

return, pay a new special tax, and obtain the required special tax stamps. However, if the change in proprietorship occurs during the suspension period described in §19.49(a)(3) when no tax is due and no stamp is issued, only the filing of a new special tax return is required.

(2) *Exemption for certain successors.* Persons having the right of succession provided for in paragraph (c) of this section may carry on the business for the remainder of the period for which the special tax was paid (or for which registration was made during the suspension period described in §19.49(a)(3)), without paying a new special tax, if within 30 days after the date on which the successor begins to carry on the business, the successor files a special tax return on Form 5630.5, which shows the basis of succession. Except during the suspension period described in §19.49(a)(3), a person who is a successor to a business for which special tax has been paid and who fails to register the succession is liable for special tax computed from the first day of the calendar month in which he or she began to carry on the business. During the suspension period, a failure to register the succession may result in a penalty under 26 U.S.C. 5603(b).

(c) *Persons having right of succession.* Under the conditions indicated in paragraph (b)(2) of this section, the right of succession will pass to certain persons in the following cases:

(1) *Death.* The widowed spouse or child, or executor, administrator, or other legal representative of the taxpayer;

(2) *Succession of spouse.* A husband or wife succeeding to the business of his or her spouse (living);

(3) *Insolvency.* A receiver or trustee in bankruptcy, or an assignee for benefit of creditors;

(4) *Withdrawal from firm.* The partner or partners remaining after death or withdrawal of a member.

(d) *Change in location.* (1) Subject to paragraph (d)(2) of this section, if there is a change in location of a taxable place of business, the proprietor shall, within 30 days after the change, file an amended special tax return covering the new location. The proprietor shall attach the special tax stamp or stamps,

for endorsement of the change in location. No new special tax is required to be paid. However, if the proprietor does not file the amended return within 30 days, the proprietor is required to file a new special tax return, pay a new special tax, and obtain a new special tax stamp.

(2) If the change in location occurs during the suspension period described in §19.49(a)(3) when no tax is due and no special tax stamp is issued, the requirements of paragraph (d)(1) of this section still apply, except with regard to attachment of a special tax stamp and payment of a new special tax. During the suspension period, a failure to comply with paragraph (d)(1) of this section may result in a penalty under 26 U.S.C. 5603(b).

(26 U.S.C. 5143, 7011)

[T.D. ATF-271, 53 FR 17541, May 17, 1988, as amended by T.D. TTB-36, 70 FR 62243, Oct. 31, 2005]

### Subpart D—Administrative and Miscellaneous Provisions

#### ACTIVITIES NOT SUBJECT TO THIS PART

#### § 19.57 Recovery and reuse of denatured spirits in manufacturing processes.

The following persons are not, by reason of the activities listed below, subject to the provisions of this part, but they shall comply with the provisions of part 20 of this chapter relating to the use and recovery of spirits or denatured spirits:

(a) Manufacturers who use denatured spirits, or articles or substances containing denatured spirits, in a process wherein any part or all of the spirits, including denatured spirits, are recovered.

(b) Manufacturers who use denatured spirits in the production of chemicals which do not contain spirits but which are used on the permit premises in the manufacture of other chemicals resulting in spirits as a by-product.

(c) Manufacturers who use chemicals or substances which do not contain spirits or denatured spirits (but which

## § 19.58

were manufactured with specially denatured spirits) in a process resulting in spirits as a by-product.

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1372, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5273))

[T.D. ATF-379, 61 FR 31425, June 20, 1996]

### § 19.58 Use of taxpaid distilled spirits to manufacture products unfit for beverage use.

(a) *General.* Apothecaries, pharmacists, and manufacturers are not required to qualify as processors under 26 U.S.C. 5171 before manufacturing or compounding the following products, if the tax has been paid or determined on all of the distilled spirits contained therein:

(1) Medicines, medicinal preparations, food products, flavors, flavoring extracts, and perfume, conforming to the standards for approval of nonbeverage drawback products found in §§17.131-17.137 of this chapter, whether or not drawback is actually claimed on those products. Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, a formula need not be submitted if drawback is not desired.

(2) Patented, patent, and proprietary medicines that are unfit for use for beverage purposes.

(3) Toilet, medicinal, and antiseptic preparations and solutions that are unfit for use for beverage purposes.

(4) Laboratory reagents, stains, and dyes that are unfit for use for beverage purposes.

(5) Flavoring extracts, syrups, and concentrates that are unfit for use for beverage purposes.

(b) *Exceptions; products classed as beverages.* Products specified under part 17 of this chapter as being fit for beverage use are alcoholic beverages. Bitters, patent medicines, and similar alcoholic preparations which are fit for beverage purposes, although held out as having certain medicinal properties, are also alcoholic beverages. Such products are required to be manufactured on the bonded premises of a distilled spirits plant, and are subject to the provisions of this part.

(c) *Formulas and samples; when required.* On request of the appropriate TTB officer, or when in doubt as to the classification of a product, the manufacturer shall submit to the appro-

## 27 CFR Ch. I (4-1-08 Edition)

appropriate TTB officer the formula for and a sample of the product for examination to verify the manufacturer's claim of exemption from qualification requirements.

(d) *Change of formula; when required.* If the appropriate TTB officer finds at any time that any product manufactured under paragraph (a) of this section is being used for beverage purposes, or for mixing with beverage spirits other than by a processor, he or she shall notify the manufacturer to desist from manufacturing the product until the formula is changed to make the product not susceptible of beverage use and the change is approved by the appropriate TTB officer. (However, the provisions of this paragraph shall not prohibit such products, which are unfit for beverage use, from being used in small quantities for flavoring drinks at the time of serving for immediate consumption.) Where, pursuant to notice, the manufacturer does not desist, or the formula is not so modified as to make the product unsusceptible of beverage use, the manufacturer shall immediately qualify as a processor.

(Sec. 805, Pub. L. 96-39, 93 Stat. 275, 278 (26 U.S.C. 5002, 5171))

[T.D. ATF-379, 61 FR 31425, June 20, 1996]

### § 19.61 Form prescribed.

(a) The appropriate TTB officer is authorized to prescribe all forms required by this part. All of the information required by each form shall be furnished, as indicated by the headings on the form and the instructions thereon or issued in respect thereto, and as required by this part.

(b) Forms prescribed by this part are available for printing through 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.

(Sec. 807, Pub. L. 96-39, 93 Stat. 284 (26 U.S.C. 5207))

[T.D. ATF-198, 50 FR 8464, Mar. 1, 1985, as amended by T.D. 372, 61 FR 20724, May 8, 1996; T.D. TTB-44, 71 FR 16929, Apr. 4, 2006]