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Major Disaster Areas Proclaimed by the President

The President has determined that certain areas of the United States were adversely affected by disasters of sufficient magnitude to warrant Federal assistance under the Disaster Relief Act of 1974. The specific areas adversely affected as identified by the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) are listed below.

Persons in the affected areas holding for sale alcoholic beverages, cigars, cigarettes, or cigarette papers or tubes, which were lost, rendered unmarketable, or condemned by a duly authorized official by reason of these disasters, may be paid an amount equal to the internal revenue taxes and customs duties paid on such products, as provided in 26 U.S.C. 564 and 5708. Claims for such payments should be filed with the Director of Industry Operations, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, for the ATF district in which the alcoholic beverages, cigarettes, etc., were held for sale. Claims may be allowed only if filed within six months after the date the FEMA identifies the specific disaster area.

ARIZONA 1347
Type of Disaster: Severe storms and flooding
Counties: Cochise, La Paz, Maricopa, Pinal, Santa Cruz and the Gila River Indian Community

CALIFORNIA 1342
Type of Disaster: Earthquake
Counties: Napa

FLORIDA 1344
Type of Disaster: Tropical Storm Helene
Counties: Bay, Calhoun, Escambia, Franklin, Gulf, Jefferson, Leon, Okaloosa, Walkulla

FLORIDA 1345
Type of Disaster: Severe storms and flooding
Counties: Broward, Collier, Miami-Dade, Monroe
MICHIGAN 1346
Type of Disaster: Severe storms and flooding
Counties: Oakland, Wayne

NEW JERSEY 3156
Type of Disaster: West Nile Virus
Counties: Atlantic, Bergen, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Essex, Gloucester, Hudson, Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Ocean, Passaic, Salem, Somerset, Sussex, Union, Warren

NEW YORK 3155
Type of Disaster: West Nile Virus

OHIO 1343
Type of Disaster: Severe storms and tornado
Counties: Greene

Amendments to Previously Declared Disasters

IDAHO 1341
Amendment
LABELING OF WINE SPECIALTY PRODUCTS, INCLUDING FLAVORED WINES

On October 26, 2000, the Director signed Industry Circular 2000-3. It read as follows:

TO: Proprietors of Bonded Wine Cellars, Importers and Others Concerned:

Purpose. The purpose of this industry circular is twofold: (1) to announce the publication of the final rule concerning the labeling of flavored wine products and (2) to advise industry members that upon the effective date of the final rule, certificates of label approval that are not in compliance with the regulations will be revoked and must be voluntarily surrendered.

Background. On October 6, 2000, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) published in the Federal Register a final rule concerning the labeling of flavored wine products (T.D. ATF-431). The final regulations, which become effective January 1, 2001, prohibit the use of any varietal designation (e.g., Chardonnay), type designation of varietal significance (e.g., Muscatel), semi-generic geographic type designation (e.g., Chablis), or geographic distinctive designation (e.g., Bordeaux) in statements of composition for flavored wines and other wine specialty products.

The final regulations also provide that references on labels to such designations in the brand name, product name, or fanciful name are limited to standard grape wines, i.e., wines made in accordance with the standards prescribed in classes 1, 2, or 3 of 27 CFR
4.21. In addition, any other use of such designations on other than a standard grape wine is presumed misleading.

Upon the effective date of the final rule, applications for certificates of label approval must be in compliance with the regulations. In accordance with the regulations (27 CFR 13.51 and 13.72(a)(2)), upon the effective date of the final rule certificates of label approval (COLAs) that are not in compliance with the regulations will be revoked by operation of regulation. Certificate holders must voluntarily surrender all certificates that are no longer in compliance and submit applications for new certificates that are in compliance with the new requirements. Industry members are reminded that once revoked, a COLA cannot be used to bottle wine, remove wine from the place where bottled (i.e., from bonded premises), or remove wine from Customs custody (27 CFR 13.73).

Treasury decision ATF-431 is available at ATF’s web page at http://www.atf.treas.gov/regulations/index.htm. If you do not have Internet access, you may contact the Alcohol Labeling and Formulation Division (toll free) at 1-866-927-2533, or you may use their commercial telephone number at 202-927-8140.

Inquiries. Inquiries concerning this circular should refer to its number and be addressed to: Chief, Alcohol Labeling and Formulation Division, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, 650 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20226.

Bradley A. Buckles,
Director

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OFFERS IN COMPROMISE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company/Individual</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Alleged Violations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C. Mondavi and Sons, dba</td>
<td>$300,000</td>
<td>Bottled, sold and shipped 570,148 cases of wine in interstate Commerce which were not labeled in compliance to Federal labeling requirements of the Federal Alcohol Administration Act.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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REVOCATIONS
Permittees not engaged in the operations authorized by their permit for a period of more than (2) years are subject to revocation. The following permit(s) have been revoked for this reason:

*Company/Location*

Allstate Beverage Co.
Copiague, NY 11726