialization and coverage, statistical considerations, and cost considerations. The SIC Codes Subcommittee of the TTAB has undertaken a year-long study of the matter, and this final report reflects the subcommittee's assessment and recommendations to the USTTA.

SIC System

The SIC is a system for classifying business and industry establishments by type of economic activity. Its purposes are (1) to facilitate the collection, tabulation, presentation and analysis of data relating to establishments, and (2) to promote uniformity and comparability in the presentation of statistical data describing the economy of the nation. The SIC is used by federal agencies that collect or publish data by industry. It is also widely used by state agencies, trade associations, private businesses, and other organizations. Due to difficulties in developing effective measurements for travel and tourism, there has never been a proper classification for this industry in the SIC.

Presently, there are 10 major economic sectors assigned under a divisional heading within the SIC, covering the industrial classification of hundreds of products or groups of products produced or distributed, or of services rendered. Travel and tourism activities are included among them, but not recognized as a separate entity. These 10 economic sectors in the SIC are:

<u>Division</u>	<u>Data Measure</u>
• Agriculture, forestry, and fishing (except agricultural services)	Value of Production
• Mining	Value of Production
• Construction	Value of Production
• Manufacturing	Value of Production
• Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	Value of Receipts or Revenues
• Wholesale Trade	Value of Sales
• Retail Trade	Value of Sales
• Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	Value of Receipts
• Services (including agricultural services)	Value of Receipts or Revenues
• Public Administration	Employment or Payroll

The federal SIC system, as currently structured, tends to reflect a national economy based on manufacturing and agriculture, rather than a service-based economy. This may be partly attributable to the fact that the service-based industries have not yet developed the consistency and acceptance of definitions, values and worth as they exist with the more traditional industries of agriculture, manufacturing and mining. Technically speaking, any product or service produced by the travel industry can be identified and coded under the SIC system.

At the state level, the SIC Code Subcommittee found that there was a need for departments/divisions responsible for the classification of industries for statistical purposes to be better educated on the tourism industry, its financial contribution, and its relationship to other sectors of the economy. In Missouri, for example, the department of revenue assigns SIC codes and has a great deal of flexibility. Hawaii generally follows the federal model, however, the department of labor maintains separate employment statistics for verification purposes. There are a number of inherent problems as a result of the states' flexibility

in adding and assigning SIC codes including the arbitrary decision of one person (either a business or a state agency employee) to assign the code which can make data between states incomparable. A national model, therefore, is the only logical approach. A 1990 USTTA survey developed by the School of Travel Industry Management, University of Hawaii, which was conducted by Karen Cardran (Attachment B) and compiled by Nancy Langley at the University of Missouri-Columbia found that of the states responding (38/51 or 74.5% response rate) the major problems were: 1) difficulty in determining the respective shares of tourist vs. non tourist revenue 2) determining tourist-related revenue in related areas 3) lack of consistent definition of what constitutes travel and tourism 4) categorization of tourism-related businesses in other economic sectors 5) insufficient data and 6) no adequate measurements for tourism impact. Despite the difficulties in measurement, the responding states found SIC information to be most useful in: 1) economic planning (76.3%), 2) administrative decision-making (60.5%), 3) employment verification (55.3%) and 4) budgeting allocations (42.1%).

In 1987 USTTA was successful in getting 12 new travel-related industry categories adopted within the SIC system because they met or exceeded the minimum economic significance criteria (i.e., number of employees, number of establishments, payroll, value added, value of sales or revenue). In addition, there are a number of potential categories under "Travel and tourism-related services" which are currently spread amongst the various SIC divisions.

Consideration of Options

In its assessment, the SIC Codes Subcommittee considered three options:

1. The establishment of a short title under the divisional heading of "Services" that might be given a generic caption such as "travel and tourism-related services" to encompass a number of existing SIC categories and a few additional ones. The list included 25 SIC categories representing travel-related establishments that the federal government recognizes as industries for statistical purposes in representing the U.S. economy. It also included recommendations for 6 additional categories. (See Column I in Attachment A).
2. The establishment of a new title "tourism" and the redesignation of existing SIC codes into new code numbers for the tourism industry proposed by Fred Couzens, Executive Director Plymouth Development Corp.. Mr. Couzens' list included 25 SIC categories and included recommendation for 7 additional categories. (See Column II in Attachment A).

3. The retention of the current SIC code numbers but with some method of identification for cross-referencing so that the categories can be readily separated and arranged to meet research and analysis needs.

After consideration of the options, the SIC Codes Subcommittee recommends the third option which would avoid the need to renumber codes and may lessen the confusion that new code numbers might present. The list which follows, therefore, combines all of the SIC categories identified by the SIC Codes Subcommittee and Mr. Cousins in Options 1 and 3. It also includes additional categories recommended by the committee and Mr. Cousins. This list may be considered to be comprehensive and representative and is as follows:

LIST OF TRAVEL AND TOURISM-RELATED CODES

SIC

Transportation, Ground

4131	Intercity/Rural Bus transport
4142	Bus charter service, except local
4173	Bus terminal and Service facilities
7514	Passenger Car Rental
7519	RV rental (part of)
----	Misc. Ground Transportation Services

Transportation, Water

4481	Deep Sea Transportation of passengers except by ferry
4489	Water Transportation of passengers
4493	Marinas
4499	Misc. Water Transportation Services

Transportation, Air

4512	Air transportation, scheduled
4522	Air transportation, non-scheduled
4581	Airport/Terminal facilities
----	Misc. Air Transportation Services

Transportation, General

4724	Travel agencies
4725	Tour Operators
4729	Passenger transportation arrangement, nec
4789	Transportation services, nec
----	Misc. transportation services, nec

Food and Drink Establishments

5812 Eating places
5813 Drinking places

Retail

5961 Recreational vehicle dealers
5947 Gift, novelty, and souvenir shops
5984 Bottled Gas Dealers
---- Misc. Retail Services for Tourists

Lodging

7011 Hotels and motels
7021 Rooming and Boarding Houses
---- Bed and Breakfast Inns
7032 Sporting and Recreation Camps
---- Health Spas and resorts
7033 Trailer parks and campsites
7041 Membership-basis organizations hotels
---- Misc. Lodging Services

Services

7312 Outdoor Advertising services
---- Tour Conducting and sightseeing
---- Tourism-related financial services
---- Conventions and meetings-related businesses
---- Tourism advertising and promotion services
---- Travel-related reservation services
---- Misc. services for tourists

Attractions

7992 Public Golf Courses
7996 Amusement Parks
7999 Amusement and Recreation, nec
8412 Museums and art galleries
8422 Botanical and zoological gardens
---- Misc. Attractions, nec

With the exception of the establishment of a separate category of tourism to be established, the SIC Codes Subcommittee is in basic agreement with the recommendations of Dr. Glenn Weaver, University Extension, University of Missouri, Lincoln University (Attachment C) which are as follows:

- Develop educational materials to inform departments of revenue of the nature and needs of the travel/tourism industry.

- Encourage state offices of tourism to establish closer working relationships with departments of revenue, helping to develop a reporting system that more accurately describes tourism businesses in the state.
- Establish a task force from within the tourism industry to prepare recommendations for the next technical committee on industrial classification.
- Propose that a separate category of tourism be established and that the percentages of tourism businesses generally attributed to various businesses (Reported by the Department of Commerce) be reported in the tourism category.
- The total reported for restaurants, motels, etc. can be flagged with an asterisk to show that a percentage was also reported under the category of tourism.
- Develop a standard research program to measure percentage of tourism related business in each category that relates to tourism. Encourage each state to use the research program to collect data and submit it to the USTTA to be used to refine and establish percentages for each business category related to tourism targeting business which do not have specific SIC codes but which relate to tourism.
- Special attention should be directed toward initiating an educational program through the USTTA to increase understanding of domestic tourism industry emphasizing the relationship and dependency of various business sectors of economy.

The SIC Subcommittee of the TTAB wishes to express its appreciation to Ms. Karen Cardran of USTTA, Dr. Glenn Weaver and his staff at the University Extension, University of Missouri/Lincoln University and Dr. George Ikeda, School of Travel Industry Management, University of Hawaii at Manoa for their invaluable assistance in preparing this report.

Attachment A

SOURCES OF TRAVEL AND TOURISM-RELATED CODES

The following list represents indicates origin of code recommendations from the SIC Code Subcommittee's list (I) and Mr. Cousans' list (II). Where a category appears on both lists it is so designated.

<u>SIC #</u>		<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>
4131	Intercity/Rural Bus transport		X
4173	Bus terminal and service facilities	X	
4142	Bus charter service, except local	X	X
4481	Deep Sea Transportation of passengers except by ferry	X	
4489	Water Transportation of passengers	X	
4493	Marinas		X
4499	Misc. Water Transportation Services		
4512	Air transportation, scheduled	X	X
4522	Air transportation, non-scheduled	X	
4581	Airport/Terminal facilities		X
4724	Travel agencies	X	X
4725	Tour Operators	X	X
4729	Passenger transportation arrangement, nec	X	X
4789	Transportation services, nec	X	
5561	Recreational vehicle dealers	X	
5812	Eating places	X	X
5813	Drinking places	X	X
5947	Gift, novelty, and souvenir shops	X	X
5984	Bottled Gas Dealers		X
7011	Hotels and motels	X	X
7021	Rooming and Boarding Houses		X
7032	Sporting and Recreation Camps		X
7033	Trailer parks and campsites	X	X
7041	Membership-basis organizations hotels	X	X
7312	Outdoor Advertising services		X
7514	Passenger car rental	X	X
7519	RV rental (part of)		X
7992	Public Golf Courses		X
7996	Amusement Parks	X	
7999	Amusement and Recreation, nec	X	
8412	Museums and art galleries	X	
8422	Botanical and zoological gardens	X	

(Additional categories recommended by the SIC Sub-Committee)

Tour conducting and sightseeing	X
Tourism-related financial services	X
Conventions and meetings-related businesses	X
Tourism advertising and promotion services	X
Travel-related reservation services	X
Health spas and resorts	X

MAR- 3-82 SUN 15:12

SOA DIV OF TOURISM/ATMC

FAX NO. 8075633575

P. 10

MAR-03-1992 15:37

FROM UNDER SECRETARY USTTA

TO

89075633575 P.09

(Additional categories recommended by Mr. Couzans)

Misc. Ground Transportation Services
Misc. Air Transportation Services
Misc. Transportation Services, nec
Misc. retail services for tourists
Bed and Breakfast inns
Misc. Lodging Services
Misc. attractions, nec

X
X
X
X
X
X
X

Attachment B

SIC CODE SURVEY OF STATES by Karen Carline

Summary

as of December 12, 1990

Total response out of 50 states and Washington D.C. = 38/51 = 74.5%

System Used - Federal 38/38 = 100%

State 2/38 = 5.3%

Other 4/38 = 10.5% (2 same as US Travel Data Center, 1 special USDA, 1 developed by Price Waterhouse)

Major Problems - Can't determine what share is tourist -vs- non tourist revenue - 19/38 = 50.0%

Tourist related revenues don't cover some related areas (ex. taxicab, car rental)

No consistent economic definition of what constitutes travel and tourism - 3/38 = 7.9%

Tourism related businesses are included in other Economic sectors

Not sufficient data available (ex. ESD of state sales tax for all 14 SIC's, corporate income tax) 5/38 = 13.2%

No adequate, simple measurements for tourism's impact - 3/38 = 7.9%

How SIC information is used?

Economic Planning 29/38 = 76.3%

Administrative Decisions 23/38 = 60.5%

Budgetary Allocations 16/38 = 42.1%

Employment Verification 21/38 = 55.3%

Others.....

- 1) Tracking measure for tourism activity within individual counties and states
- 2) Economic analysis
- 3) Distribution of travel impact
- 4) Relative importance of travel industry in the local economy
- 5) Research (Market Research)
- 6) Policy development and industry targeting
- 7) Estimation of economic impact for the state and local areas

- 8) Statistical reporting of retail sales and tax estimation models
- 9) Data for employers seeking labor and markets, data for workers seeking work
- 10) Tax accounting information
- 11) Primarily as input to our economic impact model
- 12) Tourism Planning
- 13) Monthly establishment survey of employment
- 14) Preliminary GNP
- 15) Information from the monthly estimate of Non-Agricultural wage and salary
- 16) Employment series also received broad coverage by the local media
- 17) Track growth of industries by geographic areas
- 18) Product searches
- 19) Forecasting employment projections
- 20) Wage surveys
- 21) Import / Export data bases
- 22) Revenue forecasting
- 23) Education and training program planning

summary compiled by: Nancy Dixon Langley - University of Missouri - Columbia
Parks, Recreation and Tourism Extension



KNOWLEDGE WORKING
FOR MISSOURIANS

Attachment: C

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-COLUMBIA

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-COLUMBIA

613 Olin Hall
Columbia MO 65211
Telephone (314) 882-3885

December 12, 1990

Dr. Chuck Gee
Dean
School of Travel and Industry Management
University of Hawaii at Manoa

Dear Dr. Geo

We have again looked at the inherent problems for the tourism industry under the present SIC code system. A copy of the summary of information received from the survey Karen Cardran conducted of the state travel offices is enclosed. I know that you are aware of these problems and understand the situation better than most; however, Karen's study documents what you have known for a long time.

It appears to me that one of the overriding issues concerned with any changes in the system is fragmentation. As long as lodging, food services, transportation, etc. prefer specific identity for their businesses it will be difficult to get adequate changes in the system. Tourism, as you know, requires an amalgamation of numerous businesses and services. Until each of the related businesses acknowledges and supports the idea of an umbrella industry it will be difficult to significantly change the system.

Politically the transportation, food service and lodging industries etc. probably would lose industry support if they promoted themselves as a part of the tourism industry.

We have the technology to report percentages of sales and full time equivalences (FTE's) in employment to give each segment of the economy due recognition. This may be the only solution as an intermediate step. Ultimately, I think this nation has to address the organizational, educational, research, political and financial support for a Leisure Service Industry. Reporting of the sales and employment of leisure service businesses will have the same problems as tourism.

My recommendations:

- Propose that a separate category of tourism be established and that the percentages of tourism businesses generally attributed to various businesses (Reported by the Department of Commerce) be reported in the tourism category.
- The taxal reported for restaurants, motels, etc. can be flagged with an asterisk to show that a percentage was also reported under the category of tourism.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR TOURISM

• Develop a standard research program to measure percentage of tourism related business in each category that relates to tourism. Encourage each state to use the research program to collect data and submit it to the USTTA to be used to refine and establish percentages for each business category related to tourism, targeting business which do not have specific SIC codes but which relate to tourism.

• Special attention should be directed toward initiating an educational program through the USTTA to increase understanding of the domestic tourism industry emphasizing the relationship and dependency of various business sectors of economy.

Recommendations from Previous Letter:

• Develop educational materials to inform departments of revenue of the nature and needs of the travel/tourism industry.

• Encourage state offices of tourism to establish closer working relationships with departments of revenue, helping to develop a reporting system that more accurately describes tourism businesses in the state.

• Establish a task force from within the tourism industry to prepare recommendations for the next technical committee on industrial classification.

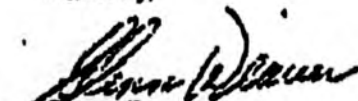
I received exhibit A from Fred Couzens, Executive Director Plymouth Economic Development Corps, Plymouth, Indiana.

As you know, any model that is adopted at a national level starts to break down and magnifies errors at a local level thus producing criticism and loss of confidence in the model. The national model is however the only logical approach because individual states can't afford the research to establish their own system and if they could there would be so many inconsistencies between the states that the data could not be aggregated to represent an accurate national picture.

I hope these thoughts are of some help.

Best wishes for the holiday season.

Sincerely,


Glenn Weaver

cc: Karen Cardran

DRAFT

HJR 82

HOUSE LABOR AND COMMERCE COMMITTEE
STANDING COMMITTEE
March 18, 1992

Number 015

REP. MOYER, Sponsor of HJR 82, told the committee that HJR 82 address a situation where by the standard industrial codes for tourism figures in the industry can be more readily available. This process takes some time and he thought that if we went on record early and often it will help this process happen.

REP. TAYLOR moved HJR 82 with individual recommendations. With no objections HJR 82 moved from committee.

DRAFT