

1968, see section 6 of Pub. L. 90-619, set out as a note under section 5373 of this title.

### § 5387. Agricultural wines

#### (a) In general

Wines made from agricultural products other than the juice of fruit shall be made in accordance with good commercial practice as may be prescribed by the Secretary by regulations. Wines made in accordance with such regulations shall be classed as “standard agricultural wines”. Wines made under this section may be cellar treated under the provisions of section 5382(a) and (c).

#### (b) Limitations

No wine spirits may be added to wines produced under this section, nor shall any coloring material or herbs or other flavoring material (except hops in the case of honey wine) be used in their production.

#### (c) Restriction on blending

Wines from different agricultural commodities shall not be blended together.

(Added Pub. L. 85-859, title II, § 201, Sept. 2, 1958, 72 Stat. 1386; amended Pub. L. 90-619, § 5, Oct. 22, 1968, 82 Stat. 1237; Pub. L. 94-455, title XIX, § 1906(b)(13)(A), Oct. 4, 1976, 90 Stat. 1834.)

#### Editorial Notes

##### PRIOR PROVISIONS

A prior section 5387, act Aug. 16, 1954, ch. 736, 68A Stat. 671, consisted of provisions similar to those comprising this section, prior to the general revision of this chapter by Pub. L. 85-859.

##### AMENDMENTS

1976—Pub. L. 94-455 struck out “or his delegate” after “Secretary” wherever appearing.

1968—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 90-619 inserted reference to subsec. (a) of section 5382.

#### Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

##### EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1968 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 90-619 effective on first day of first month which begins 90 days or more after Oct. 22, 1968, see section 6 of Pub. L. 90-619, set out as a note under section 5373 of this title.

### § 5388. Designation of wines

#### (a) Standard wines

Standard wines may be removed from premises subject to the provisions of this subchapter and be marked, transported, and sold under their proper designation as to kind and origin, or, if there is no such designation known to the trade or consumers, then under a truthful and adequate statement of composition.

#### (b) Other wines

Wines other than standard wines may be removed for consumption or sale and be marked, transported, or sold only under such designation as to kind and origin as adequately describes the true composition of such products and as adequately distinguish them from standard wines, as regulations prescribed by the Secretary shall provide.

### (c) Use of semi-generic designations

#### (1) In general

Semi-generic designations may be used to designate wines of an origin other than that indicated by such name only if—

(A) there appears in direct conjunction therewith an appropriate appellation of origin disclosing the true place of origin of the wine, and

(B) the wine so designated conforms to the standard of identity, if any, for such wine contained in the regulations under this section or, if there is no such standard, to the trade understanding of such class or type.

#### (2) Determination of whether name is semi-generic

##### (A) In general

Except as provided in subparagraph (B), a name of geographic significance, which is also the designation of a class or type of wine, shall be deemed to have become semi-generic only if so found by the Secretary.

##### (B) Certain names treated as semi-generic

The following names shall be treated as semi-generic: Angelica, Burgundy, Claret, Chablis, Champagne, Chianti, Malaga, Marsala, Madeira, Moselle, Port, Rhine Wine or Hock, Sauterne, Haut Sauterne, Sherry, Tokay.

#### (3) Special rule for use of certain semi-generic designations

##### (A) In general

In the case of any wine to which this paragraph applies—

(i) paragraph (1) shall not apply,

(ii) in the case of wine of the European Community, designations referred to in subparagraph (C)(i) may be used for such wine only if the requirement of subparagraph (B)(ii) is met, and

(iii) in the case any other wine bearing a brand name, or brand name and fanciful name, semi-generic designations may be used for such wine only if the requirements of clauses (i), (ii), and (iii) of subparagraph (B) are met.

##### (B) Requirements

(i) The requirement of this clause is met if there appears in direct conjunction with the semi-generic designation an appropriate appellation of origin disclosing the origin of the wine.

(ii) The requirement of this clause is met if the wine conforms to the standard of identity, if any, for such wine contained in the regulations under this section or, if there is no such standard, to the trade understanding of such class or type.

(iii) The requirement of this clause is met if the person, or its successor in interest, using the semi-generic designation held a Certificate of Label Approval or Certificate of Exemption from Label Approval issued by the Secretary for a wine label bearing such brand name, or brand name and fanciful name, before March 10, 2006, on which such semi-generic designation appeared.

**(C) Wines to which paragraph applies****(i) In general**

Except as provided in clause (ii), this paragraph shall apply to any grape wine which is designated as Burgundy, Claret, Chablis, Champagne, Chianti, Malaga, Marsala, Madeira, Moselle, Port, Retsina, Rhine Wine or Hock, Sauterne, Haut Sauterne, Sherry, or Tokay.

**(ii) Exception**

This paragraph shall not apply to wine which—

- (I) contains less than 7 percent or more than 24 percent alcohol by volume,
- (II) is intended for sale outside the United States, or
- (III) does not bear a brand name.

(Added Pub. L. 85-859, title II, §201, Sept. 2, 1958, 72 Stat. 1387; amended Pub. L. 94-455, title XIX, §1906(b)(13)(A), Oct. 4, 1976, 90 Stat. 1834; Pub. L. 105-34, title IX, §910(a), Aug. 5, 1997, 111 Stat. 877; Pub. L. 109-432, div. A, title IV, §422(a), Dec. 20, 2006, 120 Stat. 2972.)

**Editorial Notes****PRIOR PROVISIONS**

A prior section 5388, act Aug. 16, 1954, ch. 736, 68A Stat. 672, consisted of provisions similar to those comprising this section, prior to the general revision of this chapter by Pub. L. 85-859.

**AMENDMENTS**

2006—Subsec. (c)(3). Pub. L. 109-432 added par. (3).  
 1997—Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 105-34 added subsec. (c).  
 1976—Pub. L. 94-455 struck out “or his delegate” after “Secretary”.

**Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries****EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2006 AMENDMENT**

Pub. L. 109-432, div. A, title IV, §422(b), Dec. 20, 2006, 120 Stat. 2973, provided that: “The amendments made by this section [amending this section] shall apply to wine imported or bottled in the United States on or after the date of enactment of this Act [Dec. 20, 2006].”

**EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1997 AMENDMENT**

Pub. L. 105-34, title IX, §910(b), Aug. 5, 1997, 111 Stat. 877, provided that: “The amendment made by this section [amending this section] shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act [Aug. 5, 1997].”

**PART IV—GENERAL**

Sec.	
5391.	Exemption from distilled spirits taxes.
5392.	Definitions.

**Editorial Notes****PRIOR PROVISIONS**

A prior part IV consisted of sections 5391 and 5392 of this title, prior to the general revision of this chapter by Pub. L. 85-859, title II, §201, Sept. 2, 1958, 72 Stat. 1313.

**AMENDMENTS**

1979—Pub. L. 96-39, title VIII, §807(b)(8), July 26, 1979, 93 Stat. 290, substituted “Exemption from distilled spirits taxes” for “Exemption from rectifying and spirits taxes” in item 5391.

**§ 5391. Exemption from distilled spirits taxes**

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the tax imposed by section 5001 on distilled spir-

its shall not, except as provided in this subchapter, be assessed, levied, or collected from the proprietor of any bonded wine cellar with respect to his use of wine spirits in wine production, in such premises; except that, whenever wine or wine spirits are used in violation of this subchapter, the applicable tax imposed by section 5001 shall be collected unless the proprietor satisfactorily shows that such wine or wine spirits were not knowingly used in violation of law.

(Added Pub. L. 85-859, title II, §201, Sept. 2, 1958, 72 Stat. 1387; amended Pub. L. 96-39, title VIII, §807(a)(49), July 26, 1979, 93 Stat. 288.)

**Editorial Notes****PRIOR PROVISIONS**

A prior section 5391, act Aug. 16, 1954, ch. 736, 68A Stat. 672, consisted of provisions similar to those comprising this section, prior to the general revision of this chapter by Pub. L. 85-859.

**AMENDMENTS**

1979—Pub. L. 96-39 substituted “distilled” for “rectifying and” in section catchline and struck out provisions relating to exemption from taxes imposed on rectified spirits and wines and the status of any proprietor of a bonded wine cellar as a rectifier of such spirits in text.

**Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries****EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1979 AMENDMENT**

Amendment by Pub. L. 96-39 effective Jan. 1, 1980, see section 810 of Pub. L. 96-39, set out as a note under section 5001 of this title.

**EFFECTIVE DATE**

Section effective July 1, 1959, see section 210(a)(1) of Pub. L. 85-859, set out as a note under section 5001 of this title.

**§ 5392. Definitions****(a) Standard wine**

For purposes of this subchapter the term “standard wine” means natural wine, specially sweetened natural wine, special natural wine, and standard agricultural wine, produced in accordance with the provisions of sections 5381, 5385, 5386, and 5387, respectively.

**(b) Heavy bodied blending wine**

For purposes of this subchapter the term “heavy bodied blending wine” means wine made from fruit without added sugar, and with or without added wine spirits, and conforming to the definition of natural wine in all respects except as to maximum total solids content.

**(c) Pure sugar**

For purposes of this subchapter the term “pure sugar” means pure refined sugar, suitable for human consumption, having a dextrose equivalent of not less than 95 percent on a dry basis, and produced from cane, beets, or fruit, or from grain or other sources of starch. Invert sugar syrup produced from such pure sugar by recognized methods of inversion may be used to prepare any sugar syrup, or solution of water and pure sugar, authorized in this subchapter.

**(d) Total solids**

For purposes of this subchapter the term “total solids”, in the case of wine, means the degrees Brix of the dealcoholized wine.