

**THE ECONOMIC IMPACT  
OF NORTH CAROLINA WINE  
AND WINE GRAPES – 2018**

**A Frank, Rimerman + Co. LLP Report**

**December 2021**

This study was commissioned by

**North Carolina Department of  
Agriculture and Consumer Services**

**Frank, Rimerman + Co. LLP**

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# FULL ECONOMIC IMPACT OF NORTH CAROLINA WINE AND WINE GRAPES 2018

**\$2.06 Billion**

NORTH CAROLINA WINE AND WINE GRAPES	2018 ECONOMIC IMPACT	2016 ECONOMIC IMPACT	% CHANGE
Full-time Equivalent Jobs	14,630	10,296	+42%
Wages Paid	\$400 million	\$375 million	+7%
Wine Produced (Cases)	1,305,868	1,115,000	+17%
Retail Value of North Carolina Wine Sold	\$137.6 million	\$130 million	+6%
Number of Wineries	175	168	+4%
Grape-Bearing Acres	2,300*	2,300	0%
Number of Grape Growers	525	525*	0%*
Wine-Related Tourism Expenditures	\$396 million	\$319 million	+24%
Number of Wine-Related Tourists	1,871,000	1,917,000	-2%
Taxes Paid: Federal / State & Local	\$87.5 million / \$89.5 million	\$113 million / \$89 million	-12%

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\* a current count of grape growers was not available for this report.

\* 2017 estimate used in place of 2018 discontinued estimate.

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**Table 1 – Total Economic Impact of Wine and Vineyards in North Carolina**

<b>Revenue</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2016</b>
Winery Sales	\$91,748,000	\$89,781,000
Retail and Restaurant Sales of NC wine	\$35,559,000	\$30,196,000
Distributors Sales	\$10,381,000	\$10,300,000
Non-Wine Revenue (Weddings, Events, etc.)	\$5,592,000	\$8,433,000
Tourism	\$396,762,000	\$319,118,000
Wine Grape Sales <sup>1</sup>	\$5,287,000	\$4,386,000
Federal Tax Revenue	\$87,581,000	\$112,585,000
State Tax Revenue	\$89,573,000	\$88,677,000
Vineyard Development (excluding vines)	\$1,161,000	\$1,150,000
Charitable Contributions	\$1,377,000	\$1,303,000
Allied Industries – Glass/Closures/Chemicals	\$202,500,000	\$177,370,000
Wine Research/Education/Consulting <sup>2</sup>	\$1,265,000	\$1,265,000
Indirect (IMPLAN)	\$339,033,000	\$319,550,000
Induced (IMPLAN)	\$398,273,000	\$427,824,000
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>\$1,666,092,300</b>	<b>\$1,591,938,500</b>

  

<b>Wages</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2016</b>
Winery Employees	\$14,703,000	\$17,129,000
Vineyard Employees	\$17,226,000	\$15,967,000
Tourism	\$99,504,000	\$77,759,000
Vineyard Development and Materials - Labor	\$174,000	\$173,000
Distributors Employees	\$4,123,000	\$2,896,000
Retail/Liquor Stores - Wine Specific	\$488,000	\$360,000
Restaurant Sales of NC Wine	\$5,546,000	\$4,570,000
Allied Industries – Glass/Closures/Chemicals	\$20,813,000	\$16,222,000
Wine Research/Education/Consulting <sup>2</sup>	\$635,000	\$635,000
Indirect (IMPLAN)	\$111,240,000	\$107,110,000
Induced (IMPLAN)	\$126,060,000	\$132,658,000
<b>Total Wages</b>	<b>\$400,513,300</b>	<b>\$375,478,200</b>

  

<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,066,605,600</b>	<b>\$1,967,416,600</b>
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Sources: Frank, Rimerman + Co. Research, IMPLAN, NC State University, NC Department of Commerce, Bureau of Labor Statistics and various North Carolina wineries, consultants and suppliers surveyed.

(1) 2017 NASS Statistic assumed as USDA discontinued compiling statistic for 2018.

(2) Assumed 2016 estimates as directed by NC Dept. of Agriculture and Consumer Services

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**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

**IMPACT OF WINE AND VINEYARDS ON THE NORTH CAROLINA ECONOMY**

The North Carolina wine industry continues to grow as the number of wineries and cases produced both increased from 2016. The number of wineries in the state of North Carolina grew from 168 in 2016 to 175 in 2018, an increase of 4%, similarly, the cases produced increased by 17% from 1,115,000 cases in 2016 to 1,305,868 cases in 2018. The majority of the industry's growth is coming from increased tourism and increased consumer demand for North Carolina wine. According to the Alcohol Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB), North Carolina was the 9<sup>th</sup> largest wine producer in the United States in 2018, which is up from being the 12<sup>th</sup> largest wine producer relative to 2016.

The wine and grape industry in North Carolina contributed greatly to the economic strength of the state in 2018. North Carolina's wine, grape, and related industries had a total economic value to the state of \$2.06 billion in 2018. The continued increase in the wine industry's economic impact on the state of North Carolina is based on increased tourism revenue, wages, and jobs while production and the number of wineries in North Carolina also are on the rise. We estimate that roughly 1.8 million people visited North Carolina wineries in 2018. Wine, grapes, and related industries account for 14,630 jobs in North Carolina with an associated payroll of roughly \$400 million. As mentioned, and shown below, most of these jobs were in the tourism industry.

**Table 2 – Total North Carolina Wine/Grape Industry Employment**

<b>Employment</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2016</b>
Winery	655	765
Vineyard	620	612
Distributors	73	57
Tourism	8,441	3,042
Vineyard Materials	4	5
Restaurants	324	317
Retail/Liquor Stores - Wine Specific	19	14
Allied Industries -- Glass/Closures/Chemicals	483	385
Wine Research/Education/Consulting <sup>1</sup>	12	12
Indirect (IMPLAN)	1,717	1,961
Induced (IMPLAN)	2,282	3,126
<b>Total Employment</b>	<b>14,630</b>	<b>10,296</b>

Sources: Frank, Rimerman + Co. Research, IMPLAN, NC State University, NC Department of Commerce, Bureau of Labor Statistics and various North Carolina wineries, consultants and suppliers surveyed.

(1) Assumed 2016 estimates as directed by NC Dept. of Agriculture and Consumer Services

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**TOTAL TAXES COLLECTED**

The wine and wine grape industry generates significant tax dollars, benefiting federal, state, and local governments. Tax dollars are raised through sales taxes, excise taxes, income taxes, estate and gift taxes, payroll taxes, property taxes, and other business taxes and fees. North Carolina's wine, wine grape, and allied industries generate \$87.5 million in federal taxes and \$89.5 million in state and local taxes in 2018, including nearly \$7.7 million in total excise taxes.

**Table 3 – Estimated Tax Revenues**

Type of Tax	Total
<b>Federal Tax Revenues</b>	
Excise	\$5,121,000
Payroll	\$41,912,000
Income	\$39,041,000
Other (corporate profits, etc.)	\$1,768,000
Total Federal Tax Revenues	\$87,842,000
<b>State Tax Revenues</b>	
Excise	\$2,652,000
Sales	\$37,848,000
Payroll	\$696,000
Income	\$8,744,000
Property	\$31,087,000
Other (dividends, licenses, fines, fees, etc.)	\$8,045,000
Total State Tax Revenues	\$89,070,000
<b>Total Tax Revenues</b>	<b>\$176,912,000</b>

**TOURISM**

Tourism continues to be a material factor in the North Carolina wine and wine grape industry's overall impact on the broader state economy. Our survey of North Carolina wineries estimates that approximately 1.8 million tourists visited North Carolina wineries in 2018. Supporting these winery visitors is a diverse labor force of approximately 8,441 employees with total wages of \$99.5 million. The continued increase of tourist visits over the past several years can be attributed to the increase in the number of North Carolina wineries and continued improvement in wine quality, providing more destinations and opportunities for visitors to experience North Carolina wine country. Additionally, the continued improvement in the broader U.S. and local North Carolina economies also contributed to the impressive tourism impact.

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Wine tasting tours are being widely promoted with positive sales results. For the industry to continue growing and attracting new visitors, wineries not only need to continue focusing on improving wine quality, but consider expanding into more wine-related events like private parties, weddings, and festivals held on winery properties. Some existing wineries have expanded their facilities to incorporate these additional revenue streams, resulting in increased winery revenue, employment, and support services. Some wineries we surveyed in North Carolina incorporated these new functions with traditional facilities to take full advantage of these profitable ancillary activities. By our estimation, based on direct feedback from the wineries we surveyed, there was nearly \$5.6 million in revenue generated from these wine-related events and facilities.

### **WINE PRODUCTION AND SALES**

Growing grapes and making wine is a long-term commitment to a community, both financially and physically. New vineyard plantings require three to five years before yielding a full crop, with another one to three years of aging for wine to be ready for sale. Unlike many industries, once vineyards and wineries are established they are effectively rooted and tied in place – a North Carolina vineyard cannot simply be relocated to another region or outsourced to another country. Wine and grapes are inextricably tied to the soil from which they are grown. Moreover, wine and its products and allied industries diversify local economies and create employment and new market opportunities.

In 2018, there were 175 wineries in North Carolina producing wine, up 4% from 168 wineries in 2016. Based on information from the TTB, total wine bottled in North Carolina in 2018 was 3.1 million gallons or approximately 1,305,868 nine-liter equivalent cases. The majority of the state's wineries made wine with grapes sourced from North Carolina vineyards, resulting in more than 64% of all wine produced in North Carolina being made from North Carolina grapes.

**Table 4 – Trend of Growth in North Carolina Wineries**

<b>Year</b>	<b># of Wineries</b>
2018	175
2016	168
2013	130
2009	89
2007	67
2005	55
2003	34

Source: Wine Institute, TTB

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While the majority of the state consists of small wineries with the production of less than 5,000 nine-liter equivalent cases, the state's overall wine sales are concentrated within a few larger winery producers. The two largest wineries, Duplin Winery and Biltmore Estate Winery sell the majority of their wines through the three-tier distribution system. These sales account for a majority of North Carolina wine sales. However, the vast majority of North Carolina wineries primarily sell direct to consumers through winery tasting rooms or direct to retail and restaurants, allowing them to obtain higher margins on their product. Based on winery survey responses, we estimate at least 22% of North Carolina wine was sold direct to consumers in 2018.

The retail value of North Carolina wine sold in 2018 is estimated at \$137.6 million, with actual sales generated by the wineries themselves totaling \$91.7 million. This includes sales to consumers in the winery tasting rooms, winery mailing lists, and e-commerce/Internet sales. Excluded from these figures was the additional \$5.5 million generated in non-wine revenue associated with wineries hosting special events/weddings and selling various merchandise on-site.

Based on our research and interviews with winery owners, wineries in North Carolina provided employment for 655 full-time equivalent jobs in 2018 with an overall payroll totaling approximately \$14.7 million. Wineries employ full and part-time workers for bottling, storage, maintenance, and winemaking needs in addition to the traditional hospitality (tasting room), finance, sales, and marketing functions. Many wineries also employ seasonal workers, particularly during harvest season.

The continual growth in the number of wineries and planted acreage that moderately increased over the past several years has led many wineries to look elsewhere for bulk wine, grapes, or fruit juice/concentrate to meet their production needs. The industry needs to quickly consider how to alleviate what appears to potentially become a larger problem down the road if the industry wants to continue to grow and develop into a profitable business for local wineries, as opposed to paying higher prices for grape/wine sourced outside of the state.

As aforementioned, in 2018, North Carolina was the 9<sup>th</sup> largest producer in the United States, according to data provided by the TTB. That being said, the number of new wineries producing wine in North Carolina increased dramatically in the last three years since 2016 where the state increased output by 63% further exemplifying that the state has since strengthened its comparative advantage in wine production relative to other major wine-producing states in the country. North Carolina's increased number of wineries can be partially attributed to increased tourist visitors throughout the state. To continue growing production and attracting interest from visitors and wine consumers in general, the state's wineries need to continue focusing on improving their winemaking and vineyard practices to keep pace with the overall wine industry at large.



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**Table 5 – Top States’ Annual Gallons Produced in 2018**

Rank	State	2018 Gallons Produced	% of Total
1	California	571,948,902	79.41%
2	New York	31,212,174	4.33%
3	Washington	30,102,897	4.18%
4	Pennsylvania	27,651,331	3.84%
5	Oregon	11,705,011	1.63%
6	Ohio	6,389,174	0.89%
7	Texas	5,546,076	0.77%
8	Vermont	3,595,581	0.50%
9	<b>North Carolina</b>	3,104,741	0.43%
10	Michigan	3,095,306	0.43%
11	Virginia	2,538,968	0.35%
12	Kentucky	751,394	0.10%
	All Other	22,579,567	3.14%
	<b>Total U.S.</b>	<b>720,221,122</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

**GRAPE PRODUCTION**

Based on the 2018 Census of Agriculture, the National Agricultural Statistics Service (“NASS”) discontinued estimates regarding Grape Production for the State of North Carolina. With that being said, we decided to factor in the most recent year before discontinuation of the statistic in 2017 where we note that grape-bearing acreage remained constant since 2013 at approximately 2,300 acres to 2017. There were approximately 525 grape growers in North Carolina in 2016 and a more recent count was not available for this report. While vineyard acreage in North Carolina slightly increased over the past several years, yields have also varied. Historically, vineyards in North Carolina averaged approximately three tons per acre, wherein 2017 vineyards averaged 3.1 tons per acre.

**Table 6 – North Carolina Grape Production Statistics for 2007-2017**

Harvest Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Acres</b>	1,700	1,700	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300
<i>Increase over prior year</i>	78.9%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	27.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Yields/Acre</b>	2.1	3.3	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.3	2.6	3.2	2.1	3.1
<b>Ton Produced</b>	3,650	5,600	4,800	5,200	5,200	4,950	5,200	6,000	7,300	4,900	7,200
<i>Increase over prior year</i>	-25.5%	53.4%	-14.3%	8.3%	0.0%	-4.8%	5.1%	15.4%	21.7%	-32.9%	46.9%
<b>Price (\$)</b>	1,268	891	818	874	1,030	931	843	807	762	895	734
<b>Crop Value (\$)</b>	4,630,000	4,988,000	3,927,000	4,545,000	5,356,000	4,608,450	4,383,800	4,842,000	5,562,600	4,385,500	5,284,800
<i>Increase over prior year</i>	-5.5%	7.7%	-21.3%	15.7%	12.3%	-12.5%	-11.4%	10.5%	14.9%	-21.2%	20.5%

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A majority of the wineries we spoke with had vineyards of their own from which they source fruit. Most of these vineyards were located on-site, on the estate property owned by the wineries. A few wineries we surveyed also indicated that they sell grapes, other fruit, and/or juice to other wineries as well. Every one of them sold grapes and/or bulk wine to other wineries in North Carolina, although only a few also indicated they sold to wineries out of state as well.

**Table 7 – United States Grape Production, 2018**

Rank	State	2018	2018
		Bearing Acreage (all types of grapes)	Total Production (Tons)
1	California	863,000	7,130,000
2	Washington	74,000	466,000
3	New York*	33,000	187,000
4	Michigan*	12,500	63,600
5	Pennsylvania*	13,000	91,700
6	Oregon*	23,000	77,000
7	Texas*	4,600	11,760
8	Virginia*	4,200	8,810
9	Ohio*	1,500	4,640
10	Missouri*	1,700	6,130
11	<b>North Carolina*</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>7,210</b>
	Others*	-	-
<b>Total U.S.</b>		<b>937,000</b>	<b>7,596,000</b>

\* Estimates discontinued by the USDA in 2018; 2017 estimates displayed.

**VINEYARD EMPLOYMENT**

Larger North Carolina wineries reported utilizing both full-time and seasonal vineyard employees. Often grape production uses seasonal labor for harvests and vineyard development and full-time positions for maintenance of currently-bearing acres and development of new vineyards yet to bear fruit, as well as both full and part-time staff for finance, sales, and other business management functions.

However, most grape growers in North Carolina manage smaller vineyards and can do so without outside labor. Based on surveys with wineries and vineyard owners, as confirmed with information collected by the USDA-NASS and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, approximately 620 full-time equivalent workers were employed in the vineyards in both a development and ongoing vineyard maintenance or development capacity for a total payroll of \$17.2 million in 2018.

## **ECONOMIC IMPACT OF NORTH CAROLINA WINE AND WINE GRAPES** **Draft for Discussion Purposes Only**

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### **COMMUNITY SUPPORT**

Based on our estimates, wineries and growers throughout the state of North Carolina have donated approximately \$1,377,000 to charities in 2018, including gifts of wine and gift certificates. The amount of charitable contributions is likely underestimated as many wineries do not track in-kind contributions, which can be substantial. However, the majority of the wineries we spoke with described their charitable contributions as usually being in-kind donations of wine, tasting/tours, and the like.

### **WINEMAKING EQUIPMENT, SUPPLIES, AND SERVICES**

The number of in-state suppliers or distributors of winemaking equipment, supplies, and services is relatively small. Only a handful of small businesses exist in North Carolina that supply the wine and wine grape industry as a portion of their overall business. They primarily include bottle suppliers, farming chemical providers, trucking services, warehousing, and label producers. As the North Carolina wine industry continues to grow, so will the number of ancillary businesses that supply the industry. The majority of the state's allied supplier industry is due to Nomacorc, an industry leader in wine closure manufacturing. They are the largest synthetic cork producer in the world.

Based on our research, our prior report, and discussions with wineries and trade professionals, we estimate there were 483 full-time employees working at wine and grape industry-related suppliers. Total wages were \$20.8 million while total revenue was \$202.5 million.

### **EDUCATION, CONSULTING AND WINE INDUSTRY RESEARCH**

As directed by the North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, approximately 12 people were employed on a full-time basis in North Carolina in wine-related education, consulting, and research capacity at various universities and trade organizations, with total wages of roughly \$635,000. Total funding/revenue was estimated to remain constant at approximately \$1.3 million in 2018.

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### **SUPPORT BY STATE AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

State and regional organization support is critical to the success of the industry. North Carolina's state, regional and private organizations are becoming more effective and organized at supporting and promoting the local wine industry. The North Carolina Wine and Grape Council in particular significantly helped support and drive industry growth for North Carolina's wine and grape organizations. The budget for the North Carolina Wine and Grape Council has been reduced significantly over the past few years, making it difficult for the organization to be as effective as it has been in the past.

For the North Carolina wine industry to continue growing, it is critical wineries and all associated organizations and vendors receive significant financial support from the state and local governments, particularly with funding dollars that will enable better marketing of the industry as a whole. In addition to improving winemaking and vineyard practices, it is this kind of financial support that will help the industry's growth better reflect that of many of its neighboring states.

### **A CONSERVATIVE MEASURE OF VALUE**

Statistics alone do not adequately measure the intangible value the wine industry brings in terms of overall enhanced quality of life, limitation of urban sprawl, and greater visibility for the state of North Carolina worldwide. Accordingly, the figures provided in this report should be viewed as a conservative baseline measure of the economic impact, as the true impact of the North Carolina wine industry, including intangible benefits is much greater. That measure of economic impact is \$2.06 billion within the state of North Carolina, for an industry that is a unique partnership of nature, entrepreneurship, artistry, and technology.

North Carolina wine and wine grape producers face sizable challenges to their continued growth and success. Working to support the North Carolina wine industry and to ensure its long-term success will protect the significant benefits the industry provides to the North Carolina economy.

## METHODOLOGY

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### DATA COLLECTION

Data for this study was collected from a variety of public sources supplemented by primary research with wineries, suppliers, growers, and other economic entities and supported by a variety of studies undertaken by industry and professional organizations. For several data items, the numbers provided are only partial given the limited availability of information, and are therefore considered conservative. For this analysis, we relied upon 2018 IMPLAN figures for North Carolina.

### DIRECT, INDIRECT AND INDUCED EFFECTS (IMPLAN)<sup>2</sup>

All economic activities have “ripple” effects: employment of one person creates economic activity for others, whether the salesman who sells the employee a car or the restaurant where she eats lunch. Economic impact studies endeavor to measure those “ripples” as well as the direct activity, to help assess the impact of the potential gain or loss of an industry.

Economic impact studies estimate the impact of an industry in a defined geographic region by identifying and measuring specific concrete and economic events, such as the number of jobs, the wages, taxes, and output generated by each job.

IMPLAN<sup>1</sup> is the acronym for “**IM**ppact analysis for **PLAN**ing.” IMPLAN is a well-established and widely used economic model that uses input-output analyses and tables for over 500 industries to estimate these regional and industry-specific economic impacts of a specific industry.

The IMPLAN model and methodology classifies these effects into three categories, Direct Effects, Indirect Effects, and Induced Effects.

Direct Effects are economic changes in industries *directly* associated with the product’s final demand. Thus, direct effects consider the direct employment and spending of wineries, vineyards, distributors, and immediately allied industries.

Indirect Effects are economic changes – income created through job creation in industries that supply goods and services to the directly affected industries noted above. For example, the purchases of electricity and gasoline by wineries and of cash registers purchased for a tasting room.

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<sup>1</sup> IMPLAN is the standard economic model for economic impact studies, developed by the University of Minnesota and the US Forestry Service in the 1980s and currently used by over 1,500 organizations, including most federal, state and local organizations.

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Induced Effects are the effects of these new workers spending their new incomes, creating a still further flow of income in their communities and a flow of new jobs and services. Examples are spending in grocery and retail stores, medical offices, insurance companies, and other non-wine and grape-related industries.

## **ABOUT FRANK, RIMERMAN + CO. LLP**

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Frank, Rimerman + Co. LLP, founded in 1949, is the largest, locally-owned provider of accounting and consulting services in California. With offices in San Jose, Palo Alto, San Francisco and St. Helena, California, New York, New York, and over 300 professionals, Frank, Rimerman + Co. LLP offers strategic business and information consulting services, tax consulting and planning, audit and financial reporting, accounting services, litigation, and valuation services.

Frank, Rimerman + Co. LLP is the leading research source on the U.S. wine industry. We continue to strive to raise the bar on the quality of information and analysis available to the wine industry.

Frank, Rimerman + Co. LLP produces original research on the business of wine and wine market trends, publishes a number of industry studies and provides business advisory services, and conducts custom business research for individual companies and investors.

Frank, Rimerman + Co. LLP has a dedicated Wine Business Services practice which lists many wineries, vineyards, industry suppliers, and industry trade organizations as clients. Services provided include:

- Economic impact studies
- Custom industry research
- Financial benchmarking
- Financial audits, reviews, and compilations
- Income tax consulting and compliance
- Business valuation
- Financial modeling and business plan development
- Accounting services
- Enterprise sustainability
- Transaction readiness
- Business planning and general winery consulting

**FRANK, RIMERMAN + CO. LLP PUBLICATIONS**

***Grape Trends***

By combining the annual crush and acreage reports into one easy-to-use quick reference guide, Grape Trends provides, in one source, all the information needed to make informed decisions about California's grape supply for production planning. Provided in electronic form, Grape Trends includes a complete summary of current, past (since 1997) and projected tons, prices, and bearing acres for all of California's major grape growing regions and counties for all varietals recorded, including: Chardonnay, Sauvignon Blanc, Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Syrah, Zinfandel, and Pinot Noir.

***Grape Price Analysis Tool***

The Grape Price Analysis Tool enables users to take a deep dive into the California Grape Crush Report and analyze estimated bottle prices in relation to tonnage prices. The tool makes the data from the Crush Report easy to access and provides actionable results to help determine tonnage prices based on an estimated finished bottle price.

***Economic Impact Reports***

Frank, Rimerman + Co. LLP completed the first study of the Impact of Wine, Grapes, and Grape Products on the American Economy for Wine America, the Wine Institute, Winegrape Growers of America, and the National Grape and Wine Initiative as well as the first economic impact study of the Wine and Grape Industry in Canada. Additionally, Frank, Rimerman + Co. LLP produced economic impact studies for the following US states: Arkansas, California, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and Washington.



## ECONOMIC IMPACT OF NORTH CAROLINA WINE AND WINE GRAPES

Recent Economic Impact Studies and Updates published by Frank, Rimerman + Co. LLP include the following:

- Economic Impact of Wine and Grapes in Canada 2016
- Economic Impact of Texas Wine and Vineyards 2015
- Economic Impact of Virginia Wine and Vineyards 2015
- Economic Impact of Kentucky Wine and Wine Grapes 2014
- Economic Impact of North Carolina Wine and Wine Grapes 2013
- Economic Impact of Missouri Wine and Wine Grapes 2013
- Economic Impact of Texas Wine and Vineyards 2013
- Economic Impact of Wine and Wine Grapes in Iowa 2012
- Economic Impact of Wine and Wine Grapes in Ohio 2012
- Economic Impact of the Wine and Grape Industry in Canada 2011
- Economic Impact of Wine and Grapes in New Jersey 2011
- Economic Impact of Wine and Wine Grapes in Illinois 2011
- Economic Impact of Wine and Grapes in Canada 2011
- Economic Impact of Texas Wine and Vineyards 2011
- Economic Impact of Pennsylvania Wine, Grapes and Juice 2011

