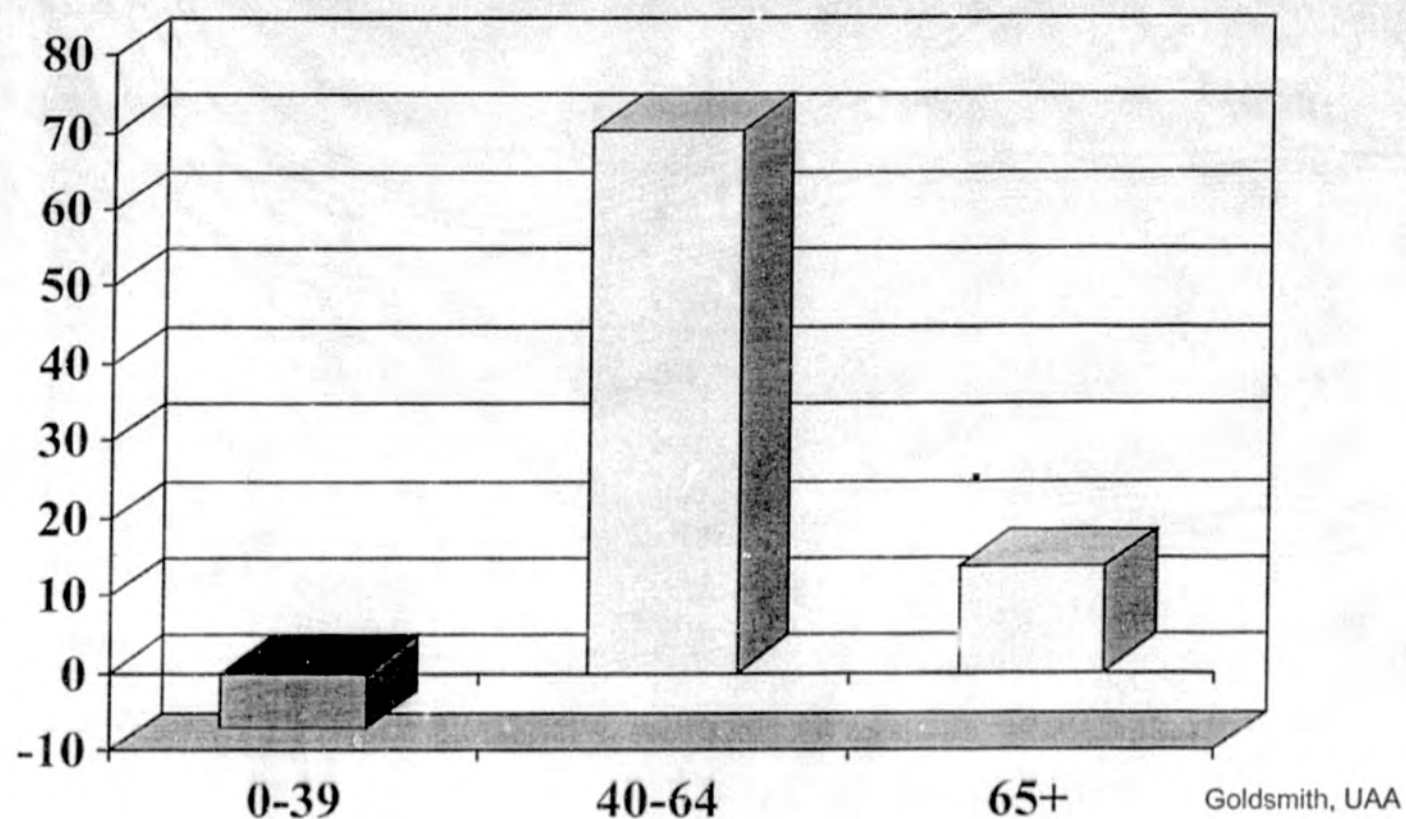


ALASKA LEGISLATURE SPECIAL COMMITTEE/SUBJECT FILES 8672

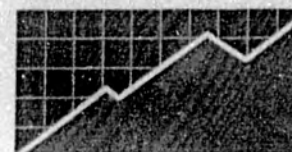
3014 SCOMM 136: HOUSE SPEC. COMM. ON EC. DEV. ON TRADE, TOURISM '05-'06



Population Aging Since 1990 (000)



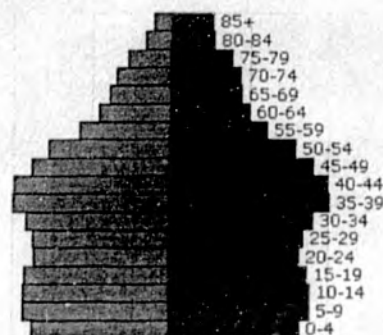
Alaska Demographics



Juneau Economic
Development Council

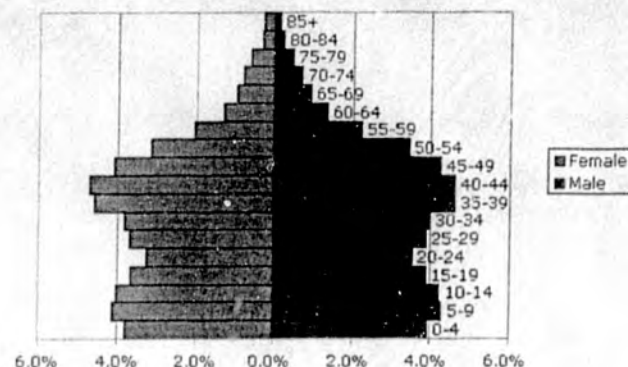
US population (+3.3%; 2000-2003)

Age Distribution, 2000



Anchorage Borough (+4.1%; 2000-2003)

Age Distribution, 2000

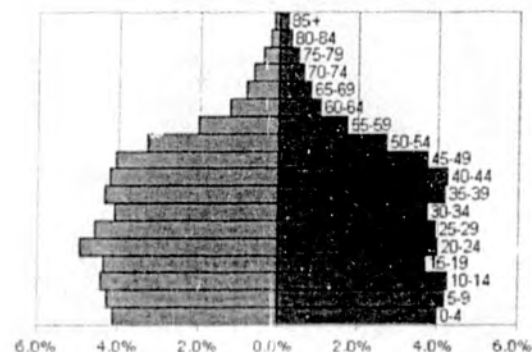


Juneau (+1.5%; 2000-2003)

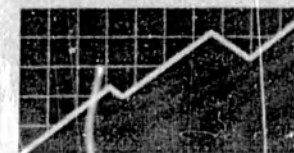
Age Distribution, 2000



Fairbanks Borough (+3.8%; 2000-2003)

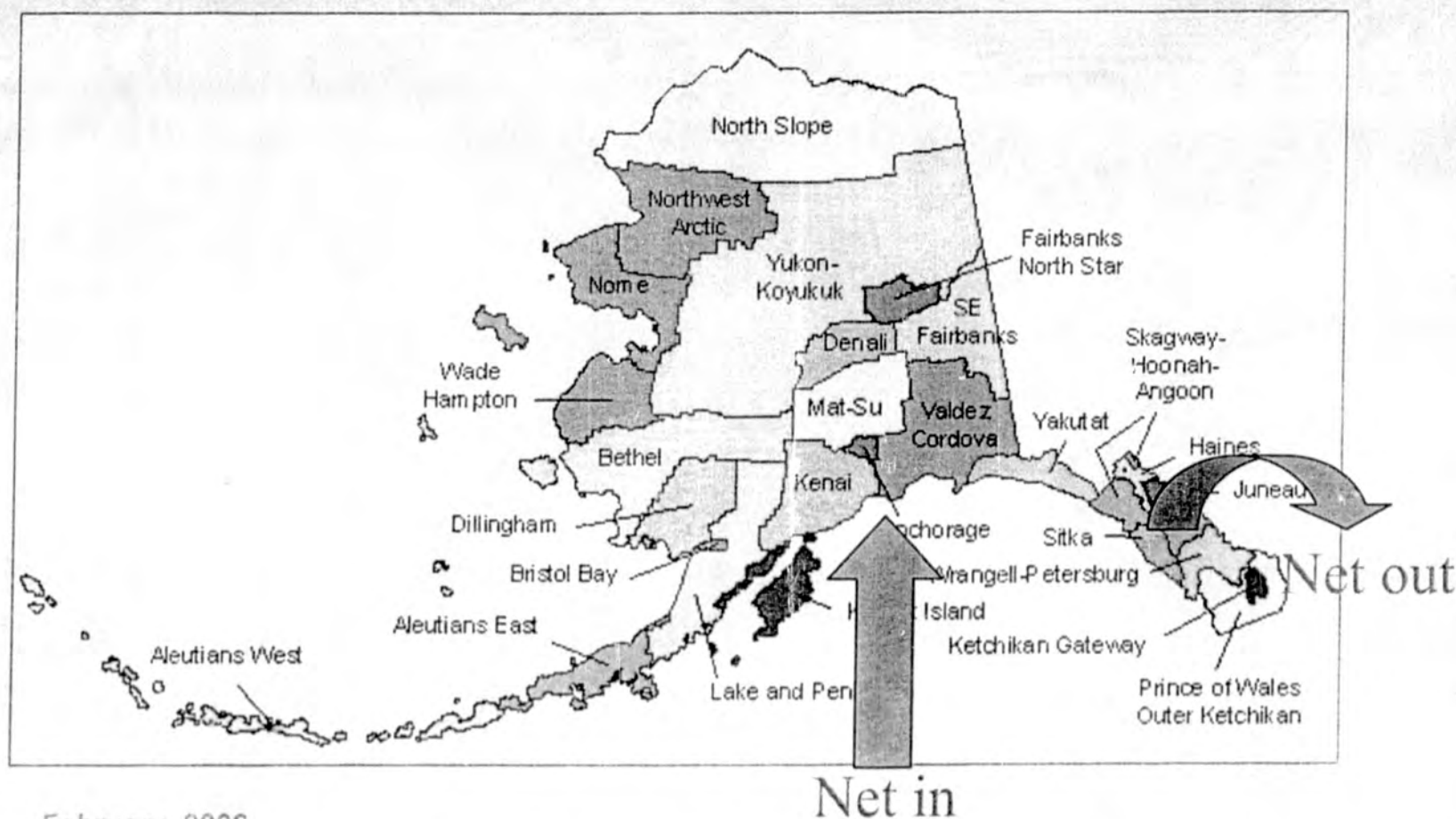


The only significant net “in migration” is
to the Anchorage area

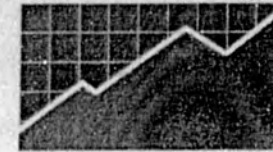


Juneau Economic
Development Council

(SEAK outside of Juneau= -6.4%, 2000-2004)(AK = +4.6% in 2000-2004)



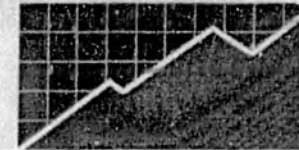
Economic Impacts in CY 2005 and examples of local projects



Juneau Economic
Development Council

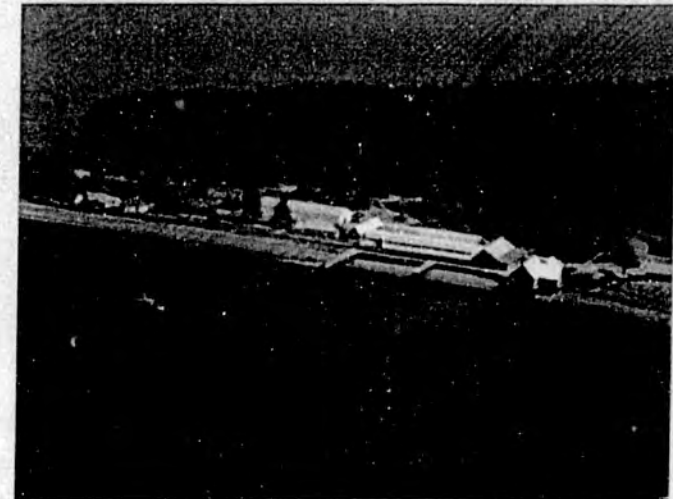
- In 2004 Revolving Loan Fund loan clients have generated over \$13 million in sales revenue (up 11% from 2003) throughout SEAK (2005 numbers are not out yet)
- Counseled >120 clients
- Spun out the Hoonah Incubator project and sold Artic Spirit store to locals - received 2005 national innovation award from NADO
- Grew the Springboard project (57 companies contacted statewide) – Department of Defense technology program
- Completion of the salmon by-product project (new Juneau company launched with over \$5 million in private capital)
- Continued Wood Products Development Program (provided 187 technical assists and 51 manufacturers field visits) and a new wood waste to energy program was launched
- Ketchikan Wood Technology Center spun out into it's own organization

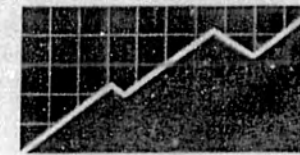
Arctic Spirit Gallery Sold in Late 2005



Juneau Economic
Development Council

- Arctic Spirit LLC
 - A wholly-owned JEDC subsidiary
- Featuring art from Northern & Western AK
 - Whalebone, ivory, fur, etc
- Training in all aspects of running a store
 - Purchasing, pricing, merchandising
 - Supervision, motivation, salesmanship
 - Reading financial statements, and
 - Understanding what drives profitability
- Arctic Spirit Sold to 4 of 5 original employees
- received 2005 national innovation award from NADO



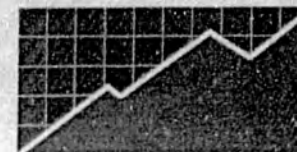


Launched in 1997 to promote job creation and retention as well as sustainable economic diversification in Southeast Alaska.

In addition to direct lending, the RLF packages loans for multi-creditor financing, and provides consulting services for community-based financing.

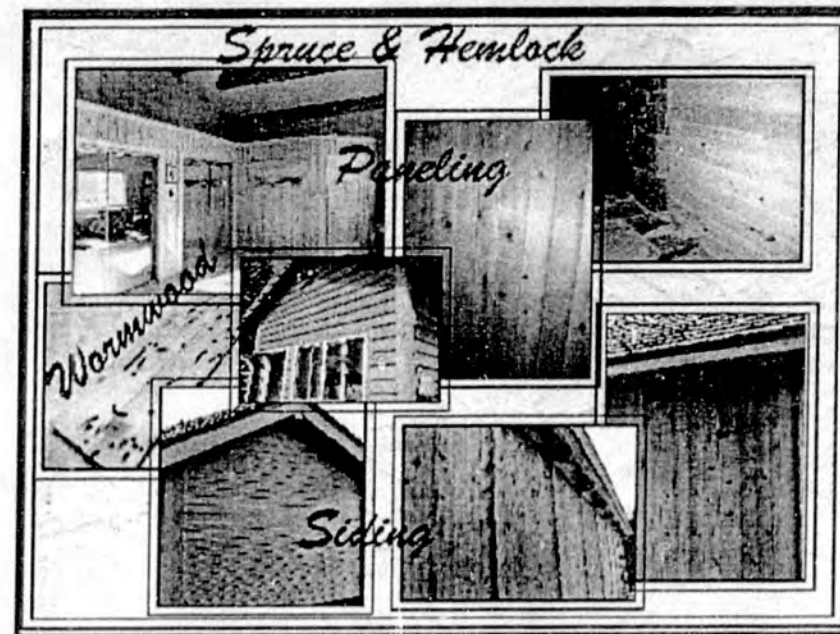
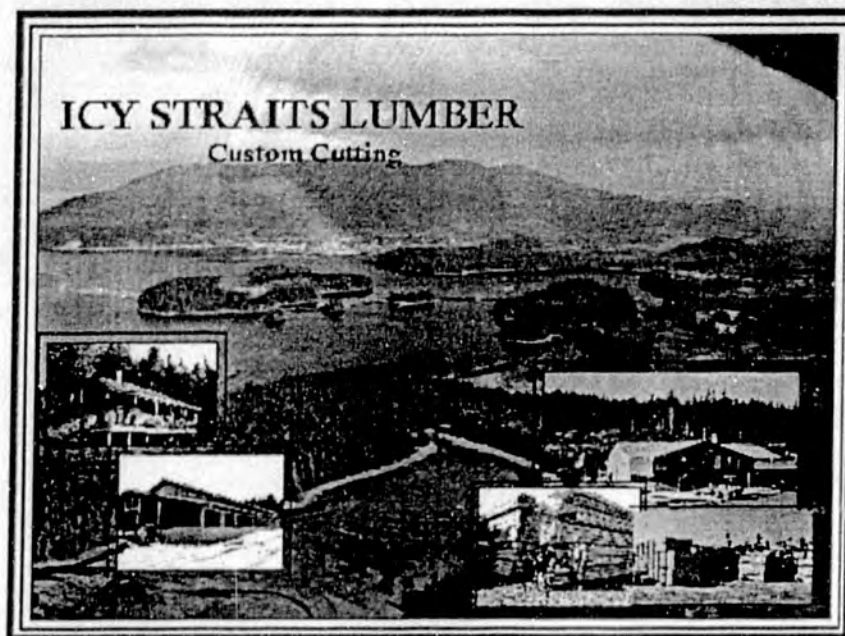
\$2,000,000 loan fund balance - always looking for deals

Icy Straits Lumber & Milling



Juneau Economic
Development Council

Created financing package that enabled former manager to purchase and reopen Hoonah-based sawmill with financing from JEDC, First Bank and State of Alaska.

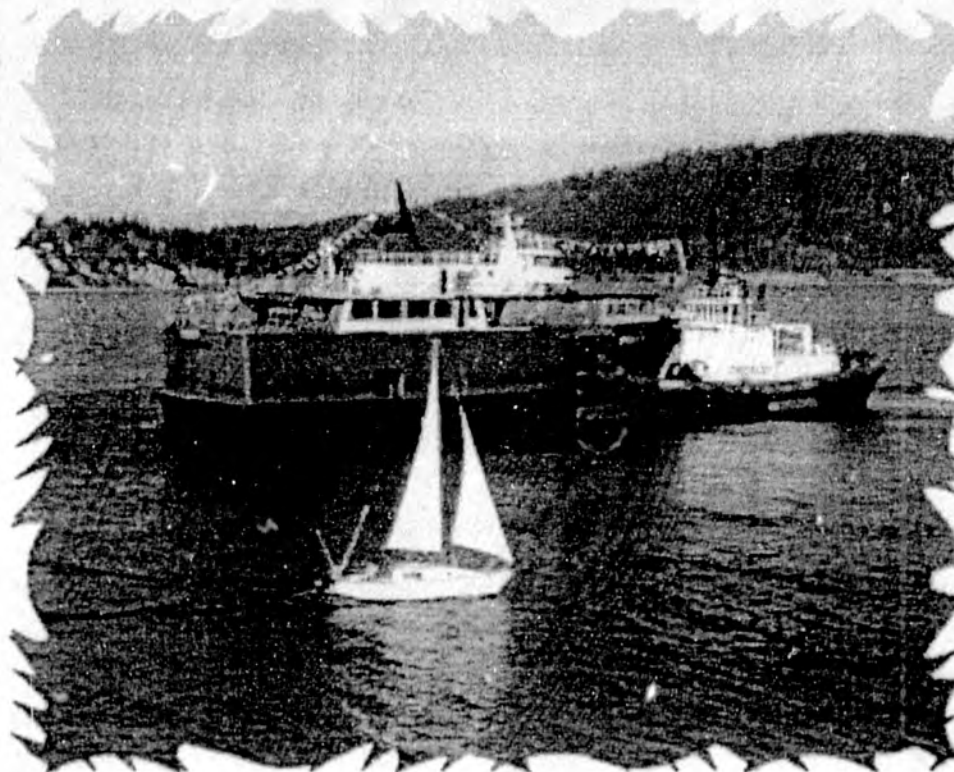


Inter Island Ferry Authority



Juneau Economic
Development Council

Start-up capital provided funds to hire consultants, and pay administrative staff to help secure additional funding for construction and deployment of the Prince of Wales.



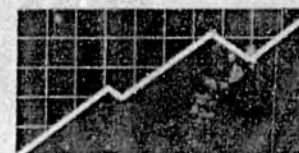
Wood Products Development Service



Juneau Economic
Development Council

- Provides technical and marketing assistance to wood products manufacturers statewide
- Program is working in collaboration with the USDA/USFS and UASE
- Involved with lumber drying (Kiln projects), grading and other value-added work

Ketchikan Wood Technology Center – spun off in 2005



Juneau Economic
Development Council

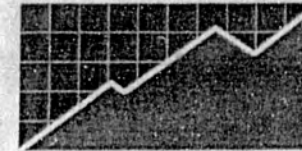
Alaska's yellow cedar rates high in strength

NEW SPECIES: Tests at wood technology center could give it market edge.

The Associated Press

KETCHIKAN -- Alaska yellow cedar has proved so strong that the American Lumber Standards Committee has created a new species designation for the rot-resistant wood.





Privatized & Proven Successful

Federal program to stem loss of mfg. in USA by

- reducing costs, building markets, improving quality

Client based - Work with existing manufacturers

Fee-based funding - 1/3 federal, 1/3 state, 1/3 fees

Very successful nationally: MEP returns more in new taxes than it costs the Federal Government

MEP fed funding depends on creating wealth for clients...

For every federal \$ spent, clients must realize:

- \$3 in new investment
- \$3 - \$8 in new sales or cost savings

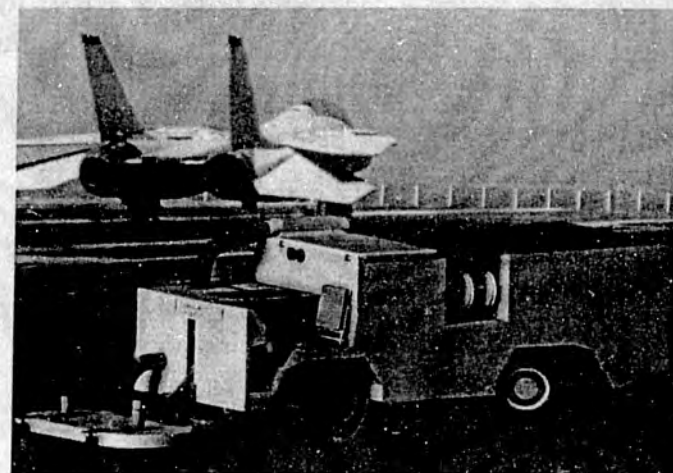


Client/fee-based service to AK firms

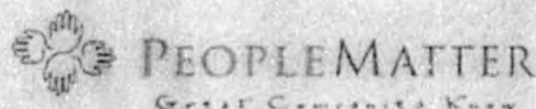
Team w/local partners like JEDC on client services:

- Tech: military communications, software
- Seafood: salmon waste, caviar, Wal-Mart/RFID
- Mfg: boat building, metalworking, plastics
- Ag: meat slaughter/processing, competitiveness
- Timber: sawmills, pallets/wood crating
- Build AK markets for new AK lumber grades
- Rural e-commerce to bring hope to villages
- Native art sales in Lower 48

TRIVERUS LLC



Before SpringBoard approached Triverus, they had already secured a Phase I SBIR to solve the demanding cleaning requirements for deck surfaces aboard aircraft carriers present unique challenges in cleaning effectiveness and expense/resource management. The current method contributes to premature wear of the non-skid deck coating and hazardous waste problems. Triverus LLC proposed a progressive, rapid development approach to solving the problem using advanced computer solid modeling combined with accurate assumptions of the deck cleaning requirements. During Phase I, a Low Pressure Water Jet (LPWJ) vehicle prototype will be designed in principle that will capitalize on existing technology in order to solve the premature wear problems as well as greatly reduce hazardous waste disposal requirements. The net effect of their machine is an effective cleaning while meeting waste recovery and disposal requirements.



PeopleMatter, through the guidance and support of SpringBoard and TechLink, is in the process of submitting an initial offering for the licensing of the National Security Agency (NSA) Patent # 6,904,564 entitled: "Method of Summarizing Text Using Just the Text (KODA)."

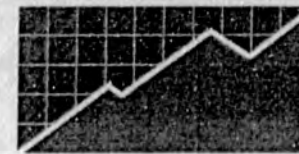


Sequestered Solutions Alaska, Inc., through the guidance and support of SpringBoard and TechLink, is in the negotiation process for the licensing of the US Naval Research Laboratory (NRL) Patent application # US 2005/0022023 A1: Systems and Methods for Providing Increased Computer Security with Secure Network Data Transfer utilizing the NRL's Network Pump.

KACHEMAK RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT, INC

Kachemak Research Development, Inc. (KRD) currently has a contract through Crane, NAVSEA to develop a Mobile Under-Vehicle Inspection System (MUVIS). KRD has a patent pending for the system. While KRD's engineering team has designed/created the majority of the mechanical and electrical components for the system, they do not have software engineering expertise primarily in image stitching and operator control unit (OCU) software development.

Kachemak Research Development MUVIS



Juneau Economic
Development Council



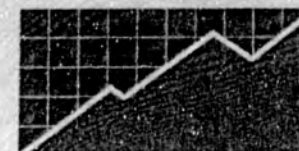
We do have assets...
Technology applied to Alaskan Industries



Juneau Economic
Development Council



The Knowledge Industry Network



Juneau Economic
Development Council

Objective:

The Knowledge Industry Network works toward two important needs a) diversifying and growing Alaskan economies through creativity and innovation, and b) creating a thriving environment for students and young adults.

The Knowledge Industry Network will accomplish its mission through:

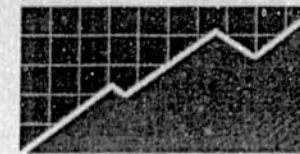
Networking—The Knowledge Industry Network will host events in 2006 with varying agendas including discussion topics and speakers with a purpose of bringing a broad range of interests and backgrounds together to establish relationships leading to new ventures.

Access Alaska Network—This website will be an online network to provide users with a “one-stop” resource to access business and technical assistance, mentors, capital and common/complimenting interest professionals.

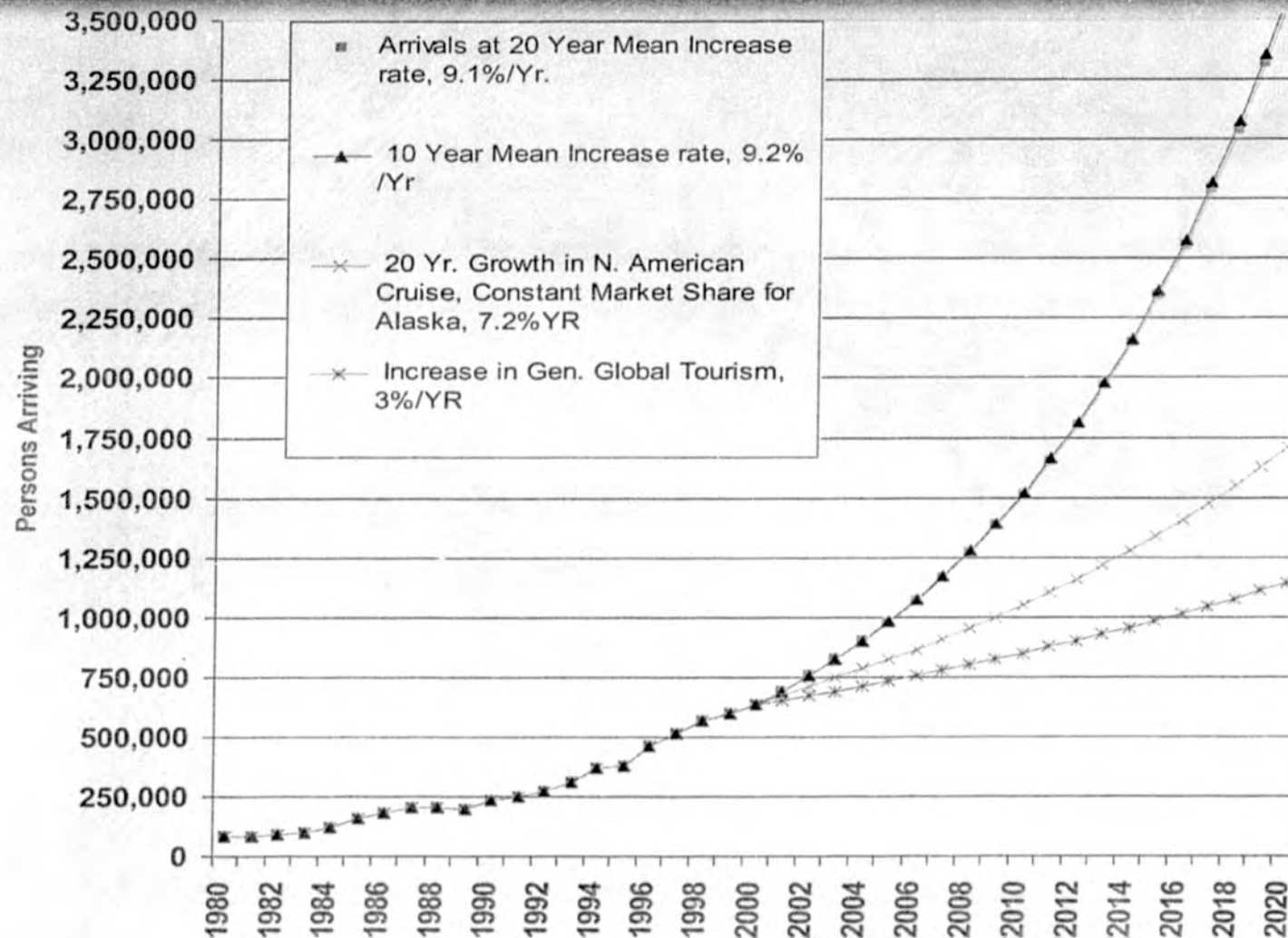
School to Work—KIN will initiate a comprehensive internship program focusing on high school and college students to begin their process of creating interests, skill and networks within Alaska’s business communities.

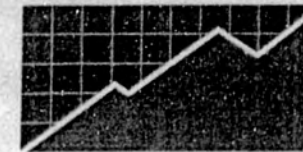
Innovative Competitions—These innovative competitions give out-of-state students and professionals an opportunity to reconnect with Alaska.

Juneau (the portal for most Alaskan visitors) Cruise Arrival Trend and Projection – due to world events.



Juneau Economic
Development Council





Salmon Value Chain



SALMON



HARVESTER

- Frozen
- Fresh
- Roe



PROCESSOR

- Cans
- Fillets
- Frozen
- Roe

BYPRODUCTS (50%)

- Hi-T Meal
- Composte
- Liquid Fish Protein (hydrolysate)

Feed for

- Pigs
- Poultry
- Shrimp
- Livestock
- Humans

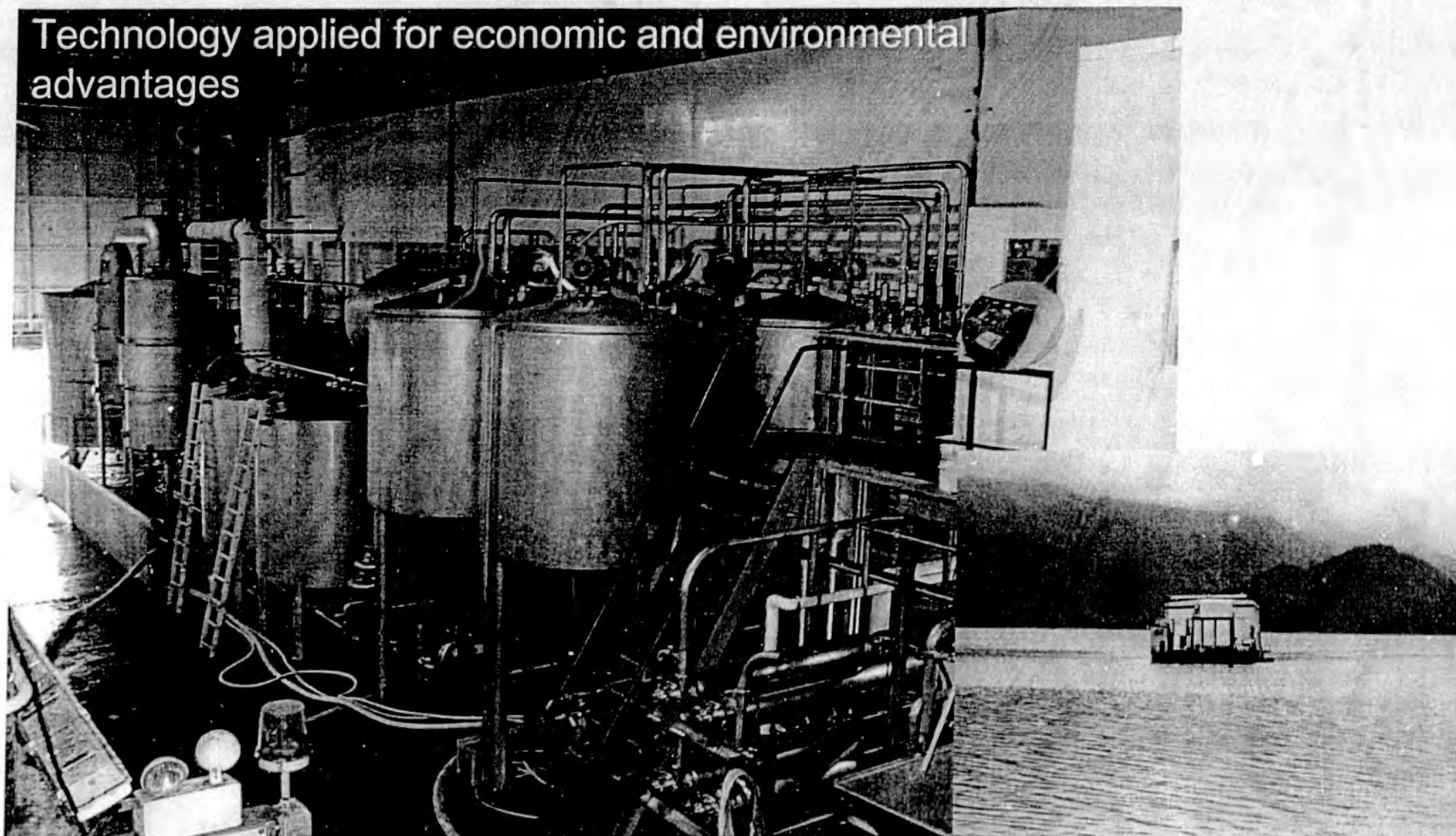
Alaska Protein Recovery, LLC. Salmon Hydrolysate



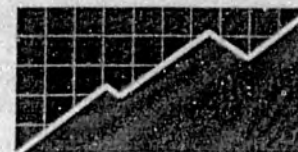
Juneau Economic
Development Council

Liquid Fish Protein

Technology applied for economic and environmental
advantages

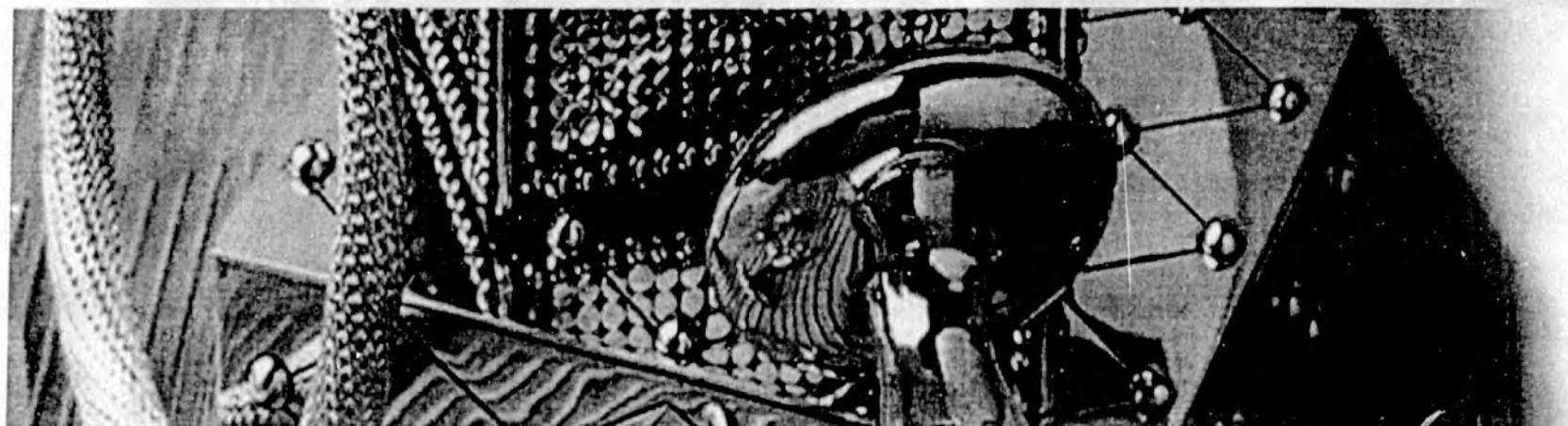


Mineral Resources



Juneau Economic
Development Council

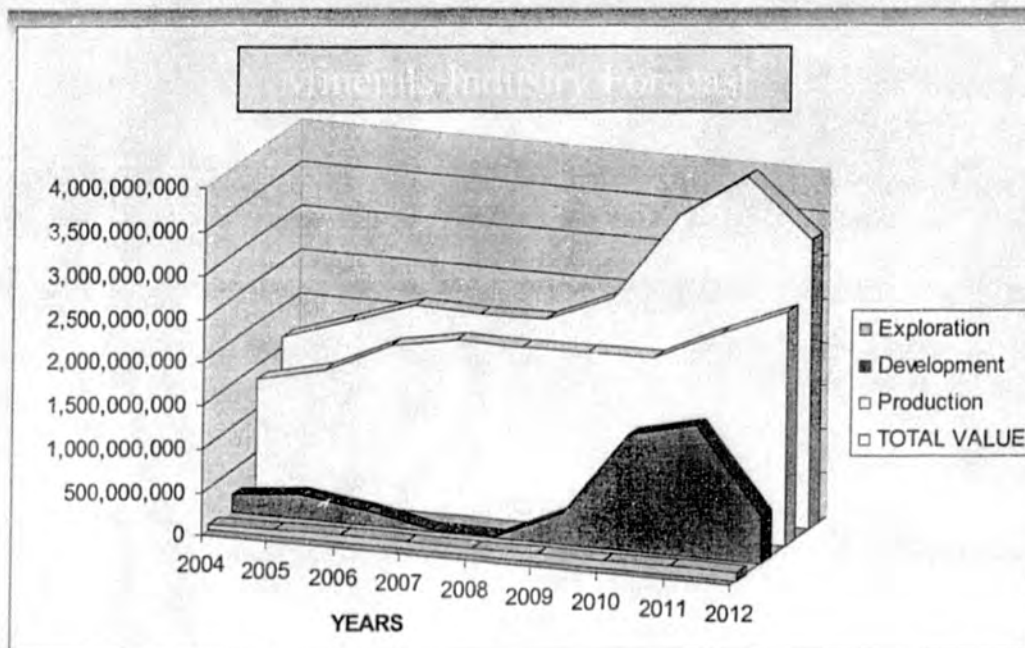
Greens Creek is the largest silver producer in NA and largest private employer (and tax payer) in Juneau



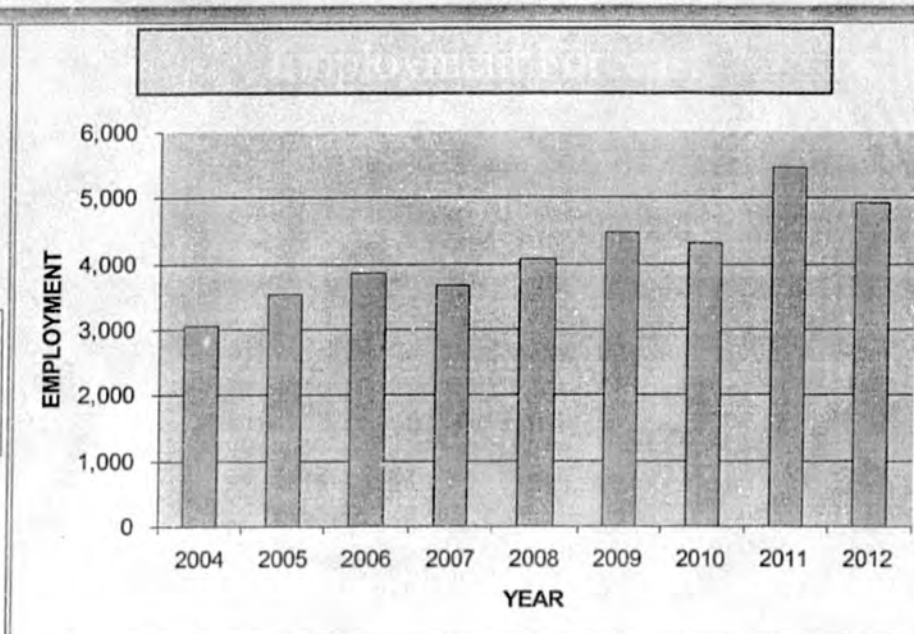
INDUSTRY FORECAST



Juneau Economic
Development Council

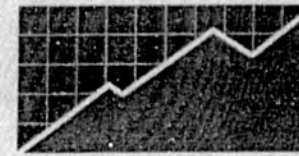


The industry should grow from current levels to about \$3.4 billion by 2012. This considers development and production for/from Pogo, Rock Creek/Big Hurrah, Kensington, Nixon Fork, Donlin, Pebble, Chuitna Coal, others in addition to continuing current levels.



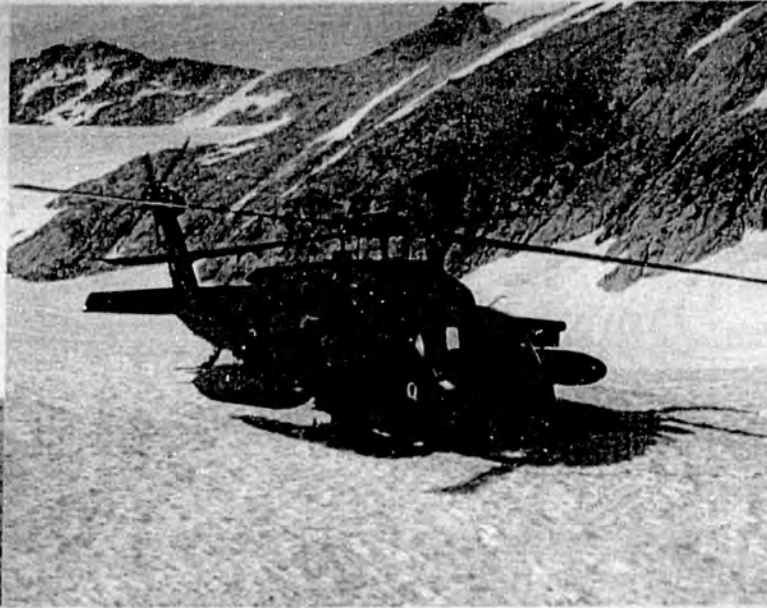
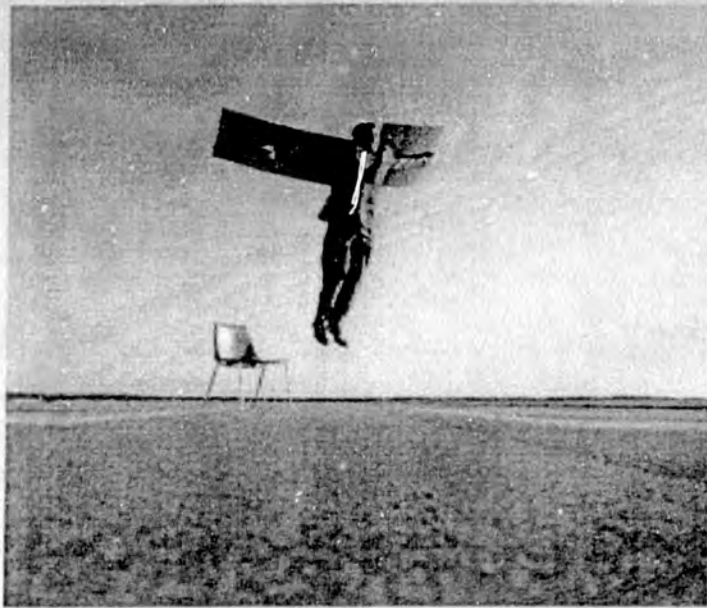
Employment should respond in the same manner with a 5,000 number being very realistic for the industry by 2012.

JEDC Looking Ahead

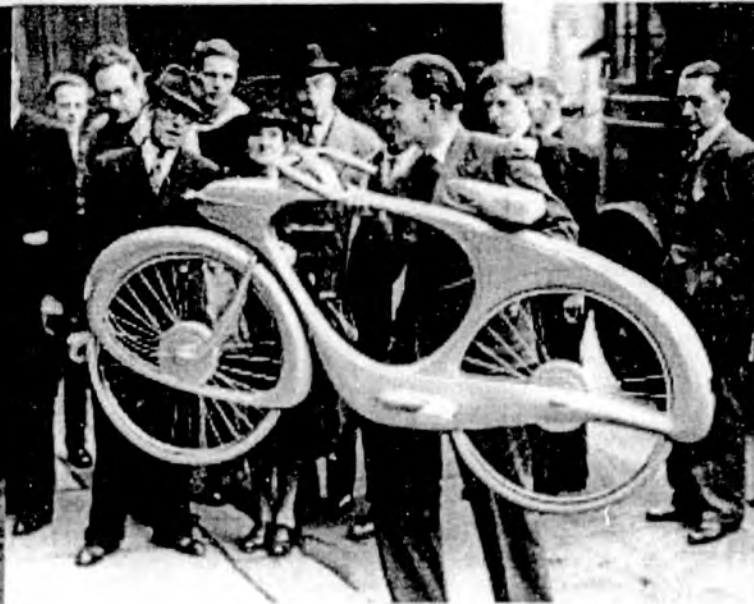
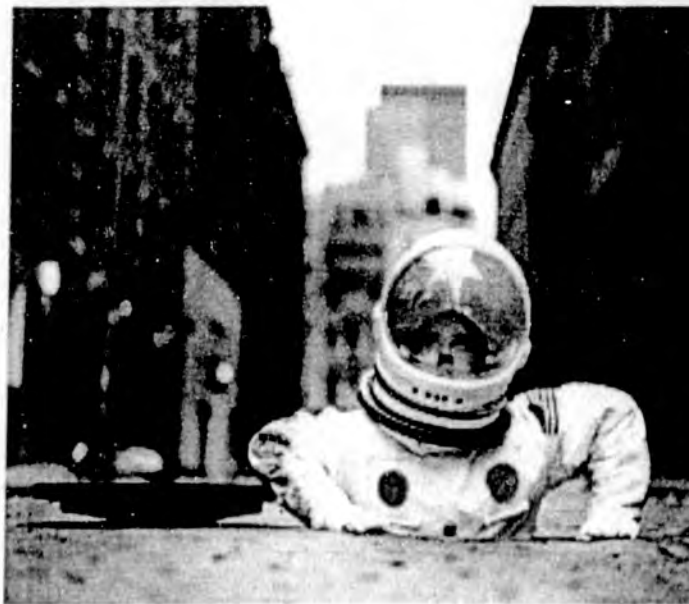


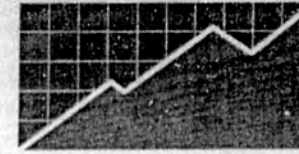
Juneau Economic
Development Council

- Continue to leverage and apply technology and science to our core Alaskan industries and competencies
- Focus on supporting risk takers and innovators, family wage jobs, brain drain, access to capital and helping entrepreneurs from the local to statewide levels
- Work with regional and statewide organizations to achieve effective local development and global competitiveness



**Imagine a world without entrepreneurs
and risk takers**





We are excited about our shot for the future



*"You'll always miss 100% of
the shots you don't take"*

-Wayne Gretzky

SCOMM

136:5

Representative Jay Ramras
Co-Chair, House Resources
Co-Chair, Economic Develop.
Tourism & Trade
House State Affairs
Joint Armed Services
119 N. Cushman St. Suite 207
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701
Phone: (907) 452-1088
Fax: (907) 452-1146

Alaska State Legislature



While in Session
State Capitol, Room 104
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
(907) 465- 3004
Fax: 465-2070
Toll Free: (877) 465-3004

House District 10

House of Representatives **Sponsor Statement** **HB 382**

House Bill 382 will allow the patrons of restaurants to enjoy a bottle of wine with their meals without the need to consume the entire bottle. Presently, if a customer purchases dinner and is unable to eat it all they can request a package to take the leftovers home. If it is a bottle of wine the only options are to finish it before leaving, or leave the unconsumed portion at the restaurant. Since the majority of customers chose the first option they may have had too much to safely drive.

What House Bill 382 does is allow the restaurant to recork the bottle in such a manner as to require the use of a corkscrew to reopen the bottle. In the case of non-corked bottles or at the discretion of the Alcohol Beverage Control Board the wine can be sealed.

House Bill 382 is an additional tool to curb DUI's by allowing the consumer to purchase and enjoy a bottle of wine with their dinner, and not overindulge simply because of economics.

###

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2006 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: _____
 Bill Version: HB382-DPS-ABC-2-03-06
 () Publish Date: _____

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Public Safety
 Title "An Act relating to recorking, sealing, or packaging RDU Alcoholic Beverage Control Board
of wine served with a meal..." Component ABC Board
 Sponsor Representative Ramras
 Requester House Special Committee on Economic Component No. 2690
Development, Trade and Tourism, Labor

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
-----------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
-------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2006) cost: 0.0

Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2007 budget proposal: ☐

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This legislation will have no fiscal impact on the Department of Public Safety.

Prepared by: Director Douglas B. Griffin Phone 907-269-0351
 Division Alcoholic Beverage Control Board Date/Time 2/6/06 10:56 AM
 Approved by: Commissioner William Tandeske Date 2/6/2006
 Agency Department of Public Safety

Mr. Pound --

I have reviewed HB 382, "An Act relating to recorking, sealing, or packaging of wine served with a meal and removal ...". Speaking only for myself and not on behalf of the ABC Board, I support this legislation. Similar provisions are found in many states. The consensus of states that allow the resealing for safe removal and transport of wine not consumed with a meal is that benefits outweigh potential problems. The main benefit of allowing the resealing of a partially consumed bottle of wine to take home is the prevention of over consumption with the meal for the sake of not wasting good (perhaps expensive) wine. This just removes one more excuse for a person to drink excessively and endanger the public by driving. This concern over moderate alcohol consumption leading to a potential DUI arrest has been heightened in the public's mind and for hospitality business owners by the adoption of the .08 BAC standard.

The primary concern with this bill is violation of open container laws while transporting the resealed wine home. Representative Ramras has taken care in drafting the bill to minimize this potential problem. The bill sponsor has required replacement of the cork sufficient to require a tool to reopen the bottle. More and more premium wines are changing to screw-off caps and it is likely this trend will continue. This will require just a bit more work to develop common sense ways to make the resealed bottle tamper proof (taping the bottle cap or placing the bottle in a paper or plastic bag that can be sealed and adequately enclosed). The bill provides for the ABC Board to establish safe and simple ways to address this issue and I do not see this as a problem. Alaska has the advantage of learning what that worked well in other states and applying it here.

I hope these comments and observations are helpful to the committee. I am sorry that I could not be available to participate in the hearing by teleconference.

Doug Griffin, Director

Alaska Alcoholic Beverage Control Board



State Regulations on Re-corking Wine from Restaurants

Compiled by the National Restaurant Association from state liquor authority, state restaurant association, and other sources. All information is believed to be accurate as of June 2005 and is provided with the understanding that the National Restaurant Association is not engaged in rendering legal or professional services. No warranty of accuracy is given. Please verify policies and appropriate procedures with your state and local alcohol beverage control department as other regulations may apply.

State	Rules on taking wine home from restaurants
Arizona	Patrons may re-cork and removed a partially consumed bottle of wine as long as it was purchased with a meal and the cork is replaced flush with the bottle.
Arkansas	Arkansas ABC Reg. 1.79(27) does provide that those establishments which hold an on premise permit that would allow the service of wine may allow a consumer who purchases an unsealed package of wine in conjunction with a food service and consumes a portion of the wine on the premises with the meal, to replace the cork and remove the partially filled package from the premise. Contact enforcement agency for compliance details.
California	Patrons are allowed to take wine home when purchased with a meal. Contact enforcement agency for compliance details.
Colorado	Patrons may take one 1 partially consumed bottle of wine up to 750 ml purchased from an establishment with a hotel/restaurant liquor license. Restaurants are not required to do so. Those restaurants who do extend this option to customers is urged to reseal and package the wine to protect against any open container violation. <i>(enacted 2005)</i>
Connecticut	Patrons are allowed to take wine home when purchased with a meal. Regulations pertaining to transportation of unsealed container apply.
Delaware	Patrons are allowed to take wine home when purchased with a meal. Contact enforcement agency for additional compliance details.
Florida	Patrons are allowed to take wine home when purchased with a meal. Contact enforcement agency for additional compliance details. <i>(enacted 2005)</i>
Georgia	Patrons are allowed to take wine home when purchased with a meal. Contact enforcement agency for additional compliance details.
Hawaii	Legislation enacted in 2002 allows county liquor commissions to permit many licensees (incl. restaurants) to allow patrons to remove re-corked/re-sealed wine from premises. Contact enforcement agency for compliance details.
Idaho	Patrons are allowed to take wine home when purchased with a meal. Regulations pertaining to transportation of unsealed container apply.
Indiana	Patrons are allowed re-cork and take home wine purchased with a meal. The cautionary statement is to avoid any violation of the open container laws in the area that the wine will then be transported in. Local law enforcement can provide that information.
Iowa	Patrons are allowed to take wine home when purchased with a meal if the restaurant or bar has the appropriate licensing in place.

Louisiana	Patrons are allowed to take wine home when purchased with a meal. Contact enforcement agency for compliance details.
Maine	Patrons are allowed to take wine home when purchased with a meal. Contact enforcement agency for compliance details.
Michigan	Patrons are allowed to take wine home when purchased with a meal. Contact enforcement agency for compliance details. <i>(enacted 2005)</i>
Minnesota	A restaurant with an on-sale or wine license may permit a person purchasing a full bottle of wine in conjunction with the purchase of a meal, to remove the bottle when leaving the license premises provided that the bottle has been opened and the contents partially consumed.
Montana	Re-corking is permitted in businesses with all-beverage licenses or beer/wine licenses. A restaurant beer/wine license may <u>not</u> sell alcohol to go. Contact enforcement agency for compliance details.
Nevada	Patrons are allowed to take wine home when purchased with a meal. Contact enforcement agency for compliance details.
New Hampshire	Unconsumed wine purchased with a full meal may be taken from premises, provided patron is not intoxicated, bottle is properly sealed/bagged, and transported in vehicle area inaccessible to the driver.
New Jersey	Patrons are allowed to remove partially consumed wine from the premise as long as it is re-corked and placed in the trunk of the car. Not having direct access to the wine would remove the chance of receiving an open container citation.
New York	State law does allow patrons to take home <u>one</u> bottle of wine purchased with full meal. Please contact enforcement agency for compliance details.
North Carolina	If the establishment has an <u>off-premises</u> permit, then they customer can take an opened bottle of wine home by corking it. If the establishment does <u>not</u> have an off-premises license, the customer cannot. Re-corked wine must be transported in a vehicle compartment inaccessible to the driver.
Oklahoma	Patrons are allowed to take wine home when purchased with a meal. Contact enforcement agency for compliance details.
Oregon	Patrons are allowed to take wine home when purchased with a meal. Contact enforcement agency for compliance details.
Pennsylvania	All hotel (H) and restaurant (R) licensees may now allow patrons who have purchased a bottle of wine in conjunction with a meal , to take the unconsumed portioned of the bottle with them when they leave. The bottle <u>must be resealed</u> before leaving the premises. A "meal" is defined as food prepared on the premises sufficient to constitute breakfast, lunch, or dinner; a "meal" does not include snacks such a pretzels, popcorn, chips, or similar items. This does not apply to retail dispenser (beer only or E), club, (C) or catering club (CC) licenses.
South Carolina	Nothing in the S.C. law prevents a patron from removing the open container from the restaurant. It is also legal to have the open container in a car as long as it is in the trunk or luggage compartment. Contact enforcement agency for compliance details.
Tennessee	Patrons are allowed to take wine home when purchased with a meal. Contact enforcement agency for compliance details.

Texas	Patrons who order wine with food and have a portion of the open container remaining may remove the open container of wine from the premises. Contact enforcement agency for compliance details.
Utah	Patrons are allowed to take wine home when purchased with a meal. Contact enforcement agency for compliance details.
Vermont	Vermont allows restaurants the discretion of allowing patrons to take home opened, bagged bottles of wine. **only in accordance with T 7 VSA § 222(1) Contact enforcement agency for compliance details.
Virginia	Patrons are allowed to take wine home when purchased with a meal. While it is not required to be in the trunk it is recommended that the bottle is inaccessible to the driver and passengers.
Washington	Washington law permits the unused portion of wine to be re-corked, packaged and carried out by the guest. Contact enforcement agency for compliance details.
Wyoming	Patrons are allowed to take wine home when purchased with a meal. Contact enforcement agency for compliance details. <i>(enacted 2005)</i>

**** All states not mentioned do not allow the re-corking and removal of partially consumed wine that was purchased with a meal.**



2005 02 18: Michigan Considers a Wine Re-corking Bill

by Joseph McConnell

There's an old piece of internet humor that contrasts the Martha Stewart personality type with the attitudes and reactions of "the real woman." In one of its entries, it has the Martha-type saying that freezing in ice cube trays is a wonderful way of preserving leftover wine. The real woman's reaction is, "Leftover wine?"

We react in somewhat the same way to a bill introduced recently in the Michigan Senate by Sen. Jud Gilbert, which would permit restaurants and restaurant patrons to "re-cork" and take home wine left over at the end of a meal. Not a problem we often have. But although CII management will probably seldom take advantage of this capability, we still support it, for several reasons.

First, we applaud anything that encourages diners to order and restaurants to offer higher quality wines. The theory is, if you know that you'll be able to take home (and perhaps freeze in ice cube trays) the remains of that Chateaufort or Howell Mountain, you're more likely to order it instead of the Bonny Doon or even the Diet Slurpee. This is of particular interest when you consider people who often dine out alone; without a recorking law, dinner for one means a choice between the by-the-glass offerings, getting sloshed, or leaving good wine to the tender mercies of the kitchen staff.

And it's also argued that the bill will have some impact on drunken driving -- you won't feel economically pressured to finish your bottle, and therefore will drive more sensibly and safely on the way home. We admit that this is not the most convincing argument -- no statistics are collected here or anywhere else to show *what* an intoxicated driver was drinking, and consequently there's no basis to say that people pushing themselves to drain the last drop from a bottle of 1995 Brunello are subsequently laying waste the countryside. But if it makes the values voters happy, we're willing to play along, since the other benefits for the industry and the consumers are real enough.

The mechanics of it are not specified in the current bill's language -- presumably it would be necessary to do more than just pounding in the cork again. There's likely to be some kind of official re-seal process or something similar, letting Officer Friendly know that you're a fine upstanding oenophile who simply practices moderation, and not some Ripple-swilling Beatnik, cruising for babes with an **open bottle of alcohol** in your car.

In fact, if it becomes law, it might not be a bad idea for restaurants to provide a hang tag of some kind, citing the actual bill. And of course, there might be some incremental revenue to be made by selling preservation gear along with the re-corked bottle. A basic VacuVin kit, perhaps with the restaurant's label, might be a nice thing to stock and sell as an add-on.

Anyway, if you're a Michigan voter and you'd like to see the state follow the 30 other states that have similar laws, drop your Senator a line and encourage him or her to support Senate Bill 0199 2005.

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CULINARY INTELLIGENCE ARTICLE

Act No. 21
Public Acts of 2005
Approved by the Governor
May 19, 2005
Filed with the Secretary of State
May 19, 2005
EFFECTIVE DATE: May 19, 2005

**STATE OF MICHIGAN
93RD LEGISLATURE
REGULAR SESSION OF 2005**

Introduced by Senators Gilbert, Hammerstrom, Sanborn, McManus, Jelinek, Goschka, Bishop, George, Barcia and Switalski

ENROLLED SENATE BILL No. 199

AN ACT to amend 1998 PA 58, entitled "An act to create a commission for the control of the alcoholic beverage traffic within this state, and to prescribe its powers, duties, and limitations; to provide for powers and duties for certain state departments and agencies; to impose certain taxes for certain purposes; to provide for the control of the alcoholic liquor traffic within this state and to provide for the power to establish state liquor stores; to provide for the care and treatment of alcoholics; to provide for the incorporation of farmer cooperative wineries and the granting of certain rights and privileges to those cooperatives; to provide for the licensing and taxation of activities regulated under this act and the disposition of the money received under this act; to prescribe liability for retail licensees under certain circumstances and to require security for that liability; to provide procedures, defenses, and remedies regarding violations of this act; to provide for the enforcement and to prescribe penalties for violations of this act; to provide for allocation of certain funds for certain purposes; to provide for the confiscation and disposition of property seized under this act; to provide referenda under certain circumstances; and to repeal acts and parts of acts," by amending section 1021 (MCL 436.2021), as amended by 2002 PA 725.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

Sec. 1021. (1) The commission shall not require a licensee to sell or serve food to a purchaser of alcoholic liquor. The commission shall not require a class A hotel or class B hotel to provide food services to registered guests or to the public.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (3), a purchaser shall not remove alcoholic liquor sold by a vendor for consumption on the premises from those premises.

(3) A vendor licensed to sell wine on the premises may allow an individual who has purchased a meal and who has purchased and partially consumed a bottle of wine with the meal, to remove the partially consumed bottle from the premises upon departure. This subsection does not allow the removal of any additional unopened bottles of wine unless the vendor is licensed as a specially designated merchant. The licensee or the licensee's clerk, agent, or employee shall reinsert a cork so that the top of the cork is level with the lip of the bottle. The transportation or possession of the partially consumed bottle of wine shall be in compliance with section 624a of the Michigan vehicle code, 1949 PA 300, MCL 257.624a.

(4) This act and rules promulgated under this act do not prevent a class A or B hotel designed to attract and accommodate tourists and visitors in a resort area from allowing its invitees or guests to possess or consume, or both, on or about its premises, alcoholic liquor purchased by the invitee or guest from an off-premises retailer, and does not prevent a guest or invitee from entering and exiting the licensed premises with alcoholic liquor purchased from an off-premises retailer.

(7)

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

Carol Morey Viventi

Secretary of the Senate

Sam E. Randall

Clerk of the House of Representatives

Approved _____

Governor

wine making supplies, beer making supplies, winemaking supplies, homebrewing, home wine making supply, home brewing supply, wine making, beer making

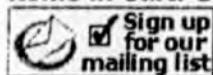


Wine making supplies and beer making supplies for home wine or home brewing. We stock only quality Wine Cellar Supply and Bee Supply in Elkhart just outside of Goshen, South Bend, Chicago and Indianapolis. Use our great selection of high quality wine making and beer making equipment, wine making kits, beer making kits and supplies for making your favorite homebrew and home made wine and beer kits at everyday low prices. Kegging equipment, grape p corks, wine bottles, beer bottles and more in stock and ready to ship wide today. Cheers and Salute from Quality Wine and Ale Supply.

"Elkhart County's First and Finest Winemaking and Homebrew Specialty"
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Wine Corks, Wine Corkers

corks, wine corks, bottle corks, wine making kits, wine making supply, home wine making supplies, winemaking supplies, wine making supplies...



Item # 17421

Champagne Floor Corker by Ferrari

Corks Champagne bottles and standard wine bottles. Uses our 1.5 liter champagne corks or any straight wine cork. Very good quality all frame and legs. Corks all standard size wine bottles including 37 1.5 ltr. and 750ml champagne bottles. Caps beer bottles too with adaptor for crown caps #17530 sold below.

\$93.95

Quantity

1



Item # 17530

Adaptor for Crown Caps - Use with Corkers Listed

For use with our #4040 La Dio Padre or our #17421 Champagne cap your beer bottles with any metal crown cap. Makes your win versatile and capping could not be easier.

\$9.95

Quantity

1

Item # 4036

Italian Twin Lever Corker

Deluxe, adjustable push rod for regulating depth of cork insertion favorite corker.

\$19.95

Quantity

1

WINE CORKER INFORMATION

Carboys
Chemicals - Wine
Clarifiers - Wine
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Corkers
Crushers - Grapes
Destemmers -
Grapes
Demi-Johns
Fermentors
Filters and Pads
Foils - Champagne



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Racks
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Wine Glasses
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Yeast - Liquid
 Coming Soon:
 • Stainless Tanks



Item # 4037

Easy Twin Lever Corker

Nylon body with spring that helps secure bottle from sliding while duty then our Italian twin lever corker.

\$24.95

Quantity

1

Beer Making Supplies**BYO Brew Your Own Magazine****Beer Equipment Kits****Beer Ingredient Kits:**

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Item # 4039

Portuguese Twin Lever Corker

Good quality corker.

\$13.95

Quantity

1



Item # 4040

Italian Floor Corker - 'La Dio Padre' by Ferrari

'La Dio Padre' of floor corks. Brass crimping jaws. If you are lo this is it! Handle breaks down into two sections for easier storage. standard size wine bottles including 375ml, 750ml and 1.5 ltr. C& too with the optional adaptor for crown caps #17530 sold above.

\$89.95

Quantity

1

Item # 4042

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Portuguese Floor Corker

Excellent, heavy duty floor corker with high quality crimping jaws and 1.5ltr bottles. Corks 375ml bottles with small block of wood placed on bottle holder. Makes a great gift!

\$49.95

Quantity
1



Our No. 7 first quality corks are made of natural cork, prewashed natural products, greatly improving their appearance. The corks : decorative grape leaf pattern and are chamfered. Recommended stopper for table wine only, non-wine liquid or bottle closures. Ca hand so they are tight but NOT airtight. NOT recommend for lay any liquid but upright storage is ok. Great when using wine bottle with red hots, M&M's or when sending wedding or party invitation

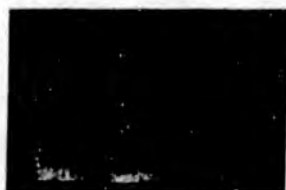
First Quality Corks / #7 x 1-3/4

Selected Item #4050

(A) First Quality Corks / Bag of 30 / No. 7 x 1 3/4

\$3.49

Quantity
1



1-3/4 inch long corks provide up to 3-5 years of protection for aging. quality corks are made of natural cork, prewashed and filled with greatly improving their appearance. The corks are printed with a leaf pattern and are chamfered. Best choice when using a twin le any hand corker. Floor corks too.

First Quality Corks / # 8 x 1-3/4 Corks

Selected Item #4060

(A) First Quality Corks / Bag of 30 / No. 8 x 1 3/4

\$3.95

Quantity
1



1-1/2 inch long corks provide up to 2 years of protection for aging. corks are made of natural cork, prewashed and filled with natural improving their appearance. The corks are printed with a decorative pattern and are chamfered. Recommended for use with floor cor

First Quality Corks / # 9 x 1-1/2 Corks

Selected Item #4062

(A) First Quality Corks / Bag of 30 / No. 9 x 1 1/2

\$3.95

Quantity
1

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1-3/4 inch long corks provide up to 3-5 years of protection for aging. Quality corks are made of natural cork, prewashed and filled with a leaf pattern and are chamfered. Recommended for use with floor

First Quality Corks / # 9 x 1-3/4 Corks

Selected Item #4064

(A) First Quality Corks / Bag of 30 / No. 9 x 1 3/4

\$4.25

Quantity

1



Quality Wine and Ale Supply and Nomacorc® have joined forces to bring you the #1 synthetic cork on the market! "What's so special about these?" The answer is the manufacturing process. Other types of synthetic corks are injection molded which is a batch process that produces corks with inconsistent density and cell structure size resulting in inconsistent protection. Nomacorc® are made by a unique, patented, co-extrusion process that provides a very consistent quality, and each cork is exactly the same. Nomacorc® is simply a better closure because the closed cell structure creates a better barrier from oxygen and protects your wine. They have made for us a 9 x 1 1/2 cork, printed with our logo. We've tested the corks and they work best with floor corks and hand corks too. These corks seal instantly and the bottle can be stored directly after corking. You can also use any common corker for your wine bottles. This is modern technology that preserves your wine. We're pleased to be able to offer it to you. Recommended for use with floor corks and also for twin lever corks. These corks will provide at least 1 year of protection during aging.

Nomacorc® Synthetic Corks / # 9 x 1-1/2

Selected Item #4086

(A) Nomacorc® Synthetic Corks / Bag of 30 / No 9 x 1-1/2

\$6.75

Quantity

1



1-3/4 inch long corks provide up to 5 years of protection for aging. Quality corks are agglomerated and non-chamfered. You will find minimal leakage. Use with floor corks only.

Premium Twin Disc Wine Corks / #9 x 1-3/4

Selected Item #4102

(A) Premium Corks / Bag of 30 / No 9 x 1 3/4

\$6.25

Quantity

1

APM Premium Quality Wine Corks - 1000 Count Bags Only



Selected Item #4119

(A) 9 x 1-1/2 Agglomerated Superior Wine Corks - Per 1000

\$49.95

Quantity

1

This is a ridiculously unbelievable sale, a real super Superbuy! A cork supplier has closed their doors and auctioned off their leftover just happened to be at the right place at the right time and score. There is no compromise on quality here as all the corks are wine want to act fast because quantities are limited and when the corks are gone for good. Choose your style and length. 1000 count bag.

Some types of corks:**Agglomerate Corks: (#4119)**

This type of cork closure is produced from cork granules that are cork oak resins using heat treatment while under pressure. They are formed by a single molding or by extrusion. Agglomerate cork has high resistance to leakage and a good seal. A mixture of clean cork granules that are pressed together and formed into wine corks are used to produce agglomerate stoppers. Agglomerate wine corks are the ideal economically produced stoppers to be used which will be consumed within two or three years.

Twin Top (Disc) or One by One Corks: (#4117 & #4111)

This is a new generation of cork stoppers, economically priced as well as high quality natural straight corks. It is comprised of a mixture of agglomerate cork, and a disc of natural cork at each end.

(Below is for customer information only for other types of corks)

Natural Straight Wine Corks:

This is a cylindrical stopper which has been punched directly from 100% natural product. Once the stopper has been punched it is of the correct length, sorted into various qualities by computerized sort and washed and sterilized. For added assurance, a final quality sort is done manually and random samplings are sent for laboratory testing for microorganisms, moisture control, etc. There are different grades of treatments available depending on the type of bottle, bottling method.

Ice Wine Natural Corks:

These are the highest quality corks specifically sized and treated for neck ice wine bottles and to withstand high sugar content.

Colmated or Pore-Filled Corks:

This is a natural cork which goes through an extra operation of treatment inherent to all corks. This treatment improves the cork's mechanical strength. Usually the filling of the pores is performed on lower grades since they are of a quality high enough not to require pore filling. The filling is done using a mixture of cork particles of a granulometry and natural resin approved by the FDA. Colmated corks are a very good functional stopper.

Item # 4208**Tapered Wine Corks / Bag of 25 / No. 8**

Tapered cork with 7/8 inch top, 11/16 inch bottom.



Quantity

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORTS

Date Referred to Committee: January 20, 2006

FURTHER REFERRALS: Labor and Commerce

Date of Committee Action: 2/6/06

The HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, TRADE AND TOURISM
considered:

HB 382

HOUSE BILL NO. 382

RECORKING WINE SERVED WITH A MEAL

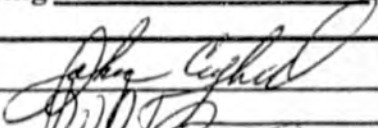
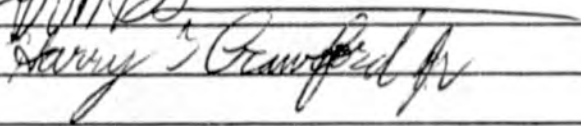
"An Act relating to recorking, sealing, or packaging of wine served with a meal and removal of recorked, sealed, or packaged wine from licensed premises."

Recommends it be replaced with ☐ HCS or ☐ CS for _____ (_____)
 For Senate Bills with new title: ☐ Technical Title ☐ New Title: HCR_____ ☐ Same Title ☐ New Title

[] attach amendments
[] add new referral to _____ Committee
[] Letter of Intent _____ Committee

*List of
Abbrev
for
Depts.:*
ADM
CED
COR
CRT
EED
DEC
DFG
GOV
HSS
LEG
LAW
LWF
MVA
DNR
DPS
REV
DOT
UA

[illegible][illegible]

Signing with recommendations	Printed Last Name	DP	DNP	NR	AM
 	Coghill	✓			
	LYNN	X			
	CRAWFORD	X			
Chair: 	NEUMANN	2			
Chair: 	RAMBERT	X			

SCOMM

136:6

ALASKA STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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REPRESENTATIVE JOHN COGHILL

HB 389 – Tourist Accommodations

SPONSOR STATEMENT

I was contacted by the Department of Environmental Conservation after my office solicited information from state agencies about laws that should be repealed.

This legislation repeals the permitting requirement for tourist accommodations.

Tourist accommodations are heavily regulated as public accommodations and the remaining sections of AS 18.35 will provide DEC with the regulatory authority necessary to insure the health and safety of the public.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2006 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: _____

Bill Version: HB 389

() Publish Date: _____

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____

Dept. Affected: Dept of Environmental Conservation

Title Regulation of Tourist Accomodations

RDU Environmental Health

Component Food Safety and Sanitation

Sponsor Rep. Coghill

Requester Economic Development, Trade, and Tourism

Component No. 2343

Expenditures/Revenues

(Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Personal Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contractual	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Supplies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Land & Structures	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grants & Claims	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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FUND SOURCE

(Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1003 GF Match	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1004 GF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1005 GF/Program Receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1037 GF/Mental Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2006) cost: 0.0

Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2007 budget proposal: ☐

POSITIONS

Full-time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Part-time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Temporary	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This legislation will have no fiscal impact on DEC.

Prepared by: Kristin Ryan, Director

Division: Environmental Health

Approved by: Kurt Fredriksson

Agency: Department of Environmental Conservation

Phone (907) 269-7644

Date/Time 2/6/06 4:53 PM

Date 2/10/2006

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REPRESENTATIVE JOHN COGHILL

HB 389 – Tourist Accommodations

SECTIONAL

Section 1.

Presently DEC does not require permits for public accommodations. This bill will cleanup language deleting reference to AS 18.35.040, 050, 070, and AS 44.66.025(a) which are being repealed in Section 2.

Section 2.

Repeals:

AS 18.35.040 Permits –
Permits are no longer required.

AS 18.35.050 Penalty for noncompliance with permit requirement.
There is no permit; there is no noncompliance.

AS 18.35.070 Posting regulations.
It is unnecessary to post the laws and regulations on the premises.

AS 44.64.030(a)(16) - AS 18.35.040 (Tourist Accommodations).
This section needs to be repealed, because 18.35.040 is repealed.

Section 3:

This Act will take effect immediately under AS 01.10.070(c).

Article 1. TOURIST AND TRAILER CAMPS, MOTOR COURTS, AND MOTELS

Section

- 10. Purpose.
- 20. Administration of laws and regulations.
- 30. Regulations.
- 40. Permits.
- 50. Penalty for noncompliance with permit requirement.
- 60. Unlawful disposal of wastes.
- 70. Posting laws and regulations.
- 80. Penalty for noncompliance.
- 90. Definitions.

Collateral references. 40 Am. Jur. 2d, Hotels, Motels, and Restaurants, §§ 5, 14, 15, 18, 23, 27-46; 56 Am. Jur. 2d, Municipal Corporations, §§ 427, 428; 59 Am. Jur. 2d, Parks, Squares, and Playgrounds, § 29.

14 C.J.S., Civil Rights, § 7; 39A C.J.S., Health and Environment, §§ 3, 5-9, 21, 26, 27, 47; 43A C.J.S., Inns, Hotels, and Eating Places, §§ 1-12.

Sec. 18.35.010. Purpose.

The purpose of AS 18.35.010 - 18.35.090 is to establish and maintain minimum standards of health and sanitation in tourist camps, trailer camps, motor courts, and motels necessary and desirable for the protection of the public health and welfare.

(§ 1 ch 100 SLA 1955)

Sec. 18.35.020. Administration of laws and regulations.

The department has jurisdiction over the health and sanitary conditions of tourist accommodations under AS 18.35.010 - 18.35.090.

(§ 3 ch 100 SLA 1955)

Sec. 18.35.030. Regulations.

- (a) The department may adopt and enforce regulations that relate to health and sanitation in

the construction, operation, and maintenance of the accommodations including but not limited to minimum standards for water supply, sewage and refuse disposal, laundry, bathing and toilet facilities, communicable disease control, general cleanliness and safety, that are necessary or desirable for the protection of public health.

(b) The provisions of AS 18.35.010 - 18.35.090 do not prohibit the health authorities of a municipality from instituting local programs for health and sanitary control of tourist accommodations, including the enactment of ordinances for issuance and revocation of permits and additional regulations. However, the ordinance or regulation may not detract from the provisions of AS 18.35.010 - 18.35.090 or the regulations under these sections.

(§ 3 ch 100 SLA 1955)

Administrative Code. - For public accommodations, see 18 AAC 30, art. 4.

Collateral references. Maintenance or regulation by public authorities of tourist or motor camps, courts or motels. 22 ALR2d 774.

Validity of statutes, ordinances, and regulation requiring the installation or maintenance of various bathroom facilities in dwelling units. 79 ALR3d 716.

Sec. 18.35.040. Permits.

A person may not establish, operate, or maintain a tourist accommodation in the state without first obtaining a permit from the department. The department may issue both provisional and annual permits and may suspend the permits after a hearing resulting in findings that the holder has failed to comply with AS 18.35.010 - 18.35.090 or a regulation adopted under AS 18.35.010 - 18.35.090. The department may not exercise jurisdiction or require permits inside municipalities regulating tourist accommodations substantially in the manner provided in AS 18.35.010 - 18.35.090.

(§ 4 ch 100 SLA 1955)

Revisor's notes. In 2002, at the end of the second sentence, "AS 18.35.010 - 18.35.090" was substituted for "them" to conform the language to the style of the Alaska Statutes.

Sec. 18.35.050. Penalty for noncompliance with permit requirement.

A person establishing, operating or maintaining a tourist accommodation who refuses or neglects to obtain a permit as provided in AS 18.35.040, or who continues to operate or maintain a trailer camp after the permit has been suspended or revoked, is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, is punishable by a fine of not more than \$500, or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both.

(§ 5 ch 100 SLA 1955)

Sec. 18.35.060. Unlawful disposal of wastes.

A person may not dispose of human excreta, garbage, or refuse on or near a public way or thoroughfare or on or near a tourist accommodation except in the use of appropriate facilities.

(§ 6 ch 100 SLA 1955)

Sec. 18.35.070. Posting laws and regulations.

Each person operating a tourist accommodation shall post a copy of the provisions contained in AS 18.35.010 - 18.35.090 and pertinent regulations in at least one conspicuous place on the premises.

(§ 7 ch 100 SLA 1955)

Sec. 18.35.080. Penalty for noncompliance.

A person who fails to comply with AS 18.35.010 - 18.35.090, except AS 18.35.040, or the regulations adopted under those sections, upon conviction, is punishable by a fine of not more than \$100, or by imprisonment in a jail for not more than 30 days, or both.

(§ 8 ch 100 SLA 1955)

Sec. 18.35.090. Definitions.

In AS 18.35.010 - 18.35.090,

(1) "department" means the Department of Environmental Conservation;

(2) "tourist accommodations" means a place maintained or held out to the public for purposes of abode, whether occupied by transient or permanent guests, whether equipped with tents, tent houses, cottages, automobile trailers, coaches, motor courts, or motels, and regardless of whether benefit accrues to the owner or operator.

(§ 2 ch 100 SLA 1955; am § 6 ch 104 SLA 1971; am E.O. No. 51, § 35 (1981))

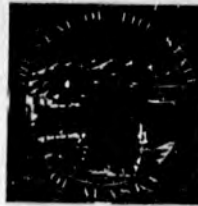
Revisor's notes. Reorganized in 1986 to alphabetize the defined terms. In 2002, in paragraph (2), "and" was inserted before "regardless" to conform the language to the style of the Alaska Statutes.

SCOMM

136:7

Representative Jay Ramras
Co-Chair, House Resources
Co-Chair, Economic Develop.
Tourism & Trade
House State Affairs
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Alaska State Legislature



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House District 10

House of Representatives

SPONSOR STATEMENT

HB 416

House Bill 416 will return growth of small business back to the small business owner and potential future owners by returning the licensing fees back to \$25 per year. Several years ago the administration was looking for ways to cover budget deficits and one of the proposals included raising business license fees.

The decision to raise those fees has had a negative effect on small business growth in the state as many small struggling, or new idea businesses are closely counting every penny. They either chose to pay the fee, which is actually \$200 as licenses are issued for two years at a time, ignore it and operate illegally, or give up the idea all together.

Alaska, like the rest of the country needs to promote the development and growth of small business and let these potential entrepreneurs know we as a state welcome them and want them to succeed. A regressive license fee is not accomplishing this and the repeal language in HB 416 will once again say we are opened for business.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2006 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: _____
 Bill Version: HB 416
 () Publish Date: _____

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Commerce
 Title Business License Fee RDU Corp, Bus & Prof Licensing (117)
 Component Corp, Bus & Prof Licensing
 Sponsor Ramras
 Requester Economic Development Trade & Tourism Component No. 2360

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
-----------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHANGE IN REVENUES (1175)	(4,275.0)	(4,275.0)	(4,275.0)	(4,275.0)	(4,275.0)	(4,275.0)
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other 1156 - Receipt Supported Services						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2006) cost: 0.0

Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2007 budget proposal: ☒ X

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

HB 416 reduces the Business License fees to FY 2003 costs of \$25 per year. This is estimated to result in a loss of nearly \$4.275 million. The division anticipates revenues realized to be close to the FY 2003 revenues of \$2.1 million.

Prepared by: Rick Urion, Director Phone (907) 465-2538
 Division: Corporations, Business and Professional Licensing Date/Time 2/13/06 3:12 PM
 Approved by: William C. Noll, Commissioner Date 2/13/2006
 Agency: Commerce, Community, and Economic Development

LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH REPORT

FEBRUARY 13, 2006



REPORT NUMBER 06.134

BUSINESS LICENSE FEES IN OTHER STATES

PREPARED FOR REPRESENTATIVE JAY RAMRAS

BY ROGER WITHINGTON, LEGISLATIVE ANALYST

You asked for information on business license fees. Specifically, you wished to know how the business license fee in Alaska compares to that in other states.

As you may know, the Alaska business license fee is set forth in AS 43.70.030. The law was enacted in 1949, and has been amended nine times.¹ Section (a) of the law, which establishes the fee rate, however, remained nearly unchanged until 2003, when the Twenty-third Legislature passed HB 162, which raised the annual fee from \$25 to \$100 for most business owners.² According to the U.S. Small Business Administration, most states and many cities and counties impose license and permitting fees on a wide variety of businesses.³ Unfortunately, very few states use a universal flat fee structure, such as Alaska's, to determine their business license fee. The Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development (DCCED) constructed the following summary of business license schema used by states.⁴

- ♦ **Type of Ownership:** Many states make licensing distinctions based on the ownership structure of the business. Examples of ownership structures include sole proprietorships, partnerships, limited liability companies, limited liability partnerships, non-profits, corporations, foreign corporations, associations, and trusts. Licensing fees, and the tax structure, vary depending on the ownership organization of the business.

¹ The law originated and was amended as follows: § 5 ch 43 SLA 1949; am § 1 ch 128 SLA 1955; am § 1 ch 101 SLA 1960; am § 1 ch 68 SLA 1973; am § 1 ch 50 SLA 1975; am § 3 ch 144 SLA 1978; am § 1 ch 98 SLA 1984; am § 72 ch 14 SLA 1987; am § 8 ch 45 SLA 1988; am § 2 ch 47 SLA 2003.

² Business licenses for sole proprietors aged 65 or older are \$50 annually.

³ The URL for the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) is http://www.sba.gov/starting_business/index.html. The SBA provides a link to the business licensing entity for each state at <http://www.sba.gov/hotlist/license.html>.

⁴ The Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development's summary should not be considered exhaustive.

- ♦ **Category of Business:** Some states require licensing fees specific to particular businesses. In other words, the business license fee for an accounting business may differ from the fee charged for a restaurant.
- ♦ **Size of Business:** Some states scale their license fees, and tax schedules, based on the business size (often measured by the number of employees).
- ♦ **Additional Charges:** States may also charge filing fees, priority filing fees, first time filing fees, foreign company filing fees, franchise filing fees, and/or additional per store location charges. Some require the filing of annual reports and business registration reports. The DCCED notes that all of these "additional costs" are charged on top of the business license fee.

Unfortunately, we could not locate a summary of business license fees charged by each state. In Table 1, however, we provide the business license fees we obtained from the websites of a sample of eleven states. Please keep in mind we found that many states provided confusing and vague information regarding business licensing; we urge caution when interpreting the information found in Table 1.

Table 1: State Business License Fee for Selected States

State	Annual Fees
Colorado	Variable depending on business; base fees are \$8-\$16.
Delaware	Variable depending on the type of business; \$75 annual is typical.
District of Columbia	\$0 to \$2,392 depending on the business.
Florida	Variable depending on business category.
Idaho	\$25 to \$ 125 depending on the type of business.
Indiana	Indiana does not have any one single, comprehensive business license.
Kentucky	Kentucky has over 600 businesses that require licenses from various agencies at the state level. Fees are unique to each business. There are also businesses for which there are no state license requirements.
Montana	\$20 to \$ 70 depending on the business type.
Nevada	\$100 - license must be renewed annually.
New Jersey	A fee of \$125 for all profit businesses and \$75.00 for non-profits must be submitted at the time of filing. Additional fees may apply when the business registers for tax purposes. Additional occupational fees may apply.
Oregon	\$100
Washington	Application fee of 15 must be submitted with each application. Specialty licenses may require additional fees.
West Virginia	\$30, with some exceptions.
Wyoming	Entities pay a license tax based on all assets located and employed in Wyoming. The tax is \$50, or two-tenths of one mill on the dollar (\$.0002), whichever is greater.
Sources: Colorado: http://www.revenue.state.co.us/TPS_Dir/wrap.asp?incl=businesses Delaware: http://www.state.de.us/revenue/services/Business_Tax/Step3.shtml District of Columbia: http://www.dcrd.dc.gov/dcrd/site/default.asp Florida: http://www.stateoflouisiana.com/Portal/DesktopDefault.aspx?tabid=8 Idaho: http://www.idsos.state.id.us/corp/corindex.htm Indiana: http://www.state.in.us/sic/owners/ia.html Kentucky: http://www.thinkkentucky.com/kyedc/ebpermits.asp Montana: http://www.mt.gov/revenue/programsandservices/onestop.asp Nevada: http://tax.state.nv.us/schedule.htm New Jersey: http://www.state.nj.us/treasury/revenue/busform1.htm Oregon: http://www.filinginoregon.com Washington: http://www.dol.wa.gov/businesses.htm West Virginia: http://www.state.wv.us/taxrev/busreg.html Wyoming: http://soswy.state.wy.us/corporat/corporat.htm	

I hope you find this information to be useful. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have questions or need additional information.

Sec. 43.70.030. Levy and computation of license fee.

Statute text

- (a) The fee for each business license is \$100 per year, except that the fee is \$50 if
- (1) the business is a sole proprietorship; and
 - (2) the sole proprietor is 65 years of age or older when the sole proprietor applies for the license or will reach 65 years of age at any time during the year for which the license is issued.
- (b) [Repealed, § 1 ch 98 SLA 1984.]
- (c) The license for the privilege of taking orders through use of catalogs and by mail order offices in the state is the same as set out in this chapter for business generally.
- (d) [Repealed, § 72 ch 14 SLA 1987.]

History

(§ 5 ch 43 SLA 1949; am § 1 ch 128 SLA 1955; am § 1 ch 101 SLA 1960; am § 1 ch 68 SLA 1973; am § 1 ch 50 SLA 1975; am § 3 ch 144 SLA 1978; am § 1 ch 98 SLA 1984; am § 72 ch 14 SLA 1987; am § 8 ch 45 SLA 1988; am § 2 ch 47 SLA 2003)

Annotations

Cross references. For provisions relating to the manner of payment of the license fee, see regulations adopted under AS 08.01.065(d) and AS 43.70.090.

Administrative Code. - For application requirements and licensing, see 12 AAC 12, art. 1.

Effect of amendments. The 2003 amendment, effective September 4, 2003, in subsection (a), increased the license fee from \$25 to \$100, added "except that the fee is \$50 if" at the end of the introductory language, added paragraphs (1) and (2), and made stylistic changes.

Legislative history reports. For governor's transmittal letter relating to business license fee increases proposed by ch. 47, SLA 2003 (HB 162), see 2003 House Journal 433.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Local business license fee ordinance not prohibited by state law. - The municipality could properly pass a local business license fee ordinance because there is no language in state law prohibiting a municipality from charging a fee for a business license. *McCormick v. City of Dillingham*, 16 P.3d 735 (Alaska 2001).

Former law construed. - For cases construing former subsection (a), rewritten in 1978, see *Northern Adjusters, Inc. v. Department of Revenue*, 627 P.2d 205 (Alaska 1981) [adjusters not "insurance business"]; *State, Dep't of Revenue v. Northern TV, Inc.* 670 P.2d 367 (Alaska 1983) [gross receipts]; *Green Constr. Co. v. State, Dep't of Revenue*, 674 P.2d 260 (Alaska 1983) [gross receipts]; *State, Dep't of Revenue v. Alaska Pulp Am., Inc.* 674 P.2d 268 (Alaska 1983) [gross receipts]; *Williams v. BP Alaska Exploration, Inc.* 677 P.2d 236 (Alaska 1983) [gross receipts]; *Alyeska Pipeline Serv. Co. v. Williams*, 687 P.2d 323 (Alaska 1984) [validity of assessments].

For cases construing former subsection (b), repealed in 1984, see *National Bank v. State, Dep't of Revenue*, 642 P.2d 811 (Alaska 1982) [state bonds]; *National Bank v. State, Dep't of Revenue*, 769 P.2d 990 (Alaska 1989) [federal obligations].

Article 1

Application Requirements and Licensing

Section

- 10. Business license fees.
- 20. Business license.
- 30. Application for business license.
- 40. Term of business license; license renewal.
- 50. Changes in business license.
- 12 AAC 12.010. Business license fees

Statute text

(a) The fee for a business license, for all or part of the initial

(1) annual license period, is \$100 if a person seeks an annual license, except that the fee is \$50 if the person seeks an annual license for which the fee is reduced under AS 43.70.030(a)(1) - (2); or

(2) biennial license person, is \$200 if a person seeks a biennial license, except that the fee is \$100 if the person seeks a biennial license for which the fee is reduced under AS 43.70.030(a)(1) - (2).

(b) The business license renewal fee is \$100 if a person seeks to renew for the next annual license period, or \$200 if a person seeks to renew for the next biennial license period, except that the business license renewal fee is \$50 if the person seeks to renew, for the next annual license period, a license for which the fee is reduced under AS 43.70.030(a)(1) - (2), or \$100 if the person seeks to renew, for the next biennial license period, a license for which the fee is reduced under AS 43.70.030(a)(1) - (2). Notwithstanding 12 AAC 02.020 and 12 AAC 02.030, the department will not prorate the first license renewal fee for a business license following initial licensure.

(c) The fee for written confirmation of a current business license or a business license that is renewable under 12 AAC 02.040(c) is \$1 for each name for which confirmation is requested. The department will waive the fee under this subsection for a request for a written confirmation of three or fewer business licenses, per day, per requester.

(d) The fee under AS 43.70.075 for a business license endorsement or for the renewal of an endorsement is \$100 for each location or outlet in a location where the person offers tobacco products for sale, regardless of whether the business license to which each endorsement is attached is annual or biennial.

History

History: Eff. 3/11/89, Register 109; am 11/4/98, Register 148; am 6/27/04, Register 170

Annotations

Authority: AS 08.01.010

AS 08.01.065

AS 08.01.100

AS 43.70.020

AS 43.70.030

AS 43.70.075

AS 43.70.090

12 AAC 12.020. Business license

Statute text

- (a) A separate business license is required for each line of business in which the applicant seeks to engage in the state.
- (b) An independent contractor must have a business license separate from the person to whom the contractor provides goods or services.
- (c) A business that receives revenue for the performance of contracts with the state, its political subdivisions, or the federal government is not exempt from the business licensing requirements of AS 43.70 and this chapter.
- (d) Upon proper application, as described in 12 AAC 12.030, the department will issue a business license to a business that is exempt from business licensing requirements under AS 43.70.105.
- (e) If a business license applicant has applied for licensure as a hearing aid dealer under AS 08.55.010 and 12 AAC 02 and is approved for licensure as a hearing aid dealer, the department will issue the business license at the same time and in the same name as the hearing aid dealer license.
- (f) A request for written or oral confirmation of more than three business licenses per day, per requester, must be made in writing.
- (g) In advertising and operating, a business license holder must use the business name that appears on the business license.

(h) A business license holder is authorized to conduct business activities only within the line of business specified on the business license.

(i) The business license or a photocopy of the business license must be displayed in a conspicuous location at each business establishment.

History

History: Eff. 11/4/98, Register 148

Annotations

Authority: AS 08.55.010

AS 43.70.020

AS 43.70.090

AS 43.70.105

AS 43.70.110

12 AAC 12.030. Application for business license

Statute text

An applicant for a business license shall submit the business license fee specified in 12 AAC 12.010 and a completed application on a form provided by the department. To be complete, a business license application must include

- (1) the business name;
- (2) the line of business to be conducted;
- (3) the names of the persons engaging in the business;
- (4) the mailing address and physical address of the principal place of business;
- (5) information regarding other licenses or permits, if applicable;
- (6) a statement as to whether the business will sell tobacco products as a retailer and the physical address of each outlet or location where tobacco products will be sold;

(7) the name of the natural person completing the application on behalf of the business and that person's title or position in the business; and

(8) specification whether the applicant seeks an annual initial license, a biennial initial license, renewal for an annual license period, or renewal for a biennial license period.

History

History: Eff. 11/4/98, Register 148; am 6/27/2004, Register 170

Annotations

Authority: AS 08.01.050

AS 08.01.060

AS 08.01.080

AS 43.70.020

AS 43.70.075

AS 43.70.090

12 AAC 12.040. Term of business license; license renewal

Statute text

(a) A person may seek an annual or a biennial business license. A new business license will be assigned a renewal year by the department at the time the initial license is issued. Except as provided in (b) of this section, the initial

(1) annual license period includes the remainder of the calendar year in which the business license is issued; or

(2) biennial license period includes the remainder of the calendar year in which the business license is issued and all of the following calendar year.

(b) If the department issues an initial business license on or after October 1, the

(1) annual license period includes the remainder of the calendar year in which the business license is issued and all of the following calendar year; or

(2) biennial license period includes the remainder of the calendar year in which the business license is issued and all of the following two calendar years.

(c) The department will renew a business license that has been lapsed for two years or less if the applicant for renewal of the business license pays the business license renewal fee specified in 12 AAC 12.010(b) in a manner specified by the department on the renewal application.

(d) The department will not renew a business license that has been lapsed for more than two years. The previous holder of a business license that has been lapsed for more than two years may apply for a new business license under this chapter.

History

History: Eff. 11/4/98, Register 148; am 6/27/2004, Register 170

Annotations

Authority: AS 08.01.050

AS 08.01.080

AS 08.01.100

AS 43.70.090

12 AAC 12.050. Changes in business license

Statute text

(a) A new business license under 12 AAC 12.030 is required if

(1) there is a change in the name of the business, unless the change is limited to the addition or removal of a

(A) professional title of a business owner used in the name of the business; or

(B) word describing the legal form of organization of the business and the ownership of the business has not changed;

(2) the activities of the business are no longer within the line of business specified on the business license; or

(3) there is a change in the ownership of the business.

(b) If the business license holder submits the fee specified in 12 AAC 02.105(3) along with the updated information on a form provided by the department, the department will update a business license to show a change in

(1) the business license holder's legal name;

(2) the business name as described in (a)(1)(A) or (B) of this section; or

(3) the address of the business.

(c) A business license is not transferable or assignable.

History

History: Eff. 11/4/98, Register 148

Annotations

Authority: AS 08.01.080

AS 43.70.020

AS 43.70.090

There are approximately 74,000 current Alaska business licenses. All persons (sole proprietors, partnerships, and corporations) who engage in a business activity in Alaska must hold a business license for that activity. In addition, businesses which sell tobacco products must have a tobacco endorsement on their business license.

A license is valid for two years, which consists of the current year in which the license is granted plus all of the next calendar year. Business licenses expire on December 31.



ALASKA

National Federation of Independent Business

Statement of Support for HB 416

Business License Fee Reduction

February 13, 2006

The Alaska Chapter of the National Federation of Independent Business has 2,500 members, making it the largest small-business advocacy group in the state. The average NFIB member has fewer than 5 employees.

Many NFIB members felt the pinch of writing a \$200 check for their business licenses rather than the traditional \$50 for a two year license. Many members have more than one business license. Some members are employees of larger companies and have a small business on the side to help ends meet.

The legislation introduced by the Governor in 2003 to increase the fees was adopted when every state department was asked to find ways to raise revenue to help with the budget deficit. We are in a different situation now. A return of the fee to \$25 per year will be a welcome action for small entrepreneurs. NFIB/Alaska asks for your support of this legislation.

Vote YES on House Bill 416

Submitted by Thyes Shaub on behalf of NFIB/Alaska.

SCOMM

136:8

Commercial Diplomacy
Juneau, February 27, 2006

I'm delighted to be here. More copies of this book have been sold in Alaska than in any other state, so I know that interest in the subject is high.

First of all I want to go back to basics and talk about what the subject is.

#2

The two goals of American foreign policy are security and prosperity. They are fundamental purposes of our government, identified in the first sentence of the Constitution. Diplomacy is one of the tools of foreign policy the government uses to achieve those goals.

Most people, when they think about diplomacy, think about what Condoleezza Rice does, flying around the around world visiting mostly bad people and giving them a few good reasons to improve their behavior.

The purpose of that kind of diplomacy is security.

Commercial diplomacy gets less attention. Commercial diplomacy involves negotiations on trade, investment, finance, patent and trademark protection, export promotion, and the like. It's diplomacy that aims at prosperity.

One question I want to deal with right away is whether the government should be doing this stuff at all. Some of you may remember that there was a move in Congress not so long ago, around 1995-1996, to close down the U.S. Department of Commerce and stop funding the Export-Import Bank and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation. Support for U.S. trade was attacked as corporate welfare. Along the same lines, there

were calls for the United States to pull out of the World Trade Organization, which was – and often still is – denounced as a tool of large and evil corporations.

I want to make the case for an active commercial diplomacy.

#3

First of all, trade is good for prosperity, and also for peace.

Commercial diplomacy has produced a lot of prosperity around the world. The trading system put in place after World War II has worked as planned. Since 1950, world trade is up over 20 times, the world's output has risen 8 times, and world population has grown only about 2.5 times. Trade has made people richer.

Of course wealth is not evenly distributed. Neither is peace. The countries that are most involved with the international trading system are the countries that are best off and growing most rapidly. They are also generally the most peaceful places.

#4

The countries that are least engaged with the international trading system include the most dangerous places in the world, and some of the poorest. The World Trade Organization has 149 members. But look at who isn't there: Afghanistan, Belarus, Bosnia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Laos, Liberia, North Korea, Somalia, Syria, and Yemen. It's the roll call from Hell.

In other words, as the saying goes, when goods and services cross borders, armies don't. Tom Friedman, who writes about foreign affairs for the New York Times, expressed the same idea a few years ago when he pointed out that no two countries with a McDonald's restaurant have ever gone to war.

So a more peaceful and prosperous world is one reason why the government should work at commercial diplomacy. Here's another: U.S. success in business is a cause, maybe the most important cause, of U.S. global leadership.

#5

The United States is the world's largest exporter, the world's largest importer, and the world's principal source of and principal destination of capital for investment. We are the engine of the world's economy.

#6

The numbers tell us that the United States is one of the few really good places in the world to do business: it's most lucrative place in which to sell, the most reliable in which to buy, and the safest in which to invest or raise capital. More than military power, it's this strength in business that makes the United States a leader, because it's our business strength that other people want to follow.

People in other countries look at U.S. prosperity and ask: How did that happen? How did the Americans get where they are, and how can we get there too? They know that American business success owes a lot to the business climate and the business infrastructure: our educated, mobile workforce, our willingness to innovate and to accept technological change, our reliance on contracts and laws.

The reliance on contracts and laws is really important. We all tell lawyer jokes, but in the end we're a much stronger country because we settle disputes in court, and when a judge issues an order, we obey. There are a lot of countries where that doesn't happen – Russia, China, most of the developing world. The legal system here is a very

valuable part of the business infrastructure. Other countries want to copy it, not the laws necessarily, but the respect for laws. It part of American leadership by example.

#6

Our business strength also gives us leadership through economic power. The United States was 28% of the world economy in 2005, more than the share of the next four countries combined.

#8

That's an amazing statistic, but it's nothing new. The US has dominated the world economy for over a hundred years.

#9

This economic power translates into military strength. US spending on defense is almost equal to the defense spending of the rest of the world. Yet spending on defense represents a small share, about 4.2%, of the US economy, a lower share than in years past.

So a strong economy is essential to security as well as to prosperity. That's another reason why the government needs to be involved in commercial diplomacy.

#10

Commercial diplomacy comes in many flavors, like Baskin-Robbins. I'm going to talk first about commercial negotiations, which we can divide into macro and micro.

Macro is the big stuff, negotiations on tariffs, patents, standards, subsidies, and so forth – rules that have general application. These negotiations usually involve striking a balance among many competing interests.

Micro is the small stuff, or really the specific stuff, dealing with specific transactions and specific companies – will China buy planes from Boeing, or from Airbus? Will Kazakhstan bring in U.S. or Russian companies to develop its oil and gas? Macro diplomacy requires give and take, a series of compromises. Micro often has just winners and losers.

Macro diplomacy belongs almost entirely to the federal government. Only the federal government can negotiate trade and investment rules on behalf of the United States. Most macro diplomacy is handled by the U.S. Trade Representative, with technical support from other agencies, especially the departments of commerce and agriculture, and oversight by the Congress, especially the Ways and Means Committee in the House and the Finance Committee in the Senate.

#11

I don't want to suggest that states have no role in macro diplomacy. They do. But the state's role is mostly to deal with the federal government, not with the foreigners. So if your constituents come to you and say – I'm making up this example – "we're having trouble exporting seafood products to Korea because of Korean health regulations," you want to make sure the federal government takes this up with the Koreans and makes it an important issue.

How do you do this? You have to show the executive branch that the interests of your constituents line up with a broad public purpose. That's critical. For many good reasons, the federal government wants to be consistent around the world in the way it approaches trade issues, so it wants always to have a basic principle at the heart of its argument in any particular case. In this case, the basic principle, which is part of

international agreements that Korea and the United States have both signed, is that health regulations affecting trade should be based on science. They should protect public health, they can't be designed just to keep out foreign products. Maybe in this example about Korean health regulations your constituents can show that the regulations are not based on sound science.

So you want to advise your constituents to put their complaint together in this way, and maybe you can help them do it. Then you and they can go directly to federal officials, in this case in the office of the U.S. Trade Representative. Federal officials will almost always respond quickly and favorably if they are given what they need to go to work.

Of course you can also look for support from the Alaska congressional delegation, which is one of the strongest and most able in Washington.

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Or another example. Let's say that the government of Japan gives big subsidies to its commercial fishing fleet, subsidies that put Alaskan fishermen at a competitive disadvantage. If the Japanese were using subsidies to sell fish below cost in the U.S. market, the U.S. could put extra tariffs on the subsidized fish to offset the subsidies. But let's say that Japanese subsidies hurt Alaskan fishermen not so much in the United States, as in Japan or other Asian markets. The basic principles and the appropriate remedies aren't as clear in this case.

But U.S. law provides a way for private parties, like the Alaska fishing industry, to petition the U.S. government – the U.S. Trade Representative, to be exact – to act against unfair foreign trade practices, even if there is no international agreement that