

## § 1.50

Provided, That if within such 30-day period application for a new basic permit is made by the transferee or permittee, respectively, then the outstanding basic permit shall continue in effect until such time as the application is finally acted upon.

### REVOCACTION, SUSPENSION, OR ANNULMENT OF BASIC PERMITS

#### § 1.50 Revocation or suspension.

Whenever the appropriate TTB officer has reason to believe that any permittee has willfully violated any of the conditions of the permittee's basic permit or has not engaged in the operations authorized by the permit for a period of more than two years, the appropriate TTB officer shall institute proceedings for the revocation or suspension of such permit, in accordance with the procedure set forth in part 71 of this chapter, which part is made applicable to such proceedings.

#### § 1.51 Annulment.

Whenever the appropriate TTB officer has reason to believe that any basic permit was procured through fraud, or misrepresentation or concealment of material fact, the appropriate TTB officer shall institute proceedings for the annulment of such permit in accordance with the procedure set forth in part 71 of this chapter, which part is made applicable to such proceedings.

#### § 1.52 Disposition of stocks of alcoholic beverages upon revocation, annulment, or automatic termination of basic permit.

In the event of the revocation or annulment of a basic permit, pursuant to part 71 of this chapter, or in the event such permit is automatically terminated by operation of law (27 U.S.C. 204(g) and §1.44 of this part), the appropriate TTB officer may authorize the orderly disposition of stocks of distilled spirits, wines, or malt beverages then held by the permittee or former permittee upon such conditions as may be considered proper.

### MISCELLANEOUS

#### § 1.55 Recalling permits for correction.

Whenever it shall be discovered that any basic permit has been issued au-

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thorizing acts, or combinations of acts, which may not properly, under the law and regulations, as of now or hereafter in force, be authorized, or that any material mistake has occurred in the issuance thereof, the holder of such permit shall forthwith surrender the same for correction or amendment upon demand of the appropriate TTB officer.

#### § 1.56 Oaths and affirmations.

A document must be verified by an oath or affirmation taken before a person authorized by the laws of the United States or by State or local law to administer oaths or affirmations in the jurisdiction where the document is executed when required by:

- (a) Regulation; or
- (b) An appropriate TTB officer.

[T.D. ATF-416, 64 FR 49985, Sept. 15, 1999]

#### § 1.57 Procedure.

The procedures prescribed by the rules of practice in permit proceedings (part 71 of this chapter) are applicable to administrative proceedings for the issuance, amendment, denial, revocation, suspension, or annulment of basic permits, the issuance of subpoenas and the taking of depositions under the Act.

#### § 1.58 Filing of permits.

Every person receiving a basic permit under the provisions of this part must file the same, at the place of business covered by the basic permit, so that it may be examined by appropriate TTB officers.

[T.D. ATF-373, 61 FR 26098, May 24, 1996, as amended by T.D. ATF-416, 64 FR 49985, Sept. 15, 1999]

#### § 1.59 Public information as to applications acted upon.

The appropriate TTB officer shall cause to be maintained currently in the appropriate TTB officer's office for public inspection, until the expiration of one year following final action on the application, the following information with respect to each application for basic permit filed:

- (a) The name, including trade name or names, if any, and the address of the applicant; the kind of permit applied

for and the location of the business; whether the applicant is an individual, a partnership or a corporation; if a partnership, the name and address of each partner; if a corporation, the name and address of each of the principal officers and of each stockholder owning 10 percent or more of the corporate stock.

(b) The time and place set for any hearing on the application.

(c) The final action taken on the application. In the event a hearing is held upon an application for a basic permit, the appropriate TTB officer shall make available for inspection at the appropriate TTB officer's office, upon request therefor: The transcript of the hearing, a copy of the administrative law judge's recommended decision, a copy of the appropriate TTB officer's decision and, in the event of an appeal to the Administrator, the decision on appeal with the reasons given in support thereof.

[T.D. ATF-373, 61 FR 26098, May 24, 1996, as amended by T.D. ATF-416, 64 FR 49985, Sept. 15, 1999]

### Subpart D—Nonindustrial Use of Distilled Spirits and Wine

#### USES REGARDED AS INDUSTRIAL

#### § 1.60 Use of distilled spirits.

The following uses of distilled spirits are regarded as "industrial" and will be excluded from any application of the term "nonindustrial use." The use of distilled spirits:

(a) Free of tax by, and for the use of, the United States or any governmental agency thereof, any State, any political subdivision of a State, or the District of Columbia, for nonbeverage purposes; or

(b) Free of tax for nonbeverage purposes and not for resale or use in the manufacture of any product for sale:

(1) For the use of any educational organization described in 26 U.S.C. 170(b)(1)(A)(ii) which is exempt from income tax under 26 U.S.C. 501(a), or for the use of any scientific university or college of learning;

(2) For any laboratory for use exclusively in scientific research;

(3) For use at any hospital, blood bank, or sanitarium (including use in

making analysis or test at such hospital, blood bank, or sanitarium), or at any pathological laboratory exclusively engaged in making analyses, or tests, for hospitals or sanitariums; or

(4) For the use of any clinic operated for charity and not for profit (including use in compounding of bona fide medicines for treatment outside of such clinics of patients thereof); or

(c) Free of tax, after denaturation of such spirits in the manner prescribed by law for:

(1) Use in the manufacture of ether, chloroform, or other definite chemical substance where such distilled spirits are changed into some other chemical substance and do not appear in the finished product; or

(2) Any other use in the arts and industries (except for uses prohibited by 26 U.S.C. 5273 (b) or (d)) and for fuel, light, and power.

#### § 1.61 Use of wine.

The following uses of wine are regarded as "industrial" and will be excluded from any application of the term "nonindustrial". The use of wine:

(a) Without payment of tax for use in the production of vinegar; or

(b) Free of tax for experimental or research purposes by any scientific university, college of learning, or institution of scientific research; or

(c) Free of tax for use by the United States or any agency thereof, and for use for analysis, testing, research, or experimentation by the governments of the several States and the District of Columbia or of any political subdivision thereof or by any agency of such governments; or

(d) Which has been rendered unfit for beverage use.

#### § 1.62 Use of distilled spirits or wine for experimental purposes and in manufacture of nonbeverage products.

The use of distilled spirits or wine for experimental purposes and in the manufacture of (a) medicinal, pharmaceutical, or antiseptic products, including prescriptions compounded by retail druggists; (b) toilet preparations; (c) flavoring extracts, syrups, or food products; or (d) scientific, chemical, mechanical, or industrial products,