

§ 18.12

Fruit mash. Any unfermented mixture of juice, pulp, skins, and seeds prepared from fruit, berries, or grapes.

High-proof concentrate. For the purposes of this part, “high-proof concentrate” means a concentrate (essence), as defined in this section, that has an alcohol content of more than 24 percent by volume and is unfit for beverage use (nonpotable) because of its natural constituents, i.e. without the addition of other substances.

Juice. The unfermented juice (concentrated or unconcentrated) of fruit, berries, or grapes, exclusive of pulp, skins, or seeds.

Person. An individual, trust, estate, partnership, association, company, or corporation.

Processing material. The fruit mash or juice from which concentrate is produced.

Proprietor. A person qualified under this part to operate a concentrate plant.

Registry number. The number assigned to a concentrate plant or a bonded wine cellar for an approved application as required by Parts 18 and 24, respectively.

U.S.C. The United States Code.

[T.D. ATF-104, 47 FR 23921, June 2, 1982, as amended by T.D. ATF-299, 55 FR 24989, June 19, 1990; T.D. ATF-436, 66 FR 5471, Jan. 19, 2001; T.D. ATF-455, 66 FR 29482, May 31, 2001; T.D. TTB-44, 71 FR 16927, Apr. 4, 2006]

Subpart C—Administrative and Miscellaneous Provisions

§ 18.12 Delegations of the Administrator.

The regulatory authorities of the Administrator contained in this part are delegated to appropriate TTB officers. These TTB officers are specified in TTB Order 1135.18, Delegation of the Administrator’s Authorities in 27 CFR Part 18, Production of a Volatile Fruit-Flavor Concentrate. You may obtain a copy of this order by accessing the TTB Web site (<http://www.ttb.gov>) or by mailing a request to the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau, National Revenue Center, 550 Main Street, Room 1516, Cincinnati, OH 45202.

[T.D. TTB-44, 71 FR 16927, Apr. 4, 2006]

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§ 18.13 Alternate methods or procedures.

(a) *General.* The proprietor, on specific approval by the appropriate TTB officer, may use an alternate method or procedure in lieu of a method or procedure specifically prescribed in this part. The appropriate TTB officer may approve an alternate method or procedure, subject to stated conditions, when he finds that:

(1) Good cause has been shown for the use of the alternate method or procedure;

(2) The alternate method or procedure is within the purpose of, and consistent with the effect intended by the specifically prescribed method or procedure, and affords equivalent security to the revenue; and

(3) The alternate method or procedure will not be contrary to any provision of law, and will not result in an increase in cost to the Government or hinder the effective administration of this part.

(b) *Application.* A proprietor who desires to employ an alternate method or procedure shall submit a written application to the appropriate TTB officer. The application will specifically describe the proposed alternate method or procedure and set forth the reasons therefor. Alternate methods or procedures may not be employed until the application has been approved by the appropriate TTB officer. Authorization for any alternate method or procedure may be withdrawn whenever in the judgment of the appropriate TTB officer the revenue is jeopardized or the effective administration of this part is hindered by the continuation of the authorization.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 1512-0046)

[T.D. ATF-104, 47 FR 23921, June 2, 1982, as amended by T.D. ATF-381, 61 FR 37003, July 16, 1996; T.D. ATF-436, 66 FR 5471, Jan. 19, 2001]

§ 18.14 Emergency variations from requirements.

(a) *General.* The appropriate TTB officer may approve emergency variations from requirements specified in this part, where the appropriate TTB officer finds that an emergency exists, the