proprietor's use of the approved formulas. (Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85–859, 72 Stat. 1379, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5356))

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 1512–0058)

[T.D. ATF-299, 55 FR 24989, June 19, 1990, as amended by T.D. ATF-409, 64 FR 13683, Mar. 22, 1999]

## §24.128 Continuing partnerships.

If, under the laws of the particular State, the partnership is not terminated upon the death or insolvency of a partner but continues until the dissolution of the partnership is completed, and the surviving partner has the exclusive right to the control and possession of the partnership assets for the purpose of liquidation and settlement, the surviving partner may continue to operate the wine premises under the prior qualification of the partnership, provided a consent of surety is filed wherein the surety and the surviving partner agree to remain liable on any bond covering the bonded wine premises. A surviving partner who acquires the business on completion of the dissolution of the partnership shall qualify from the date of acquisition, as provided in §24.125(a). The rule set forth in this section will also apply where there is more than one surviving partner. (Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1379, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5356))

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### §24.129 Change in location.

Where there is a change in the location of wine premises, the proprietor shall file an amended application and an application for amendment of the basic permit, if any, and if a bond has been filed, either a new bond or a consent of surety. Operation of wine premises may not be commenced at the new location prior to approval of the amended application and issuance of any amended permit. (Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85–859, 72 Stat. 1379, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5356))

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# 27 CFR Ch. I (4–1–08 Edition)

# §24.130 Change in volatile fruit-flavor concentrate operations.

If the proprietor desires to make any change in the process employed to produce volatile fruit-flavor concentrate and the change affects the accuracy of the description of process included in the application, the proprietor shall file an amended application to include the amended or new process. The new or changed process may not be used prior to approval of the amended application. (Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85–859, 72 Stat. 1379, as amended, 1392, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5356, 5511))

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#### §24.131 Change in building construction and use of premises.

Where a change is to be made to buildings located on wine premises, or in the use of any portion of the wine premises, which affects the accuracy of the application, the proprietor shall, before making such change in construction or use, submit a notice to the appropriate TTB officer. The notice will describe the proposed change in detail. The proprietor shall include the change covered by the notice in the next amended TTB F 5120.25 required to be filed, unless the appropriate TTB officer requires immediate amendment. (Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85–859, 72 Stat. 1379, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5356))

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[T.D. ATF-299, 55 FR 24989, June 19, 1990, as amended by T.D. ATF-312, 56 FR 31077, July 9, 1991; T.D. ATF-409, 64 FR 13685, Mar. 22, 1999]

## ALTERNATION

## **§24.135** Wine premises alternation.

(a) *General.* The proprietor of a bonded winery or bonded wine cellar may alternate all or a portion of wine premises for use as a taxpaid wine bottling house or use as taxpaid wine premises. The proprietor may also alternate the use of adjacent or contiguous premises qualified under 26 U.S.C. chapter 51 (distilled spirits plant, brewery, etc.) for use as wine premises or *vice versa.* If a proprietor of a bonded wine cellar or winery wishes to use all or a portion of

## Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau, Treasury

such premises alternately as a volatile fruit-flavor concentrate plant or vicea-versa, the proprietor must comply with the requirements of §§18.40 through 18.43 of this title.

(b) *Qualifying documents.* Where the proprietor desires to alternate bonded wine premises as taxpaid wine bottling house premises or taxpaid wine premises, or other premises qualified under 26 U.S.C. chapter 51, the following qualifying documents will be filed:

(1) A statement on the application TTB F 5120.25 that an alternation of wine premises will occur;

(2) Evidence of existing bond, consent of surety, or a new bond covering the alternation;

(3) A description of how taxpaid wine or spirits, or untaxpaid wine or spirits will be identified and segregated; and

(4) Any other document or additional information the appropriate TTB officer may require.

(c) Alternation. After the necessary qualifying documents have been approved by the appropriate TTB officer, the proprietor may alternate wine premises as described in the application. Any portion of wine premises on which taxpaid wine is located will be considered taxpaid wine premises or taxpaid wine bottling house premises and any portion of the premises on which wine not identified as taxpaid is located will be considered bonded wine premises. The proprietor shall, prior to the initial alternation of the premises, identify by portable signs or tags, or by any other method or manner satisfactory to the appropriate TTB officer, either all taxpaid wine on taxpaid wine premises or taxpaid wine bottling house premises or all untaxpaid wine on bonded wine premises.

(d) Segregation. The proprietor shall keep untaxpaid wine or spirits physically separated from taxpaid wine or spirits and on the designated premises. This separation will be by use of tanks, rooms, buildings, partitions, pallet stacks, or complete physical separation, or by any other method or manner which will clearly and readily distinguish untaxpaid wine or spirits from taxpaid wine or spirits and is satisfactory to the appropriate TTB officer. Where necessary for the protection of the revenue or enforcement of 26 U.S.C. chapter 51, the appropriate TTB officer may require that the portions of wine premises alternated under this section be separated by partitions or otherwise.

(e) Conditions. Authority for the alternation of bonded wine premises, taxpaid wine bottling house premises, taxpaid wine premises, or other premises qualified under 26 U.S.C chapter 51 is conditioned on compliance by the proprietor with the provisions of this section. Authority for the alternation of bonded wine premises, taxpaid wine bottling house premises, taxpaid wine premises, or other premises qualified under 26 U.S.C. chapter 51 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.

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1379, as amended, 1380, as amended, 1381, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5356, 5357, 5361, 5363, 5365, 5367))

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[T.D. ATF-299, 55 FR 24989, June 19, 1990, as amended by T.D. ATF-409, 64 FR 13683, 13685, Mar. 22, 1999; T.D. ATF-455, 66 FR 29483, May 31, 2001]

#### §24.136 Procedure for alternating proprietors.

(a) General. Wine premises, or parts thereof, may be operated alternately by proprietors who have each filed and received approval of the necessary applications and bonds and have qualified under the provisions of this part. Where operations by alternating proprietors are limited to parts of the wine premises, the application will describe areas, buildings, floors, or rooms which will be alternated and will be accompanied by a diagram delineating the parts of the wine premises to be alternated. A separate diagram will be submitted to depict each arrangement under which the wine premises will be operated. Once the qualifying documents have been approved, and operations initiated, the wine premises, or parts thereof, may be alternated. Any transfer of wine, spirits, or other accountable materials from one proprietor to the other proprietor will be indicated in the records and reports of each proprietor. Operation of a bonded