

§ 19.703

representing the penal sum applicable to 500,000 proof gallons. The following table provides examples of required minimum bond amounts:

ANNUAL PRODUCTION AND RECEIPTS IN PROOF GALLONS

More than	But not over	Amount of bond
10,000	20,000	\$2,000
20,000	30,000	3,000
90,000	100,000	10,000
190,000	200,000	20,000
490,000	500,000	50,000

(c) *Large plants.* A proprietor that operates a large plant that produces and receives more than 500,000 but not more than 510,000 proof gallons of spirits per year must provide a bond with a penal sum of at least \$52,000.00. The proprietor must increase the penal sum of the bond by \$2,000 for each additional 10,000 gallons, or fraction of 10,000 gallons (over 510,000 gallons) that will be produced and received. The maximum bond for a large plant is \$200,000.00. The following table provides examples of required minimum bond amounts:

ANNUAL PRODUCTION AND RECEIPTS IN PROOF GALLONS

More than	But not over	Amount of bond
500,000	510,000	\$52,000
510,000	520,000	54,000
740,000	750,000	100,000
990,000	1,000,000	150,000
1,240,000	—	200,000

(d) *New or strengthening bonds.* A proprietor must obtain a new bond or a strengthening bond in accordance with § 19.167 if the level of production and receipts at the alcohol fuel plant increases so that the current bond no longer is in the amount of at least the required minimum penal sum.

(26 U.S.C. 5173, 5181)

REQUIREMENTS FOR CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT, AND SECURITY

§ 19.703 Construction and equipment.

A proprietor must construct and arrange the buildings and enclosures where distilled spirits will be produced, processed, or stored so as to ensure adequate security and deter the diversion of spirits. Distilling equipment

27 CFR Ch. I (4–1–14 Edition)

must be constructed to prevent unauthorized removal of spirits, from the point where distilled spirits come into existence until production is complete and the quantity of spirits has been determined. A proprietor also must equip tanks and other vessels so that they may be locked and must provide a method for determining the quantity of spirits in each vessel.

(26 U.S.C. 5178)

§ 19.704 Security.

(a) *General.* The proprietor of an alcohol fuel plant must provide adequate security measures at the alcohol fuel plant in order to protect against the unauthorized removal of spirits.

(b) *Storage.* The proprietor must store spirits in a building or a storage tank, or within an enclosure, that will be kept locked when operations are not being conducted.

(c) *Additional security.* The appropriate TTB officer may require additional security measures for the premises if the alcohol fuel plant's security is found to be inadequate. The additional measures required may depend upon past security problems experienced at the alcohol fuel plant, the volume of alcohol produced, the risk to tax revenue, and any safety requirements. Additional security measures may include, but are not limited to:

- (1) A fence around the alcohol fuel plant;
- (2) Flood lights;
- (3) A security or alarm system;
- (4) A guard service; or
- (5) Locked or barred windows.

(26 U.S.C. 5178, 5202)

TTB RIGHTS AND AUTHORITIES

§ 19.706 Supervision of operations.

TTB may assign appropriate TTB officers to supervise operations at an alcohol fuel plant at any time. Appropriate TTB officers may exercise certain rights and authorities at an alcohol fuel plant. Those rights and authorities are set forth in the following provisions of this part: § 19.11 (right of entry and examination), § 19.12 (furnishing facilities and assistance), § 19.13 (assignment of officers and supervision

of operations), § 19.17 (detention of containers), § 19.18 (samples for the United States), and § 19.282 (general requirements for gauging and measuring equipment).

(26 U.S.C. 5201, 5202, 5203, 5204, 5207, 5213, 5555)

ACCOUNTING FOR SPIRITS

§ 19.709 Gauging.

(a) *Gauging equipment and methods.* A proprietor of an alcohol fuel plant must perform periodic gauges of the distilled spirits and fuel alcohol at the alcohol fuel plant. The procedures for the gauging of spirits set forth in part 30 of this chapter also apply under this subpart. In addition, the following rules for the gauging of distilled spirits and fuel alcohol under this subpart also apply:

(1) The proprietor must determine the proof of spirits by using a glass cylinder, hydrometer and thermometer;

(2) The proprietor must ensure that hydrometers, thermometers, and other equipment used to determine proof, volume, or weight are accurate;

(3) The proprietor may determine the quantity of spirits or fuel alcohol either by volume or weight;

(4) To determine quantity by volume, the proprietor may use a tank or receptacle with a calibrated sight glass installed, a calibrated dipstick, conversion charts, an accurate mass flow meter, or other devices approved by the appropriate TTB officer;

(5) Unless the proprietor chooses to do so, the proprietor is not required to determine the proof of fuel alcohol manufactured, on hand, or removed; and

(6) The proprietor may account for fuel alcohol in wine gallons;

(b) *Verification by TTB.* TTB officers may at any time verify the accuracy of the gauging equipment used.

(c) *When gauges are required.* A proprietor must gauge spirits and record the results in the records required by § 19.718, at the following times:

(1) Upon completing the production of distilled spirits;

(2) On the receipt of spirits at the plant;

(3) Prior to the addition of materials to render the spirits unfit for beverage use;

(4) Before withdrawal from plant premises or other disposition of spirits (including fuel alcohol); and

(5) When spirits are inventoried.

(26 U.S.C. 5201, 5204)

§ 19.710 Inventory of spirits.

A proprietor of an alcohol fuel plant must take a physical inventory of all spirits and fuel alcohol on the bonded premises at the end of each calendar year. The proprietor must record the results of this physical inventory in the records required by § 19.718.

(26 U.S.C. 5201)

RECORDKEEPING

§ 19.714 General requirements for records.

A proprietor of an alcohol fuel plant must maintain records that accurately reflect the operations and transactions at the alcohol fuel plant. The records must contain sufficient information to allow appropriate TTB officers to determine the quantities of spirits produced, received, stored, or processed and to verify that all spirits have been used or otherwise lawfully disposed of.

(26 U.S.C. 5207)

§ 19.715 Format of records.

(a) Proprietors of alcohol fuel plants are not required under this subpart to keep their records in any particular format or media. A proprietor may keep required records on paper, microfilm or microfiche, diskette, or other electronic medium. However, the records that a proprietor maintains must be readily retrievable in, or convertible to, hardcopy format for review by TTB officers as necessary.

(b) Required records may consist of commercial documents maintained in the ordinary course of business, rather than records prepared expressly to meet the requirements of this subpart, if those documents:

(1) Contain all of the information required by this subpart;

(2) Reflect general standards of clarity and accuracy; and

(3) Can be readily understood by TTB personnel.

(c) Where the format or arrangement of a record is such that the information