

ALASKA LEGISLATURE SPECIAL COMMITTEE/SUBJECT FILE 8672
2182 SCOMM 83: HOUSE SPECIAL COMM. INTL. TRADE & TOURISM, 1991-92

"The Yukon portion of the Alaska Highway is about 600 miles, Webster continued. "There are gas stations approximately every 50 miles and medical facilities ranging from nursing stations to full-fledged hospitals in the communities along the route."

The Yukon Department of Tourism is currently working with representatives from Alaska, Tourism Canada and the Tourism Industry Association of the Yukon to correct the impressions left by the advisory.

"People who have been researching a trip to the Yukon are well informed about our geography and our amenities," the minister said. "However, we have to allay any false impressions to ensure future travellers aren't discouraged from travelling to the Yukon."

- 30 -

CONTACT:

John Spicer
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Public Affairs Bureau
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Government of the Yukon
Box 2703
Whitehorse, Yukon, Y1A 2C6

ALASKA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

February 7, 1992

For Information Contact:
Connel Murray, Director
Alaska Division of Tourism
(907) 465-2012

NORTHERN TOURISM OFFICIALS CRITICIZE REPORTS OF STATE DEPARTMENT TRAVEL ADVISORY

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA -- Tourism officials in both Alaska and Canada reacted strongly today to reports of a travel advisory issued by the United States State Department, which indicated travelers might have trouble finding accommodations along the Alaska Highway in the Yukon Territory.

"We've read the advisory and frankly we're mystified as to how reports could be so misleading," said Connel Murray, Alaska's Director of Tourism.

One report, widely circulated in Alaska, stated flatly that finding a motel or a gas station in the Yukon can be tough. Not necessarily true, said Murray.

- more -



"We've been monitoring the situation closely, and while we are expecting a banner year because of the 50th anniversary celebration of the construction of the Alaska highway, we have no indication that travelers will have problems finding accommodations and other services."

Murray's views were echoed by Klaus Roth, director of tourism marketing for Canada's Yukon Territory. Roth indicated the Yukon has been aggressive in increasing its ability to accommodate visitors. As an example, he cited the expansion of existing R.V. parks and campgrounds, and the addition of new ones to accommodate the expected increases in traffic. He also noted the Alaska Highway, which gained fame as the "Alcan" when it was constructed through virtual wilderness in 1942, is now paved through most of its nearly 1,500-mile length.

He also stressed that while the highway did, indeed, traverse the Yukon's "frontier country" -- as the travel advisory described it -- services for the motorist were more than adequate.

"After all, people have been driving this highway for half-a-century now and we've had to generate the facilities to take care of them including hotels and motels, rural lodges, gas stations and service facilities, and medical facilities," stressed Roth.

Murray said the State of Alaska had also been taking the necessary steps to accommodate expected increases in highway travel. Waysides and parks have been upgraded and an ongoing highway improvement program is underway as weather permits, he said.

- more -

Additionally, Murray countered points made in the advisory about the highway.

- There is no point on the highway where there is more than 97 miles between gas stations, and the average is closer to 55 miles.
- Almost every town along the highway has medical facilities. The greatest distance between medical facilities is 150 miles.
- Gas prices throughout Canada are higher than U.S. On the highway, prices average \$2.19 per U.S. gallon, certainly not triple most U.S. prices.

Murray also said telephone and mail inquiries were pointing to a longer-than-average season on the highway. Businesses that serve motorists have been alerted to be prepared for visitors arriving earlier than usual, and departing later.

ALASKA

Alaska Division of Tourism
P.O. Box E
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0800
Phone: (907) 465-2010

Department of Commerce &
Economic Development
State Office Building, Ninth Floor
333 Willoughby Avenue
Fax: (907) 586-8399

TELECOPIER TRANSMITTAL SHEET

DELIVER TO: Dave Johnson 604-685-5285

FROM: Conn Murray

U.S. Consul General's office

State of Alaska, Director
of Tourism

Number of pages INCLUDING transmittal sheet: 1

DATE: 2-6-92

OPERATOR: _____

TIME: _____

IF TELECOPY DOES NOT TRANSMIT PROPERLY, PLEASE CALL (907) 465-2012.

The Travel Advisory on the Yukon tended to blind-side not only our friends in Canada, but Alaska as well since the Highway is our only land-link to the "lower 48."

Please note that there is no point on the highway where there is more than 97 miles between gas stations -- and the average is closer to 55. There are places on the U.S. interstate system where they're further apart than that. As for medical facilities, almost every little town has them. In one spot there is about 150 miles between medical facilities -- I'll bet there are places in Nevada or Kansas that are similar. Peak season on the highway it's always advisable to have reservations, just as it is in Alaska, Hawaii or any other tourist destination. But the Government of the Yukon assures us that with new and expanded facilities they are expecting business as usual in '92, and so are we in Alaska. Gas prices throughout Canada are higher than the U.S. On the highway they average \$2.19 per U.S. gallon, certainly not triple most U.S. prices. As for food, lunch in Teslin runs from \$3.00 to \$7.00, with dinner \$5.00 to \$17.00, and other highway towns are comparable. Based on world prices, or even many other U.S. prices, travel on the Alcan highway might be considered a bargain. For this reason, I'm sending along our suggestions for changes in the Advisory to make it confirm a little more closely to the facts.

Thanks for your help. I'm hoping your recorded message can be changed, and perhaps a revision provided the press.

note: Our division is moving the following press release in Alaska.

ALASKA DIVISION OF TOURISM P.O. BOX E.

JUNEAU, AK 99811-0800 (907) 465-2012 FAX 586-8399



FAX
7. PER T

INFORMAL MESSAGE

403 667-2634

Date posted: 06-Feb-1992 16:15 DST
From: HA Van der Veer WSHDC - UNTO
VANDEHACZ
Dept: WSHDC UNTO
Tel No: (202) 682-7705

TO: J Normand Guerin UTO
TO: Paul Desbiens UTO
TO: Gilles JW Tasse UTO

(GUERIJNC AT A1 AT UOTTON)
(DESBIPC AT A1 AT UOTTON)
(TASSEJJC AT A1 AT UOTTON)

Subject: Travel Advisories YUKON

We have received the following from Yukon Tourism, which could be interpreted in several ways, including one that assumes subjective statements by the US Government about travel in Canada.

Rather than issuing a SPECIFIC advisory about the potential of MENINGITIS-related illness, the release editorializes whether the YUKON is definitely frontier, and that getting a motel room, medical care or car service in the Yukon may be tough. In fact, by inserting the health issue, the continuation of the text could imply that these conditions of lack of facilities prevail ANYWHERE in Canada outside Whitehorse.

Yukon Tourism has expressed concern about this kind of tactic, and addressed the fax to me since the dateline is Washington. Travel advisories are accessed through the public telephone system. Anyone interested in advisories, which usually range from health alerts to civil war and uprisings (Georgia, Haiti, Yugoslavia, Venezuela) can dial a phone number which gives that type of information.

Can you advise whether this merits any steps to be taken by the Department, Tourism Canada or this Mission to address the question of implicit discouragement of travel in Canada.

Here's the text as transmitted:

(WASHINGTON) THE STATE DEPARTMENT TOLD AMERICANS TODAY (WEDNESDAY) THAT FINDING A MOTEL ROOM IN THE YUKON CAN BE TOUGH, AND THERE AREN'T TOO MANY GAS STATIONS EITHER.

THE DEPARTMENT'S BUREAU OF CONSULAR AFFAIRS EXPECTS MORE TOURISTS TO DRIVE THE ALASKA-CANADA HIGHWAY THIS YEAR DURING ITS 50TH ANNIVERSARY, AND IT ISSUED A TRAVEL ADVISORY TO LET VISITORS KNOW WHAT THEY'RE IN FOR.

AMONG OTHER SUGGESTIONS - THE ADVISORY SAID TRAVELERS TO EASTERN CANADA SHOULD CONSIDER VACCINATING CHILDREN BECAUSE OF A RISE IN MENINGITIS CASES AND RELATED DISEASES.

THE ADVISORY SAID TRAVELERS CAN EXPECT TO FIND FEW MOTEL ROOMS AWAY FROM CITIES - AND LIMITED CAR REPAIR AND MEDICAL FACILITIES OUTSIDE OF WHITEHORSE.

IN FACT THE DEPARTMENT NOTED: "THE YUKON IS DEFINITELY FRONTIER COUNTRY".

WASHINGTON NR 202 647-5225

1. The U.S. State Department is warning travellers about visiting the Yukon. The Department has issued an advisory that contains a number of negative comments about travelling in the Territory. (Elaine Schiman) The traveller advisory is described in an Associated Press wire story. The advisory is categorized as a notice which means it's telling people which areas might be inconvenient or difficult to travel in. The notice on the Yukon says finding a motel room or a gas station can be tough. It says camping and motel facilities can range from primitive to non-existent, away from population centres. The notice also says traffic outside of towns can be very sparse even during peak tourist season and it says the Alaska Highway runs through some spectacularly beautiful areas but much of it is essentially uninhabited. Finally, the advisory noted the Yukon is definitely frontier country. Shauna Hutton is the executive director of the Tourism Industry Association of the Yukon. She was surprised to hear of the advisory but admits many people in the south believe the north is much rougher and tougher than it really is. Hutton says her association will try to educate people more on how good the highways up here really are.

(Hutton) "... I think the important thing that will come out of this is that we will have to put on a stronger thrust as far as educating people down south as to what we're all about up here." The Tourism Department of YTG only just heard of the travel advisory this morning. Spokesman Graham McDonald says the tourism people are looking into it to try to find out how it happened and how widely the news of it has been distributed. The Department had been informed of it by a tourism representative from Juneau who had heard it on the radio there and was quite concerned.

2. The Whitehorse Chamber of Commerce is hoping to hire someone to develop and implement a tourism plan for Whitehorse. That is one of two proposals put forward at a public meeting last night. The other is to hire someone to work at attracting conventions to the city. (Dave Cooper) About 30 people turned out at a public meeting last night to talk about ways to attract more tourists to Whitehorse. There are two main proposals. One is from the Tourism Industry Association. It wants to hire someone whose job would be to attract conventions to Whitehorse. It would cost from \$75,000 to \$150,000 to do that. The cost would be shared by the city, YTG, business:

MEMORANDUM
Thursday February 6, 1992

TO: Susie Kamp/State Division of Tourism
FROM: John Aravosis, Senator Stevens' Office (202) 224-1031
RE: State Department Notice on Travel to Western Canada

Attached is the State Department notice on travel to Western Canada.

State has a service where you can call up and hear tape recorded notices about travel conditions in different countries. I don't think that the notice sounds as bad on paper as it does when you hear it on the tape. The number for the tape is 202-647-5226. Ask for the tape on travel conditions in Canada.

I've spoken with State about the tape and they seem willing to make changes if you have any suggestions. You can either contact the US Consul General in Vancouver, Dave Johnson at 604-685-4311, or you can contact Tim Collins who is with the Canada Desk at the State Department. Both gentlemen were very willing to help.

One thing to bear in mind, much of the information in the notice seems realistic about actual conditions in Western Canada. And, the State Department is required by law to let American travellers know about conditions in foreign countries -- travelling in Western Canada is not like travelling in the Chicago suburbs. However, the tone, and some of the comments, might not be the most appropriate. Again, I suggest Susie and the Division of Tourism coordinate a response to State where you recommend changes in the text.

Let me know if you meet any obstacles.

02-05-82 05:42PM

FROM SENATOR STEVENS

TO 319675800309

P002/006

02/05/82

14:39

REL 480

P002/006

U.S. STATE DEPT
TRAVEL ADVISORY

TRAVEL ADVISORY - CANADA - NOTICE

3. SUMMARY: THERE HAS BEEN AN INCREASED NUMBER OF CASES OF MENINGOCOCCAL DISEASE IN SEVERAL AREAS OF EASTERN CANADA. ALTHOUGH THE RISK FOR TRAVELERS IS VERY LOW, U.S. TRAVELERS MAY WISH TO CONSIDER HAVING THEIR CHILDREN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 2 AND 14 VACCINATED AGAINST THE DISEASE. IN ADDITION, IN WESTERN CANADA, THE YUKON TERRITORY IS COMMEMORATING THE 80TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BUILDING OF THE ALCAN HIGHWAY - ITS "RENDEZVOUS '82". U.S. TRAVELERS PLANNING TO ATTEND "RENDEZVOUS '82" SHOULD BE AWARE OF AND TAKE APPROPRIATE PRECAUTIONS RELATED TO TRAVEL IN THE FAR NORTH. END SUMMARY.

E. MENINGITIS: THE U.S. CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL HAVE ISSUED A HEALTH ALERT CONCERNING THE INCREASED NUMBER OF CASES OF MENINGOCOCCAL DISEASE IN SEVERAL AREAS OF EASTERN CANADA. THE AFFECTED AREAS INCLUDE

--and the Quebec
and Ontario Health
Ministries--

THE OTTAWA-CARLTON AREA, THE LAURENTIDES REGION NORTH OF MONTREAL, THE LANAUDIERE REGION, THE OUTAOUAIS AREA IN WEST QUEBEC, AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. AS A PREVENTIVE MEASURE, A PROGRAM OF VACCINATION IS BEING INSTITUTED FOR CHILDREN IN THOSE AREAS. THE RISK FOR SHORT-TERM TRAVELERS IS VERY LOW AND NO PARTICULAR PRECAUTIONS ARE NEEDED FOR THOSE TRAVELING TO THE AFFECTED AREAS FOR MOST ACTIVITIES, SUCH AS SKIING OR SHOPPING. HOWEVER, BECAUSE THE NUMBER OF CASES AMONG SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN IS SUBSTANTIALLY ABOVE NORMAL, VACCINATIONS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED FOR CHILDREN 2 THROUGH 14 YEARS OF AGE TRAVELING TO THE AFFECTED AREAS IF THEY WILL BE IN VERY CLOSE PHYSICAL CONTACT WITH LOCAL SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN, OR WILL BE STAYING MORE THAN THREE DAYS AND EXPECT TO HAVE SOCIAL CONTACT WITH LOCAL SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN. IDEALLY, THE VACCINE SHOULD BE ADMINISTERED AT LEAST 30 DAYS BEFORE TRAVEL. VACCINATION IS NOT RECOMMENDED FOR CHILDREN UNDER TWO YEARS OF AGE, AND ADULTS ARE CONSIDERED AT VERY LOW RISK. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CONTACT THE CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL'S INTERNATIONAL HOTLINE AT (404) 222-4559.

3. RENDEZVOUS 78: 1978 MARKS THE 80TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BUILDING OF THE ALCAN HIGHWAY. THE YUKON TERRITORY IS COMMEMORATING THE EVENT WITH A SERIES OF HIGHLY PUBLICIZED CELEBRATIONS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR AS PART OF ITS "RENDEZVOUS 78" CELEBRATION. AS CANADIAN OFFICIALS ANTICIPATE A LARGE INFLUX OF U.S. VISITORS, IT IS

WORTHWHILE FOR U.S. CITIZENS TO KEEP IN MIND POTENTIAL PROBLEMS WHEN TRAVELING IN THE FAR NORTH.

4. THE FRONTIER: THE YUKON IS DEFINITELY FRONTIER TERRITORY. FACILITIES FOR CAR REPAIR OUTSIDE OF THE CAPITAL, WHITEHORSE, ARE EXTREMELY LIMITED. ALMOST ALL CONSUMER GOODS MUST BE BROUGHT IN FROM OTHER PARTS OF CANADA OR ALASKA OVER LONG DISTANCES. IT IS 1200 MILES FROM EDMONTON TO WHITEHORSE AND 1500 MILES FROM VANCOUVER TO WHITEHORSE. THE COST OF FOOD, GAS, ETC. CAN BE TRIPLE WHAT IT WOULD BE IN THE U.S.

5. THE HIGHWAY: THE ALCAN HIGHWAY RUNS FROM EDMONTON, ALBERTA, THROUGH BRITISH COLUMBIA (DAWSON CREEK, FORT ST. JOHN, FORT NELSON) THROUGH THE YUKON (WATSON LAKE, WHITEHORSE) AND INTO ALASKA. FOR MOST OF ITS LENGTH IT IS A TWO OR FOUR LANE DIVIDED HIGHWAY. MOST OF IT IS IN GOOD CONDITION AND PREVIOUSLY ROUGH SECTIONS HAVE BEEN REPAIRED FOR THE CELEBRATIONS. THE DISTANCES ARE VAST. THE HIGHWAY RUNS THROUGH SOME SPECTACULARLY BEAUTIFUL AREAS, BUT MUCH OF THE AREA IS ESSENTIALLY UNINHABITED. EVEN DURING PEAK TOURIST SEASON, TRAFFIC OUTSIDE OF TOWNS CAN BE VERY SPARSE.

6. LODGING: A FULL RANGE OF CAMPING AND HOTEL LODGING CAN BE FOUND IN THE YUKON. FURTHER AWAY FROM POPULATION CENTERS, THE FACILITIES CAN RANGE FROM PRIMITIVE TO

NON-EXISTENT. SEVERAL NEW HOTELS AND CAMPGROUNDS ARE OPENING THIS YEAR, BUT TRAVELERS ARE ADVISED TO HAVE CONFIRMED RESERVATIONS, ESPECIALLY FOR THE WHITEHORSE AREA, DURING THE PEAK SUMMER MONTHS.

7. MEDICAL CARE: AS WITH CAR REPAIR, MEDICAL FACILITIES ARE EXTREMELY LIMITED OUTSIDE OF WHITEHORSE. CARE CAN BE EXPENSIVE AND MOST HOSPITALS AND CLINICS WILL INSIST ON PAYMENT BEFORE DISCHARGE. WHILE SOME (BUT NOT ALL) NOW ACCEPT VISA OR MASTERCARD, MOST WILL NOT WAIT FOR PAYMENT FROM INSURANCE COMPANIES. PROBLEMS WITH COLLECTING BILLS FROM AMERICANS HAVE MADE MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS INCREASINGLY CAUTIOUS. TRAVELERS SHOULD CHECK TO MAKE SURE THEIR MEDICAL AND AUTO INSURANCE COVERS THEM WHILE IN CANADA. IN MANY INSTANCES A SUPPLEMENTAL POLICY IS REQUIRED.

8. FIREARMS: WHILE NOT LIMITED TO THE YUKON, ALL TRAVELERS TO CANADA SHOULD KEEP IN MIND CANADA'S EXTREMELY STRICT LAWS REGARDING FIREARMS. IN GENERAL, HANDGUNS ARE NOT PERMITTED IN CANADA. CANADIAN LAW REQUIRES THAT OFFICIALS MUST CONFISCATE GUNS FROM ANYONE CROSSING THE BORDER WHO DENIES HAVING A GUN IN HIS/HER POSSESSION. THE CONFISCATED GUNS ARE NEVER RETURNED. IT IS POSSIBLE TO TAKE HUNTING RIFLES INTO CANADA UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES. ANYONE CONSIDERING IT SHOULD CONTACT THE NEAREST CANADIAN CONSULATE IN ADVANCE FOR

DETAILED INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTION. IN ALL CASES, TRAVELERS SHOULD DECLARE ANY FIREARMS IN THEIR POSSESSION TO CANADIAN CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES WHEN ENTERING CANADA. IF THE TRAVELER IS DENIED PERMISSION TO BRING THE FIREARM INTO CANADA, IN MANY CASES THERE ARE FACILITIES NEAR THE BORDER CROSSING WHERE FIREARMS COULD BE SURRENDERED AND STORED PENDING THE TRAVELER'S RETURN TO THE U.S.

9. INFORMATION: FOR FURTHER INFORMATION/ASSISTANCE U.S. CITIZENS TRAVELING TO RENDEZVOUS '92 MAY CONTACT THE CONSULAR SECTION OF THE U.S. CONSULATE GENERAL AT 1075 WEST GEORGIA ST., VANCOUVER, CANADA V6E 4E9 AT TEL: 604-685-4333. THOSE TRAVELING TO EASTERN CANADA MAY CONTACT THE CONSULAR SECTION OF THE U.S. EMBASSY AT 100 WELLINGTON ST. OTTAWA, CANADA K1P 5T1 AT (613) 238-5235.

10. REVIEW DATE: AUGUST 3, 1992.

11. THIS ADVISORY ALERTS U.S. CITIZENS TO AN INCREASED NUMBER OF CASES OF MENINGITIS IN EASTERN CANADA AND POTENTIAL PROBLEMS IN THE YUKON TERRITORY DUE TO THE ANTICIPATED LARGE INFLUX OF VISITORS FOR "RENDEZVOUS '92".

FOLLOWING ARE SUGGESTED REVISIONS OF SECTIONS 4, 5 and 6 OF THE ADVISORY.

4. THE FRONTIER: THE YUKON MAY BE CONSIDERED FRONTIER TERRITORY IN MANY AREAS. FACILITIES FOR CAR REPAIR, WHILE GENERALLY ADEQUATE, MAY SOMETIMES BE LIMITED OUTSIDE OF THE LARGER COMMUNITIES. BECAUSE OF DISTANCE FROM MAJOR POPULATION CENTERS, PRICES ARE HIGHER THAN IN THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES. GASOLINE COSTS AVERAGE \$2.19 PER U.S. GALLON. LUNCH IN A TYPICAL SMALL COMMUNITY LIKE TESLIN RUNS FROM \$3.00 TO \$7.00, WHILE DINNER IS \$5.00 TO \$17.00.

5. THE HIGHWAY: THE ALASKA (FORMERLY THE ALCAN) HIGHWAY STARTS IN DAWSON CREEK, B.C. AND RUNS NORTH AND WEST THROUGH FT. ST. JOHN, FT. NELSON TO THE YUKON TERRITORY TOWNS OF WATSON LAKE, THE CAPITAL CITY OF WHITEHORSE AND ON INTO ALASKA, ENDING AT FAIRBANKS, NEARLY 1,500 MILES FROM ITS BEGINNING. FOR MOST OF ITS LENGTH IT IS A TWO OR FOUR LANE DIVIDED HIGHWAY. MOST OF IT IS IN GOOD CONDITION, AND PREVIOUSLY ROUGH SECTIONS HAVE BEEN REPAIRED FOR THE CELEBRATIONS. DISTANCES ARE VAST. THE HIGHWAY RUNS THROUGH SOME SPECTACULARLY BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY, BUT MUCH OF IT IS SPARSELY INHABITED. GAS STATIONS AVERAGE AROUND 50 TO 60 MILES APART, WITH THE LONGEST STRETCH BEING ABOUT 97 MILES. ALMOST EVERY COMMUNITY PROVIDES MEDICAL SERVICES, WITH THE LONGEST STRETCH BETWEEN FACILITIES BEING ABOUT 150 MILES.

6. LODGING: A FULL RANGE OF CAMPING AND MOTEL LODGING CAN BE FOUND IN THE YUKON. FURTHER AWAY FROM POPULATION CENTERS, HOWEVER, FACILITIES CAN RANGE FROM RUSTIC TO PRIMITIVE. SEVERAL NEW MOTELS AND CAMPGROUNDS ARE OPENING THIS YEAR, BUT AS WITH ALL DESTINATION ROUTES TRAVELERS ARE ADVISED TO MAKE RESERVATIONS -- PARTICULARLY DURING THE PEAK MONTH OF JULY. IT MIGHT ALSO BE WISE TO PLAN TRAVEL EITHER A LITTLE EARLIER OR A LITTLE LATER THAN PEAK SEASON. BOTH LATE MAY AND EARLY SEPTEMBER CAN

BE BEAUTIFUL AND RELAXED TIMES TO VISIT ALASKA AND THE YUKON.



House Special Committee on International Trade and
Tourism
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box V (MS 3100)
Juneau, Ak 99811

Dear People,

The 103 members of the Skagway Chamber of Commerce support House Joint Resolution No. 81. Many members of the community as well as paid members of the city staff have worked hard for an extended length of time to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the building of the Alaskan Highway. Some people may not be aware that Skagway played an important role in the building of this road. Most of the soldiers who worked on it came in through our town, as did much of the equipment and supplies. It had a major impact on our town, as well as our town and the availability of it's port had a major impact on the ability to build the road and therefore open up access to the rest of the state.

We have worked hard to build up this story and have invited many of the former soldiers to visit during this celebration.

In addition, many of our people drive the Alaskan Highway. We were quite disturbed by the issuance of the travel advisory. Our experiences with the road did not fit with what was stated.

We support your efforts to head off any other ill-thought out advisories.

Sincerely,

Sharon Bolton
President

TRAVEL ADVISORY

Alaska Highway Celebrations

The Alaska Highway, which stretches through Canada to Alaska, turns 50 years old this year, and communities along the route are celebrating in British Columbia, the Yukon and Alaska. The highway, also known as the Alcan Highway and originally the Alaska Canada Military Highway, was built in 1942 in response to the Japanese threat in the Pacific after the bombing of Pearl Harbor. The road was laid out in eight months and 12 days by seven regiments of the United States Corps of Engineers. It runs 1,520 miles from Dawson Creek, British Columbia, to Fairbanks, Alaska. Twenty-five miles of it remain unpaved.

At least 200 events are planned for the Rendezvous '92 anniversary, which is being co-ordinated by a joint committee. Whitehorse in the Yukon will have 10 days of parades, concerts and dances from May 15 to 24 as well as a storytelling festival July 4 to 6 and an international air show on July 26. Elsewhere in the Yukon, Haines Junction offers a two-hour guided historic tour along a section of the original United States Army pioneer road on the highway from May 24 to Sept. 6. Storytelling by old-timers and American Indian elders at Marshall Creek will also be part of this event. Retired veterans from the Army Corps of Engineer Regiments will attend a homecoming re-

union at Watson Lake Sept. 11 to 13. Among other events are dog sled races, a six-hole golf tournament on the frozen Bering Sea, a fiddling festival and concerts and fairs.

Tourists are advised that although highway services are adequate, they are often some distances apart. Gas stations are on average 50 to 60 miles apart, the longest stretch being 97 miles. Travelers are encouraged to make reservations



The New York Times

for hotels and motels through travel agencies in the United States. Otherwise, visitors should have no problem finding R.V. parks and campgrounds.

The calendar of events can be obtained from Great Alaska Highways Society, Post Office Box 74250, Fairbanks, Alaska 99707; (907) 452-8000.

Advisory

Continued from page A1

Friday and referred inquiries to its main office in Washington, D.C.

State Department officials in Washington, D.C., were unavailable for comment. The federal agency's 24-hour hotline to its Citizens Emergency Center in Washington, D.C., offered the taped recording about the Alaska Highway, along with numerous other taped messages about travel worldwide. The hotline number is (202) 647-5225.

The federal government's notice details difficulties in finding lodging, car repair and emergency medical care in the Yukon, and warns motorists that prices can be triple those charged in the United States.

Murray said he was mystified at the advisory's "misinformation." Costs along the highway are not even double that of the United States, there are plenty of accommodations, no more than 97 miles between gas stations and no more than 150 miles between medical facilities, he said.

"After all, people have been driving this highway for half a century now," said Klaus Roth, director of tourism marketing for the Yukon, in a statement Friday. "And we've had to generate the facilities to take care of them, including hotels and motels, rural lodges, gas stations and service facilities and medical facilities."

Drivers familiar with the Alaska Highway seemed unfazed Friday by news of the advisory.

John Spalding, sales manager for Niles Travelers Inc., an Anchorage recreational vehicle dealer, said he could imagine lots of unsuspecting travelers at motels along the highway and unprepared drivers hitching back to town for a tank of gas.

But Spalding, who has driven the highway many times, said driving the route always has required planning, and motels are almost always full in summer.

"People could get caught running out of gas in between places if they're not paying attention, but there are signs that say no gas for 260 miles or something like that," said Pat Keller, an Anchorage truck driver for the moving company Bekins Northwest.

The American Automobile Association always advises its members to make lodging reservations ahead of time, bring two spare tires, and fill the gas tank when its below half full, said Dan Winker, manager of AAA Alaska. The association also rates summer as the third best time to drive the Alaska Highway, with fall and winter ranked higher, he said.

"I think everybody's panicking (in the Lower 48) because they think 50 million people are coming up," Winker said. "I haven't talked to anybody on this end who's panicking."

ANCHORAGE TIMES

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FOR MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE
FLOWN TO JUNEAU COURTESY OF
ALASKA AIRLINES

The Anchorage

SATURDAY, February 8, 1992

Locally owned since 1915, Alaska's best newspaper

78 No. 39 25¢

U.S. warns travelers to avoid Iraq, Alaska Highway

By DOUG FORD
TIMES BUSINESS WRITER

No Hilton, no Holiday Inn, not even a Motel 6 with a light on awaits travelers along the 1,520-mile Alaska Highway. But does that mean unwary visitors will have to sleep in the rain?

Apparently the U.S. State Department thinks so.

To the chagrin of Alaska and Yukon Territory officials, the federal government has issued an emergency advisory warning people who may be considering visiting Canada and Alaska during the highway's 50th anniversary celebration that they could face an inhospitable wilderness.

Moreover, the taped travel advisory,

released earlier this week, comes on a telephone recording with alarming messages about an outbreak of meningococcal disease in eastern Canada, and hazards in war-torn Yugoslavia and Iraq.

Yes, travel to Alaska, or more precisely driving the highway named for the state that links the 49th state with its Lower 48 counterparts via Canada, has

managed to make the State Department's travelers' advisory on dangerous foreign places.

Rattling their own bureaucratic swords, Alaska and Canada's travel officials said Friday they object to the Alaska Highway being lumped with global hot spots by the U.S. government.

"What started as a localized situation,

has turned into an international flap," said Connel Murray, director of the Alaska Division of Tourism. The Alaska congressional delegation and Canadian Embassy have demanded the State Department revise the recording, he said. The State Department's district office in San Francisco declined to comment.

See Advisory, back page



On the road: Mountains tower above the Alaska Highway near Kluane Lake in the Yukon.

Warning is eased Highway is 'basic,' not dangerous

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The State Department has revised a recent warning to travelers planning trips on the Alaska Highway through Canada's Yukon Territory.

The department issued a traveler's advisory Feb. 4 warning that there were few motel rooms, service stations and medical facilities along the Yukon stretch of the highway.

'The new advisory encourages travelers to use common sense, which makes sense in planning any long journey.'

— Sen. Frank Murkowski

The highway runs from Dawson Creek, British Columbia, through the Yukon to Fairbanks, Alaska and the Yukon are celebrating its 50th anniversary this year, and many tourists are expected to travel the highway this summer.

The revised advisory uses "far less sensational language," according to a news release issued recently by Sen. Frank Murkowski, R-Alaska.

Rather than saying lodging is "primitive to non-existent" along the Canadian stretch of the highway, the new advisory says lodging is "basic" outside of the four main towns. It also warns that the longest stretch between medical facilities is about 150 miles, rather than saying such facilities were "extremely limited outside Whitehorse."

"The new advisory encourages travelers to use common sense, which makes sense in planning any long journey," Murkowski said. "But at least it isn't the totally uninformed trips that was released earlier."

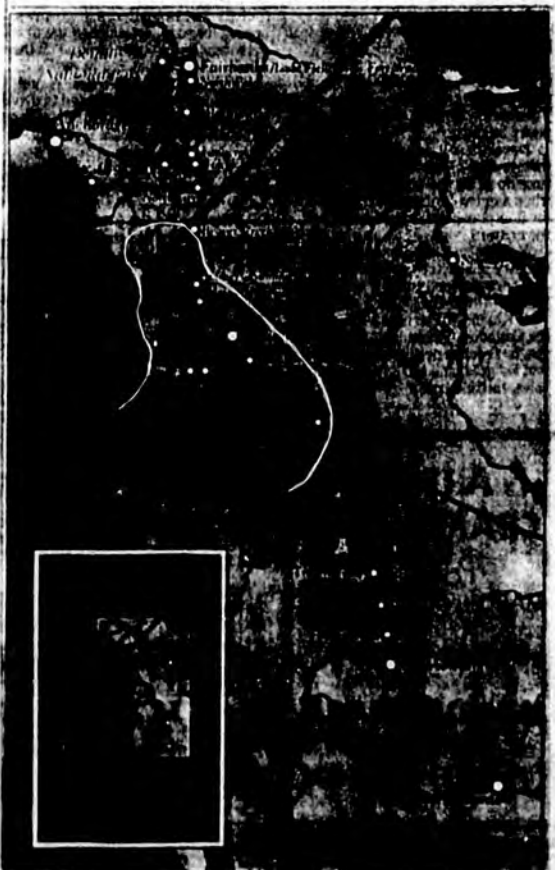
Murkowski said the new advisory was issued after complaints by Alaska's congressional delegation and other Alaskans.

Last year, 88,000 vacationers drove the two-lane road, which is sometimes called the last great driving adventure remaining in North America. This year, with both Alaska and Canadian commissions actively promoting the anniversary, the figure is expected to be 30,000 higher.

"The first two words are mystery and magic — that's what comes to me when I think of the road. And I was born here in Alaska," says Susan C. Kemp, executive director of the Great Alaska Highways Society.

But tourist officials do worry that the celebration, which kicked off 11 days ago in Dawson Creek, could pose problems for the unwary. Peak summer tourist travel on Alaska roads often means traffic jams, miles of no-vacancy signs, road slope piled with human waste and long waits for everything from dinner reservations in Anchorage to seats on the buses that take sightseers into Denali National Park.

THE ALASKA HIGHWAY



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					
---------	---	--	--	--	--	--

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: _____
Agency: _____ Date: _____

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

T

M

C

ALASKA TOURISM MARKETING COUNCIL
FAX TRANSMISSION SHEET

TO:

Rep. Tom Meyer

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

5861 Recreational vehicle dealers
5847 Gift, novelty, and souvenir shops
5884 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. Couzens)

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 Old 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 SECRETARY, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20540

• 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.

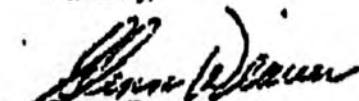
I received exhibit A from Fred Couzens, Executive Director Plymouth Economic Development Corps, Plymouth, Indiana.

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

SCOMMS

83:17

FISCAL NOTE

No. 1Version: SB 136(S) Publish Date: 3/1/91STATE OF ALASKA
1991 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Revision Date: _____

Department Affected: Public SafetyTitle: Alaska Highway Commemorative
Registration PlatesBRU: Motor Vehicles

Component: _____

Sponsor: ShultzRequestor: Sen. State Affairs

COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

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Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0					

CAPITAL	0					
---------	---	--	--	--	--	--

REVENUE	0					
---------	---	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	0					

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year impact: NA

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

Changes in CSSB 136 (STA)
have no fiscal impact. This
fiscal note is appropriate.

3-1-91

date

Mar By JMR
Comte Aide (initial)Prepared By: Senate State Affairs CommitteePhone: 465-4522Division: Alaska LegislatureDate: 2-27-91Approved by Senator Pat Rodey Pat RodeyAgency: Chair, Senate State Affairs CommitteeDate: 2-27-91

Distribution (by preparer): Legislative Finance, Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, CMB, & Impacted Agency(ies).

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
SENATE BILL NO. 136

HISTORY IN THE SENATE

1991
3/20
3/1

Read first time and referred to:
State Affairs

SIA RPT(☒) CS 4 DP 1 NR DNP AM
New Title Same Title Previous FN
FN OFN To Rules

RPT() CS DP NR DNP AM
New Title Same Title Previous FN
FN OFN To

RPT() CS DP NR DNP AM
New Title Same Title Previous FN
FN OFN To

3/3 ☒ Rules Calendar() CS AM Other
New Title Same Title Previous FN
FN OFN

3/15
Read second time
☒ CS Adopted (SIA) New Title
 Amended Advanced

3/17
Read third time
 Letter of Intent adopted
 Return to second for specific amendment

3/13
PASSED EFD Same ☒ or
Yeas 19 Yeas
Nays Nays
Excused Excused
Absent Absent

Reconsideration
Reconsideration not taken up

PASSED EFD Same or
Yeas Yeas
Nays Nays
Excused Excused
Absent Absent

3/17
Reported correctly engrossed
Signed by President, to House
Nancy Smith
Secretary of the Senate

HISTORY IN THE HOUSE

19

Read first time and referred to:

RPT CS() New Title
DP DNP NR AM
FN OFN Previous FN

RPT CS() New Title
DP DNP NR AM
FN OFN Previous FN

RPT CS() New Title
DP DNP NR AM
FN OFN Previous FN

Read second time
CS() Adopted

Amended

Advanced

Read third time

Return to second for specific amendment

PASSED EFD Same or
Yeas Yeas
Nays Nays
Excused Excused
Absent Absent

 Intent adopted

Reconsideration
Reconsideration not taken up

PASSED ON RECON. EFD Same or
Yeas Yeas
Nays Nays
Excused Excused
Absent Absent

 Intent adopted

Reported correctly engrossed, signed by the Speaker
and returned to the Senate

 Chief Clerk of the House



Alaska State Legislature

SENATOR DICK SHULTZ

P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-4940
Home: P.O. Box 487
Tok, Alaska 99780

Member
Finance Committee
Transportation Committee
Special Committee on Oil & Gas

Senate
District J

MEMORANDUM

District 17

ALCAN BORDER
ANDERSON
BIG DELTA
BOUNDARY
CANTWELL
CHICKEN
CHISTOCHINA
CLEAR
COPPER CENTER
DELTA JUNCTION
DENALI PARK
DOT LAKE
DRY CREEK
EAGLE
EAGLE VILLAGE
GAKONA
GLENNALLEN
GULKANA
HEALY
HEALY LAKE
KENNY LAKE
MENDELTONA
MENTASTA LAKE
NABESNA
NELCHINA
NENANA
NORTHWAY
PAXSON
SLANA
TANACROSS
TAZLINA
TETLIN
TOK
TOLSONA
TONSINA

TO: ALL LEGISLATORS
FROM: SENATOR DICK SHULTZ
DATE: FEBRUARY 19, 1991
RE: 1992 COMMEMORATIVE REGISTRATION PLATES

I am introducing legislation to allow Alaskan motorists to display "1992" commemorative registration plates on the front of their vehicles. Unfortunately, even though supportive, the Commissioner of Public Safety does not have the statutory authority to allow anything but the standard registration plates to be displayed.

The Yukon Territories are allowing the "92 celebration" plates to be used and they are most impressive. It is proving to be a very efficient, and cost effective method of promotion.

The bill will allow a one time exception through the end of 1992 at which time standard plates will once again be required. It is important to also note this waiver does not authorize removal of standard plates for any reason other than the display of the "1992" plates.

Your support for this 1992 celebration event is greatly appreciated.

District 18

BADGER ROAD
EIELSON/MOOSE CREEK
NEWBY
NORTH POLE
PLACK
RICHARDSON
SALCHA

SCOMM

83:18

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1991 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. SB 183

Revision Date: _____ Department Affected: Revenue
 Title: Authority to stock alcoholic BRU: Alcoholic Beverage Control Board
beverages in guest rooms. Component: _____
 Sponsor: Senate Labor & Commerce Comm.
 Requestor: Senate Labor & Commerce Comm. COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

0	1	0	0
---	---	---	---

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97
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-

Estimate of current year impact: _____

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

Prepared By: Patrick L. Sharrock, DirectorPhone: 277-8638Division: Alcoholic Beverage Control BoardDate: March 12, 1991

Approved by Commissioner: _____

Agency: Department of RevenueDate: 3-18-91

Distribution (by preparer): Legislative Finance, Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB, & Impacted Agency(ies).

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1991 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. SB 183

Revision Date: _____ Department Affected: Commerce & Economic Development
 Title: "An act related to the authority of certain beverage dispensary licenses" BRU: Tourism
 Component: Tourism development
 Sponsor: Senate Labor Commerce Committee
 Requestor: Senator Drue Pearce COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

1	0	1	7
---	---	---	---

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
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						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year impact: None

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

This bill does not impact operations of the Division of Tourism.

Prepared By: Wendy Wolf Phone: 465-2012
 Division: Division of Tourism Date: 3/20/91
 Approved by Commissioner: Glenn A. Clds *Glenn A. Clds* *ASST Comm*
 Agency: Department of Commerce & Economic Development Date: 3-21-91

Distribution (by preparer): Legislative Finance, Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB, & Impacted Agency(ies).

HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND TOURISM

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

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



AGENDA

Monday, May 6, 5 p.m., Capitol Room 17

- **Consideration of SB183, relating to the authority of certain beverage dispensary licenses.**

Alaska State Legislature

Senator Drue Pearce, Chair
Senator Virginia Collins, Vice Chair
Senator Dick Eliason
Senator Rick Halford
Senator Jay Kerttula

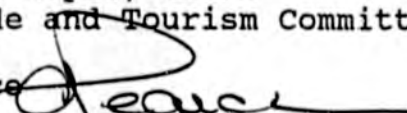


SENATE LABOR AND COMMERCE COMMITTEE

WHILE IN JUNEAU
P.O. BOX V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-3844

3111 C STREET, SUITE 150
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99504
(907) 561-2018

To: Representative Tom Moyer, Chair
International Trade and Tourism Committee

From: Senator Drue Pearce 

Date: April 29, 1991

Re: Senate Bill 183, Alcohol Sales in Hotel Rooms.

Due to the short time left in the session this year could you please schedule this bill as soon as May 6th if possible.

Currently, the Alaska Alcohol Beverage Control Board does not allow alcoholic beverages to be stocked inside hotel or motel rooms.

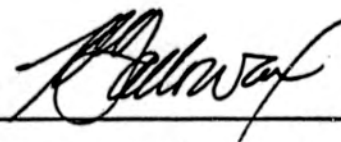
Senate Bill 183 seeks to authorize the Alcohol Beverage Control Board to allow beverage dispensary license holders the right to allow self serve liquor sales inside hotel and motel rooms. The current plan is to allow alcoholic beverages to be stocked in lockable refrigerators placed in the rooms. Once the motel or hotel staff has determined a registering guest to be at least 21 years of age, a key to the locked unit can be issued along with the room key.

This bill was introduced at the request of the Alaska Hotel and Motel Association and the Alaska Cabaret, Hotel, Restaurant & Retailers Association.

SB 183:

"An Act related to the authority of certain
beverage dispensary licensees to stock
alcoholic beverages in guest rooms."

The department has no opposition to this bill, as it does not affect
any of the department's programs.



Glenn A. Olds, Commissioner

Date: 3-22-91

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL BOARD

WALTER J. HICKEL, GOVERNOR

580 W. 7TH AVE
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501-6896

March 26, 1991

The Honorable Drue Pearce, Chair
Labor and Commerce Committee
Alaska State Senate
P. O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

RE: SB 183

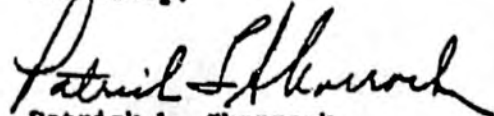
Dear Senator Pearce:

Ken Erickson of your office asked that I provide you with the ABC Board's position concerning SB 183.

The board has discussed the subject of mini-bars in hotel rooms on several occasions during the last few years. The board concluded that it neither supports nor opposes mini bars. However, it has indicated that it should have a role in reviewing proposals from licensees who want to provide mini-bar service in their facilities. Senate Bill 187 does provide for board approval.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment. If I can provide any additional information, please do not hesitate to call.

Sincerely,



Patrick L. Sharrock
Director, ABC Board

PS/cl

91-42

AVA

ALASKA VISITORS ASSOCIATION

501 West Northern Lights, Suite 201 • Anchorage, Alaska 99503

Tel: (907) 276-6663 • Fax: (907) 258-4036

**1988-89
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VANA Development Corp
Anchorage, Alaska

1st Vice-President
Robert Dindinger
Alaska Travel Adventures
Juneau, Alaska

2nd Vice-President
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Princess Tours
Seattle, Washington

**Vice-President/
Government Relations**
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Wings of Alaska
Juneau, Alaska

Secretary
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Quinnat Landing Hotel
King Salmon, Alaska

Treasurer
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Smithway Stevedoring
Ketchikan, Alaska

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Marian Beck
Kachemak Bay Ferry

Captain Jim Binkley
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Discovery

Dennis Brandon
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Signature Travel

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Bill Elander
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& Visitors Bureau

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Ralph Nestor
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Dave Palmer
Alaska Airlines

Brad Phillips
Phillips Cruises & Tours

Tom Watson
Kodiak Island Convention
& Visitors Bureau

Richard West
Alaska Sightseeing

Dana Brockway
Executive Director

#89-1

A Resolution of the Board of Directors of the Alaska Visitors Association regarding:

The presence of mini-bars in hotel and motel rooms.

WHEREAS, the Hotel/Motel Association of Alaska and CHARR are seeking passage of a statute by the Alaska legislature amending Alaska State liquor laws to permit the placement of mini-bars in hotel and motel rooms;

THEREFORE BE IT NOW RESOLVED, that the Board of Directors of the Alaska Visitors Association supports this legislation and encourages the Alaska State Legislature to amend the necessary laws to permit the use of hotel room mini-bars.

ADOPTED BY THE AVA BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON FEBRUARY 7, 1989.

APR 5 1991



DENALI NATIONAL PARK HOTEL
McKINLEY CHALET RESORT
McKINLEY VILLAGE LODGE

ARA Denali National Park Company

KEN

April 3, 1991

Senator Pearce
Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

Senator Pearce,

I wish to express our companies support of Senate Bill 183.
We find it to be a courtesy that traveller's are accustomed
to receiving such services in their Hotel Rooms.

Sincerely,

Carson W. Fleharty
ARA Denali Park Hotels

APR 2 1991



Hotel Seward

"Independently owned & operated"

221 5th Ave., P.O. Box 670 • Seward, Alaska 99664 • (907) 224-BEST (2378)



March 27th, 1991

SENATOR PEARCE
P. O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Re: Senate Bill No. 183

Dear Senator Pearce;

We would like to take this opportunity to express our support of your Senate Bill No. 183.

We operate the Best Western Hotel Seward, as well as the New Seward Hotel in Seward, Alaska, and would like to see this bill passed in the Senate as well as the House of Representatives.

If we can help you further, please do not hesitate to let us know.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Brad Snowden
Owner/Manager

BS/dr

APR 17 1991

ALASKA HOTEL
PROPERTIES, INC.

*bill file - let's put
in floor packet*

April 15, 1991

Senator Drue Pearce
P. O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator Pearce:

Re: Senate Bill 183

Alaska Hotel Properties, Inc. owner of the Harper Lodge Princess at Denali National Park, the Kenai Princess Lodge, Cooper Landing and soon to be (1993) the Fairbanks Princess Hotel, support Senate Bill 183.

We feel that the hoteliers in Alaska will best serve the requirements of their guests and be on a par with the lodging industry in other states if this bill is enacted.

Yours Truly,

PRINCESS TOURS



Don Grandy
Vice President
Alaska Hotel Properties, Inc.

DWG:tm
DWG:068:91



THE ANCHORAGE HILTON

March 25, 1991

Senator Drue Pearce
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator:

On behalf of the Anchorage Hilton, please accept our most vigorous plaudits for a marvelous opportunity to bring more business to the State of Alaska. Needless to say, we are strongly in favor of Senate Bill number 183.

As stated in SB183, travellers of all sophistications now expect first class and complete hospitality accommodations. In-room food and beverage availability was once a novelty. It is now a must!

As you know the State of Alaska competes with many destinations, not only for the summer tourist, but company meetings and conventions as well. We can ill afford to allow our competition the slightest edge.

Thank you again for your work on this long over due piece of legislation.

Sincerely,

Jim Garvin
Director of Food and Beverage

JG/eh





Ralph Nogai
Anchorage Hilton Hotel
Bill Elander
Anchorage Convention &
Visitors Bureau
Forest Paulson
Sheraton Anchorage Hotel
Bob Coe
Duty Free Shoppers
Gordon Godfred
Arctic Circle Enterprises
Wally Hickel, Jr.
Hotel Captain Cook
Masao Ishii
Japan Air Lines
Rolf Klug
Holland America Westours
Bill MacKay
Alaska Airlines
Jeff Ripley
Princess Tours
Shinobu Shimojima
Selbu Alaska, Inc.
Kay Sugimoto
A & P Tours

By FAX 463-5352

March 25, 1991

Senator Drue Pearce
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator Pearce:

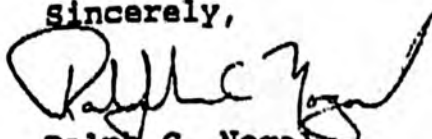
On behalf of the Alaska International Airport and Tourism Marketing Council, Inc., please be advised we strongly support Senate Bill No. 183 in order to offer more convenience to our international and domestic travelers.

In stocking alcoholic beverages and snacks, as well as cold drinks, in a room refrigerator, we will offer the same privileges our international and domestic guests have in locations other than Alaska. These units are separately keyed and only offered to persons 21 years of age or older.

Please also remember that these units only sell about 17% liquor and the balance is for snacks and non-alcoholic beverages.

Senator Pearce, passage of this bill will put us on a plane with other states and countries.

Sincerely,


Ralph C. Nogai
President

RCN/eh



*Alaska Cabaret, Hotel,
Restaurant & Retailers Association*

100 W. 10th Street • Anchorage, Alaska 99501
401 2K Street • (907) 272-8194 • Fax: (907) 272-8640

March 8, 1991

Position Paper on Hotel Mini-Bars

The Alaska Cabaret, Hotel, Restaurant & Retailers Association endorses legislation that amends Alaska State Liquor Laws to permit the placement of mini-bars in hotel and motel rooms. As a major part of the hospitality and visitor industry of the state, the Association feels that the availability of this amenity to the traveling public is necessary to maintain our competitive edge as a visitor destination. Mini-bars are available in hotel rooms in many areas of the world and we believe that Alaska's lodging industry should be able to participate fully in the modern world of hospitality.

Alaska State Legislature

Legislative Research Agency



P.O. Box Y
Juneau, AK 99811-3100
Phone: (907) 165-3991
Fax: (907) 163-3331

March 20, 1991

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Drue Pearce

FROM: Linda J. Snow *LJ Snow*
Legislative Analyst

RE: Regulation of Hotel Mini-Bars
Research Request 91.200

You asked this office how other states regulate hotel mini-bars. You specifically asked if other states require special licenses or permits for mini-bars, how they restrict access by minors and drunken persons, and how they control sale hours. You also asked if proposed mini-bar legislation would conflict with Alaska's "Happy Hour" law.

We spoke with representatives of alcoholic beverage control authorities in California, Illinois, Nevada, New York, Texas, and Wisconsin. Our discussions with these people are summarized below. Attached to this memorandum are relevant statutes from the various states.

California

According to David Wright, assistant chief of business practices for the California Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, special controlled-access cabinet permits may be issued to California hotels which have an on-sale liquor license.¹ Mini-bar cabinets must be locked, and no access key may be issued to minors. Hotel employees allowed to stock the cabinets must be at least 21 years of age. Cabinets may not be stocked between 2:00 a.m. and 6:00 a.m., the hours during which the state prohibits sales of alcohol.

Illinois

Mr. Eric Wisette, chief of investigations for the Illinois Liquor Control Commission, reported that his state does not require separate mini-bar permits if hotels have a general liquor license. However, local municipalities have

¹On-sale refers to establishments which sell liquor for consumption on the premises (i.e., restaurants and bars). Off-sale refers to establishments which sell packaged liquor for consumption off the premises (i.e., grocery stores and liquor stores).

Senator Pearce
March 20, 1991
Page 2

the option to require permits or licenses for mini-bars. Illinois lacks legislation regarding mini-bars. The authority to regulate them comes from a Liquor Control Commission policy statement. The state has no regulations regarding hours of sale, although local governments may regulate them. Regarding access by drunken persons, the liquor license holder is ultimately responsible and risks the loss of his or her license if abuses occur. Illinois recently passed legislation (attached) which makes any person who rents a hotel room for the purpose of consumption of alcohol by minors guilty of a class C misdemeanor.

Nevada

The State of Nevada does not regulate alcoholic beverages. According to Jody Cummings of the Nevada Game and Control Board, both city and county governments regulate alcoholic beverages in Nevada. We spoke with Art Besser, chief of licensing for the Clark County Department of Business Licenses about mini-bars in Las Vegas. He reported that hotels with 100 or more rooms and a bar liquor license may receive "individual access licenses" (for mini-bars). Each license costs \$1,000 per three-month period. The cabinets are locked, and upon proof of age, a guest will be given a mini-bar key on a ring with the room key. The mini-bar key cannot be removed from the cabinet without locking it, so it is assured that the cabinet will be locked when the occupant is not in the room. Las Vegas allows sale of alcohol 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Employees of an establishment with a liquor license must take a course in liquor awareness training, which may help them identify abuses of mini-bars. According to Mr. Besser, Clark County has not had any serious problems with abuse of mini-bar privileges.

New York

New York law does not require special licenses or permits for hotel mini-bars beyond a general hotel liquor license. The law requires that mini-bar cabinets have a lock, and that keys will not be issued to minors or persons who are visibly intoxicated. According to Steven Kalinsky, attorney with the New York State Liquor Authority, nothing in the New York law addresses regulation of hours when the mini-bar may be used.

Texas

Ms. Jeannene Fox, director of licensing for the Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission, reported that Texas legislation passed in 1989 requires a special permit to operate mini-bars in hotels with a current "mixed beverage" liquor license. Fees for these permits begin at \$2,000 annually, and decrease incrementally to \$750 annually for the third and all subsequent renewals. Local governments have the authority to charge up to the same amount for permits that the state charges. Prior to issuance of a permit, mini-bars must

Senator Pearce
March 20, 1991
Page 3

be inspected. The cabinets must lock with a key separate from the room key, and the drinks in the cabinets must be miniature (between one and two fluid ounces) for hotels to pass inspection. Upon registration for a room with a mini-bar, every occupant of the room must present proof of age. Restocking of mini-bars cannot occur between 9:00 p.m. and 9:00 a.m. daily, or all day Sunday, and employees who restock must be at least 18 years of age.

According to Ms. Fox, Texas law views hotel rooms more like residences than licensed premises. Persons may become intoxicated, as long as they remain in their hotel room. Also, Texas law allows minors to consume alcohol in their home under the supervision of a parent or legal guardian. This pertains to hotel rooms as well. Ms. Fox also reported that prior to passage of the 1989 legislation, the commission researched control of mini-bars in other states, and found that no other states had trouble regulating access of alcohol from mini-bars by minors and drunken persons.

Wisconsin

We interviewed Roger Johnson, a representative of Alcohol and Tobacco Enforcement in the Wisconsin Department of Revenue. He reported that Wisconsin authorities initially had concerns about the control of alcoholic beverages sold in hotel mini-bars, but that no major problems have occurred.

Hotels with a general bar liquor license may operate mini-bars without any special permits or licenses. Generally, only expensive resort hotels in Wisconsin have mini-bars. According to Mr. Johnson, this tends to preclude minors from obtaining access to them simply because few minors can afford to rent the rooms. The mini-bar cabinets must be locked and proof of age is required before a key will be issued. Some hotels have remote locking devices and can therefore control access to the liquor during certain hours. However, Wisconsin law states that although liquor may be furnished at the time the guest occupies the room, the sale of the liquor furnished is considered to occur at the time and place the guest pays for it. Most state laws address only hours of sale of liquor, not hours of consumption.

Bob Frohling, an analyst with the National Conference of State Legislatures who specializes in alcohol issues, stated that he has no knowledge of problems in controlling access to mini-bars by minors and drunken people. David Wright of the California Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control stated that new technology is emerging which will make control of mini-bar access easier. Hotels are now able to lock mini-bar cabinets remotely, stopping access during prohibited hours or when questions arise about the age or drunkenness of a room guest. Also, mini-bar cabinets may now be equipped with remote sensors which indicate exactly what liquor has been removed from a cabinet.

Senator Pearce
March 20, 1991
Page 4

Conflict with Alaska's "Happy Hour" Law

We spoke with Mike Ford, an attorney with the Legislative Affairs Agency Legal Services Division, who is familiar with state liquor laws. He stated that the "happy hour" law prohibits delivery of a drink to a person with two or more drinks already in his possession. Technically, a guest serving himself a drink from an open-access mini-bar could not be considered delivery. Therefore, it appears there would be no conflict with Alaska's "happy hour" law.

I hope this information is sufficient to answer your questions. If you need further assistance, please call this office.

Attachments

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS CODE

ending
or ves-
tent 360.00 per year
the for
d rest
..... 56.00 per year
in 1985 ch 519 § 1.

(1)(a) which read: "(a) Steam beer manufacturer exclusively

(2) substituted "7,000" for "10,000" in (35).

complimentary alcoholic beverages to any interested adult
at the same time charging for product provided or service
thereby necessitating alcoholic beverage license. (1985) 68

existing liquor statutes, 100 ALR3d 850.

on 23320, each license shall bear an annual renewal
Section 23320. All money collected from the fees
ctly into the General Fund in the State Treasury,
as provided in Section 25761.

licable to the annual fees provided for in Section

proportionate to the fee charged to each licensee
amount which is sufficient to pay the actual costs
istrative Hearings for administrative hearings. The
annual fees provided for in Section 23320, but shall
tent amounts are collected to pay these costs.

in this section shall be deposited directly into the
Alcoholic Beverage Control Fund as provided in

ion 23320, the department shall collect a surcharge

deposited in the Motor Vehicle Account in the State
Department of the California Highway Patrol's
Department of the California Highway Patrol for

ble eating place intermittent dockside license to

rmittent dockside license for vessels of more than
of more than 7,000 tons displacement with cabin
usable under this section shall be used only in the
section may be issued such a license in more than
23397, the licensee under each such license shall
ral public aboard the vessel respecting which the
berth in the county for which the license is issued,
r operations of such vessel and such beverages are
rages for resale in this state. In no event shall the
any during more than 100 calendar days in any
le 2 (commencing with Section 23815) of Chapter
than provided in this section, on the number of
pplicants who meet its requirements. Except as
visions of this division shall apply to any license
rovisions apply to an on-sale general license issued
ster's permit may be issued pursuant to Section
provided further that any duplicate license issued
bear the same fee specified by subdivision (35) of

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS CODE

CALIFORNIA

§ 23356.2

Amendments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "100" for "45" before "calendar days" in the fourth sentence.

1983 Amendment: Amended the first sentence by (1) substituting "7,000" for "10,000" wherever it appears; and (2) deleting ", respecting which vessel a duplicate license has also been issued under Section 23321.6" at the end of the sentence.

License fee: B & P C § 23954.7.

§ 23355.2. Sale of alcoholic beverages by hotel or motel by means of controlled access beverage cabinet

(a) For purposes of this section, "controlled access alcoholic beverage cabinet" means a closed container, either refrigerated, in whole or in part, or nonrefrigerated, and access to the interior of which is (1) restricted by means of a locking device which requires the use of a key, magnetic card, or similar device, or (2) controlled at all times by the licensee.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this division, a hotel or motel having an on-sale license may sell alcoholic beverages to its registered guests by means of a controlled access alcoholic beverage cabinet located in the guestrooms of those registered guests, provided that each of the following conditions is met:

(1) Access to a controlled access alcoholic beverage cabinet in a particular guestroom is provided, whether by furnishing a key, magnetic card, or similar device, or otherwise, only to the adult registered guest, if any, registered to stay in the guestroom.

(2) Prior to providing a key, magnetic card, or other similar device required to attain access to the controlled access alcoholic beverage cabinet in a particular guestroom to the registered guest thereof, or prior to otherwise providing access thereto to the registered guest, the licensee shall verify, in accordance with Article 3 (commencing with Section 25657), of Chapter 16 of this division, that each registered guest to whom a key, magnetic card, or similar device is provided, or to whom access is otherwise provided, is not a minor.

(3) All employees handling the alcoholic beverages to be placed in the controlled access alcoholic beverage cabinet in any guestroom, including, but not limited to, any employee who inventories or restocks and replenishes the alcoholic beverages in the controlled access alcoholic beverage cabinet, shall be at least 21 years of age.

(4) There is no replenishing or restocking of the alcoholic beverages in any controlled access alcoholic beverage cabinet between the hours of 2 a.m. and 6 a.m. of the same day.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this division, a hotel or motel having an on-sale general license may, upon issuance of a permit from the department, sell from its controlled access alcoholic beverage cabinets distilled spirits in containers of 50 milliliters or less, or in containers of comparable size. The department shall charge an annual fee for a permit issued pursuant to this subdivision, equal to the annual renewal fee applicable to an off-sale general license pursuant to Section 23320.

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of this division, a hotel or motel having an on-sale general license and an off-sale general license may sell from its controlled access alcoholic beverage cabinets distilled spirits in containers of 50 milliliters or less, or in containers of comparable size, without having to obtain the permit specified in subdivision (c).

(e) A controlled access alcoholic beverage cabinet may be part of another cabinet or similar device, whether refrigerated, in whole or in part, or nonrefrigerated, from which nonalcoholic beverages or food may be purchased by the guests in hotel or motel guestrooms. However, in that event, the portion of the cabinet or similar device in which alcoholic beverages are stored shall be a controlled access alcoholic beverage cabinet, as defined in this section.

(f) For purposes of this section, "hotel" or "motel" shall mean an establishment which is licensed to sell alcoholic beverages and which contains guestroom accommodations with respect to which the predominant relationship existing between the occupants thereof and the owner or operator of the establishment is that of innkeeper and guest. For purposes of this subdivision, the existence of other legal relationships as between some occupants and the owner or operator thereof shall be immaterial.

Added Stats 1985 ch 280 § 1; Amended Stats 1986 ch 458 § 1.

Amendments

1986 Amendment: (1) Added "having an on-sale license" in the introductory clause of subd (b); (2) deleted former subd (b)(5) which read: "(5) Distilled spirits shall not be sold by means of a controlled access alcoholic beverage cabinet unless an off-sale general license is also issued for the premises."; (3) added subds (c) and (d); and (4) redesignated former subds (c) and (d) to be subds (e) and (f).

Note—Stats 1985 ch 280 provides:

SEC. 2. The Legislature declares that nothing in this act shall be construed in any manner whatsoever as modifying, revoking, repealing, or otherwise altering the prohibitions of Article 2 (commencing with Section 25631) of Chapter 16 of this division.

Hours of sale and delivery of alcoholic beverages: B & P C §§ 25631 et seq.

§ 23356.2. Beer manufactured for personal or family use

No license or permit shall be required for the manufacture of beer for personal or family use, and not for sale, by a person over the age of 21 years. The aggregate amount of beer with respect to any household shall not exceed (a) 200 gallons per calendar year if there are two or more adults in such household, or (b) 100 gallons per calendar year if there is only one adult in such household.

Any beer manufactured pursuant to this section may be removed from the premises where manufactured

DRAM SHOPS

P.A. 84-551, which revised terminology and extended a statute of limitations (ch. 10, § 13-214), in the third from the last paragraph, substituted "allow" for "suffer".

P.A. 84-816 inserted the paragraph relating to provision of alcohol in long term care facilities.

P.A. 84-1081, in the first paragraph, added sentence relating to sales in fire protection district buildings.

P.A. 84-1111, which incorporated the amendments to this paragraph by all earlier Acts of the 84th General Assembly, inserted two paragraphs relating to sales of alcoholic liquor at the Willard Ice Building; and also inserted the paragraph relating to the use of catering establishments to sell or dispense alcoholic liquors at authorized functions.

Section 2 of P.A. 84-1111, approved Feb. 28, 1986, provided:

"This Act takes effect upon becoming a law."

P.A. 84-1228, which incorporated the amendments to this paragraph by all earlier Acts of the 84th General Assembly, inserted the paragraph relating to beer and wine sales at entertainment events on premises owned by the Kane County Forest Preserve District.

Section 2 of P.A. 84-1228, approved July 24, 1986, provided:

"This Act shall take effect upon becoming law."

References

Decisions

Individual who leases concession space in a state park must obtain both local and state license before selling alcoholic liquors. 1979 Op.Atty.Gen. No. S-1469.

This paragraph merely constitutes an exemption from general prohibition against sale or delivery of alcoholic beverages in any building belonging to or under control of state or any political subdivision thereof; it does not provide exemption from licensing. Id.

An Illinois Municipal Corporation may not lease or otherwise permit its facilities to be used by a charitable organization for function where alcoholic beverages will be distributed either by the sale of tickets or

LIQUOR CONTROL ACT

43 § 131

gratuitous disbursement. 1976 Op.Atty. Gen. No. S-1139.

131. Sales to and possession by persons under 21, intoxicated persons, persons under legal disability or in need of mental treatment—Proof of identity and age—Gatherings where one or more persons are under 18—Violations and penalties—Renting hotel or motel rooms

§ 6-16. (a) No licensee nor any officer, associate, member, representative, agent or employee of such licensee shall sell, give or deliver alcoholic liquor to any person under the age of 21 years, or to any intoxicated person or to any person known by him or her to be under legal disability or in need of mental treatment. No person, after purchasing or otherwise obtaining alcoholic liquor, shall sell, give or deliver such alcoholic liquor to another person under the age of 21 years, except in the performance of a religious ceremony or service. Whoever violates the provisions of this paragraph of this subsection (a) is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

For the purpose of preventing the violation of this section, any licensee, or his agent or employee, may refuse to sell or serve alcoholic beverages to any person who is unable to produce adequate written evidence of identity and of the fact that he or she is over the age of 21 years.

Adequate written evidence of age and identity of the person is a document issued by a federal, state, county, or municipal government, or subdivision or agency thereof, including, but not limited to, a motor vehicle operator's license, a registration certificate issued under the Federal Selective Service Act,¹ or an identification card issued to a member of the Armed Forces. Proof that the defendant-licensee, or his employee or agent, demanded, was shown and reasonably relied upon such written evidence in any transaction, forbidden by this Section is competent evidence and may be considered in any criminal prosecution therefor or to any proceedings for the suspension or revocation of any license based thereon.

Any person who sells, gives, or furnishes to any person under the age of 21 years any false or fraudulent written, printed, or photostatic evidence of the age and identity of such person or who sells, gives or furnishes to any person under the age of 21 years evidence of age and identification of any other person is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

Any person under the age of 21 years who presents or offers to any licensee, his agent or employee, any written, printed or photostatic evidence of age and identity which is false, fraudulent, or not actually his own for the purpose of ordering, purchasing, attempting to purchase or otherwise procuring or attempting to procure, the serving of any alcoholic beverage, or who has in his possession any false or fraudulent written,

printed, or photostatic evidence of age and identity, is guilty of a Class B misdemeanor.

Any person under the age of 21 years who has any alcoholic beverage in his possession on any street or highway or in any public place or in any place open to the public is guilty of a Class B misdemeanor. This Section does not apply to possession by a person under the age of 21 years making a delivery of an alcoholic beverage in pursuance of the order of his or her parent or in pursuance of his or her employment.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this Section whoever violates this Section shall, in addition to other penalties provided for in this Act, be guilty of a Class B misdemeanor.

(c) Any person shall be guilty of a petty offense where he or she knowingly permits a gathering at a residence which he or she occupies of two or more persons where any one or more of the persons is under 18 years of age and the following factors also apply:

(1) the person occupying the residence knows that any such person under the age of 18 is in possession of or is consuming any alcoholic beverage; and

(2) the possession or consumption of the alcohol by the person under 18 is not otherwise permitted by this Act; and

(3) the person occupying the residence knows that the person under the age of 18 leaves the residence in an intoxicated condition.

For the purposes of this subsection (c) where the residence has an owner and a tenant or lessee, there is a rebuttable presumption that the residence is occupied only by the tenant or lessee.

(d) Any person who rents a hotel or motel room from the proprietor or agent thereof for the purpose of or with the knowledge that such room shall be used for the consumption of alcoholic liquor by persons under the age of 21 years shall be guilty of a Class C misdemeanor.

Laws 1933-34, 2nd Sp.Sess., p. 57, art. VI, § 12, eff. Jan. 31, 1934. Amended by Laws 1951, p. 1557, § 1, eff. July 16, 1951; Laws 1953, p. 1182, § 1, eff. July 13, 1953; Laws 1961, p. 2479, § 1, eff. Aug. 1, 1961; Laws 1963, p. 2529, § 1, eff. Aug. 7, 1963; P.A. 77-2410, § 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1973; P.A. 78-26, art. VI, § 1, eff. Oct. 1, 1973; P.A. 78-630, § 1, eff. Oct. 1, 1973; P.A. 78-1297, § 15, eff. March 4, 1975; P.A. 81-212, § 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1980. Renumbered § 6-16 and amended by P.A. 82-783, Art. VI, § 2, eff. July 13, 1982. Amended by P.A. 83-706, § 27, eff. Sept. 23, 1983; P.A. 83-834, § 1, eff. July 1, 1984; P.A. 83-1362, Art. II, § 54, eff. Sept. 11, 1984; P.A. 84-272, § 6, eff. Jan. 1, 1986; P.A. 84-1379, § 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1987.

¹ 50 U.S.C.A. App. § 451 et seq.

Historical Note

This paragraph is derived from R.S. 1874, p. 438, §§ 6, 6½.

As originally enacted the paragraph read:

"No licensee shall sell, give or deliver alcoholic liquor to any minor, or to any intoxicated person or to any person known

and identity, is guilty of a Class B

who has any alcoholic beverage
vay or in any public place or in
f a Class B misdemeanor. This
y a person under the age of 21
c beverage in pursuance of the
ance of his or her employment.
his Section whoever violates this
ties provided for in this Act, be

petty offense where he or she
ence which he or she occupies of
more of the persons is under 18
also apply:

ice knows that any such person
f or is consuming any alcoholic

the alcohol by the person under
ct; and

ce knows that the person under
intoxicated condition.

(c) where the residence has an
rebuttable presumption that the
t or lessee.

motel room from the proprietor
ith the knowledge that such room
lcoholic liquor by persons under
Class C misdemeanor.

12, eff. Jan. 31, 1934. Amended by
Laws 1953, p. 1182, § 1, eff. July 13,
1961; Laws 1963, p. 2529, § 1, eff.
1973; P.A. 78-26, art. VI, § 1, eff.
1973; P.A. 78-1297, § 15, eff. March
1973. Renumbered § 6-16 and amended
1982. Amended by P.A. 83-706,
eff. July 1, 1984; P.A. 83-1362, Art.
§ 6, eff. Jan. 1, 1986; P.A. 84-1379,

Note

"No licensee shall sell, give or deliver
coholic liquor to any minor, or to any
toxicated person or to any person known

by him to be an habitual drunkard, spend-
thrift or insane, feeble-minded or distracted
person."

The 1951 amendment substituted "men-
tally ill, mentally deficient or in need of
mental treatment" for "feeble-minded or
distracted person".

The 1953 amendment made the para-
graph applicable to officers, agents, employ-
ees and others acting for a licensee, and it
provided a penalty for violation of the para-
graph.

The 1961 amendment substituted "person
under the age of 21 years" for "minor".

The 1963 amendment in the first para-
graph added what is now the second sen-
tence.

P.A. 77-2410 provided that a person vi-
olating the paragraph was guilty of a Class B
misdemeanor.

The amendment by P.A. 77-2410 was
necessary to conform penalties under this
paragraph with the Unified Code of Correc-
tions, see ch. 38, § 1001-1-1 et seq.

Section 2 of P.A. 77-2410 provided an
effective date of January 1, 1973.

P.A. 78-26 designated the subdivisions of
the paragraph; inserted subd. (b) which
read:

"(b) Subsection (a) of this Section does
not apply to the sale, gift or delivery of beer
and wine to persons under the age of 21
years but at least 19 years of age."
and in subd. (a) referred to the exception of
subd. (b).

P.A. 78-630 in what is now the first para-
graph of subd. (a) following "21 years"
inserted "or in the case of beer and wine,
under the age of 19 years"; and in subd. (a)
added the second to sixth paragraphs.

P.A. 78-1297, the 1974 Revisory Act,
declared in its title that it related to "certain
nonsubstantive revisions of the law to re-
solve differences among the several forms of
certain Sections amended by more than one
Act of the 78th General Assembly".

P.A. 81-212, in subd. (a), in the first,
second, fifth and sixth paragraphs deleted
"or in case of beer and wine, under the age
of 19 years" where it appeared following
"21 years"; deleted former subd. (b) as
added by P.A. 78-26, and designated a
penalty provision as subd. (b).

P.A. 82-783, Art. VI renumbered Sec-
tions of the Liquor Control Act of 1934 and
amended other Acts to revise cross referenc-
es to the renumbered Sections.

For provisions of P.A. 82-783, Art. I,
§ 1 relating to intent and supersedure and
Art. XII, § 1 relating to effective dates and
extension or revival of repealed Acts, see
Historical Note following ch. 23, ¶ 4-2.

P.A. 83-706 revised statutory terminolo-
gy related to persons under legal and devel-
opmental disabilities; deleted references to
conservators or substituted references to
guardians; and inserted gender references.

P.A. 83-834, in subd. (b), inserted "Ex-
cept as otherwise provided in this Section";
and added subd. (c).

P.A. 83-1362, Art. II, the 1984 Revisory
Act provided in § 0.1:

"This Article provides for the nonsub-
stantive revision or renumbering or repeal
of Sections of Acts necessitated by the
amendment, addition or repeal of Sections
by two or more Public Acts of the 83rd
General Assembly, which multiple action
was not resolved by one of the Acts of the
83rd General Assembly affecting the partic-
ular Section."

For provisions of P.A. 83-1362, Art. I,
§ 1 relating to intent and Art. V, § 1 relat-
ing to effective date and nonacceleration,
see Historical Note following ch. 5, ¶ 55.19.

P.A. 84-272, in the first paragraph of
subd. (a), added "Whoever violates the pro-
vision of this paragraph of this subsection
(a) is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor."

P.A. 84-1379, which incorporated the
amendment by P.A. 84-272, added subd.
(d).

Cross References

Liquor in jails, see ch. 75, ¶ 118.

Local licenses, revocation or suspension, see ¶ 149 of this chapter.

State licenses, revocation or suspension, see ¶ 108 of this chapter.

Reprint of
Chapter 8.20
LIQUOR LICENSE REGULATIONS

CLARK COUNTY CODE
NEVADA
1990

BOOK PUBLISHING COMPANY
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Seattle, Washington 98109

8.20.020

INDIVIDUAL ACCESS LICENSE. "Individual access license" means a license which allows a hotel to stock a locked cabinet or refrigerator in a hotel room or suite with alcoholic liquor, the key to which is given to the adult transient guest. The liquor cabinet key must be on the keyring to which the room key is attached and the liquor cabinet lock must be so designed that the key may not be removed therefrom without first locking the cabinet. The hotel must have at least one hundred rooms or suites, a full-service twenty-four-hour restaurant with a service bar and a tavern or main bar, room service of meals to all guestrooms, a recreation facility as defined in Section 8.04.010(X)(6) and a convention pavilion as part of the same operation and complex.

LEWD. "Lewd" means:

(a) The showing of the human male or female genital, pubic area or buttocks with less than a fully opaque covering, or the showing of the covered male genital in a discernibly turgid state with the intent to arouse or excite the sexual desire of the viewer;

(b) The touching of the genitals, buttocks or female breast of oneself or another person for purposes of sexual arousal, gratification or affront;

(c) An act of sexual intercourse, including actual or simulated, genital-genital, oral-genital, anal-genital or oral-anal, with or between persons of the same sex or opposite sex, or an act of masturbation, bestiality or sado-masochistic abuse.

LICENSEE. "Licensee" means any corporation or association or a natural person to whom a valid alcoholic liquor license and/or import-wholesale alcoholic liquor license has been issued and is used herein in the plural as well as the singular sense.

LIQUOR CATERER LICENSE. A liquor caterer license permits the operator of a portable bar at events for which the caterer has obtained a permit.

LIQUOR STORE. "Liquor store" is a specialty retail store which deals exclusively in alcoholic liquors and related items including magazines, newspapers and packaged snack foods. Minors are not allowed entry into liquor stores. A liquor license shall not be granted to a liquor store if it is located within a one-thousand-five-hundred-foot radius of the entry door of any other liquor store.

LOUNGE. "Lounge" means a room or designated and separate area adjacent to and operated in connection with a hotel, supper club, casino or tavern wherein the patrons of said businesses meet in an informal setting at tables, booths or easy chairs for conversation or entertainment, and into which room or area minors are not permitted entry.

MANAGER/GENERAL MANAGER. A "manager" is the individual responsible for liquor sales and code compliance whose responsibilities are limited to a shift. "General manager" means a key employee who is designated by the licensee as the individual responsible for all liquor sales, employee supervision and liquor code requirement compliance.

MAIN BAR. "Main bar" means a bar where alcoholic liquors are dispensed by the drink by retail sales to customers at such bar in an establishment licensed for gaming other than Class A slot machines, resort hotel, or to a hotel having at least one hundred fifty rooms, providing sleeping accommodations to transient guests for valid consideration, and a restaurant.

MINOR. "Minor" means, for the purposes of this chapter, a natural person under the age of twenty-one years.

MORAL TURPITUDE. "Moral turpitude" is defined as any crime, including conspiracy to commit the crime, which:

parking lot over which the licensee has ownership or contractual parking privileges. (Ord. L-92-89 §, 1989; Ord. L-89-89 § 1, 1989; Ord. L-81-88 § 4, 1988; Ord. L-55-85 § 1, 1985)

8.20.470 License fees. It is unlawful for any person, firm, association or corporation to engage in the retail business of selling, distributing, dispensing or giving away intoxicating, spirituous, vinous, malt (fermented) or other liquors, wines or beers in the county, outside the incorporated cities and towns therein, without first having procured a license and paid the applicable fees in advance to the county department of business license as follows:

(a) For retail liquor licenses:

(1) For each and every main bar operated by an establishment for on-premises consumption, including room service of package goods to hotel guests in rooms by a porter within the establishment, a fee of five hundred twenty-five dollars per quarter-annual period;

(2) For each and every service bar and portable bar operated by an establishment a fee of three hundred dollars per quarter-annual period;

(3) For each and every individual access license, the fee of one thousand dollars per quarter-annual period;

(4) For a tavern, a fee of three hundred dollars per quarter-annual period;

(5) For retail beer, a fee of one hundred twenty-five dollars per quarter-annual period;

(6) For retail beer and wine, a fee of one hundred fifty dollars per quarter-annual period;

(7) For a club liquor license, a fee of thirty-four dollars and seventy-five cents per quarter-annual period;

(8) For a supper club license, a fee of three hundred dollars per quarter-annual period;

(9) For a liquor caterer license, the fee of one hundred fifty dollars per quarter-annual period and a semiannual fee based on gross revenue pursuant to Title 6, with a permit fee of ten dollars for each portable bar operated per day at each event.

(b) For package licenses:

(1) For package liquor, a fee of four hundred fifty dollars per quarter-annual period unless operated in conjunction with a tavern by the same licensee at the same location, in which case the fee shall be one hundred fifty dollars per quarter-annual period;

(2) For package beer, a fee of one hundred twenty-five dollars per quarter-annual period;

(3) For package beer and wine, a fee of one hundred seventy-five dollars per quarter-annual period;

(c) Import-wholesale. For an import-wholesale alcoholic license, a fee of six hundred fifty dollars per quarter-annual period.

(d) For a special events permit, the fee shall be the same fee as set forth above for a quarter-annual period for the type of service for which the special events permit is issued, except that charitable organizations which meet the requirements for issuance of special events permits shall not be required to pay any fee.

A separate license is required for each fictitious name used by an entity in the conduct of liquor sales, distribution or gift. (Ord. L-96-89 § 3, 1989; Ord. L-62-87 §

or permit such premises to become disorderly, any part thereof, for the sale of lottery tickets, or as a *simulcast facility or simulcast theater wagering and breeding law*, when duly authorized, shall not constitute gambling within the

consumption shall suffer or permit any
the health, safety, and welfare of any person
violation of this section shall be subject to the
ee's license to sell alcoholic beverages for on-
es of this section, the term "dwarfism" means
all which is caused by heredity, endocrine
efficiency or skeletal diseases that result in
lt height of less than four feet ten inches.

operated on regularly scheduled flights by a
 used to sell liquors and/or wines for on-
 mitted to sell liquors and/or wines only to
 except that a railroad operating licensed cars
 wines from portable carts located on station
 rand Central Station, Jamaica, *Hunterspoint*
 licensed railroad cars depart.

consumption shall be interested, directly or
rs, wines or beer are manufactured or sold at
ocking directors, mortgage or lien on any
er means, except that liquors, wines or beer
: by the person licensed as a manufacturer or
ed by an interstate railroad corporation or a
i retail license for on-premises consumption,
siness constituting an overnight lodging and
he boundaries of the town of North Elba,
ard's survey, great lot numbers two hundred
e, two hundred eight, two hundred ninety-
e hundred, three hundred eighteen, three
enty, three hundred thirty-five and three
ve, Thorn's survey, great lot numbers one
as shown on the Adirondack map, compiled
state of New York - nineteen hundred sixty-
: at page twenty-seven in the Essex county
k, provided that such facility maintains not
d suites for overnight lodging. Any lien,
w held by said retail licensee on or in the
acturer or wholesaler, which mortgage, lien,
fore December thirty-first, nineteen hundred
the provisions of this subdivision; provided,
the time of the accrual of the interest.

comprehended by this subdivision shall be upon the person who claims to be entitled to the protection and exemption afforded hereby.

[For sub 14, see parent volume]

15. All retail licensed premises shall be subject to inspection by any peace officer, acting pursuant to his special duties, or police officer and by the duly authorized representatives of the liquor authority, or the appropriate board during the hours when the said premises are open for the transaction of business.

(Added, L 1988)

16. No retail license to sell liquor and/or wine for consumption on the premises shall be granted for any public billiard or pocket billiard room, or for establishments of any description in which billiards is played or which maintains any apparatus or paraphernalia for the playing of billiards or pocket billiards and is conducted as a public place of business for profit. Notwithstanding any prohibition to the contrary, a license may be issued to an establishment wherein billiards or pocket billiards are played or may be played on a table which measures not more than three feet by six feet provided that not more than two such tables are in the establishment at any one time and further provided that the cue sticks used, and available for use, are made of light plexiglass or some similar light material.

(Added, L 1989)

17. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a retail licensee for on-premises consumption that is a person or corporation operating a hotel shall be permitted to sell liquors, beer, and/or wines through a mechanical device or vending machine placed in the lodger's rooms and to which access to such device or machine is restricted by means of a locking device which requires the use of a key, magnetic card or similar device provided, however, that no such key, card or similar device shall be provided to any person under the age of twenty-one or to any person who is visibly intoxicated.

HISTORY:

- Sub 1, amd, L 1985, ch 48, § 3, eff June 16, 1985.
Sub 6, amd, L 1986, ch 919, § 22, eff Dec. 29, 1986.
Sub 6-b, add, L 1990, ch 759, § 1, eff Aug 21, 1990.
Sub 11, amd, L 1983, ch 445, § 1, eff July 15, 1983, L 1985, ch 545, § 1, eff July 24, 1985.
Sub 13, amd, L 1988, ch 209, § 3, eff July 1, 1988.
Sub 15, amd, L 1980, ch 843, § 108, eff Sept 1, 1980.
Sub 16, add, L 1988, ch 64, § 20, eff April 24, 1988.
Sub 17, add, L 1989, ch 217, § 1, eff June 26, 1989.

NOTES:

Editor's Notes:

See 1988 note under § 101.

CROSS REFERENCES:

This section referred to in §§ 64-b, 97, 98, 130.

RESEARCH REFERENCES AND PRACTICE AIDS:

Annotations:

Criminal liability of member or agent of private club or association, or of owner or lessor of its premises, for violation of state or local liquor or gambling laws thereon. 98 ALR3d 694.

§ 50.02

TEXAS

LICENSES AND PERMITS Title 3

§ 50.02. Fee

(a) The annual state fee for an original limousine service beverage permit is \$100 for each limousine operated by the limousine service.

(b) The annual state fee for the renewal of a limousine service beverage permit is \$50 for each limousine operated by the limousine service.

Added by Acts 1987, 70th Leg., ch. 482, § 1, eff. Sept. 1, 1987.

§ 50.03. Recordkeeping; Display of Permit; Rulemaking

The commission shall adopt rules governing the conduct of the holder of a limousine service beverage permit, including defining the term "limousine service," requirements for recordkeeping, display of the permit, and prohibitions against removal from a limousine of alcoholic beverages in their original containers in which purchased.

Added by Acts 1987, 70th Leg., ch. 482, § 1, eff. Sept. 1, 1987.

§ 50.04. Taxes

(a) The taxes imposed by this code shall be paid on all alcoholic beverages in a limousine or in a storage area maintained by a limousine service beverage permittee in accordance with rules prescribed by the commission.

(b) The preparation and service of alcoholic beverages by the holder of a limousine service beverage permit is exempt from the tax imposed by the Limited Sales, Excise, and Use Tax Act (Section 151.001 et seq., Tax Code). A limousine service beverage fee of five cents is imposed on each individual serving of an alcoholic beverage served by the permittee inside the state. The fee accrues at the time the container containing the alcoholic beverage is delivered to the passenger. The permittee shall remit the fees to the commission each month under a reporting system prescribed by rules of the commission.

Added by Acts 1987, 70th Leg., ch. 482, § 1, eff. Sept. 1, 1987.

§ 50.05. Operation in Dry Area

A limousine service beverage permit is inoperative in a dry area.

Added by Acts 1987, 70th Leg., ch. 482, § 1, eff. Sept. 1, 1987.

CHAPTER 51. MINIBAR PERMIT [NEW]

Section

- 51.01. Eligibility for Permit.
- 51.02. Authorized Activities.
- 51.03. Limited Access to Minibar.
- 51.04. Stocking Restrictions.
- 51.05. Fee.

Section

- 51.06. Prohibited Interests.
- 51.07. Mixed Beverage Permit is Primary.
- 51.08. Distilled Spirits Purchases.
- 51.09. Coin-Operated Machines Prohibited.
- 51.10. Commission May Adopt Rules.

§ 51.01. Eligibility for Permit

The commission or the administrator may issue a minibar permit only to the holder of a mixed beverage permit issued for operation in a hotel.

Added by Acts 1989, 71st Leg., ch. 692, § 2, eff. June 14, 1989.

§ 51.02. Authorized Activities

The holder of a minibar permit may sell the following alcoholic beverages out of a minibar:

- (1) distilled spirits in containers of not less than one ounce nor more than two ounces;
- (2) wine and vinous liquors in containers of not more than 13 fluid ounces; and
- (3) beer, ale, and malt liquor in containers of not more than 12 fluid ounces.

Added by Acts 1989, 71st Leg., ch. 692, § 2, eff. June 14, 1989.

§ 51.03. Limited Access to Minibar

(a) Minibars shall be of such design as to prevent access to alcoholic beverages to all persons who do not have a minibar key. The minibar key shall be different from the hotel

LICENSES AND PERMITS

Title 3

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service beverage permit is \$50

ng
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all alcoholic beverages in a
service beverage permittee in

by the holder of a limousine
the Limited Sales, Excise, and
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the container containing the
ittee shall remit the fees to the
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dry area.

[NEW]

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Beverage Permit is Primary.
d Spirits Purchases.
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to alcoholic beverages to all
all be different from the hotel

LICENSES AND PERMITS

Title 3

§ 51.07

guestroom key, and the permittee shall not provide the minibar key to any person who is not of legal drinking age.

(b) A permittee may not provide a minibar key to any person other than an employee of the permittee or a registered guest of the hotel.

Added by Acts 1989, 71st Leg., ch. 692, § 2, eff. June 14, 1989.

§ 51.04. Stocking Restrictions

(a) All employees handling distilled spirits, wine, beer, ale, and malt liquor being stocked in the minibar must be at least 18 years of age.

(b) A minibar may not be restocked or replenished between the hours of 9 p.m. and 9 a.m. or on any Sunday, and it may contain no more than 40 individual containers of alcoholic beverages at any one time.

(c) A minibar may only be maintained, serviced, or stocked with alcoholic beverages by a person who is an employee of the holder of a minibar permit, and no other person shall be authorized to add alcoholic beverages to a minibar or, with the exception of a registered hotel guest consumer, to remove alcoholic beverages from a minibar.

(d) The holder of a minibar permit shall adhere to standards of quality and purity of alcoholic beverages prescribed by the commission and shall destroy any alcoholic beverages contained in a minibar on the date which is considered by the manufacturer of the alcoholic beverage to be the date the product becomes inappropriate for sale to a consumer.

Added by Acts 1989, 71st Leg., ch. 692, § 2, eff. June 14, 1989.

§ 51.05. Fee

The annual state fee for an original minibar permit is \$2,000. The annual state fee for the first renewal of a minibar permit is \$1,500. The annual state fee for the second renewal of a minibar permit is \$1,000. The annual state fee for the third and each subsequent renewal of a minibar permit is \$750.

Added by Acts 1989, 71st Leg., ch. 692, § 2, eff. June 14, 1989.

§ 51.06. Prohibited Interests

The holder of a minibar permit may not have a direct or indirect interest in a package store permit, and no package store may be located on the premises of a hotel in which a mixed beverage permittee holds a minibar permit.

Added by Acts 1989, 71st Leg., ch. 692, § 2, eff. June 14, 1989.

§ 51.07. Mixed Beverage Permit is Primary

All purchases made by a minibar permittee shall be made under the authority of and subject to the limitations imposed on the mixed beverage permit held by the permittee. All sales made by a minibar permittee shall, for tax purposes, be considered sales under the mixed beverage permit held by the permittee and shall be taxed accordingly. To ensure that the marketing of alcoholic beverages for stocking minibars is not used by suppliers for purposes of inducement or unauthorized or illegal advertising, it is further provided that:

(1) No person who holds a permit or license authorizing sale of any alcoholic beverage to mixed beverage permittees may sell or offer to sell alcoholic beverages to a minibar permittee at a cost less than the seller's laid-in cost plus the customary and normal profit margin applicable to other container sizes. The laid-in cost shall be defined as the manufacturer's or supplier's invoice price, plus all applicable freight, taxes, and duties.

(2) Proof of laid-in cost shall become a part of the permanent records of each permittee or licensee supplying alcoholic beverages to minibar permittees and be available for a period of two years for inspection by the commission.

(3) No alcoholic beverages offered for use in a minibar may be sold in connection with or conveyed as part of any promotional program providing a discount on the purchase of any other type, size, or brand of alcoholic beverage.

(4) Distilled spirits in containers with a capacity of more than one but less than two fluid ounces must be invoiced separately from any other alcoholic beverage, and the price must be shown on the invoice.

(5) Distilled spirits in containers with a capacity of more than one but less than two fluid ounces may not be returned by the holder of a minibar permit. Neither may the beverages be exchanged by the holder of a minibar permit or redeemed for any reason other than damage noted at the time of delivery and approved by the commission. Claims for breakage or shortage after delivery to a minibar permittee shall not be allowed.

(6) No person holding a wholesaler's, local distributor's, or package store permit may participate in the cost of producing any room menu, beverage list, table tent, or any other device or novelty, written or printed, relating to the sale of distilled spirits in containers with a capacity of more than one but less than two fluid ounces. No permittee or licensee authorized to sell alcoholic beverages to a minibar permittee may pay for or contribute to the cost of providing in-house television or radio announcements to be used by any holder of a minibar permit to promote the sale of alcoholic beverages.

Added by Acts 1989, 71st Leg., ch. 692, § 2, eff. June 14, 1989.

§ 51.08. Distilled Spirits Purchases

Distilled spirits purchased for resale in a minibar must be purchased in unbroken cases, and the cases shall bear the appropriate identification stamps.

Added by Acts 1989, 71st Leg., ch. 692, § 2, eff. June 14, 1989.

§ 51.09. Coin-Operated Machines Prohibited

Nothing in this chapter shall be construed as authorizing nor may the commission or administrator authorize the sale of any alcoholic beverage from a coin-operated machine or similar device.

Added by Acts 1989, 71st Leg., ch. 692, § 2, eff. June 14, 1989.

§ 51.10. Commission May Adopt Rules

The commission may adopt rules necessary to regulate the use and operation of minibars.

Added by Acts 1989, 71st Leg., ch. 692, § 2, eff. June 14, 1989.

SUBTITLE B. LICENSES

Cross References

Judges of County Courts at Law Nos. 2 and 3 of Bexar County, grants or denials of licenses

under this code, see V.T.C.A. Government Code, § 25.0172(b).

CHAPTER 61. PROVISIONS GENERALLY APPLICABLE TO LICENSES

SUBCHAPTER B. APPLICATION AND ISSUANCE OF LICENSES

Section SUBCHAPTER C. CANCELLATION AND SUSPENSION OF LICENSES

- Section
61.311. Masters in Certain Counties.
61.312. Delegation of Duties of County Judge.
[New]
61.381. Notice by Sign.

- 61.711. Retail Dealer: Conviction of Offense Relating to Discrimination.
61.712. Grounds for Cancellation or Suspension: Sales Tax.

Cross References

Food service establishments, standards enforced by counties and public health districts, conflict with provisions of this code, see Vernon's Ann.Civ.St. art. 4476-6g, § 5.

WESTLAW Electronic Research

See WESTLAW Electronic Research Guide following the Preface.

WISCONSIN

the original package or container. In addition, wine may be sold in the original package or container in any quantity to be consumed off the premises where sold. This paragraph does not apply in municipalities in which the governing body elects to come under par. (b) or to a winery that has been issued a "Class B" license. Paragraph (am) applies to all wineries that have been issued a "Class B" license.

(am) A "Class B" license issued to a winery authorizes the sale of wine to be consumed by the glass or in opened containers only on the premises where sold and also authorizes the sale of wine in the original package or container to be consumed off the premises where sold, but does not authorize the sale of fermented malt beverages or any intoxicating liquor other than wine.

(b) In all municipalities electing by ordinance to come under this paragraph, a retail "Class B" license authorizes the sale of intoxicating liquor to be consumed by the glass only on the premises where sold and also authorizes the sale of intoxicating liquor in the original package or container, in multiples not to exceed 4 liters at any one time, and to be consumed off the premises where sold. Wine, however, may be sold for consumption off the premises in the original package or otherwise in any quantity. This paragraph does not apply to a winery that has been issued a "Class B" license. Paragraph (am) applies to all wineries that have been issued a "Class B" license.

125.51(3)(a) (bm) Notwithstanding pars. (a) and (b) and s. 125.04 (3) (a) 3 and (9), a "Class B" license authorizes a person operating a hotel to furnish a registered guest who has attained the legal drinking age with a selection of intoxicating liquor in the guest's room which is not part of the "Class B" premises. Intoxicating liquor furnished under this paragraph shall be furnished in original packages or containers and stored in a cabinet, refrigerator or other secure storage place. The cabinet, refrigerator or other secure storage place must be capable of being locked. The cabinet, refrigerator or other secure storage place shall be locked, or the intoxicating liquor shall be removed from the room, when the room is not occupied and when intoxicating liquor is not being furnished under this paragraph. A key for the lock shall be supplied to a guest who has attained the legal drinking age upon request at registration. The hotel shall prominently display a price list of the intoxicating liquor in the hotel room. Intoxicating liquor may be furnished at the time the guest occupies the room, but for purposes of this chapter, the sale of intoxicating liquor furnished under this paragraph is considered to occur at the time and place that the guest pays for the intoxicating liquor. Notwithstanding s. 125.68 (4) (c), the guest may pay for the intoxicating liquor at any time if he or she pays in conjunction with checking out of the hotel. An individual who stocks or accepts payment for alcohol beverages under this paragraph shall be the licensee, the agent named in the license if the licensee is a corporation or the holder of a manager's or operator's license or be supervised by one of those individuals.

SCOMM

83:19

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSIONBILL NO. HCSSJR 41 (ITT)Revision Date: _____
Title: SJR 41 (year-round training facilities for sports teams)Department Affected: DCED
BRU: Alaska Amateur Sports Authority
Component: _____Sponsor: Sen. Pearce

Requestor: _____

COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

--	--	--	--	--

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	0	0	0	0	0

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

REVENUE						
FUND SOURCE:						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
FUND SOURCE:						
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year impact: _____

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

Prepared By: Representative Tom Moyer, Chair Phone: 465-4930Division: House ITT Committee Date: March 10, 1992Approved by Commissioner: *Tom Moyer*

Agency: _____ Date: _____

Distribution (by preparer): Leg. Fin., Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB/DBR, Gov. Legis. Ofc., & Impacted Agency(ies).

**STATE OF ALASKA
1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

FISCAL NOTE

BILL NO. _____

Revision Date: _____

Title: Senate Joint Resolution No. 41

Department Affected: Commerce & Econ. Dev.

BRU: Alaska Amateur Sports Authority

Component: _____

Sponsor: Senators Pearce, Sturgulewski, Collins

Requestor: _____

COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

--	--	--	--

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	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
REVENUE FUND RESOURCE:	0	0	0	0	0	0

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER FUND SOURCE:						
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

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

Estimate of current year impact: _____

ANALYSIS (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

Prepared By: Steve Busch, Executive Director Phone: 258-9580

Division: Alaska Amateur Sports Authority Date: 1/31/92

Approved by Commissioner: Glenn A. Olds *for [Signature]* Asst Comm.

Agency: Department of Commerce & Economic Development Date: 2-3-92

Distribution (by preparer): Leg. Fin., Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB/DBR, Gov. Legis. Ofc., and Impacted Agency(ies).

Page 1 of 1

Alaska State Legislature

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Anchorage, Alaska 99503
(907) 561-2038

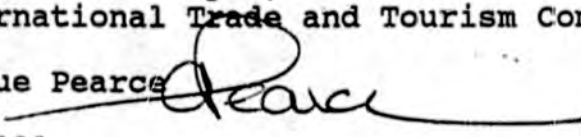


During Session:
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-4993

Senator Drue Pearce
District G

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Tom Moyer, Chair
House International Trade and Tourism Committee

FROM: Senator Drue Pearce 

DATE: March 4, 1992

RE: CS for Senate Joint Resolution No. 41 (Rules), relating to the use of Alaskan facilities for year-round training for national and international sports teams.

Please consider scheduling SJR 41 for a hearing as soon as possible.

The Alaska Legislature created the Alaska Amateur Sports Authority to promote and develop amateur sports, including training facilities.

Pursuant to that charge, the Authority is developing the Alaska Sports Training and Education Center in conjunction with the Eagle Glacier Nordic Training Center, Kincaid Park, Hatcher Pass facilities, Birch Hill Park, Alaska Pacific University, and the University of Alaska.

The purpose of this Resolution is to formally invite state, national and international sports teams to Alaska to make use of its year-round training and educational opportunities and to encourage both public and private entities to help attract sports teams to Alaska for training and competition. The Resolution has a zero fiscal note.

The state would receive both economic and social benefits from hosting team training and national and international sports competitions.

If you have any questions, please call me or my aide, Janice White.

DP:jw

CS FOR SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 41 (RULES)

RELATING TO THE USE OF ALASKAN FACILITIES FOR
YEAR-ROUND TRAINING FOR NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SPORTS TEAMS.

IN 1989 THE ALASKA LEGISLATURE CREATED THE ALASKA AMATEUR SPORTS AUTHORITY TO PROMOTE AND DEVELOP AMATEUR SPORTS, INCLUDING TRAINING FACILITIES.

PURSUANT TO THAT CHARGE, THE AUTHORITY IS DEVELOPING THE ALASKA SPORTS TRAINING AND EDUCATION CENTER IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE EAGLE GLACIER NORDIC TRAINING CENTER, KINCAID PARK, HATCHER PASS FACILITIES, BIRCH HILL PARK, ALASKA PACIFIC UNIVERSITY, AND THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS RESOLUTION IS TO FORMALLY INVITE STATE, NATIONAL, AND INTERNATIONAL SPORTS TEAMS TO ALASKA TO MAKE USE OF ITS YEAR-ROUND TRAINING AND EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES AND TO ENCOURAGE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ENTITIES TO HELP ATTRACT SPORTS TEAMS TO ALASKA FOR TRAINING AND COMPETITION.

THE STATE WOULD RECEIVE BOTH ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL BENEFITS FROM HOSTING TEAM TRAINING AND NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SPORTS COMPETITIONS.

THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SUPPORTS THE RESOLUTION'S INVITATION. THE RESOLUTION HAS A ZERO FISCAL NOTE.

MARCH 10, 1992

AMENDMENT FOR SJR 41 - USE OF ALASKAN FACILITIES FOR TRAINING
FOR NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SPORTS TEAMS

ON PAGE 1, LINE 9 INSERT:

WHEREAS ALASKA HAS PRODUCED OVER 30 OLYMPIC ATHLETES
INCLUDING, HILARY LINDH OF JUNEAU, WHO RECENTLY WON THE SILVER
MEDAL IN THE WOMEN'S DOWNHILL RACE AT THE SIXTEENTH WINTER OLYMPIC
GAMES IN FRANCE.

ADOPTED

pg. 2 / line 4
add

"and competitions"

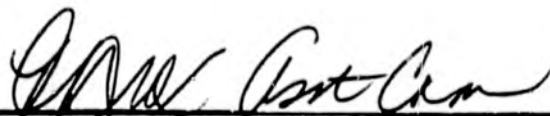
Senate Joint Resolution No. 41

SJR 41 relates to the use of Alaskan sports facilities for year-round training and education by national and international sports teams.

SJR 41 specifically invites national and international winter sports governing bodies to Alaska which would provide positive social and health effects on Alaskan residents as well as provide economic benefits by hosting training events and ultimately more national and international competitions

The concept of a year-round Alaska Sports Training and Education Center is part of the department's overall strategic plan.

The department supports the resolution's invitation.



Glenn A. Olds, Commissioner

Date: _____

2-3-92

SCOMM

83:20

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSIONBill Version: 1

SJL 44

BILL (S) Publish Date: 3-13-92Revision Date: 9-Mar-92Department Affected: Natural ResourcesTitle: Support Kantishna AreaBRU: Land ManagementTourism DevelopmentComponents: Land ManagementSponsor: Senator CraftRequestor: Senate International Trade & Tourism

COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

431

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	**	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

REVENUE						
Funding Source:	N/A					

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	**					
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
Funding Source:						
TOTAL	**	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0.0		
PART-TIME	0.0		
TEMPORARY	0.0		

Changes in CS SJL 44 (ITT)
have no fiscal impact. This
fiscal note is appropriate.

3-11-92
date

J. Smith
Comte Aide (initial)

Estimate of Current year impact:

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

** The costs for DNR associated with developing new access to Kantishna depend on the methods used to obtain access routes. Possibilities include an RS 2477 assertion; a right-of-way under Title 11 of ANILCA; land trades or purchases; some combination of methods.

Prepared by: Ron SwansonPhone: 762-2692Division: Land ManagementDate: 9-Mar-92Approved by Commissioner: Harold C. HeinzDate: 9-Mar-92Agency: Department of Natural Resources

Distribution (by preparer) : Legislative Finance, legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB,
& Impacted Agency(ies).

FISCAL NOTE

No. 2STATE OF ALASKA
1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSIONBill Version: SJR 44
(S) Publish Date: 3-13-92

Revision Date: _____

Title: "Supporting increased access...area at Kantishna"Sponsor: Senators Craft, Shultz, Halford, etc.

Requestor: _____

Department Affected: Office of the GovernorBRU: Executive OperationsComponent: Executive OfficeCOMPONENT SERIAL NO.

0	0	0	6
---	---	---	---

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98
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 FUND SOURCE:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
-------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL FUNDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER FUND SOURCE:	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

Estimate of current year impact: none

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

No fiscal impact

Changes in CS SJR 44 (ITT)
have no fiscal impact. This
fiscal note is appropriate.3-11-92
dateJ Smith
Comte Aide(initial)Prepared by: Michael A. Nizich, Director
Division: Division of Administrative ServicesPhone: 465-3616Date: 2/28/92Approved by Commissioner: D. Max Hodel, Chief of Staff
Agency: Office of the Governor2/28/92
Date: 2/28/92

Distribution (by preparer): Leg. Fin., Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB/DBR, Gov. Legis. Ofc., & Impacted Agency(ies).