

on portions of the premises to be curtailed if the proprietor pays the tax concurrent with the alternation. Further, the proprietor may keep taxpaid spirits that have not been used in the manufacture of a nonbeverage product on parts of the premises to be included in the extension of the bonded premises if the spirits are to be immediately dumped and returned to bond under the provisions of subpart Q of this part.

(e) *Records.* The proprietor must prepare the record of alternating premises prescribed by §19.627 each time that the proprietor alternates premises.

(26 U.S.C. 5172, 5178)

**§ 19.144 Alternation of distilled spirits plant and volatile fruit-flavor concentrate plant premises.**

The proprietor may temporarily extend or curtail the distilled spirits plant premises for alternate use with the premises of a contiguous volatile fruit-flavor concentrate plant. If a proprietor wishes to use all or a portion of the premises alternately as a volatile fruit-flavor concentrate plant or vice versa, the proprietor must comply with the requirements of §§18.39 and 18.41 through 18.43 of this chapter.

(26 U.S.C. 5172, 5178)

DISCONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

**§ 19.147 Notice of discontinuance of operations.**

If the proprietor plans to permanently discontinue one or more of the operations listed on the notice of registration filed under subpart D of this part, the proprietor must notify the appropriate TTB officer by filing form TTB F 5110.41, Registration of Distilled Spirits Plant, to show discontinuance of operations. The proprietor must submit the following with TTB F 5110.41:

(a) The permit covering each discontinued operation;

(b) A written request for cancellation of the permit(s);

(c) A written statement indicating whether or not—

(1) The proprietor has lawfully disposed of all spirits, denatured spirits, articles, wines, liquor bottles, and other pertinent items;

(2) There are any spirits, denatured spirits, wines, or liquor bottles in transit to the premises; and

(3) The proprietor has secured and returned to the appropriate TTB officer for cancellation all approved applications for transfer of spirits and denatured spirits to the premises; and

(d) A final monthly operations report, as provided for under §19.632, for each discontinued operation, with each report marked “Final Report.”

(26 U.S.C. 5172, 5271)

**Subpart F—Bonds and Consents of Surety**

BONDING REQUIREMENTS FOR A DSP

**§ 19.151 General.**

(a) *Bond required.* Any person who plans to establish and operate a distilled spirits plant must provide TTB with one or more bonds on form TTB F 5110.56, Distilled Spirits Bond. TTB will not approve a registration or allow a person to operate a distilled spirits plant until the applicant has provided the necessary bonds. If a proprietor fails to pay any liability covered by a bond, TTB may seek payment from the proprietor, from the surety (see §19.153) or from both the proprietor and the surety. The types and penal sums of bonds required will depend upon the type and size of the operations that the proprietor will conduct.

(b) *Bond terms and conditions.* The terms and conditions of a distilled spirits bond require that the proprietor comply with all provisions of law and regulations relating to activities covered by the bond, and to pay all taxes imposed by 26 U.S.C. chapter 51, including taxes on unexplained shortages of bottled distilled spirits. The bond will further specify that the proprietor will pay all penalties incurred, or fines imposed, for violations of law and regulations relating to activities covered by the bond. The specific terms of the required bond(s) are stated on TTB F 5110.56.

(c) *Corporations and controlled subsidiaries.* For purposes of this subpart, the term “corporation” includes a Limited Liability Company (LLC) or Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) in any jurisdiction where the law authorizes

## § 19.152

such a business organization to operate. Whenever used in this subpart, the term “controlled subsidiary” means a corporation (or LLC or LLP) in which more than 50 percent of the voting power is controlled by a parent corporation.

(26 U.S.C. 5173, 5551)

### § 19.152 Types of bonds.

(a) *Basic Bonds.* There are two basic types of bonds: the operations bond, and the withdrawal bond.

(1) *Operations bond.* An operations bond covers the tax liability for a variety of operations at a distilled spirits plant, along with any penalties incurred and fines imposed for violation of the law and regulations relating to activities covered by the bond.

(2) *Withdrawal bond.* A withdrawal bond covers the tax liability for tax determined distilled spirits withdrawn from the bonded premises on a tax deferred basis.

(b) *Other bonds.* In addition to the basic operations and withdrawal bonds, several variations of these bonds are available:

(1) An adjacent wine cellar bond covers operations at a distilled spirits plant and an adjacent bonded wine cellar;

(2) An area bond covers operations at two or more distilled spirits plant and any adjacent bonded wine cellars; and

(3) A unit bond covers both operations and withdrawals at one or more distilled spirits plants and operations at any adjacent bonded wine cellars.

(26 U.S.C. 5173)

### § 19.153 Bond guaranteed by a corporate surety.

(a) *Corporate surety.* A company that issues bonds is called a “corporate surety.” Proprietors must obtain the surety bonds required by this subpart from a corporate surety approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

(b) *How to find an approved surety.* The Department of the Treasury publishes a list of approved corporate surety companies in Treasury Department Circular No. 570, “Companies Holding Certificates of Authority as Acceptable Sureties on Federal Bonds and as Acceptable Reinsuring Companies.” Cir-

## 27 CFR Ch. I (4–1–14 Edition)

cular 570 is published annually in the FEDERAL REGISTER. The most current edition of the circular is posted at the Web site of the Financial Management Service, Department of the Treasury at <http://www.fms.treas.gov/c570>. Printed copies of Circular 570 are available for purchase from the Government Printing Office.

(31 U.S.C. 9304, 9306)

### § 19.154 Bond guaranteed by deposit of securities.

(a) *General.* As an alternative to the corporate surety bond under § 19.153, a person can file a bond that guarantees payment of the liability by pledging one or more acceptable negotiable securities. These securities must have a par value (face amount) equal to or greater than the penal sums of the required bonds. The pledged securities are held in the Federal Reserve Bank in a safekeeping account with TTB as the pledgee. Should the proprietor fail to pay one or more of the guaranteed liabilities, TTB can take action to sell the deposited securities to satisfy the debt. Pledged securities will be released if there are no outstanding liabilities when the bond is terminated. (See § 19.170.)

(b) *Acceptable securities.* Only public debt obligations of the United States, the principal and interest of which are unconditionally guaranteed by the United States Government, are acceptable for the purpose described in paragraph (a) of this section. The Department of the Treasury and certain other United States Government agencies issue debt instruments that are acceptable as collateral, such as Treasury notes and Treasury bills. Savings bonds, certificates of deposit and letters of credit are not acceptable. A list of securities acceptable as collateral in lieu of surety bonds is available from the Bureau of the Public Debt, Office of the Commissioner, Government Securities Regulations Staff. Current information and guidance from the Bureau of the Public Debt may be found at <http://www.publicdebt.treas.gov>.

(31 U.S.C. 9301, 9303; 31 CFR part 380)