

SB 682 AM

COMMITTEE REPORT

3/12/78

HOUSE

Mr. Speaker:

Date \_\_\_\_\_

The Committee on COMMERCE has had SR 082 am

under consideration. A Majority of the members of the Committee

( ) recommends it DO PASS

( ) recommends it DO NOT PASS

( ) recommends it DO PASS WITH ATTACHED AMENDMENT(S)

( ) recommends it BE REPLACED WITH CS FOR \_\_\_\_\_ AND THAT

CS FOR \_\_\_\_\_ DO PASS

( ) "and" recommends it BE REFERRED TO THE \_\_\_\_\_

COMMITTEE

( ) reports it back WITHOUT RECOMMENDATION

( ) "other"

Members signing the Majority report:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Members NOT concurring in the Majority report:

\_\_\_\_\_ recommends:

\_\_\_\_\_ recommends:

\_\_\_\_\_ recommends:

\_\_\_\_\_ recommends:

\_\_\_\_\_ recommends:

\_\_\_\_\_ Chairman

Box 2000 / Anchorage,



Alaska 99510 / 272-7517

Friendly Spirits Since 1937

March 17, 1976

The Honorable Bob Bradley  
Alaska State House of Representatives  
Pouch "V" State Capitol Building  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

RE: Senate Bill #682  
Winery License Law

Dear Mr. Bradley:

Enclosed is information on the only winery operating in Alaska at the present time.

The winery license law should be enacted to provide for the proper operation of this type of business in conformity with the business practices in California and other areas of the world.

A wine producer must have the opportunity to develop a market demand for his product and this can only be accomplished by direct contact with the consumer through wine tastings and direct sales of the wines produced at the winery. After the wine producer has proven that there is a public demand for the product, then the market will be expanded by the Wholesalers and Retailers.

Enactment of this winery provision will encourage the development and production of wines from other Alaskan fruits and berries as well as the possibilities of growing wine grapes in a greenhouse environment.

Sincerely,

Mike O'Neill  
Director

# THE JOYS OF WINE

## Being

*A Storehouse of All Needed Information, Instruction,  
& Wine Intelligence*

UNDERSTANDING A WINE LABEL · STOCKING A CELLAR  
THE ORDERING, STORING, & SERVING OF WINE

Maps of the Great Wine Regions · Vintage Charts  
Expert Selections of Outstanding Wines

*A Collection of Photographs, Paintings, Lithographs,  
Sculptures, & Artifacts;*

*Together With Illustrated Presentations of*  
THE WINE MUSEUMS OF SAN FRANCISCO  
& CHATEAU MOUTON ROTHSCHILD

GOOD COUNSEL ON WINE & FOOD *by James Beard*  
WITH APPROPRIATE MENUS AND RECIPES

AN APPRECIATION OF CALIFORNIA WINES  
*by Robert Lawrence Balzer*

A TREASURY OF VINTAGE VERSE & STORIES  
*All Prefaced by*

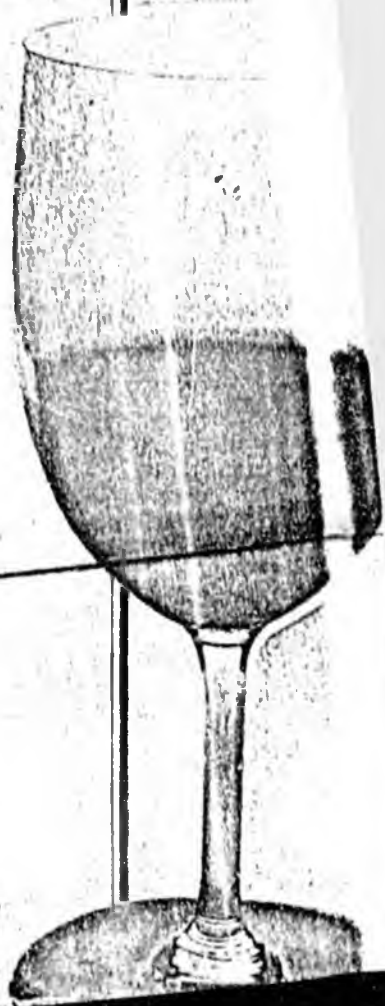
*Some Reflections on Wine and Civilization*

THE WHOLE PRESENTED BY

*Clifton Fadiman*

AND

*Sam Aaron*



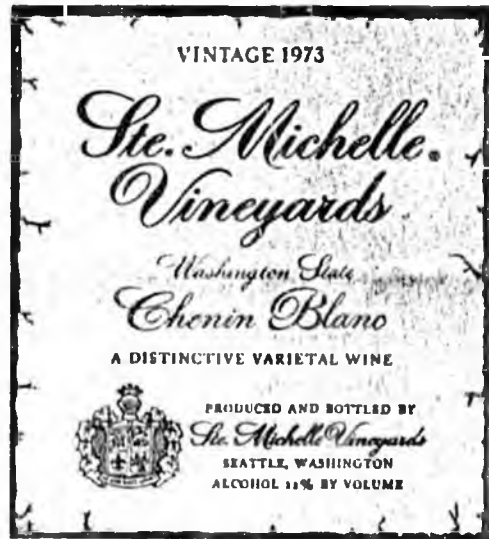
Though the scuppernong will flourish in the humid coastal climate of lowlands along the Atlantic, the muscadine, hybrids, and vinifera will not. In the cooler and drier Piedmont, bunch grapes and many other tree fruits (most notably peaches) do extremely well. The best table wine is made in the South. Amateur vintners in North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee account for most of the very small production. Wine is not a particularly popular drink in many parts of the South.

Numerous counties in several states are still legally dry, but the future of wine has been improving over the past few years. Old laws have been repealed or new ones enacted. Experimental hybrids resistant to disease may be grown in more of the hot, humid land traditionally reserved for vineyards, especially in the South. Georgia will still have its peach but some of its rich hill country is now more ideal for grapevines producing vinifera wines.

## THE NORTHWEST

Wine has long grown in Washington and Oregon, but winemaking is a relatively new pursuit in these states. The plantings of wine grapes have been rapidly expanded in the past few years, and enthusiastic Northwesterners in both their states will soon be making wine as good as California's and in quantities greater than any other state California produces.

The Yakima Valley in southeast Washington is that state's main wine-growing region. Before irrigation water from the Columbia River was introduced, the gently sloping valley and the surrounding area seemed a desert, with so little rain that few crops could grow. The entire area is now literally a fruitful place. Vineyards are concentrated in the lower part around Sunnyside, Benton City,



Guided by André Tchelistcheff, Washington State vintners have produced good varieties from vinifera grapes

and Prosser (where the Seneca Foods-Boordy Vineyards winery that makes the Washington State version of Philip Wagner's popular Maryland wine is located). Hybrids cover most of the acreage, but some Chardonnay, Cabernet, and Pinot Noir grow there too. In fact, true vinifera grapes have for many years thrived in parts of Washington and Oregon. They did not make much of a name for themselves because no one was using them for wine. Some claim that parts of the Yakima Valley should produce as good a varietal wine as can be made in the United States.

Wine is being made in Seattle from grapes grown in the Yakima Valley and in a few other sections of the state. The Ste. Michelle label wines have gained some fame, but for my taste they are odd and unbalanced. The Cabernet Sauvignon seems thin and lacking in good sound vinous character. The Johannisberg Riesling is watery and without varietal flavor. The wines will probably improve as viticulture becomes better understood and more good grapes become available to the vintners.

Washington seems to have more than its share of eager people who make wine as a hobby. One group of professors from the University of Washington in Seattle had such success with



For centuries the Slavs made a wine from Cottage Cheese fermented with honey. While these wines were delicious and wholesome after a proper fermentation period, they were unstable and could not be bottled for storage. Legend was that those who consumed these wines were immune to Black Death (Bubonic Plague) of 1383 and 1665. However, Engels make no medicinal claims for this product based upon what was handed down from Grandmother Mary Bouska, of Prague, Czechoslovakia. Fr. Emmet R. Engel and his brother George R. Engel, of Palmer, Alaska through years of testing discovered that the basic character of the ancient whey wines could not only be duplicated through the use of ingredients not available to the ancient Slavs, but resulted in a stable product hitherto unknown. Milk, unlike fruits or grains, contains no fusel oil or tannic acid.

Although grapes grow in Alaska, the state's first winery makes its product by fermenting milk

their homemade vintages that they banded together as the Associated Vintners. Their wines are as popular in the Seattle area as many of the "boutique"

# STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

POUCH S - JUNEAU 99811

March 25, 1976

The Honorable Bob Bradley  
Chairman  
House Commerce Committee  
Alaska State Legislature  
State Capitol Building  
Juneau, Alaska



Re: Senate Bill No. 682 am

Senate Bill No. 682 am, an Act relating to winery licenses, was introduced in the House on March 12, 1976 and was referred to the House Commerce Committee.

The House Commerce Committee on March 22, 1976 referred the bill to the Rules Committee without recommendation.

For your information and members of the House Commerce Committee, I am enclosing a copy of a memorandum from Linda E. Brown, Director, Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, Department of Revenue, Anchorage, Alaska advising of no fiscal impact, as concerns the proposed legislation with respect the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board.

Very truly yours,



R. D. Stevenson  
Special Assistant

cc: The Honorable William Parker  
Chairman  
House Rules Committee

The Honorable Jalmar Kerttula  
Chairman  
Senate Commerce Committee

Linda E. Brown  
Director  
Alcoholic Beverage Control Board  
Department of Revenue  
Anchorage, Alaska

STATE  
of ALASKA

# MEMORANDUM

TO: F R. D. Stevenson  
Special Assistant  
Department of Revenue  
Juneau

DATE : March 19, 1976

FROM: Linda H. Brown  
Director  
ABC Board  
Anchorage

SUBJECT: SB 682 am

There is presently only one establishment in the state producing wine. We have received no inquiries in regards to winery licensing and therefore do not anticipate much activity in the next several years. To have impact on the BRU, at least five wineries would have to be in operation in the state. We do not anticipate such activity.

LEB:vk

# STATE OF ALASKA

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

POUCH S - JUNEAU 99811

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

March 25, 1976

Honorable Susan Sullivan  
Chairman  
House Health, Education &  
Social Services Committee  
Alaska State Legislature  
State Capitol Building  
Juneau, Alaska

Re: House Bill No. 682

Dear Ms. Sullivan:

House Bill No. 682, an Act relating to returnable containers, was introduced in the House on March 10, 1976 and was referred to the House Health, Education & Social Services and Commerce Committees.

For the consideration of the House Health, Education & Social Services Committee, I am enclosing a Fiscal Note and accompany schedule prepared by Linda E. Brown, Director, Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, Department of Revenue, Anchorage, Alaska concerning administrative costs of House Bill No. 682.

If you or any members of the House Health, Education & Social Services Committee have any questions on the material submitted, please telephone the writer at 465-2397 and I will contact Ms. Brown in Anchorage for further information.

Very truly yours,

R. D. Stevenson  
Special Assistant

Enclosure

cc: The Honorable Bob Bradley  
Chairman  
House Commerce Committee

Linda E. Brown  
Director  
Alcoholic Beverage Control Board  
Department of Revenue  
Anchorage, Alaska

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA  
FISCAL NOTE

Second Session - Ninth Legislature

I. REQUEST

Bill No. HB 862  
 Title: An Act Relating to Returnable Containers  
 Requested by: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: March 22, 1976  
 Return Date Requested: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Agency: Department of Revenue Program: ABC Board

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Budget Request Unit(s) Affected: Alcoholic Beverage Control Board

A. EXPENDITURES: (Thousands of dollars)

OBJECT	FY 76	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81
100 PERSONAL SERVICES	-0-	90.8	104.4	121.4	138.0	158.7
200 TRAVEL	-0-	30.0	34.5	39.7	45.6	52.4
300 CONTRACTUAL	-0-	35.0	40.2	46.2	53.1	61.0
400 COMMODITIES	-0-	1.2	1.4	2.1	2.4	2.8
500 EQUIPMENT	-0-	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL	-0-	158.0	181.7	210.8	240.7	276.7

B. FUNDING: (Thousands of dollars)

GENERAL FUND	-0-	158.0	181.7	210.8	240.7	276.7
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						

C. POSITIONS:

PERMANENT/TEMPORARY	0 /	5 /	5 /	5 /	5 /	5 /
MAN MONTHS (P./T.)	0 /	60 /	60 /	60 /	60 /	60 /

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

SEE ATTACHMENT

IV. ATTACHMENTS

V. DATE: 3/22/76 PREPARED BY: Lynnda E Brown

Original: Legislative Finance  
 cc: Budget and Management  
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

III Analysis:

A. Assumption is five new positions will be needed as follows:

Investigator I	(Anchorage)	13A	19.1
Investigator I	(Fairbanks)	13A	22.0
Investigator II	(Juneau)	15A	22.0

to inspect and regulate redemption centers, dealers, and distributors.

Clerk Typist III	(Anchorage)	8A	13.9
Clerk Typist III	(Anchorage)	8A	13.9

to process applications and additional paperwork.

Base salary plus 21% in benefits, plus 15% inflation per year.

Assumption is additional Board time and travel of one day per month for hearings on applications and regulatory functions.

B. Program Summary

In addition to above position expenditures, increased office space, equipment and commodities will be needed.

Additional day for Board time and travel @ \$1100 per meeting  
x 12 = 13.2

Seventeen annual trips per investigator @ \$150.00 travel expense each, including 70 days at average of \$42 per day per diem  
= 16.5