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on the distilled spirits or wines on which the claim is based and which were exported, laden as supplies on vessels or aircraft, or deposited in a foreign-trade zone or a customs bonded warehouse, as the case may be.

(46 Stat. 690, 691, as amended, 48 Stat. 999, as amended, 72 Stat. 1335, 1336, 84 Stat. 1965; 19 U.S.C. 1309, 1311, 81c, 26 U.S.C. 5055, 5062, 5066)

[T.D. 7112, 36 FR 8584, May 8, 1971. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975, and amended by T.D. ATF-62, 44 FR 71726, Dec. 11, 1979]

§ 252.334 Credit allowance.

Where the claimant has indicated that he desires the amount of drawback allowed to be credited against internal revenue taxes determined by him but not yet paid, the regional director (compliance) shall prepare ATF Form 5620.2, in triplicate, and forward the original to the claimant. Where the credit relates to tax determined distilled spirits, procedure for taking the credit shall be in accordance with the procedures set forth in part 19 of this chapter. Where the credit relates to tax-determined wines, procedure for taking the credit shall be in accordance with the procedures set forth in part 240 of this chapter. No credit may be given for drawback of the tax on beer nor may one class of tax be credited to another.

(72 Stat. 1336; 26 U.S.C. 5062)

[25 FR 5734, June 23, 1960. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975, and amended by T.D. ATF-62, 44 FR 71726, Dec. 11, 1979]

§ 252.335 Disallowance of claim.

If a claim for drawback of tax is not allowed in full, the regional director (compliance) shall notify the claimant in writing of the reasons for any disallowance.

(46 Stat. 690, as amended, 48 Stat. 999, as amended, 72 Stat. 1335, 1336; 19 U.S.C. 1309, 81c, 26 U.S.C. 5055, 5062)

[25 FR 5734, June 23, 1960. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975, and amended by T.D. ATF-62, 44 FR 71726, Dec. 11, 1979]

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AUTHORITY: 26 U.S.C. 5142, 5143, 5146, 5701, 5703-5705, 5711-5713, 5721-5723, 5731, 5741, 5751, 5753, 5761-5763, 6061, 6065, 6109, 6151, 6301, 6302, 6311, 6313, 6402, 6404, 6423, 6676, 6806, 7011, 7212, 7325, 7342, 7502, 7503, 7606, 7805; 31 U.S.C. 9301, 9303, 9304, 9306.

SOURCE: 26 FR 8174, Aug. 31, 1961, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975; 54 FR 48839, Nov. 27, 1989.

Subpart A—Scope of Regulations**§270.1 Manufacture of tobacco products and cigarette papers and tubes.**

This part contains regulations relating to the manufacture of tobacco products and cigarette papers and tubes; the payment by manufacturers of tobacco products and cigarette papers and tubes of internal revenue taxes imposed by 26 U.S.C. chapter 52; and the qualification of and operations by manufacturers of tobacco products.

[T.D. ATF-384, 61 FR 54085, Oct. 17, 1996]

§270.2 Territorial extent.

The provisions of the regulations in this part shall apply in the several States of the United States and the District of Columbia.

Subpart B—Definitions**§270.11 Meaning of terms.**

When used in this part and in forms prescribed under this part, the following terms shall have the meanings given in this section, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise. Words in the plural form shall include the singular, and vice versa, and words indicating the masculine gender shall in-

clude the feminine. The terms “includes” and “including” do not exclude things not listed which are in the same general class.

Associate Director (Compliance Operations). The Associate Director (Compliance Operations) in the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, who is responsible to, and functions under the direction and supervision of, the Director.

ATF officer. An officer of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) authorized to perform any function relating to the administration or enforcement of this part.

Bank. Any commercial bank.

Banking day. Any day during which a bank is open to the public for carrying on substantially all its banking functions.

CFR. The Code of Federal Regulations.

Chewing tobacco. Any leaf tobacco that is not intended to be smoked.

Cigar. Any roll of tobacco wrapped in leaf tobacco or in any substance containing tobacco (other than any roll of tobacco which is a cigarette within the meaning of paragraph (2) of the definition for cigarette).

Cigarette. (1) Any roll of tobacco wrapped in paper or in any substance not containing tobacco, and

(2) Any roll of tobacco wrapped in any substance containing tobacco which, because of its appearance, the type of tobacco used in the filler, or its packaging and labeling, is likely to be offered to, or purchased by, consumers as a cigarette described in paragraph (1) of this definition.

Cigarette paper. Paper, or any other material except tobacco, prepared for use as a cigarette wrapper.

Cigarette papers. Taxable books or sets of cigarette papers, i.e., books or sets of cigarette papers containing more than 25 papers each.

Cigarette tube. Cigarette paper made into a hollow cylinder for use in making cigarettes.

Commercial bank. A bank, whether or not a member of the Federal Reserve System, which has access to the Federal Reserve Communications System (FRCS) or Fedwire. The “FRCS” or

“Fedwire” is a communications network that allows Federal Reserve System member banks to effect a transfer of funds for their customers (or other commercial banks) to the Treasury Account at the Federal Reserve Bank in New York.

Determined or determination. When used with respect to the tax on tobacco products, determined or determination means that the quantity and kind (small cigars, large cigars, small cigarettes, large cigarettes, chewing tobacco, snuff) of tobacco products and wholesale price of large cigars to be removed subject to tax have been established as prescribed by this part so that the tax payable with respect thereto may be calculated.

Director. The Director, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Department of the Treasury, Washington, DC.

Director of the service center. The Director, Internal Revenue Service Center, in any of the Internal Revenue regions.

District director. A district director of internal revenue.

Electronic fund transfer or EFT. Any transfer of funds effected by a manufacturer’s commercial bank, either directly or through a correspondent banking relationship, via the Federal Reserve Communications System (FRCS) or Fedwire to the Treasury Account at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Export warehouse. A bonded internal revenue warehouse for the storage of tobacco products and cigarette papers and tubes, upon which the internal revenue tax has not been paid for subsequent shipment to a foreign country, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, or a possession of the United States, or for consumption beyond the jurisdiction of the internal revenue laws of the United States.

Export warehouse proprietor. Any person who operates an export warehouse.

Factory. The premises of a manufacturer of tobacco products as described in his permit issued under 26 U.S.C. chapter 52, or the premises of a manufacturer of cigarette papers and tubes on which such business is conducted.

Fiscal year. The period which begins October 1 and ends on the following September 30.

In bond. The status of tobacco products and cigarette papers and tubes, which come within the coverage of a bond securing the payment of internal revenue taxes imposed by 26 U.S.C. 5701 or 7652, and in respect to which such taxes have not been determined as provided by regulations in this chapter, including (a) such articles in a factory, (b) such articles removed, transferred, or released, pursuant to 26 U.S.C. 5704, and with respect to which relief from the tax liability has not occurred, and (c) such articles on which the tax has been determined, or with respect to which relief from the tax liability has occurred, which have been returned to the coverage of a bond.

Large cigarettes. Cigarettes weighing more than three pounds per thousand.

Large cigars. Cigars weighing more than three pounds per thousand.

Manufacturer of cigarette papers and tubes. Any person who makes up cigarette paper into books or sets containing more than 25 papers each, or into tubes, except for personal use or consumption.

Manufacturer of tobacco products. Any person who manufactures cigars, cigarettes, smokeless tobacco or pipe tobacco, except that such term shall not include (a) a person who produces tobacco products solely for his own personal consumption or use; or (b) a proprietor of a Customs bonded manufacturing warehouse with respect to the operation of such warehouse.

Package. The immediate container in which tobacco products or cigarette papers or tubes are put up in by the manufacturer and offered for sale or delivery to the consumer.

Permit number. The combination of (1) the letters indicating the kind of permit, (2) the identifying number, and (3) the name or abbreviation of the State (or the District of Columbia) in which the factory is located, as assigned to the permit by the regional director (compliance); for example, “TP-999-Utah”.

Person. An individual, partnership, association, company, corporation, estate, or trust.

Pipe tobacco. Any tobacco which, because of its appearance, type, packaging, or labeling, is suitable for use

and likely to be offered to, or purchased by, consumers as tobacco to be smoked in a pipe.

Region. A Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Region.

Regional Director (compliance). The principal regional official responsible for administering regulations in this part.

Removal or remove. The removal of tobacco products or cigarette papers or tubes from the factory or release from customs custody, including the smuggling of other unlawful importation of such articles into the United States.

Service center. An Internal Revenue Service Center in any of the Internal Revenue regions.

Service center director. A director of an internal revenue service center.

Sets. Any collection, grouping, or packaging of cigarette papers made up by any person for delivery to the consumer as a unit.

Small cigarettes. Cigarettes weighing not more than three pounds per thousand.

Small cigars. Cigars weighing not more than three pounds per thousand.

Smokeless tobacco. Any snuff or chewing tobacco.

Snuff. Any finely cut, ground, or powdered tobacco that is not intended to be smoked.

This chapter. Title 27, Code of Federal Regulations, chapter I (27 CFR chapter I).

Tobacco products. Cigars, cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and pipe tobacco. The term does not include smoking tobacco that is not suitable for use or likely to be offered to, or purchased by, consumers as tobacco to be smoked in a pipe.

Treasury Account. The Department of the Treasury's General Account at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

U.S.C. The United States Code.

Wholesale price. The manufacturer's or importer's suggested delivered price at which the cigars are to be sold to retailers, inclusive of the tax imposed by 26 U.S.C. chapter 52 or section 7652, but exclusive of any State or local taxes imposed on cigars as a commodity, and before any trade, cash, or other discounts, or any promotion, advertising, display, or similar allowances. Where the manufacturer's or importer's sug-

gested delivered price to retailers is not adequately supported by bona fide arm's length sales, or where the manufacturer or importer has no suggested delivered price to retailers, the wholesale price shall be the price for which cigars of comparable retail price are sold to retailers in the ordinary course of trade as determined by the Associate Director (Compliance Operations), as provided in § 270.22(i).

(26 U.S.C. 7805 (68A Stat. 917), 27 U.S.C. 205 (49 Stat. 981 as amended), (82 Stat. 959), and Sec. 38, Arms Export Control Act (90 Stat. 744) Aug. 16, 1954, ch. 736, 68A Stat. 775, as amended (26 U.S.C. 6301); June 29, 1956, ch. 462, 70 Stat. 391 (26 U.S.C. 6301))

[T.D. ATF-48, 43 FR 13553, Mar. 31, 1978; 44 FR 55854, Sept. 28, 1979, as amended by T.D. ATF-77, 46 FR 3007, Jan. 13, 1981; T.D. ATF-232, 51 FR 28080, Aug. 5, 1986; T.D. ATF-289, 54 FR 48839, Nov. 27, 1989; T.D. ATF-384, 61 FR 54085, Oct. 17, 1996]

Subpart C—Taxes

§ 270.21 Cigar tax rates.

(a) On cigars, manufactured in or imported into the United States, the following taxes are imposed by law:

(1) *Cigars removed before January 1, 1991*—(i) *Small cigars.* 75 cents per thousand.

(ii) *Large cigars.* 8.5 percent of the wholesale price, but not more than \$20 per thousand.

(2) *Cigars removed on or after January 1, 1991 and before January 1, 1993*—(i) *Small cigars.* \$0.9375 per thousand.

(ii) *Large cigars.* 10.625 percent of the sale price, but not more than \$25 per thousand.

(3) *Cigars removed on or after January 1, 1993*—(i) *Small cigars.* \$1.125 per thousand.

(ii) *Large cigars.* 12.75 percent of the sale price, but not more than \$30 per thousand.

(b) Cigars not exempt from tax under 26 U.S.C. chapter 52 and the provisions of this part which are removed but not intended for sale are taxed at the same rate as similar cigars removed for sale.

(Sec. 202, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1414, as amended by sec. 2128, Pub. L. 94-455, 90 Stat. 1921 (26 U.S.C. 5701))

[T.D. ATF-80, 46 FR 18309, Mar. 24, 1981, as amended by T.D. ATF-307, 55 FR 52742, Dec. 21, 1990]

§ 270.22 Determination of wholesale price of large cigars removed before January 1, 1991.

(a) *General rule.* All cigars of the same brand, size, and packaging are taxed at the same rate except where otherwise specifically provided. When the manufacturer establishes a suggested delivered price to retailers (wholesale price), he shall do so according to the principles in the definition of "wholesale price" in § 270.11 and in this section. "Suggested delivered price" is the price at which the manufacturer intends for the cigars to be sold to retailers, and based on which the manufacturer's price to distributors and wholesalers is established through the usual trade discount. The price at which a cigar is in fact usually sold to retailers in transactions at arm's length from the manufacturer is the best evidence of whether the manufacturer's suggested delivered price is properly set. While it is not expected that a manufacturer will exercise any control over the prices actually paid by retailers in transactions with independent distributors, it is the manufacturer's responsibility to exercise reasonable care to assure that his suggested price to retailers (wholesale price) used as the basis for tax determination is consistent with prices actually paid by retailers. (Where there is no suggested delivered price adequately supported by actual sales to retailers, see paragraph (i) of this section).

(b) *Pricing for different packaging.* If different bona fide wholesale prices are applicable to different types of packaging (e.g., boxes of 25 and boxes of 50), then the cigars in each type of packaging are taxed on the basis of their respective wholesale prices.

(c) *Pricing of seconds.* If some of an otherwise identical cigar brand and size (1) are distinctive from other such cigars because of physical imperfections, (2) are offered to the consumer through clear labeling as "imperfects", "seconds", "throw-outs", or a comparable commonly understood term, and (3) the manufacturer has a separate wholesale price for such cigars, then they are taxed on the basis of this separate wholesale price.

(d) *Combination packages.* If a manufacturer has a wholesale price for a combination package containing cigars of different sizes, the cigars are taxed based on that combination wholesale price. If there is no wholesale price for the combination, then the cigars are taxed based on their individual wholesale prices.

(e) *Promotional pricing.* Special promotional pricing arrangements, whether applicable to all or only a part of removals, do not alter the taxable wholesale price of large cigars. For the purposes of applying this rule, any temporary reduction in price is presumed to be for promotional purposes.

(f) *Removals for another person.* If a manufacturer makes taxable removals of a brand and size of cigar only for distribution by others who establish the suggested delivered price to retailers (wholesale price), then the tax is based on such wholesale price irrespective of the fact that it is not directly established by the manufacturer making the taxable removals.

(g) *Removals for sale to retailers only.* If a manufacturer makes taxable removals of a brand and size of cigars for arm's length sales to retailers only, the tax is based on the manufacturer's selling price, applying the principles of inclusion and exclusion contained in the definition of "wholesale price" in § 270.11.

(h) *Change in wholesale price.* When a manufacturer decides to change the wholesale price of a brand and size of large cigars, there may be some of these cigars which were removed before the price change decision and were tax determined on the basis of the old wholesale price, which in fact are later sold to retailers under the new wholesale price. In this situation, the cigars will be considered to have been properly tax determined, unless at the time of removal the manufacturer had reason to believe that the cigars would be sold under the new wholesale price, considering all information which was or should have been available to him. After the price change decision, cigars may properly be removed and tax determined on the basis of the old wholesale price if the manufacturer has reason to know, at the time of removal,

that they will be sold to retailers before the new wholesale price is effective. Conversely, cigars removed after a price change decision which can reasonably be expected to be sold to retailers under the new wholesale price must be tax determined on the basis of the new wholesale price, even if the removal takes place before the new wholesale price is announced or becomes effective. A price change decision is held to be made at the earliest time during the price change considerations when it might reasonably be concluded that the decision to change the price had in fact been reached.

(i) *Determination of wholesale price by Associate Director (Compliance Operations)*. The Associate Director (Compliance Operations) will determine the wholesale price for tax purposes where the manufacturer has no suggested delivered price to retailers as contemplated by the definition of "wholesale price" in §270.11 and as discussed in paragraph (a) of this section. Listings of such wholesale prices and their comparable retail prices will be published as necessary in the ATF Bulletin (see §71.41(d) of this chapter) for use by manufacturers in properly determining the tax on removals of large cigars for which there is no suggested delivered price to retailers. If a manufacturer has cigars which are not covered by the existing published listing, and for which he has no suggested delivered price to retailers, the manufacturer shall submit a written request to the Associate Director (Compliance Operations) for a determination of the wholesale price applicable to such cigars for tax purposes. If any of these cigars are removed before such determination, the manufacturer shall ascertain the wholesale price to the best of his ability based on the prices which are included in the published listing and other pertinent information available to him, and shall use that price for calculation and payment of the tax and for other tax purposes under this part, pending the determination by the Associate Director (Compliance Operations). If the wholesale price used by the manufacturer for tax payment differs from that subsequently determined by the Associate Director (Compliance Operations) to be the wholesale price

for tax purposes, then the manufacturer shall make an adjustment in his tax return to correct the amount of tax paid. Any tax adjustment shall be made on the return covering the date on which notification of the wholesale price determination was received from the Associate Director (Compliance Operations).

(5 U.S.C. 552(a) (80 Stat. 383, as amended))

[T.D. ATF-40, 42 FR 5000, Jan. 26, 1977, as amended by T.D. ATF-92, 46 FR 46921, Sept. 23, 1981; T.D. ATF-307, 55 FR 52742, Dec. 21, 1990]

§270.22a Determination of sale price of large cigars removed on or after January 1, 1991.

(a) *General rule*. The tax imposed on large cigars is computed based on the price for which the large cigars are sold by the manufacturer. Large cigars are taxed at a percentage of the sale price, as prescribed by §270.21. For example, for cigars removed during 1991 and 1992, if the price for which they are sold is \$235.294 per thousand or less, the tax imposed will be 10.625% of such price. For large cigars sold for a price of more than \$235.294 per thousand, the maximum tax is \$25 per thousand for removals during 1991 and 1992. A similar computation, with the increased percent figure and maximum tax rate, is applicable for removals on or after January 1, 1993.

(b) *Price for which sold*. The "price" for which cigars are sold includes the total consideration paid for the cigars. Any charge which is made incident to placing the cigars in condition ready for use is included in the sale price. Similar rules to 26 U.S.C. 4216(a) and the regulations thereunder, relating to charges to be included in the price and excluded from the price, shall apply.

(c) *Exclusions from price*. The tax imposed by 26 U.S.C. chapter 52 or section 7652 is excluded in determining the price for which large cigars are sold. The amount of any retail sales tax imposed by any state or political subdivision thereof or the District of Columbia is likewise excluded (whether the liability for such tax is imposed on the vendor or vendee), if the retail sales tax is stated as a separate charge.

(d) *Constructive sale price rules*. Rules similar to the constructive sale price

rules set forth in 26 U.S.C. 4216(b) and the implementing regulations in 26 CFR 48.4216(b)-1 through 48.4216(b)-4 shall be applied for purposes of determining the price for which large cigars are sold.

(e) *Readjustments in sale price.* Anticipated downward readjustments in sale price are not taken into account in computing the tax. The tax must be based upon the original price for which the cigars were sold unless the readjustments have actually been made prior to the close of the period for which the tax return is filed. However, if the price upon which the tax was computed is subsequently readjusted, credit may be taken against the tax due on a subsequent return of a claim for refund filed as provided in § 270.286.

[T.D. ATF-307, 55 FR 52742, Dec. 21, 1990]

§ 270.23 Cigarette tax rates.

On cigarettes, manufactured in or imported into the United States, the following taxes are imposed by law:

(a) *Cigarettes removed before January 1, 1991*—(1) *Small cigarettes.* \$8 per thousand.

(2) *Large cigarettes.* \$16.80 per thousand.

(b) *Cigarettes removed on or after January 1, 1991 and before January 1, 1993*—(1) *Small cigarettes.* \$10 per thousand.

(2) *Large cigarettes.* \$21 per thousand.

(c) *Cigarettes removed on or after January 1, 1993*—(1) *Small cigarettes.* \$12 per thousand.

(2) *Large cigarettes.* \$25.20 per thousand.

(d) *Special rule for large cigarettes.* If large cigarettes are more than 6½ inches in length, the rate of tax is the rate prescribed for small cigarettes, counting each 2¾ inches or fraction thereof of the length of each as one cigarette.

[T.D. ATF-307, 55 FR 52742, Dec. 21, 1990]

§ 270.24 Classification of cigarettes.

For tax purposes, small cigarettes are designated Class A and large cigarettes are designated Class B.

(72 Stat. 1414; 26 U.S.C. 5701)

§ 270.25 Smokeless tobacco tax rates.

On smokeless tobacco, manufactured in or imported into the United States, the following taxes are imposed by law:

(a) *Snuff.* (1) Snuff removed before January 1, 1991, 24 cents per pound and a proportionate tax at the like rate on fractional parts of a pound.

(2) Snuff removed on or after January 1, 1991 and before January 1, 1993, 30 cents per pound and a proportionate tax at the like rate on fractional parts of a pound.

(3) Snuff removed on or after January 1, 1993, 36 cents per pound and a proportionate tax at the like rate on fractional parts of a pound.

(b) *Chewing tobacco.* (1) Chewing tobacco removed before January 1, 1991, 8 cents per pound and a proportionate tax at the like rate on fractional parts of a pound.

(2) Chewing tobacco removed on or after January 1, 1991 and before January 1, 1993, 10 cents per pound and a proportionate tax at the like rate on fractional parts of a pound.

(3) Chewing tobacco removed on or after January 1, 1993, 12 cents per pound and a proportionate tax at the like rate on fractional parts of a pound.

[T.D. ATF-307, 55 FR 52742, Dec. 21, 1990]

§ 270.25a Pipe tobacco tax rates.

On pipe tobacco manufactured in or imported into the United States, the following taxes are imposed by law:

(a) Pipe tobacco removed before January 1, 1991, 45 cents per pound and a proportionate tax at the like rate on fractional parts of a pound.

(b) Pipe tobacco removed on or after January 1, 1991 and before January 1, 1993, 56.25 cents per pound and a proportionate tax at the like rate on fractional parts of a pound.

(c) Pipe tobacco removed on or after January 1, 1993, 67.5 cents per pound and a proportionate tax at the like rate on fractional parts of a pound.

[T.D. ATF-307, 55 FR 52743, Dec. 21, 1990]

§ 270.26 Persons liable for tax.

The manufacturer of tobacco products shall be liable for the taxes imposed on tobacco products by 26 U.S.C. 5701: *Provided*, That when tobacco products are transferred in bond pursuant

to 26 U.S.C. 5704, to the bonded premises of another such manufacturer or an export warehouse proprietor, the transferee shall become liable for the tax upon receipt by him of such products and the transferor shall thereupon be relieved of his liability for the tax. When tobacco products are released in bond from customs custody for transfer to the bonded premises of a manufacturer of tobacco products, the transferee shall become liable for the tax on such products upon release from customs custody. Any person who possesses tobacco products in violation of 26 U.S.C. 5751(a)(1) or (2), shall be liable for a tax equal to the tax on such products.

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat 1415, as amended, 1424, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5703, 5751))

[T.D. 6871, 31 FR 32, Jan. 4, 1966. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975, and amended by T.D. ATF-48, 44 FR 55854, Sept. 28, 1979; T.D. ATF-232, 51 FR 28080, Aug. 5, 1986; T.D. ATF-243, 52 FR 43194, Dec. 1, 1986]

§ 270.27 Assessment.

Whenever any person required by law to pay tax on tobacco products fails to pay such tax, the tax shall be ascertained and assessed against such person, subject to the limitations prescribed in 26 U.S.C. 6501. The tax so assessed shall be in addition to the penalties imposed by law for failure to pay such tax when required. Except in cases where delay may jeopardize collection of the tax, or where the amount is nominal or the result of an evident mathematical error, no such assessment shall be made until and after notice has been afforded such person to show cause against assessment. The person will be allowed 45 days from the date of such notice to show cause, in writing, against such assessment.

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1415, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5703))

[T.D. 6871, 31 FR 32, Jan. 4, 1966. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975, and amended by T.D. ATF-48, 44 FR 55854, Sept. 28, 1979; T.D. ATF-232, 51 FR 28080, Aug. 5, 1986; T.D. ATF-243, 52 FR 43194, Dec. 1, 1986]

Subpart Ca—Special (Occupational) Taxes

SOURCE: T.D. ATF-271, 53 FR 17560, May 17, 1988, unless otherwise noted.

§ 270.31 Liability for special tax.

(a) *Manufacturer of tobacco products.* Every manufacturer of tobacco products shall pay a special (occupational) tax at a rate specified by § 270.32 of the part. The tax shall be paid on or before the date of commencing the business of manufacturing tobacco products, and thereafter every year on or before July 1. On commencing business, the tax shall be computed from the first day of the month in which liability is incurred, through the following June 30. Thereafter, the tax shall be computed for the entire year (July 1 through June 30).

(b) *Transition rule.* For purposes of paragraph (a) of this section, a proprietor engaged in the business of manufacturing tobacco products on January 1, 1988, shall be treated as having commenced business on that date. The special tax imposed by this transition rule shall cover the period January 1, 1988, through June 30, 1988, and shall be paid on or before April 1, 1988.

(c) *Each place of business taxable.* A manufacturer of tobacco products incurs special tax liability at each place of business in which an occupation subject to special tax is conducted. A place of business means the entire office, plant or area of the business in any one location under the same proprietorship. Passageways, streets, highways, rail crossings, waterways, or partitions dividing the premises are not sufficient separation to require additional special tax, if the divisions of the premises are otherwise contiguous.

(26 U.S.C. 5143, 5731)

§ 270.32 Rates of special tax.

(a) *General.* Title 26 U.S.C. 5731(a)(1) imposes a special tax of \$1,000 per year on every manufacturer of tobacco products.

(b) *Reduced rate for small proprietors.* Title 26 U.S.C. 5731(b) provides for a reduced rate of \$500 per year with respect

to any manufacturer of tobacco products whose gross receipts (for the most recent taxable year ending before the first day of the taxable period to which the special tax imposed by § 270.31 relates) are less than \$500,000. The “taxable year” to be used for determining gross receipts is the taxpayer’s income tax year. All gross receipts of the taxpayer shall be included, not just the gross receipts of the business subject to special tax. Proprietors of new businesses that have not yet begun a taxable year, as well as proprietors of existing businesses that have not yet ended a taxable year, who commence a new activity subject to special tax, qualify for the reduced special (occupational) tax rate, unless the business is a member of a “controlled group”; in that case, the rules of paragraph (c) of this section shall apply.

(c) *Controlled group.* All persons treated as one taxpayer under 26 U.S.C. 5061(e)(3) shall be treated as one taxpayer for the purpose of determining gross receipts under paragraph (b) of this section. “Controlled group” means a controlled group of corporations, as defined in 26 U.S.C. 1563 and implementing regulations in 26 CFR 1.1563–1 through 1.1563–4, except that the words “at least 80 percent” shall be replaced by the words “more than 50 percent” in each place they appear in subsection (a) of 26 U.S.C. 1563, as well as in the implementing regulations. Also, the rules for a “controlled group of corporations” apply in a similar fashion to groups which include partnerships and/or sole proprietorships. If one entity maintains more than 50% control over a group consisting of corporations and one, or more, partnerships and/or sole proprietorships, all of the members of the controlled group are one taxpayer for the purpose of this section.

(d) *Short taxable year.* Gross receipts for any taxable year of less than 12 months shall be annualized by multiplying the gross receipts for the short period by 12 and dividing the result by the number of months in the short period as required by 26 U.S.C. 448(c)(3).

(e) *Returns and allowances.* Gross receipts for any taxable year shall be reduced by returns and allowances made

during such year under 26 U.S.C. 448(c)(3).

(26 U.S.C. 448, 5061, 5731)

§ 270.33 Special tax returns.

(a) *General.* Special tax shall be paid by return. The prescribed return is ATF Form 5630.5, Special Tax Registration and Return. Special tax returns, with payment of tax, shall be filed with ATF in accordance with instructions on the form.

(b) *Preparation of ATF Form 5630.5.* All of the information called for on Form 5630.5 shall be provided, including:

- (1) The true name of the taxpayer.
- (2) The trade name(s) (if any) of the business(es) subject to special tax.
- (3) The employer identification number (see § 270.34).
- (4) The exact location of the place of business, by name and number of building or street, or if these do not exist, by some description in addition to the post office address. In the case of one return for two or more locations, the address to be shown shall be the taxpayer’s principal place of business (or principal office, in the case of a corporate taxpayer).

(5) The class(es) of special tax to which the taxpayer is subject.

(6) Ownership and control information: that is, the name, position, and residence address of every owner of the business and of every person having power to control its management and policies with respect to the activity subject to special tax. “Owner of the business” shall include every partner, if the taxpayer is a partnership, and every person owning 10% or more of its stock, if the taxpayer is a corporation. However, the ownership and control information required by this paragraph need not be stated if the same information has been previously provided to ATF in connection with a permit application, and if the information previously provided is still current.

(c) *Multiple locations and/or classes of tax.* A taxpayer subject to special tax for the same period at more than one location or for more than one class of tax shall—

- (1) File one special tax return, ATF Form 5630.5, with payment of tax, to cover all such locations and classes of tax; and

(2) Prepare, in duplicate, a list identified with the taxpayer's name, address (as shown on ATF Form 5630.5), employer identification number, and period covered by the return. The list shall show, by States, the name, address, and tax class of each location for which special tax is being paid. The original of the list shall be filed with ATF in accordance with instructions on the return, and the copy shall be retained at the taxpayer's principal place of business (or principal office, in the case of a corporate taxpayer) for the period specified in §270.185.

(d) *Signing of ATF Forms 5630.5—(1) Ordinary returns.* The return of an individual proprietor shall be signed by the individual. The return of a partnership shall be signed by a general partner. The return of a corporation shall be signed by any officer. In each case, the person signing the return shall designate his or her capacity as "individual owner," "member of firm," or, in the case of a corporation, the title of the officer.

(2) *Fiduciaries.* Receivers, trustees, assignees, executors, administrators, and other legal representatives who continue the business of a bankrupt, insolvent, deceased person, etc., shall indicate the fiduciary capacity in which they act.

(3) *Agent or attorney in fact.* If a return is signed by an agent or attorney in fact, the signature shall be preceded by the name of the principal and followed by the title of the agent or attorney in fact. A return signed by a person as agent will not be accepted unless there is filed, with the ATF office with which the return is required to be filed, a power of attorney authorizing the agent to perform the act.

(4) *Perjury statement.* ATF Forms 5630.5 shall contain or be verified by a written declaration that the return has been executed under the penalties of perjury.

(26 U.S.C. 5142, 6061, 6065, 6151, 7011)

§270.34 Employer identification number.

(a) *Requirement.* The employer identification number (defined in 26 CFR 301.7701-12) of the taxpayer who has been assigned such a number shall be shown on each special tax return, in-

cluding amended returns, filed under this subpart. Failure of the taxpayer to include the employer identification number may result in the imposition of the penalty specified in §70.113 of this chapter.

(b) *Application for employer identification number.* Each taxpayer who files a special tax return, who has not already been assigned an employer identification number, shall file IRS Form SS-4 to apply for one. The taxpayer shall apply for and be assigned only one employer identification number, regardless of the number of places of business for which the taxpayer is required to file a special tax return. The employer identification number shall be applied for no later than 7 days after the filing of the taxpayer's first special tax return. IRS Form SS-4 may be obtained from the director of an IRS service center or from any IRS district director.

(c) *Preparation and filing of IRS Form SS-4.* The taxpayer shall prepare and file IRS Form SS-4, together with any supplementary statement, in accordance with the instructions on the form or issued in respect to it.

(26 U.S.C. 6109)

[T.D. ATF-271, 53 FR 17560, May 17, 1988, as amended by T.D. ATF-301, 55 FR 47658, Nov. 14, 1990]

§270.35 Issuance, distribution, and examination of special tax stamps.

(a) *Issuance of special tax stamps.* Upon filing a properly executed return on ATF Form 5630.5 together with the full remittance, the taxpayer will be issued an appropriately designated special tax stamp. If the return covers multiple locations, the taxpayer will be issued one appropriately designated stamp for each location listed on the attachment required by §270.33(c)(2), but showing, as to name and address, only the name of the taxpayer and the address of the taxpayer's principal place of business (or principal office in the case of a corporate taxpayer).

(b) *Distribution of special tax stamps for multiple locations.* On receipt of the special tax stamps, the taxpayer shall verify that there is one stamp for each location listed on the attachment to ATF Form 5630.5. The taxpayer shall designate one stamp for each location and type on each stamp the address of

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the business conducted at the location for which that stamp is designated. The taxpayer shall then forward each stamp to the place of business designated on the stamp.

(c) *Examination of special tax stamps.* All stamps denoting payment of special tax shall be kept available for inspection by ATF officers, at the location for which designated, during business hours.

(26 U.S.C. 5146, 6806)

§ 270.36 Changes in special tax stamps.

(a) *Change in name.* If there is a change in the corporate or firm name, or in the trade name, as shown on ATF Form 5630.5, the manufacturer shall file an amended special tax return as soon as practicable after the change, covering the new corporate or firm name, or trade names. No new special tax is required to be paid. The manufacturer shall attach the special tax stamp for endorsement of the change in name.

(b) *Change in proprietorship—(1) General.* If there is a change in the proprietorship of a tobacco factory, the successor shall pay a new special tax and obtain the required special tax stamps.

(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, 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 with ATF, which shows the basis of succession. 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.

(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.* If there is a change in location of a taxable place of business, the manufacturer shall, within 30 days after the change, file with ATF an amended special tax return covering the new location. The manufacturer 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 manufacturer does not file the amended return within 30 days, the manufacturer is required to pay a new special tax and obtain a new special tax stamp.

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

Subpart D—Administrative Provisions

§ 270.41 Forms prescribed.

(a) The Director is authorized to prescribe all forms required by this part. All of the information called for in each form shall be furnished as indicated by the headings on the form and the instructions on or pertaining to the form. In addition, information called for in each form shall be furnished as required by this part. When a return, form, claim, or other document called for under this part is required by this part, or by the document itself, to be executed under penalties of perjury, it shall be executed under penalties of perjury.

(b) Requests for forms should be mailed to the ATF Distribution Center, 7943 Angus Court, Springfield, Virginia 22153.

(5 U.S.C. 552(a) (80 Stat. 383, as amended))

[T.D. ATF-92, 46 FR 46921, Sept. 23, 1981, as amended by T.D. ATF-232, 51 FR 28080, Aug. 5, 1986; T.D. ATF-243, 52 FR 43194, Dec. 1, 1986; T.D. ATF-372, 61 FR 20725, May 8, 1996]

§ 270.42 Authority of ATF officers to enter premises.

Any ATF officer may enter in the daytime any premises where tobacco products are produced or kept, so far as it may be necessary for the purpose of examining such products. When such premises are open at night, any ATF officer may enter them, while so open, in the performance of his official duties. The owner of such premises, or person having the superintendence of the same, who refuses to admit any ATF officer or permit him to examine such products shall be liable to the penalties prescribed by law for the offense.

(68A Stat. 872, 903; 26 U.S.C. 7342, 7606)

[T.D. 6871, 31 FR 33, Jan. 4, 1966. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975; T.D. ATF-232, 51 FR 28080, Aug. 5, 1986; T.D. ATF-243, 52 FR 43194, Dec. 1, 1986]

§ 270.43 Interference with administration.

Whoever, corruptly or by force or threats of force, endeavors to hinder or obstruct the administration of this part, or endeavors to intimidate or impede any ATF officer acting in his official capacity, or forcibly rescues or attempts to rescue or causes to be rescued any property, after it has been duly seized for forfeiture to the United States in connection with a violation of the internal revenue laws, shall be liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

(68A Stat. 855; 26 U.S.C. 7212)

§ 270.44 Disposal of forfeited, condemned, and abandoned tobacco products.

A Federal, State, or local officer shall not sell or cause to be sold for consumption in the United States any forfeited, condemned, or abandoned tobacco products in his custody upon which the Federal tax has not been paid, if in his opinion the sale thereof will not bring a price equal to the tax due and payable thereon and the expenses incident to the sale thereof. Where the products are not sold the officer may deliver them to a Federal or State hospital or institution (if they are fit for consumption) or cause their destruction by burning completely or

by rendering them unfit for consumption. Where such products are sold they shall be released by the officer having custody thereof only after they are properly packaged and taxpaid. A receipt from the regional director (compliance) evidencing payment of tax on such products shall be presented to the officer having custody of the products, which tax shall be considered part of the sales price. Where tobacco products which have been packaged under the provisions of part 290 or part 295 of this chapter are to be released after payment of tax, the purchaser shall appropriately mark each package "Federal Tax Paid (date)" before the officer having custody of the products releases them:

Provided, That if the purchaser is a qualified manufacturer of tobacco products, or for products packaged under part 290 a qualified export warehouse proprietor, the products may be released without such marking of the packages if the manufacturer or proprietor does not intend to place such products on the domestic market for taxable products but will dispose of them otherwise, such as by destruction or return to bond through claim for refund, and files a written statement to that effect, in original only, with the officer having custody of the products. In the case of products forfeited under the internal revenue laws the sale shall be subject to the provisions of part 172 of this chapter.

(68A Stat. 870, as amended, 72 Stat. 1425, as amended; 26 U.S.C. 7325, 5753)

[T.D. 6961, 33 FR 9488, June 28, 1968. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975, and amended by T.D. ATF-232, 51 FR 28080, Aug. 5, 1986; T.D. ATF-243, 52 FR 43194, Dec. 1, 1986; T.D. ATF-251, 52 FR 19339, May 22, 1987]

§ 270.45 Alternate methods or procedures.

A manufacturer of tobacco products, on specific approval by the Director as provided in this section, may use an alternate method or procedure in lieu of a method or procedure specifically prescribed in this part. The Director may approve an alternate method or procedure, subject to stated conditions, when he finds that—

(a) Good cause has been shown for the use of the alternate method or procedure,

(b) The alternate method or procedure is within the purpose of, and consistent with the effect intended by, the specifically prescribed method or procedure, and affords equivalent security to the revenue, and

(c) The alternate method or procedure will not be contrary to any provision of law, and will not result in an increase in cost to the Government or hinder the effective administration of this part.

No alternate method or procedure relating to the giving of any bond or to the assessment, payment, or collection of tax, shall be authorized under this section. Where a manufacturer desires to employ an alternate method or procedure, he shall submit a written application to do so, in triplicate, to the regional director (compliance) for transmittal to the Director. The application shall specifically describe the proposed alternate method or procedure, and shall set forth the reasons therefor. Alternate methods or procedures shall not be employed until the application has been approved by the Director. The manufacturer shall, during the period of authorization of an alternate method or procedure, comply with the terms of the approved application. Authorization for any alternate method or procedure may be withdrawn whenever in the judgment of the Director the revenue is jeopardized or the effective administration of this part is hindered. The manufacturer shall retain, as part of his records, any authorization of the Director under this section.

§ 270.46 Emergency variations from requirements.

The Director may approve methods of operation other than as specified in this part, where he finds that an emergency exists and the proposed variations from the specified requirements are necessary, and the proposed variations—

(a) Will afford the security and protection to the revenue intended by the prescribed specifications.

(b) Will not hinder the effective administration of this part, and

(c) Will not be contrary to any provision of law.

Variations from requirements granted under this section are conditioned on compliance with the procedures, conditions, and limitations set forth in the approval of the application. Failure to comply in good faith with such procedures, conditions, and limitations shall automatically terminate the authority for such variations and the manufacturer thereupon shall fully comply with the prescribed requirements of regulations from which the variations were authorized. Authority for any variations may be withdrawn whenever in the judgment of the Director the revenue is jeopardized or the effective administration of this part is hindered by the continuation of such variation. Where a manufacturer desires to employ such variation, he shall submit a written application to do so, in triplicate, to the regional director (compliance) for transmittal to the Director. The application shall describe the proposed variations and set forth the reasons therefor. Variations shall not be employed until the application has been approved. The manufacturer shall retain, as part of his records, any authorization of the Director under this section.

§ 270.47 Other businesses within factory.

The Director may authorize such other businesses within the factory as he finds will not jeopardize the revenue, will not hinder the effective administration of this part, and will not be contrary to law. Where a manufacturer desires to engage in another business within the factory he shall submit a written application to do so, in triplicate, to the regional director (compliance) for the region in which the factory is located, for his transmittal to the Director. A manufacturer shall not engage in such other business until the application is approved by the Director. The manufacturer shall retain, as part of his records, any authorization of the Director under this section.

[T.D. 6840, 30 FR 9310, July 27, 1965. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975]

§ 270.48 Penalties and forfeitures.

Anyone who fails to comply with the provisions of this part becomes liable to the civil and criminal penalties, and forfeitures, provided by law.

(72 Stat. 1425, 1426; 26 U.S.C. 5761, 5762, 5763)

Subpart E—Qualification Requirements for Manufacturers

§ 270.61 Persons required to qualify.

Every person who produces tobacco products except for his own personal consumption or use, shall qualify as a manufacturer of tobacco products in accordance with the provisions of this part.

(72 Stat. 1421, as amended; 26 U.S.C. 5711, 5712, 5713)

[T.D. 6871, 31 FR 33, Jan. 4, 1966. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975, as amended by T.D. ATF-232, 51 FR 28080, Aug. 5, 1986; T.D. ATF-243, 52 FR 43194, Dec. 1, 1986]

§ 270.61a Transitional rule.

Any person who—

(a) On April 7, 1986, was engaged in business as a manufacturer of smokeless tobacco, and

(b) Before July 1, 1986, submits an application, as provided in this part, to engage in such business, may, continue to engage in such business pending final action on such application. Pending such final action, all provisions of chapter 52 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 shall apply to such applicant in the same manner and to the same extent as if such applicant were a holder of a permit to manufacture smokeless tobacco under such chapter 52.

[T.D. ATF-232, 51 FR 28080, Aug. 5, 1986; T.D. ATF-243, 52 FR 43194, Dec. 1, 1986]

§ 270.61b Transitional rule.

Any person who (a) on November 10, 1988, was engaged in business as a manufacturer of pipe tobacco, and (b) before January 1, 1989, submits an application, as provided in this part to engage in such business, may continue to engage in such business pending final action on such application. Pending such final action, all provisions of chapter 52 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 shall apply to such appli-

cant in the same manner and to the same extent as if such applicant were a holder of a permit to manufacture pipe tobacco under such chapter 52.

[T.D. ATF-289, 54 FR 48839, Nov. 27, 1989]

§ 270.62 Application for permit.

Every person, before commencing business as a manufacturer of tobacco products as defined in § 270.11, shall make application for, and obtain, the permit provided in § 270.75, covering operations at each proposed factory. Such application shall be made on Form 2093, in duplicate, to the regional director (compliance) for the region in which the proposed factory will be located. All documents required under this part to be furnished with such application shall be made a part thereof. Where the applicant for a permit under this section holds a permit or permits authorizing the production of any tobacco products at premises to be covered by the permit applied for, the applicant shall surrender such permit or permits for cancellation, upon the issuance of the permit applied for.

(72 Stat. 1421; 26 U.S.C. 5712)

§ 270.63 Corporate documents.

Every corporation, before commencing business as a manufacturer of tobacco products, shall furnish with its application for permit, required by § 270.62, a true copy of the corporate charter or a certificate of corporate existence or incorporation executed by the appropriate officer of the State in which incorporated. The corporation shall likewise furnish duly authenticated extracts of the stockholders' meetings, bylaws, or directors' meetings, listing the offices the incumbents of which are authorized to sign documents or otherwise act in behalf of the corporation in matters relating to 26 U.S.C. chapter 52, and regulations issued thereunder. The corporation shall also furnish evidence, in duplicate, of the identity of the officers and directors and each person who holds more than ten percent of the stock of such corporation. Where any of the information required by this section has previously been filed with the same regional director (compliance) and such information is currently complete and

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accurate, a written statement to that effect, in duplicate, will be sufficient for the purpose of this section.

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1421, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5712))

[T.D. 6840, 30 FR 9310, July 27, 1965. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975, and amended by T.D. ATF-48, 44 FR 55854, Sept. 28, 1979]

§ 270.64 Articles of partnership or association.

Every partnership or association, before commencing business as a manufacturer of tobacco products, shall furnish with its application for permit, required by § 270.62, a true copy of the articles of partnership or association, if any, or certificate of partnership or association where required to be filed by any State, county, or municipality. Where a partnership or association has previously filed such documents with the same regional director (compliance) and such documents are currently complete and accurate, a written statement, in duplicate, to that effect by the partnership or association will be sufficient for the purpose of this section.

(72 Stat. 1421; 26 U.S.C. 5712)

§ 270.65 Trade name certificate.

Every person, before commencing business under a trade name as a manufacturer of tobacco products, shall furnish with his application for permit, required by § 270.62, a true copy of the certificate or other document, if any, issued by a State, county, or municipal authority in connection with the transaction of business under such trade name. If no such certificate or other document is so required, a written statement, in duplicate, to that effect by such person will be sufficient for the purpose of this section.

(72 Stat. 1421; 26 U.S.C. 5712)

§ 270.66 Bond.

Every person, before commencing business as a manufacturer of tobacco products, shall file, in connection with his application for permit, a bond on Form 3070, in duplicate, in accordance with the applicable provisions of subpart G of this part, conditioned upon compliance with the provisions of

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chapter 52, I.R.C., and regulations thereunder, including, but not limited to, the timely payment of taxes imposed by such chapter and penalties and interest in connection therewith for which he may become liable to the United States: *Provided*, That any person who, on the effective date of this part, October 1, 1961, has on file a valid and adequate bond, Form 2100, "Bond—Manufacturer of Cigars and Cigarettes," may continue, under such bond, the operations with respect to the permit to which that bond relates, in accordance with the provisions of this part.

(72 Stat. 1421, as amended; 26 U.S.C. 5711)

[T.D. 6871, 31 FR 33, Jan. 4, 1966. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975]

§ 270.67 Blanket bond.

Where a manufacturer of tobacco products operates more than one factory in the same region he may, in lieu of filing separate bonds, file a blanket bond on Form 3070, in duplicate, in accordance with the provisions of § 270.134, for any or all of the factories in the same region. The total amount of any blanket bond given under this section shall be available for the satisfaction of any liability incurred at any factory covered by the bond.

(72 Stat. 1421; 26 U.S.C. 5711)

§ 270.68 Power of attorney.

If the application for permit or any report, return, notice, schedule, or other document required to be executed is to be signed by an individual (including one of the partners for a partnership or one of the members of an association) as an attorney in fact for any person, or if an individual is to otherwise officially represent such person, power of attorney on Form 1534 shall be furnished to the regional director (compliance). (For power of attorney in connection with conference and practice requirements see subpart E, part 601 of this chapter.) Such power of attorney is not required for persons whose authority is furnished with the corporate documents as required by § 270.63. Form 1534 does not have to be filed again with an regional director

(compliance) where such form has previously been submitted to that regional director (compliance) and is still in effect.

[T.D. 6840, 30 FR 9310, July 27, 1965. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975]

§ 270.69 Factory premises.

The premises to be used by a manufacturer of tobacco products as his factory may consist of more than one building, or portions of buildings, which need not be contiguous but must be located in the same city, town, or village: Except that, where the regional director (compliance) determines that a building or portion of a building which is not within the city, town, or village, is so conveniently and closely situated to the general factory premises as to present no jeopardy to the revenue and as to offer no hindrance to the administration of this part, he may authorize the inclusion of such building or portion of building as part of the factory. The buildings or portions of buildings shall be described in the application for permit and the bond by number, street, and city, town, or village, and State. If any of the following conditions exist a diagram shall also be furnished, in duplicate, showing the information indicated:

(a) Where the factory is in more than one building, and each building is not identifiable by a separate street address—identify each building by a letter, number, or similar designation;

(b) Where the factory consists of a portion of a building or where portions of buildings are part of the factory—show the particular floor or floors, or room or rooms, comprising the factory;

(c) Where there is an adjoining retail store operated by the manufacturer tobacco products including any doors or other openings between the premises.

(72 Stat. 1421; 26 U.S.C. 5712)

[T.D. 6840, 30 FR 9310, July 27, 1965, as amended by T.D. 6871, 31 FR 33, Jan. 4, 1966. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975, as amended by T.D. ATF-232, 51 FR 28080, Aug. 5, 1986; T.D. ATF-243, 52 FR 43194, Dec. 1, 1986]

§ 270.70 Separation of and access to factory.

Where the factory consists of a portion of a building, or where portions of

buildings are part of the factory, the factory shall be completely separated by walls from adjoining portions of the building. Such walls shall be securely constructed of substantial materials. The regional director (compliance) may, wherever he finds that the revenue will not be jeopardized, authorize openings and doors in such walls or means of separation other than walls if such means adequately delineate the factory. The factory shall be accessible directly from a street, yard, common passageway, or other common means of entrance.

(72 Stat. 1421; 26 U.S.C. 5712)

§ 270.71 Factories established prior to October 1, 1961.

Factories established prior to the effective date of this part, October 1, 1961, shall not be subject to the provisions of § 270.70 if, in the opinion of the regional director (compliance), the existing premises afford adequate protection to the revenue.

(72 Stat. 1421; 26 U.S.C. 5712)

[T.D. 6871, 31 FR 33, Jan. 4, 1966. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975]

§ 270.72 Use of factory premises.

Unless otherwise authorized by the Director as provided in § 270.47, the factory premises shall be used exclusively for the purposes of manufacturing and storing tobacco products; storing materials, equipment, and supplies related thereto or used or useful in the conduct of the business; and carrying on activities in connection with the business of the manufacturer: *Provided*, That tobacco products manufacturers who maintain adequate records in respect to the manufacture and storage of smoking tobacco that is not subject to tax (as well as with respect to tobacco products), showing the date and total quantity in pounds of the tobacco received, shipped or delivered, lost, and destroyed, may continue such operations on the tobacco products factory premises, without application for authorization as prescribed in § 270.47.

[T.D. ATF-232, 51 FR 28080, Aug. 5, 1986; T.D. ATF-243, 51 FR 43194, Dec. 1, 1986, as amended by T.D. ATF-289, 54 FR 48839, Nov. 27, 1989]

§ 270.73 Additional information.

The regional director (compliance) may require such additional information as he may deem necessary to determine whether the applicant is entitled to a permit under the provisions of this part. The applicant shall, when required by the regional director (compliance), furnish as a part of his application for such permit such additional information as may be necessary for the regional director (compliance) to determine whether the applicant is entitled to a permit.

§ 270.74 Investigation of applicant.

As the regional director (compliance) deems necessary he will cause inquiry or investigation to be made to verify the information furnished in connection with an application for permit and to ascertain whether the applicant is, by reason of his business experience, financial standing, and trade connections, likely to maintain operations in compliance with 26 U.S.C. chapter 52, and regulations thereunder; whether such person has disclosed all material information required or made any material false statement in the application for such permit; and whether the premises on which it is proposed to establish the factory are adequate to protect the revenue. If the regional director (compliance) has reason to believe that the applicant is not entitled to a permit, he shall promptly give the applicant notice of the contemplated disapproval of his application and opportunity for hearing thereon in accordance with part 200 of this chapter, which part (including the provisions relating to the recommended decision and to appeals) is applicable to such proceedings. If, after such notice and opportunity for hearing, the regional director (compliance) finds that the applicant is not entitled to a permit, he shall, by order stating the findings on which his decision is based, deny the permit.

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1421, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5713))

[26 FR 8174, Aug. 31, 1961. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975, and amended by T.D. ATF-48, 44 FR 55854, Sept. 28, 1979]

§ 270.75 Issuance of permit.

If the application for permit, together with the bond and supporting documents, required under this part is approved by him, the regional director (compliance) shall issue a permit on Form 2096 to the applicant as a manufacturer of tobacco products.

(72 Stat. 1421; 26 U.S.C. 5713)

[T.D. 6871, 31 FR 33, Jan. 4, 1966. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975]

§ 270.76 Retention of permit and supporting documents.

The manufacturer shall retain his permit, together with the copy of the application and supporting documents returned to him with the permit, at the same place where the records required by this part are kept and they shall be made available for inspection by any ATF officer upon his request.

(72 Stat. 1421, 1423; 26 U.S.C. 5712, 5713, 5741)

Subpart F—Changes After Original Qualification of Manufacturers**CHANGES IN NAME****§ 270.91 Change in individual name.**

Where there is a change in the name of an individual operating as a manufacturer, of tobacco products he shall, within 30 days of such change, make application on Form 2098 for an amended permit.

(72 Stat. 1421; 26 U.S.C. 5712)

§ 270.92 Change in trade name.

Where there is a change in, or an addition or discontinuance of, a trade name used by a manufacturer of tobacco products in connection with operations authorized by his permit the manufacturer shall, within 30 days of such change, addition or discontinuance, make application on Form 2098 for an amended permit to reflect such change. The manufacturer shall also furnish a true copy of any new trade name certificate or document issued to him, or statement in lieu thereof, required by § 270.65.

(72 Stat. 1421; 26 U.S.C. 5712)

[T.D. 6840, 30 FR 9311, July 27, 1965. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975]

§ 270.93 Change in corporate name.

Where there is a change in the name of a corporate manufacturer of tobacco products, the manufacturer shall, within 30 days of such change, make application on Form 2098 for an amended permit. The manufacturer shall also furnish such documents as may be necessary to establish that the corporate name has been changed.

(72 Stat. 1421; 26 U.S.C. 5712)

CHANGES IN OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL

§ 270.101 Fiduciary successor.

If an administrator, executor, receiver, trustee, assignee, or other fiduciary, is to take over the business of a manufacturer of tobacco products, as a continuing operation, such fiduciary shall, before commencing operations, make application for permit and file bond as required by subpart E, of this part, furnish certified copies, in duplicate, of the order of the court, or other pertinent documents, showing his appointment and qualification as such fiduciary, and make a commencing inventory, in accordance with the provisions of § 270.201: *Provided*, That where a diagram has been furnished by the predecessor, in accordance with the provisions of § 270.69, the successor may adopt such diagram if it is currently complete and accurate. However, where a fiduciary intends only to liquidate the business, qualification as a manufacturer of tobacco products will not be required if he promptly files with the regional director (compliance) a written statement to that effect, in duplicate, together with an extension of coverage of the predecessor's bond, executed by the fiduciary and the surety on such bond, in accordance with the provisions of § 270.137.

(72 Stat. 1421, 1422; 26 U.S.C. 5711, 5712, 5721)

§ 270.102 Transfer of ownership.

If a transfer is to be made in ownership of the business of a manufacturer of tobacco products (including a change of any member of a partnership or association), such manufacturer shall give notice, in writing, to the regional director (compliance), naming the proposed successor and the desired effective date of such transfer. The pro-

posed successor shall, before commencing operations, qualify as a manufacturer of tobacco products, in accordance with the applicable provisions of subpart E of this part: *Provided*, That where a diagram has been furnished by the manufacturer in accordance with the provisions of § 270.69, the proposed successor may adopt such diagram if it is currently complete and accurate. The manufacturer shall give such notice of transfer, and the proposed successor shall make application for permit and file bond, as required, in ample time for examination and approval thereof before the desired date of such change. The predecessor shall make a concluding inventory and concluding report, in accordance with the provisions of §§ 270.201 and 270.202, respectively, and surrender his permit with such inventory and report. The successor shall make a commencing inventory and commencing report, in accordance with the provisions of § 270.201 and § 270.202, respectively.

(72 Stat. 1421, 1422; 26 U.S.C. 5711, 5712, 5713, 5721, 5722)

§ 270.103 Change in officers, directors, or stockholders of a corporation.

Upon election or appointment (excluding successive reelection or reappointment) of any officer or director of a corporation operating the business of a manufacturer of tobacco products, or upon any occurrence which results in a person acquiring ownership or control of more than ten percent in aggregate of the outstanding stock of such corporation, the manufacturer shall, within 30 days of such action, so notify the regional director (compliance) in writing, giving the identity of such person. When there is any change in the authority furnished under § 270.63 for officers to act in behalf of the corporation the manufacturer shall immediately so notify the regional director (compliance) in writing.

(72 Stat. 1421; 26 U.S.C. 5712)

[T.D. 6840, 30 FR 9311, July 27, 1965. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975]

§ 270.104 Change in control of a corporation.

Where the issuance, sale, or transfer of the stock of a corporation, operating

as a manufacturer of tobacco products, results in a change in the identity of the principal stockholders exercising actual or legal control of the operations of the corporation, the corporate manufacturer shall, within 30 days after the change occurs, make application on Form 2093 for a new permit. Otherwise, the present permit shall be automatically terminated at the expiration of such 30-day period, and the manufacturer shall dispose of all tobacco products on hand, in accordance with this part, make a concluding inventory and concluding report, in accordance with the provisions of §§ 270.201 and 270.202, respectively, and surrender his permit with such inventory and report. If the application for a new permit is timely made, the present permit shall continue in effect pending final action with respect to such application.

(72 Stat. 1421, 1422; 26 U.S.C. 5712, 5713, 5721, 5722)

[T.D. 6871, 31 FR 33, Jan. 4, 1966. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975, as amended by T.D. ATF-232, 51 FR 28081, Aug. 5, 1986; T.D. ATF-243, 51 FR 43194, Dec. 1, 1986]

CHANGES IN LOCATION OF FACTORY

§ 270.111 Change in location within same region.

Whenever a manufacturer of tobacco products intends to relocate his factory within the same region, the manufacturer shall, before commencing operations at the new location, make application on Form 2098 for, and obtain, an amended permit. The application shall be supported by an extension of coverage of bond in accordance with the provisions of § 270.137.

(72 Stat. 1421; 26 U.S.C. 5711, 5712)

§ 270.112 Change in address.

Whenever any change occurs in the address, but not the location, of the factory of a manufacturer of tobacco products, as a result of action of local authorities, the manufacturer shall, within 30 days of such change, make application on Form 2098 for an amended permit.

(72 Stat. 1421; 26 U.S.C. 5712)

§ 270.113 Change in location to another region.

Whenever a manufacturer of tobacco products intends to remove his factory to another region, the manufacturer shall, before commencing operations at the new location, qualify as such a manufacturer in the new region, in accordance with the applicable provisions of subpart E of this part. The manufacturer shall notify the regional director (compliance) for the region from which he is removing his factory of his qualification in the new region, giving the address of the new location of his factory and the number of the permit issued to him in the new region, make a concluding inventory and concluding report in accordance with the provisions of §§ 270.201 and 207.202, respectively, and surrender the permit for his old location with such inventory and report.

(72 Stat. 1421, 1422; 26 U.S.C. 5711, 5712, 5713, 5721, 5722)

§ 270.114 Extension or curtailment of factory.

Where a tobacco products factory is to be changed to an extent which will make inaccurate the description of the factory as set forth in the last application by the manufacturer for permit, on the diagram, if any, furnished with such application, the manufacturer shall first make an application on Form 2098 for, and obtain, an amended permit. Such application shall describe the proposed change in the factory and shall be accompanied by a new diagram if required under the provisions of § 270.69.

(72 Stat. 1421; 26 U.S.C. 5711, 5712)

Subpart G—Bonds and Extensions of Coverage of Bonds

§ 270.131 Corporate surety.

(a) Surety bonds required under the provisions of this part may be given only with corporate sureties holding certificates of authority from the Secretary of the Treasury as acceptable sureties on Federal bonds. Each bond and each extension of coverage of bond shall at the time of filing be accompanied by a power of attorney authorizing the agent or officer who executed

the bond to so act on behalf of the surety. The regional director (compliance) who is authorized to approve the bond may, whenever he deems it necessary, require additional evidence of the authority of the agent or officer to execute the bond or extension of coverage of bond. The power of attorney shall be prepared on a form provided by the surety company and executed under the corporate seal of the company. If the power of attorney submitted is other than a manually signed document it shall be accompanied by a certificate of its validity. Limitations concerning corporate sureties are prescribed by the Secretary in Treasury Department Circular No. 570, as revised. The surety shall have no interest whatever in the business covered by the bond.

(b) Treasury Department Circular No. 570 (Companies Holding Certificates of Authority as Acceptable Sureties on Federal Bonds and as Acceptable Reinsuring Companies) is published in the FEDERAL REGISTER annually as of the first workday in July. As they occur, interim revisions of the circular are published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Copies may be obtained from the Audit Staff, Bureau of Government Financial Operations, Department of the Treasury, Washington, DC 20226.

(61 Stat. 649, 72 Stat. 1421, as amended; 31 U.S.C. 9304, 9306; 26 U.S.C. 5711; 5 U.S.C. 552(a) (80 Stat. 383, as amended))

[T.D. 6961, 33 FR 9488, June 28, 1968. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975 and amended by T.D. ATF-92, 46 FR 46921, Sept. 23, 1981]

§ 270.132 Deposit of securities in lieu of corporate surety.

In lieu of corporate surety the manufacturer of tobacco products may pledge and deposit, as security for his bond, securities which are transferable and are guaranteed as to both interest and principal by the United States, in accordance with the provisions of 31 CFR part 225.

(61 Stat. 650, 72 Stat. 1421; 6 U.S.C. 9301, 9303; 26 U.S.C. 5711)

§ 270.133 Amount of individual bond.

The amount of the bond of a manufacturer of tobacco products shall be not less than the total amount of tax liability on all tobacco products manu-

factured in his factory, received in bond from other factories and from export warehouses, and released to him in bond from customs custody, during any calendar month. Where the amount of any bond is no longer sufficient and the bond is in less than the maximum amount, the manufacturer shall immediately file a strengthening or superseding bond as required by this subpart. The amount of any such bond (or the total amount including strengthening bonds, if any) need not exceed \$250,000 for a manufacturer producing or receiving cigarettes in bond; need not exceed \$150,000 for a manufacturer producing or receiving cigars, smokeless tobacco, or pipe tobacco in bond; and need not exceed \$250,000 for a manufacturer producing or receiving, any combination of tobacco products in bond. The bond of a manufacturer of tobacco products shall in no case be less than \$1,000.

[T.D. ATF-232, 51 FR 28080, Aug. 5, 1986; T.D. ATF-243, 51 FR 43194, Dec. 1, 1986, as amended by T.D. ATF-289, 54 FR 48839, Nov. 27, 1989]

§ 270.134 Amount of blanket bond.

In the case of a blanket bond filed under the provisions of § 270.67, where the total amount of individual bonds otherwise required for the factories under § 270.133 does not exceed \$250,000, such blanket bond shall be not less than the total amount of such individual bonds. Where the total amount of such individual bonds required is in excess of \$250,000 but not in excess of \$500,000, the amount of the blanket bond shall be not less than \$250,000 plus 50 percent of such total amount which is in excess of \$250,000. Where the total amount of such individual bonds required is in excess of \$500,000 the amount of the blanket bond shall be not less than \$375,000 plus 25 percent of such total amount which is in excess of \$500,000.

(72 Stat. 1421; 26 U.S.C. 5711)

§ 270.135 Strengthening bond.

Where the amount of any bond is no longer sufficient under the provisions of § 270.133 or § 270.134, the manufacturer shall immediately file a strengthening bond in an appropriate amount with

the same surety as that on the bond already in effect, unless a superseding bond is filed pursuant to § 270.136. Strengthening bonds will not be approved where any notation is made thereon which is intended, or which may be construed, as a release of any former bond, or as limiting the amount of either bond to less than its full amount.

(72 Stat. 1421; 26 U.S.C. 5711)

§ 270.136 Superseding bond.

A manufacturer of tobacco products shall immediately file a new bond to supersede his current bond when (a) the corporate surety on the current bond becomes insolvent, (b) the regional director (compliance) approves a request from the surety on the current bond to terminate his liability under the bond, (c) payment of any liability under a bond is made by the surety thereon, (d) the amount of the bond is no longer sufficient under the provisions of § 270.133 or § 270.134 and a strengthening bond has not been filed, or (e) the regional director (compliance) considers such a superseding bond necessary for the protection of the revenue. Where a bond is not filed as required under the provisions of this section the manufacturer shall discontinue forthwith the operations to which such bond relates.

(72 Stat. 1421; 26 U.S.C. 5711)

§ 270.137 Extension of coverage of bond.

An extension of coverage of bond shall be manifested on Form 2105 by the manufacturer of tobacco products and by the surety on the bond with the same formality and proof of authority as required for the execution of the bond.

(72 Stat. 1421; 26 U.S.C. 5711)

§ 270.138 Approval of bond and extension of coverage of bond.

No person shall commence operations under any bond, nor extend his operations, until he receives from the regional director (compliance) notice of his approval of the bond or of an appropriate extension of coverage of the bond required under this part.

(72 Stat. 1421; 26 U.S.C. 5711)

§ 270.139 Termination of bond.

Any bond required by this part may be terminated by the regional director (compliance) as to liability for future operations (a) pursuant to application by the surety as provided in the bond, (b) on approval of a superseding bond, or (c) when operations by the manufacturer are permanently discontinued in accordance with subpart J. After a bond is terminated the surety shall remain bound with respect to any liability for unpaid taxes, penalties, and interest, not in excess of the amount of the bond, incurred by the manufacturer prior to the termination date.

(72 Stat. 1421; 26 U.S.C. 5711)

[T.D. 6840, 30 FR 9311, July 27, 1965. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975]

§ 270.140 Release of pledged securities.

Securities of the United States pledged and deposited as provided in § 270.132 shall be released only in accordance with the provisions of 31 CFR part 225. Such securities will not be released by the regional director (compliance) until liability under the bond for which they were pledged has been terminated. When the regional director (compliance) is satisfied that they may be released, he shall fix the date or dates on which a part or all of such securities may be released. At any time prior to the release of such securities, the regional director (compliance) may extend the date of release for such additional length of time as he deems necessary.

(61 Stat. 650, 72 Stat. 1421; 31 U.S.C. 9301, 9303, 26 U.S.C. 5711)

Subpart H—Operations by Manufacturers

DETERMINATION AND PAYMENT OF TAXES ON TOBACCO PRODUCTS.

§ 270.161 Determination of tax and method of payment.

Except for removals in bond and transfers in bond, as authorized by law, the taxes imposed on tobacco products by section 5701, I.R.C., shall be determined at the time of removal of such

products and paid on the basis of a return, in accordance with the provisions of this part.

(72 Stat. 1417; 26 U.S.C. 5703)

[T.D. 6929, 32 FR 13866, Oct. 5, 1967. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975; T.D. ATF-232, 51 FR 28081, Aug. 5, 1986; T.D. ATF-243, 51 FR 43194, Dec. 1, 1986]

§ 270.162 Semimonthly tax return.

Every manufacturer of tobacco products shall file, for each of his factories, a semimonthly tax return on Form 5000.24 for each return period, including any period during which a manufacturer begins or discontinues business. The return shall be filed with ATF in accordance with the instructions on the form. The manufacturer shall file the return at the time specified in § 270.165 regardless of whether tobacco products are removed or whether tax is due for that particular return period. However, when the manufacturer requests by letter and the regional director (compliance) grants specific authorization, the manufacturer need not during the term of such authorization file a tax return for which tax is not due or payable.

[T.D. ATF-232, 51 FR 35353, Oct. 3, 1986; T.D. ATF-243, 51 FR 43194, Dec. 1, 1986, as amended by T.D. ATF-251, 52 FR 19339, May 22, 1987]

§ 270.163 Semimonthly tax return periods.

Except as provided in section 270.164, the periods to be covered by semimonthly tax returns shall be from the 1st day of each month through the 15th day of that month and from the 16th day of each month through the last day of that month.

[T.D. ATF-365, 60 FR 33675, June 28, 1995]

§ 270.164 Special rule for taxes due for the month of September (effective after December 31, 1994).

(a)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, the second semimonthly period for the month of September shall be divided into two payment periods, from the 16th day through the 26th day, and from the 27th day through the 30th day. The manufacturer shall file a return on Form 5000.24, and make remittance, for the period September 16-26, no later than

September 29. The manufacturer shall file a return on Form 5000.24, and make remittance, for the period September 27-30, no later than October 14.

(2) *Taxpayment not by electronic fund transfer.* In the case of taxes not required to be remitted by electronic fund transfer as prescribed by § 270.165a, the second semimonthly period of September shall be divided into two payment periods, from the 16th day through the 25th day, and the 26th day through the 30th day. The manufacturer shall file a return on Form 5000.24, and make remittance, for the period September 16-25, no later than September 28. The manufacturer shall file a return on Form 5000.24, and make remittance, for the period September 26-30, no later than October 14.

(b) *Amount of payment: Safe harbor rule.* (1) Taxpayers are considered to have met the requirements of paragraph (a)(1) of this section, if the amount paid no later than September 29 is not less than 11/15 (73.3 percent) of the tax liability incurred for the semimonthly period beginning on September 1 and ending on September 15, and if any underpayment of tax is paid by October 14.

(2) Taxpayers are considered to have met the requirements of paragraph (a)(2) of this section, if the amount paid no later than September 28 is not less than 2/3rds (66.7 percent) of the tax liability incurred for the semimonthly period beginning on September 1 and ending on September 15, and if any underpayment of tax is paid by October 14.

(c) *Last day for payment.* If the required due date for taxpayment for the periods September 16-25 or September 16-26 as applicable, falls on a Saturday or legal holiday, the return and remittance shall be due on the immediately preceding day. If the required due date falls on a Sunday, the return and remittance shall be due on the immediately following day.

(d) *Example. Payment of tax for the month of September—(1) Facts.* X, a manufacturer of tobacco products required to pay taxes by electronic fund transfer, incurred tax liability in the amount of \$30,000 for the first semimonthly period of September. For the period September 16-26, X incurred tax

liability in the amount of \$45,000, and for the period September 27–30, X incurred tax liability in the amount of \$2,000.

(2) *Payment requirement.* X's payment of tax in the amount of \$30,000 for the first semimonthly period of September is due no later than September 29 (§ 270.165(a)). X's payment of tax for the period September 16–26 is also due no later than September 29 (§ 270.164(a)(1)). X may use the safe harbor rule to determine the amount of payment due for the period of September 16–26 (§ 270.164(b)). Under the safe harbor rule, X's payment of tax must equal \$21,990.00, 11/15ths of the tax liability incurred during the first semimonthly period of September. Additionally, X's payment of tax in the amount of \$2,000 for the period September 27–30 must be paid no later than October 14 (§ 270.164(a)(1)). X must also pay the underpayment of tax, \$23,010.00, for the period September 16–26, no later than October 14 (§ 270.164(b)).

[T.D. ATF-365, 60 FR 33675, June 28, 1995]

§ 270.165 Times for filing semimonthly return.

(a) *General.* Except as provided by § 270.164, and paragraph (b) of this section, semimonthly returns on Form 5000.24 shall be filed, for each return period, not later than the 14th day after the last day of the return period. If the due date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the return and remittance shall be due on the immediately preceding day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, except as provided by § 270.164(c).

(b) *Postmark.* The official postmark of the U.S. Postal Service stamped on the cover in which the return was mailed shall be considered the date of delivery of the tax return and, if the return was accompanied by a remittance, the date of delivery of the remittance. When the postmark is illegible, the manufacturer shall prove when the postmark was made. When the proprietor sends the tax return with or without remittance by registered mail or by certified mail, the date of registry or the date of the postmark on the sender's receipt of certified mail, as the case may be, shall be treated as the date of delivery

of the tax return and, if accompanied, of the remittance.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 1512-0467)

[T.D. ATF-246, 52 FR 669, Jan. 8, 1987, as amended by T.D. ATF-251, 52 FR 19339, May 22, 1987; T.D. ATF-365, 60 FR 33675, June 28, 1995]

§ 270.165a Payment of tax by electronic fund transfer.

(a) *General.* (1) Each taxpayer who was liable, during a calendar year, for a gross amount equal to or exceeding five million dollars in taxes on tobacco products, cigarette papers, and cigarette tubes combining tax liabilities incurred under this part and parts 275 and 285 of this chapter, shall use a commercial bank in making payment by electronic fund transfer (EFT) of taxes on tobacco products, cigarette papers, and cigarette tubes during the succeeding calendar year. Payment of taxes on tobacco products by cash, check, or money order, as described in § 270.168, is not authorized for a taxpayer who is required, by this section, to make remittances by EFT. For purposes of this section, the dollar amount of tax liability is defined as the gross tax liability on all taxable withdrawals and importations (including tobacco products, cigarette papers, and cigarette tubes brought into the United States from Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands) during the calendar year, without regard to any drawbacks, credits, or refunds, for all premises from which such activities are conducted by the taxpayer. Overpayments are not taken into account in summarizing the gross tax liability.

(2) For the purposes of this section, a taxpayer includes a controlled group of corporations, as defined in 26 U.S.C. 1563, and implementing regulations in 26 CFR 1.1563-1 through 1.1563-4, except that the words "at least 80 percent" shall be replaced by the words "more than 50 percent" in each place it appears in subsection (a) of 26 U.S.C. 1563, as well as in the implementing regulations. Also, the rules for a "controlled group of corporations" apply in a similar fashion to groups which include partnerships and/or sole proprietorships. If one entity maintains more

than 50% control over a group consisting of corporations and one, or more, partnerships and/or sole proprietorships, all of the members of the controlled group are one taxpayer for the purpose of determining who is required to make remittances by EFT.

(3) A taxpayer who is required by this section to make remittances by EFT, shall make a separate EFT remittance and file a separate return, Form 5000.24, for each factory from which tobacco products are withdrawn upon determination of tax.

(b) *Requirements.* (1) On or before January 10 of each calendar year, except for a taxpayer already remitting the tax by EFT, each taxpayer who was liable for a gross amount equal to or exceeding five million dollars in taxes on tobacco products, cigarette papers, and cigarette tubes combining tax liabilities incurred under this part and parts 275 and 285 of this chapter, during the previous calendar year, shall notify, in writing, the regional director (compliance), for each region in which taxes are paid. The notice shall be an agreement to make remittances by EFT.

(2) For each return filed in accordance with this part, the taxpayer shall direct the taxpayer's bank to make an electronic fund transfer in the amount of the tax payment to the Treasury Account as provided in paragraph (e) of this section. The request shall be made to the bank early enough for the transfer to be made to the Treasury Account by no later than the close of business on the last day for filing the return, prescribed in §270.165 or §270.167. The request shall take into account any time limit established by the bank.

(3) If a taxpayer was liable for less than five million dollars in taxes on tobacco products, cigarette papers, and cigarette tubes combining tax liabilities incurred under this part and parts 275 and 285 of this chapter during the preceding calendar year, the taxpayer may choose either to continue remitting the tax as provided in this section or to remit the tax with the return on as prescribed by §270.168. Upon filing the first return which the taxpayer chooses to discontinue remitting the

tax by EFT and to begin remitting the tax with the tax return, the taxpayer shall notify the regional director (compliance) by attaching a written notification to Form 5000.24, stating that no taxes are due by EFT, because the tax liability during the preceding calendar year was less than five million dollars, and that the remittance shall be filed with the tax return.

(c) *Remittance.* (1) Each taxpayer shall show on the return, Form 5000.24, information about remitting the tax for that return period by EFT and shall file the return with the ATF, in accordance with the instructions on Form 5000.24.

(2) Remittances shall be considered as made when the taxpayment by electronic fund transfer is received by the Treasury Account. For purposes of this section, a taxpayment by electronic fund transfer shall be considered as received by the Treasury Account when it is paid to a Federal Reserve Bank.

(3) When the taxpayer directs the bank to effect an electronic fund transfer message as required by paragraph (b)(2) of this section, any transfer data record furnished to the taxpayer, through normal banking procedures, will serve as the record of payment, and shall be retained as part of required records.

(d) *Failure to make a taxpayment by EFT.* The taxpayer is subject to a penalty imposed by 26 U.S.C. 5761, 6651, or 6656, as applicable, for failure to make a tax payment by EFT on or before the close of business on the prescribed last day for filing.

(e) *Procedure.* Upon the notification required under paragraph (b)(1) of this section, the regional director (compliance) will issue to the taxpayer an ATF Procedure entitled, Payment of Tax by Electronic Fund Transfer. This publication outlines the procedure a taxpayer is to follow when preparing returns and EFT remittances in accordance with this part. The U.S. Customs Service will provide the taxpayer with

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instructions for preparing EFT remittances for payments to be made to the U.S. Customs Service.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under Control Number 1512-0457)

(Act of August 16, 1954, 68A Stat. 775, as amended (26 U.S.C. 6302); sec. 202, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1417, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5703))

[T.D. ATF-198, 49 FR 37582, Sept. 25, 1984, as amended by T.D. ATF-219, 50 FR 51390, Dec. 17, 1985; T.D. ATF-232, 51 FR 28081, Aug. 5, 1986; T.D. ATF-243, 51 FR 43194, Dec. 1, 1986; T.D. ATF-245, 52 FR 533, Jan. 7, 1987; T.D. ATF-251, 52 FR 19339, May 22, 1987; T.D. ATF-262, 52 FR 47560, Dec. 15, 1987]

§ 270.166 Default, prepayment of tax required.

Where a check or money order tendered with any return, whether semi-monthly or prepayment, for payment of tax on tobacco products is not paid on presentment, where a manufacturer fails to remit with the return the full amount of tax due thereunder, or where a manufacturer is otherwise in default in payment of tax on tobacco products under the internal revenue laws or this chapter, during the period of such default and until the regional director (compliance) finds that the revenue will not be jeopardized by the deferred payment of tax pursuant to the provisions of this part, no tobacco products shall be removed subject to tax until the tax thereon has first been paid as provided in § 270.167. Any remittance made during the period of a default shall be in cash, or in the form of a certified, cashier's, or treasurer's check drawn on any bank or trust company incorporated under the laws of the United States, or under the laws of any State, Territory, or possession of the United States, or in the form of a U.S. postal money order or other money order, and defined in § 70.61 of this chapter (payment by check or money order), or shall be delivered in

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the form of an electronic fund transfer message as provided in § 270.165a.

(68A Stat. 777, 72 Stat. 1417; 26 U.S.C. 6311, 5703; Aug. 16, 1954, ch. 736, 68A Stat. 707 (26 U.S.C. 5703); Aug. 16, 1954, ch. 736, 68A Stat. 777 (26 U.S.C. 6311))

[T.D. 6871, 31 FR 34, Jan. 4, 1966. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975, and amended by T.D. ATF-48, 44 FR 55855, Sept. 28, 1979; T.D. ATF-77, 46 FR 3008, Jan. 13, 1981; T.D. ATF-232, 51 FR 28081, Aug. 5, 1986; T.D. ATF-243, 51 FR 43194, Dec. 1, 1986; T.D. ATF-301, 55 FR 47658, Nov. 14, 1990]

§ 270.167 Prepayment tax return.

(a) To prepay the tax on tobacco products a manufacturer shall file a prepayment tax return on Form 5000.24 showing the tax to be paid on the tobacco products prior to removal. The return shall be executed and filed, prior to the removal of such products, with ATF, in accordance with the instructions on the form. A manufacturer prepaying the taxes on tobacco products under the provisions of this section shall continue to file semimonthly returns as required by § 270.162.

(b) However, if a manufacturer is required by § 270.165a to pay the tax by electronic fund transfer, the manufacturer shall prepay the tax before any tobacco products can be removed for consumption or sale by completing the return and filing it with ATF, in accordance with the instructions on the form. At the same time, the manufacturer shall direct his bank to effect an EFT.

(Sec. 202, Pub. L. 85-859, 68A Stat. 1417 (26 U.S.C. 5703); sec. 202, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1423, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5741); (Aug. 16, 1954, ch. 736, 68A Stat. 775, as amended (26 U.S.C. 6302)); 26 U.S.C. 7805 (68A Stat. 917, as amended))

[T.D. 6871, 31 FR 34, Jan. 4, 1966. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975, and amended by T.D. ATF-77, 46 FR 3008, Jan. 13, 1981; T.D. ATF-219, 50 FR 51390, Dec. 17, 1985; T.D. ATF-232, 51 FR 28081, Aug. 5, 1986; T.D. ATF-243, 51 FR 43194, Dec. 1, 1986; T.D. ATF-251, 52 FR 19340, May 22, 1987]

§ 270.168 Remittance with return.

Except when an electronic fund transfer has been made under § 270.165a for the full amount of tax due, the tax on tobacco products shown to be due and payable on any return shall be paid by remittance in full with the tax return. The remittance may be in the form which the regional director (compliance) is authorized to accept under § 70.61 of this chapter (Payment by check or money order) and which is acceptable to him, except as otherwise specified in § 270.166. Checks and money orders shall be made payable to the "Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms". In paying the tax, a fractional part of a cent shall be disregarded unless it amounts to one-half cent or more, in which case it shall be increased to one cent.

(68A Stat. 778, 72 Stat. 1417; 26 U.S.C. 6313, 5703; Aug. 16, 1954, ch. 736, 68A Stat. 707, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5703))

[T.D. 6871, 31 FR 35, Jan. 4, 1966. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975, and amended by T.D. ATF-48, 44 FR 55855, Sept. 28, 1979; T.D. ATF-77, 46 FR 3009, Jan. 13, 1981; T.D. ATF-232, 51 FR 28081, Aug. 5, 1986; T.D. ATF-243, 51 FR 43194, Dec. 1, 1986; T.D. ATF-301, 55 FR 47658, Nov. 14, 1990]

§ 270.169 Employer identification number.

The employer identification number (defined at 26 CFR 301.7701-12) of a manufacturer of tobacco products who has been assigned such a number shall be shown on each tax return, Form 5000.24. Failure of the manufacturer to include his employer identification number on Form 5000.24 may result in assertion and collection of the penalty specified in § 70.113 of this chapter.

[T.D. ATF-219, 50 FR 51390, Dec. 17, 1985, as amended by T.D. ATF-301, 55 FR 47658, Nov. 14, 1990]

§ 270.170 Application for employer identification number.

Every manufacturer of tobacco products who has neither secured an employer identification number nor made application therefor shall file an application on Form SS-4. Form SS-4 may be obtained from any service center director or from any district director. Such application shall be filed on or before the seventh day after the date

on which any tax return under this part is filed. Each manufacturer shall make application for and shall be assigned only one employer identification number for all internal revenue tax purposes.

(75 Stat. 828; 26 U.S.C. 6109)

[T.D. 7055, 35 FR 13515, Aug. 25, 1970. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975]

§ 270.171 Execution and filing of Form SS-4.

The application on Form SS-4, together with any supplementary statement, shall be prepared in accordance with the form, instructions, and regulations applicable thereto, and shall set forth fully and clearly the data therein called for. The application shall be filed with the service center director serving any internal revenue district where the applicant is required to file returns under this part, except that hand-carried applications may be filed with the district director of any such district as provided for in 26 CFR 301.6091-1. The application shall be signed by (a) the individual if the person is an individual; (b) the president, vice president, or other principal officer if the person is a corporation; (c) a responsible and duly authorized member or officer having knowledge of its affairs if the person is a partnership or other unincorporated organization; or (d) the fiduciary if the person is a trust or estate.

(75 Stat. 828; 26 U.S.C. 6109)

[T.D. 7055, 35 FR 13515, Aug. 25, 1970. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975, and amended by T.D. ATF-48, 44 FR 55855, Sept. 28, 1979]

RECORDS

§ 270.181 General.

Every manufacturer of tobacco products shall keep records of his operations and transactions which shall reflect, for each day, the information specified in §§ 270.182 and 270.183. For the aforesaid purpose "day" shall mean calendar day, except that the regional director (compliance) may, upon application of the manufacturer by letter, in duplicate, authorize as such day for a factory a 24-hour cycle of operation other than the calendar day. A day

once so established as other than the calendar day may be changed only by like application approved by the regional director (compliance). A manufacturer who maintains commercial records from which the required information may be readily ascertained may utilize such records for this purpose. Where a manufacturer does not maintain commercial records which adequately reflect the information required by this part concerning cigars and cigarettes, he shall keep a record on Form 3065 with respect to large cigars and on Form 3066 with respect to small cigars and large and small cigarettes. The manufacturer shall keep the auxiliary and supplemental records from which such records are compiled and shall keep supporting records, as specified in §§ 270.184 and 270.186, of cigars and cigarettes removed subject to tax and transferred in bond. Except as provided in §§ 270.184 and 270.186 the entries in the commercial or form records so maintained or kept shall be made not later than the close of the business day next following that on which the transactions occur. As used in this section the term “business day” shall mean any day other than Saturday, Sunday, a legal holiday in the District of Columbia, or a statewide legal holiday in the State wherein the factory to which the records relate is located.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 1512-0358)

(72 Stat. 1423, as amended; 26 U.S.C. 5741)

[T.D. 6871, 31 FR 35, Jan. 4, 1966. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975, and amended by T.D. ATF-172, 49 FR 14943, Apr. 16, 1984]

§ 270.182 Record of tobacco.

The record of a manufacturer of tobacco products shall show the date and total quantity in pounds, of all tobacco other than tobacco products:

- (a) Received (including tobacco resulting from reduction of cigars and cigarettes, and unpackaging of smokeless tobacco and pipe tobacco), together with the name and address of the person from whom received;
- (b) Shipped or delivered, together with the name and address of the person to whom shipped or delivered;
- (c) Lost; and

- (d) Destroyed.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 1512-0358)

[T.D. 6871, 31 FR 35, Jan. 4, 1966. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975, and amended by T.D. ATF-172, 49 FR 14943, Apr. 16, 1984; T.D. ATF-232, 51 FR 28081, Aug. 5, 1986; T.D. ATF-243, 51 FR 43194, Dec. 1, 1986; T.D. ATF-289, 54 FR 48840, Nov. 27, 1989]

§ 270.183 Record of tobacco products.

The record of a manufacturer of tobacco products shall show the date and total quantities of all tobacco products, by kind (small cigars-large cigars; small cigarettes-large cigarettes; chewing tobacco-snuff; pipe tobacco):

- (a) Manufactured;
- (b) Received in bond by—
 - (1) Transfer from other factories,
 - (2) Release from customs custody, and
 - (3) Transfer from export warehouses;
- (c) Received by return to bond;
- (d) Disclosed as an overage by inventory;
- (e) Removed subject to tax (for large cigars, by wholesale price or sale price in accordance with § 270.22 or § 270.22a, as applicable, except those over \$235.294 per thousand may optionally be shown as if the price were \$236 per thousand);
- (f) Removed, in bond, for—
 - (1) Export,
 - (2) Transfer to export warehouses,
 - (3) Transfer to other factories,
 - (4) Use of the United States, and
 - (5) Experimental purposes off factory premises;
- (g) Otherwise disposed of, without determination of tax, by—
 - (1) Consumption by employees on factory premises,
 - (2) Consumption by employees off factory premises, together with the number of employees to whom furnished,
 - (3) Use for experimental purposes on factory premises,
 - (4) Loss,
 - (5) Destruction, and
 - (6) Reduction to materials;
- (h) Disclosed as a shortage by inventory; and
- (i) On which the tax has been determined and which are—
 - (1) Received, and

(2) Disposed of.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 1512-0358)

(Sec. 2128(c), Pub. L. 94-455, 90 Stat. 1921 (26 U.S.C. 5741))

[T.D. ATF-80, 46 FR 18310, Mar. 24, 1981, as amended by T.D. ATF-172, 49 FR 14943, Apr. 16, 1984; T.D. ATF-232, 51 FR 28081, Aug. 5, 1986; T.D. ATF-243, 51 FR 43194, Dec. 1, 1986; T.D. ATF-289, 54 FR 48840, Nov. 27, 1989; T.D. ATF-307, 55 FR 52743, Dec. 21, 1990]

§ 270.184 Record in support of removals subject to tax.

Every manufacturer of tobacco products shall keep a supporting record of tobacco products removed from his factory subject to tax and shall make entries in the record at the time of removal. The supporting record shall show, with respect to each removal, the date of removal, the name and address of the person to whom shipped or delivered, and the kind and quantity of tobacco products removed. In the case of large cigars, the wholesale price or sale price, as applicable, shall also be shown, except that if the price is more than \$35.294 per thousand, an indication in the supporting record to that effect will suffice. In the case of large tobacco products the wholesale price shall also be shown, except that if the price is more than \$235.294 per thousand, an indication in the supporting record to that effect will suffice. Where the tobacco products are delivered within the factory directly to the consumer, the name and address of the person to whom delivered need not be shown. Where the manufacturer keeps, at the factory, copies of invoices or other commercial records containing the information required as to each removal, in such manner that the information may be readily ascertained therefrom, such copies will be considered the supporting record required by this section. Such invoices or other commercial records which do not show specifically the tax classification of tobacco products (including wholesale price or sale price, as applicable of large cigars) will be acceptable if they contain adequate information to read-

ily enable an ATF officer to ascertain the applicable tax.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 1512-0358)

(Sec. 2128(c), Pub. L. 94-455, 90 Stat. 1921 (26 U.S.C. 5741))

[T.D. ATF-40, 42 FR 5001, Jan. 26, 1977, as amended by T.D. ATF-172, 49 FR 14943, Apr. 16, 1984; T.D. ATF-232, 51 FR 28081, Aug. 5, 1986; T.D. ATF-243, 51 FR 43194, Dec. 1, 1986; T.D. ATF-307, 55 FR 52743, Dec. 21, 1990]

§ 270.185 Retention of records.

All records required to be kept under this part, including copies of authorizations, claims, inventories, notices, reports, returns and schedules, shall be retained by the manufacturer for three years following the close of the calendar year in which filed or made, or in the case of an authorization, for three years following the close of the calendar year in which the operation under such authorization is concluded. Such records shall be kept in the factory or a place convenient thereto, and shall be made available for inspection by any ATF officer upon his request.

(72 Stat. 1423; 26 U.S.C. 5741)

§ 270.186 Record in support of transfers in bond.

Every manufacturer of tobacco products shall keep a supporting record of tobacco products transferred in bond to or received in bond from other factories, and shall make the entries therein at the time of each receipt or removal of such products. Such supporting records shall show the date of receipt or removal, the name of the manufacturer and address of the factory from which received or to which removed or the permit number of such factory, and the kind and quantity of tobacco products. Where the manufacturer keeps, at the factory, copies of invoices or other commercial records containing the information required as to each receipt and removal, in such orderly manner that the information may be readily ascertained therefrom,

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such copies will be considered the supporting record required by this section.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 1512-0358)

(72 Stat. 1423, as amended; 26 U.S.C. 5741)

[T.D. 6871, 31 FR 35, Jan. 4, 1966. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975, and amended by T.D. ATF-172, 49 FR 14943, Apr. 16, 1984; T.D. ATF-232, 51 FR 28081, Aug. 5, 1986; T.D. ATF-243, 51 FR 43194, Dec. 1, 1986]

§ 270.187 Record of wholesale prices of large cigars removed before January 1, 1991.

Every manufacturer of tobacco products who removes large cigars from his factory shall keep the records required by this section.

(a) *Basic record of wholesale prices.* The manufacturer shall keep a record to show each wholesale price (suggested delivered price to retailers or wholesale price as determined by the Associate Director (Compliance Operations) under §270.22(h)), which is applicable to large cigars removed. No later than the tenth business day in January of each year the manufacturer shall prepare such a record to show the wholesale price in effect on the first day of that year for each brand and size of his large cigars. However, for the year 1977 the record shall be prepared no later than the tenth business day in February, to show the prices in effect as of February 1, 1977. The manufacturer shall thereafter enter in the record the wholesale price and its effective date for any large cigar removed which was not previously entered in the record, and any change in a price from that shown in the record, within ten business days after such removal or change in price. The record shall be a continuing one for each brand and size of cigar (and type of packaging, if pertinent), so that the taxable price on any date may be readily ascertained.

(b) *Copies of price announcements.* The manufacturer shall retain a copy of each general announcement which he issues within his organization or to the trade about establishment or change of large cigar wholesale prices. If the copy does not show the actual date

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when issued it shall be annotated to show that information and it shall also be annotated to show the date on which a copy was submitted to the Associate Director (Compliance Operations) in accordance with §270.202(b).

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[T.D. ATF-40, 42 FR 5001, Jan. 26, 1977, as amended by T.D. ATF-172, 49 FR 14943, Apr. 16, 1984; T.D. ATF-307, 55 FR 52743, Dec. 21, 1990]

§ 270.187a Record of sale prices of large cigars removed on or after January 1, 1991.

Every manufacturer of tobacco products who removes large cigars from the factory shall keep such records as are necessary to establish and verify the price for which the cigars are sold, in accordance with §270.22a. The record shall be a continuing one of each brand and size of cigar so that the sale price on which the tax is based may be readily ascertained.

[T.D. ATF-307, 55 FR 52743, Dec. 21, 1990]

INVENTORIES AND REPORTS

§ 270.201 Inventories.

Every manufacturer of tobacco products shall make true and accurate inventories on Form 3067, which inventories shall include all tobacco products and tobacco on hand required to be accounted for in the records kept under this part. The manufacturer shall make such an inventory at the time of commencing business, which shall be the effective date of the permit issued upon original qualification under this part; at the time of transferring ownership; at the time of changing the location of his factory to a different region; at the time of concluding business; and at such other time as any ATF officer may require. Each inventory shall be prepared in duplicate, and shall be subject to verification by an ATF officer. The original of each such inventory shall be submitted to the regional director (compliance), and the

duplicate shall be retained by the manufacturer.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 1512-0358)

(72 Stat. 1422, 1423, as amended; 26 U.S.C. 5721, 5741)

[T.D. 6871, 31 FR 35, Jan. 4, 1966. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975, and amended by T.D. ATF-172, 49 FR 14943, Apr. 16, 1984; T.D. ATF-232, 51 FR 28081, Aug. 5, 1986; T.D. ATF-243, 51 FR 43194, Dec. 1, 1986]

§ 270.202 Reports.

(a) *Monthly report.* Every manufacturer of tobacco products shall make a report on Form 3068, in duplicate, for each month and for any portion of a month during which he engages in such business. Such report shall be made regardless of whether any operations or transactions occurred during the month or portion of a month covered therein. The report for a month or portion of a month in which business is commenced or is concluded shall be conspicuously marked "Commencing Report" or "Concluding Report," respectively. The original of the report shall be submitted to the regional director (compliance) not later than the 20th day of the month succeeding the month covered therein, and the duplicate shall be retained by the manufacturer. Each report shall show, for the period covered, the total quantity of tobacco products:

- (1) Manufactured,
- (2) Received in bond,
- (3) Received by return to bond,
- (4) Disclosed by inventory as an overage,
- (5) Removed subject to tax,
- (6) Removed in bond,
- (7) Otherwise disposed of without determination of tax,
- (8) Disclosed by inventory as a shortage, and
- (9) On hand, in bond, beginning of and end of month.

(b) *Report of wholesale prices of large cigars removed before January 1, 1991.* Every manufacturer of tobacco products who removes large cigars from his factory, and who issues announcements such as those described in this paragraph, shall make a report of each establishment or change of wholesale price (suggested delivered price to retailers) for large cigars. The report

shall consist of a copy of each general announcement that the manufacturer issues within his organization or to the trade about establishment or changes of wholesale prices. Only one copy of an announcement need be submitted even if it relates to tobacco products removed subject to tax from more than one factory. If this copy does not show the actual date when the announcement was issued, or identify the factory or factories from which removals of the cigars covered by the announcement are made, then the copy shall be annotated to show this information. The factory or factories shall be identified either by permit number(s) or by name, city and state. If an intraorganizational announcement involves a forthcoming price change or new product which at the time of issuance is to remain confidential until a later date, the manufacturer may include a statement to this effect on the copy submitted. The copy shall be submitted to the Associate Director (Compliance Operations), Attn: Industry Control Division, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Washington, DC 20226, within five business days after the day issued.

(Sec. 202, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1422 (26 U.S.C. 5722))

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under Control No. 1512-0358)

[T.D. 6871, 31 FR 36, Jan. 4, 1966. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975, and amended by T.D. ATF-40, 42 FR 5001, Jan. 26, 1977; T.D. ATF-232, 51 FR 28081, Aug. 5, 1986; T.D. ATF-243, 51 FR 43194, Dec. 1, 1986; T.D. ATF-307, 55 FR 52743, Dec. 21, 1990]

§ 270.203 Statistical classification of large cigars.

Large cigars are divided into eight classes for statistical purposes, according to the wholesale price or sale price, as applicable. The eight classes are as follows:

(a) *Class A.* Large cigars with a wholesale price or sale price, as applicable of not more than \$33.00 per thousand.

(b) *Class B.* Large cigars with a wholesale price or sale price, as applicable of more than \$33.00 per thousand but not more than \$51.00 per thousand.

(c) *Class C.* Large cigars with a wholesale price or sale price as applicable of more than \$51.00 per thousand but not more than \$66.00 per thousand.

(d) *Class D.* Large cigars with a wholesale price or sale price as applicable of more than \$66.00 per thousand but not more than \$105.00 per thousand.

(e) *Class E.* Large cigars with a wholesale price or sale price, as applicable of more than \$105.00 per thousand but not more than \$120.00 per thousand.

(f) *Class F.* Large cigars with a wholesale price or sale price as applicable of more than \$120.00 per thousand but not more than \$154.00 per thousand.

(g) *Class G.* Large cigars with a wholesale price or sale price as applicable of more than \$154.00 per thousand but not more than \$235.294 per thousand, and

(h) *Class H.* Large cigars with a wholesale price or sale price as applicable of more than \$235.294 per thousand.

[T.D. ATF-40, 42 FR 5002, Jan. 26, 1977, as amended by T.D. ATF-307, 55 FR 52743, Dec. 21, 1990]

PACKAGES

§ 270.211 Package.

All tobacco products shall, before removal subject to tax, be put up by the manufacturer in packages which shall be of such construction as will securely contain the products therein and maintain the mark and the notice thereon as required by this part. No package of tobacco products shall have contained therein, attached thereto, or stamped, marked, written, or printed thereon (a) any certificate, coupon, or other device purporting to be or to represent a ticket, chance, share, or an interest in, or dependent on, the event of a lottery, (b) any indecent or immoral picture, print, or representation, or (c) any statement or indication that United States tax has been paid.

(72 Stat. 1422; 26 U.S.C. 5723)

[T.D. 6871, 31 FR 36, Jan. 4, 1966. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975, and amended by T.D. ATF-232, 51 FR 28081, Aug. 5, 1986 T.D. ATF-243, 51 FR 43194, Dec. 1, 1986]

§ 270.212 Mark.

Every package of tobacco products packaged in a domestic factory shall, before removal subject to tax, have

adequately imprinted thereon, or on a label securely affixed thereto, a mark as specified in this section. The mark may consist of the name of the manufacturer removing the product subject to tax and the location (by city and State) of the factory from which the products are to be so removed, or may consist of the permit number of the factory from which the products are to be so removed. (Any trade name of the manufacturer approved as provided in § 270.65 may be used in the mark as the name of the manufacturer.) As an alternative, where tobacco products are packaged and removed subject to tax by the same manufacturer, either at the same or different factories, the mark may consist of the name of such manufacturer if the factory where packaged is identified on or in the package by a means approved by the Director. Before using the alternative, the manufacturer shall notify the Director in writing of the name to be used as the name of the manufacturer and the means to be used for identifying the factory where packaged. If approved by him the Director shall return approved copies of the notice to the manufacturer. A copy of the approved notice shall be retained as part of the factory records at each of the factories operated by the manufacturer.

(72 Stat. 1422; 26 U.S.C. 5723)

[T.D. 6871, 31 FR 36, Jan. 4, 1966. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975; T.D. ATF-232, 51 FR 28081, Aug. 5, 1986; T.D. ATF-243, 52 FR 43194, Dec. 1, 1986]

§ 270.213 [Reserved]

§ 270.214 Notice for cigars.

Before removal subject to tax, every package of cigars shall have adequately imprinted on it, or on a label securely affixed to it—

(a) The designation “cigars”;

(b) The quantity of cigars contained in the package; and

(c) For small cigars, the classification of the product for tax purposes (i.e., either “small” or “little”).

(Sec. 202, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1422 (26 U.S.C. 5723))

[T.D. ATF-80, 46 FR 18310, Mar. 24, 1981]

§ 270.215 Notice for cigarettes.

Every package of cigarettes shall, before removal subject to tax, have adequately imprinted thereon, or on a label securely affixed thereto, the designation "cigarettes", the quantity of such product contained therein, and the classification for tax purposes, i.e., for small cigarettes, either "small" or "Class A", and for large cigarettes, either "large" or "Class B".

(72 Stat. 1422; 26 U.S.C. 5723)

§ 270.216 Notice for smokeless tobacco.

(a) *Product designation.* Every package of chewing tobacco or snuff shall, before removal subject to tax, have adequately imprinted thereon, or on a label securely affixed thereto, the designation "chewing tobacco" or "snuff." As an alternative, packages of chewing tobacco may be designated "Tax Class C", and packages of snuff may be designated "Tax Class M".

(b) *Product weight.* Every package of chewing tobacco or snuff shall, before removal subject to tax, have adequately imprinted thereon, or on a label securely affixed thereto, a clear statement of the actual pounds and ounces of the product contained therein. As an alternative, the shipping cases containing packages of chewing tobacco or snuff may, before removal, have adequately imprinted thereon, or on a label securely affixed thereto, a clear statement, in pounds and ounces, of the total weight of the product, the tax class of the product, and the total number of the packages of product contained therein.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 1512-0488)

(Sec. 202, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1422 (26 U.S.C. 5723))

[T.D. ATF-243, 51 FR 43194, Dec. 1, 1986]

§ 270.216a Transitional rule.

Notwithstanding the provisions of §§ 270.212 and 270.216 as they relate to smokeless tobacco, manufacturers of smokeless tobacco may continue to use packaging in use prior to July 1, 1986 until February 27, 1987.

[T.D. ATF-232, 51 FR 28082, Aug. 5, 1986; T.D. ATF-243, 52 FR 43194, Dec. 1, 1986]

§ 270.216b Notice for pipe tobacco.

(a) *Product designation.* Every package of pipe tobacco shall, before removal subject to tax, have adequately imprinted thereon, or on a label securely affixed thereto, the designation "pipe tobacco." As an alternative, packages of pipe tobacco may be designated "Tax Class L."

(b) *Product weight.* Every package of pipe tobacco shall, before removal subject to tax, have adequately imprinted thereon, or on a label securely affixed thereto, a clear statement of the actual pounds and ounces of the product contained therein.

[T.D. ATF-289, 54 FR 48840, Nov. 27, 1989]

§ 270.216c Transitional rule.

Notwithstanding the provisions of §§ 270.212 and 270.216b as they relate to pipe tobacco, manufacturers of pipe tobacco may continue to use packages in use prior to January 1, 1989, until March 31, 1990.

[T.D. ATF-289, 54 FR 48840, Nov. 27, 1989]

§ 270.217 Repackaging.

Where a manufacturer of tobacco products desires to repackage, outside the factory, tobacco products on which the tax has been determined or which were removed for a tax-exempt purpose or transferred in bond to an export warehouse, or to repackage tax determined tobacco products in the factory, he shall make application for authorization to do so, in duplicate, to the regional director (compliance) for the region in which the products are to be repackaged. The application shall set forth the location and the number of packages, a description of the contents, the tax status of the tobacco products the reason for wanting to repackage the products (e.g., packages soiled, damaged, or otherwise in a condition making the product unsalable), and a description of the package to be used for repackaging. The packages to be used must comply with the package, mark, and notice provisions of this chapter applicable to the tobacco products being repackaged. The operations authorized under this section are limited solely to repackaging for good cause by a manufacturer, pursuant to

§ 270.231

an approved application, of the specified tobacco products in the described packages, and do not include any manufacturing processes. If the regional director (compliance) approves the application, he may assign an ATF officer to supervise the repackaging or he may authorize the manufacturer to repack the products without supervision by so stating on a copy of the application returned to the manufacturer. Where the manufacturer is authorized to repack he shall record the date of repackaging on the approved application and retain it as part of his records.

(72 Stat. 1422; 26 U.S.C. 5723)

[T.D. 6871, 31 FR 36, Jan. 4, 1966. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975, and amended by T.D. ATF-232, 51 FR 28082, Aug. 5, 1986; T.D. ATF-243, 51 FR 43194, Dec. 1, 1986]

EXEMPTION FROM TAXES ON TOBACCO PRODUCTS

§ 270.231 Consumption by employees.

A manufacturer of tobacco products may gratuitously furnish tobacco products, without determination and payment of tax, for personal consumption by employees in the factory in such quantities as desired. Each employee may also be gratuitously furnished by the manufacturer, for off-factory personal consumption, not more than 5 large cigars or cigarettes, 20 small cigars or cigarettes, or one retail package of chewing tobacco, snuff or pipe tobacco, or a proportionate quantity of each, without determination and payment of tax, on each day the employee is at work. For the purposes of this section, the term "employee" shall mean those persons whose duties require their presence in the factory of whose duties relate to the manufacture, distribution, or sale of tobacco products and who receive compensation from the manufacturer, or a parent, subsidiary, or auxiliary company or corporation of the manufacturer. Such product furnished for off-factory consumption shall be furnished to the employee within the factory and taken from the factory by the employee on the day for which furnished. Employees shall not

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sell, offer for sale, or give away products so furnished.

[T.D. ATF-232, 51 FR 28082, Aug. 5, 1986; T.D. ATF-243, 51 FR 43194, Dec. 1, 1986, as amended by T.D. ATF-289, 54 FR 48840, Nov. 27, 1989]

§ 270.232 Experimental purposes.

A manufacturer of tobacco products may use tobacco products without determination and payment of tax, for experimental (including testing) purposes in his factory, in such quantities as desired. When authorized by the regional director (compliance) a manufacturer may also remove tobacco products in bond, for experimental (including testing) purposes outside his factory. Removal of tobacco products under this section will be authorized only for bona fide experimental purposes, such as for use by producers of machines designed to package such products for testing and experimenting in the operation of these machines, or for use in laboratories, hospitals, medical centers, institutes, colleges, and universities, for scientific, technical, or medical research. Tobacco products may not be removed, under this section, for such purposes as advertising, salesmen's or customers' samples, or for consumer testing. An application to the regional director (compliance) for authorization to remove tobacco products in bond for experimental purposes shall be by letter, in duplicate, and shall set forth the name and address of the consignee, the kind and quantity of tobacco products to be removed, and the intended use of the products. The manufacturer shall retain, as part of his records, each authorization of the regional director (compliance) for such removal of tobacco products.

(72 Stat. 1418, as amended; 26 U.S.C. 5704)

[T.D. 6871, 31 FR 37, Jan. 4, 1966. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975, and amended by T.D. ATF-232, 51 FR 28082, Aug. 5, 1986; T.D. ATF-243, 51 FR 43194, Dec. 1, 1986]

§ 270.233 Transfer in bond.

A manufacturer of tobacco products may transfer tobacco products in bond, to the factory of any manufacturer of tobacco products. The transfer of tobacco products in bond to the premises of an export warehouse proprietor shall

be in accordance with the provisions of part 290 of this chapter.

(72 Stat. 1418, as amended; 26 U.S.C. 5704)

[T.D. 6871, 31 FR 37, Jan. 4, 1966. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975, and amended by T.D. ATF-232, 51 FR 28082, Aug. 5, 1986; T.D. ATF-243, 51 FR 43194, Dec. 1, 1986]

§ 270.234 Removal for use of the United States.

The removal of tobacco products in bond, for use of the United States, shall be in accordance with the provisions of part 295 of this chapter.

(72 Stat. 1418, as amended; 26 U.S.C. 5704)

[T.D. 6871, 31 FR 37, Jan. 4, 1966. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975; T.D. ATF-232, 51 FR 28082, Aug. 5, 1986; T.D. ATF-243, 51 FR 43194, Dec. 1, 1986]

§ 270.235 Removal for export purposes.

The removal of tobacco products in bond, for shipment to a foreign country, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, or a possession of the United States, or for consumption beyond the jurisdiction of the internal revenue laws of the United States, shall be in accordance with the provisions of part 290 of this chapter.

(72 Stat. 1418, as amended; 26 U.S.C. 5704)

[T.D. 6871, 31 FR 37, Jan. 4, 1966. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975, and amended by T.D. ATF-232, 51 FR 28082, Aug. 5, 1986; T.D. ATF-243, 51 FR 43194, Dec. 1, 1986]

§ 270.236 Release from customs custody.

The release of tobacco products from customs custody, in bond, for transfer to the premises of a tobacco products factory, shall be in accordance with the provisions of part 275 of this chapter.

(72 Stat. 1418, as amended; 26 U.S.C. 5704)

[T.D. 6871, 31 FR 37, Jan. 4, 1966. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975, and amended by T.D. ATF-232, 51 FR 28082, Aug. 5, 1986; T.D. ATF-243, 51 FR 43194, Dec. 1, 1986]

OTHER PROVISIONS RELATING TO
TOBACCO PRODUCTS

§ 270.251 Emergency storage.

In cases of emergency, the regional director (compliance) may authorize,

for a stated period, the temporary storage of tobacco products at a place outside the factory without the application for amended permit required under § 270.114, where such action will not hinder the effective administration of this part, is not contrary to law, and will not jeopardize the revenue. Application for authorization to so store tobacco products shall be submitted to the regional director (compliance) by letter, in duplicate. All tobacco products so stored outside the factory shall be accounted for in the records and reports required under §§ 270.183 and 270.202 the same as products within the factory.

(72 Stat. 1422, 1423, as amended; 26 U.S.C. 5722, 5741)

[T.D. 6871, 31 FR 37, Jan. 4, 1966. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975; T.D. ATF-232, 51 FR 28082, Aug. 5, 1986; T.D. ATF-243, 51 FR 43194, Dec. 1, 1986]

§ 270.252 Reduction of tobacco products to materials.

A manufacturer may reduce tobacco products to materials without supervision. If the tobacco products have been entered in the factory record as manufactured or received, an entry shall be made in such record of the quantity of pipe tobacco and the kind of quantity of cigars, cigarettes, and smokeless tobacco reduced to materials and of the quantity of tobacco resulting from the reduction. Where the manufacturer intends to file claims for credit allowance, or refund of tax on such tobacco products, he shall comply with the provisions of §§ 270.311 and 270.313.

[T.D. ATF-232, 51 FR 28082, Aug. 5, 1986; T.D. ATF-243, 51 FR 43194, Dec. 1, 1986, as amended by T.D. ATF-289, 54 FR 48840, Nov. 27, 1989]

§ 270.253 Destruction.

When a manufacturer of tobacco products desires to destroy tobacco products which have been entered in the factory record as manufactured or received, without salvaging the tobacco, he shall notify the regional director (compliance) by letter, in duplicate, of the kind and quantity of tobacco products to be destroyed, the intended method of destruction, and the date on which he desires to destroy such products. The regional director

(compliance) may assign an ATF officer to supervise destruction of the tobacco products or he may authorize the manufacturer to destroy such products without supervision by so stating on a copy of the manufacturer's notice returned to the manufacturer. When so authorized by the regional director (compliance), the manufacturer shall destroy the tobacco products by burning completely or by rendering them unfit for consumption. Upon completion of the destruction, the manufacturer shall make an entry of such destruction in his factory record, and where destruction without supervision is authorized, shall record the date and method of destruction on the notice returned to him by the regional director (compliance), which notice the manufacturer shall retain. Where the manufacturer intends to file claim for credit, allowance, or refund of tax on such products he shall comply with the provisions of §§ 270.311 and 270.313.

(72 Stat. 1423, as amended; 26 U.S.C. 5741)

[T.D. 6871, 31 FR 37, Jan. 4, 1966. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975, and amended by T.D. ATF-232, 51 FR 28082, Aug. 5, 1986; T.D. ATF-243, 51 FR 43194, Dec. 1, 1986]

§ 270.254 Receipt into factory.

A manufacturer of tobacco products may receive in bond into his factory tobacco products and may also receive into his factory tobacco products on which the tax has been determined (including products on which the tax has been paid). Cigars and cigarettes on which the tax has been determined which are so received shall be segregated and identified as products on which the tax has been determined. If tax determined products received into the factory are so handled that they cannot be identified both physically and in the records as tax determined products they shall be accounted for as returned to bond and upon subsequent removal shall be tax determined. Where returned tax determined tobacco products are to be repackaged without being returned to bond the manufacturer shall make application for authorization to do so to the regional director (compliance) in accordance with § 270.217. Where the manufacturer intends to file claim for credit,

allowance, or refund of tax on tax determined products he shall comply with the provisions of §§ 270.311 and 270.313.

[T.D. 6871, 31 FR 37, Jan. 4, 1966. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975, and amended by T.D. ATF-232, 51 FR 28082, Aug. 5, 1986; T.D. ATF-243, 52 FR 43194, Dec. 1, 1986]

§ 270.255 Shortages and overages in inventory.

Whenever a manufacturer of tobacco products makes a physical inventory of packaged tobacco products in bond, either as part of normal operations or when required by an ATF officer, and such inventory discloses a shortage or overage in such products by kind as recorded and reported (i.e. small cigarettes, large cigarettes, small cigars, large cigars, chewing tobacco, snuff, or pipe tobacco), the manufacturer shall enter such shortage or overage in the records required by § 270.183. Shortages or overages in inventories made at different times may not be used to offset each other, but shall be recorded and reported separately. Unless the manufacturer establishes that a shortage was not caused by a removal subject to the tax the manufacturer shall determine the tax on any shortage, make an adjustment in Schedule A of his next semimonthly tax return and pay the tax thereon. If, after paying the tax on a shortage, the manufacturer satisfactorily establishes that the shortage was not caused by a removal subject to tax, then such payment would be an overpayment of tax which the manufacturer may recover as provided in § 270.286. Where the manufacturer can establish prior to paying the tax on a shortage, that the shortage was not the result of a removal subject to tax he shall submit an explanation of such shortage with his report for the month in which the shortage was disclosed and, if appropriate, he may file claim for remission of tax liability as provided in § 270.287. When an overage is disclosed which the manufacturer can explain, he shall include such explanation in his monthly report and refund of any overpayment may be recovered as provided in § 270.286. Whenever a physical inventory discloses a shortage or overage of tobacco products which

have not been packaged the manufacturer shall appropriately enter such shortage or overage in his records and shall, at the time required by the Regional Director (Compliance), furnish an explanation in the form of a claim for remission of tax liability as provided in §270.287. The manufacturer shall pay the tax on any shortage or portion thereof for which he is unable to furnish an explanation acceptable to the Regional Director (Compliance).

[T.D. ATF-232, 51 FR 28082, Aug. 5, 1986; T.D. ATF-243, 51 FR 43194, Dec. 1, 1986, as amended by T.D. ATF-289, 54 FR 48840, Nov. 27, 1989]

Subpart I—Claims by Manufacturers

GENERAL

§270.281 Abatement of assessment.

A claim for abatement of the unpaid portion of the assessment of any tax on tobacco products or any liability in respect thereof, may be allowed to the extent that such assessment is excessive in amount, is assessed after expiration of the applicable period of limitation, or is erroneously or illegally assessed. Any claim under this section shall be prepared on Form 2635 (5620.8), in duplicate, and shall set forth the particulars under which the claim is filed. The original of the claim, accompanied by such evidence as is necessary to establish to the satisfaction of the regional director (compliance) that the claim is valid, shall be filed with the regional director (compliance) for the region in which the tax or liability was assessed, and the duplicate of the claim shall be retained by the manufacturer.

(68A Stat. 792; 26 U.S.C. 6404)

[T.D. 6871, 31 FR 38, Jan. 4, 1966. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975, and amended by T.D. ATF-232, 51 FR 28083, Aug. 5, 1986; T.D. ATF-243, 51 FR 43194, Dec. 1, 1986; T.D. ATF-251, 52 FR 19340, May 22, 1987]

§270.282 Allowance of tax.

Relief from the payment of tax on tobacco products may be extended to a manufacturer by allowance of the tax where the tobacco products after removal from the factory upon determination of tax and prior to the payment of such tax, are lost (otherwise

than by theft) or destroyed, by fire, casualty, or act of God, while in the possession or ownership of the manufacturer who removed such products, or are withdrawn by him from the market. Any claim for allowance under this section shall be filed on Form 2635, in duplicate, with the regional director (compliance) for the region in which the products were removed, and shall show the date the tobacco products were removed from the factory. A claim relating to products lost or destroyed shall be supported as prescribed in §270.301. In the case of a claim relating to tobacco products withdrawn from the market the schedule prescribed in §270.311 shall be filed with the regional director (compliance) for the region in which the products are assembled. The manufacturer may not anticipate allowance of his claim by making the adjusting entry in a tax return pending consideration and action on the claim. Tobacco products to which such a claim relates must be shown as removed on determination of tax in the return covering the period during which such products were so removed. Upon action on the claim by the regional director (compliance) he will return the copy of Form 2635 to the manufacturer as notice of such action, which copy, with the copy of any verified supporting schedules, shall be retained by the manufacturer. When such notification of allowance of the claim or any part thereof is received prior to the time the return covering the tax on the tobacco products to which the claim relates is to be filed, the manufacturer may make an adjusting entry and explanatory statement in that tax return. Where the notice of allowance is received after the filing of the return and tax payment of the tobacco products to which the claim relates, the manufacturer may make an adjusting entry and explanatory statement in the next tax return(s) to the extent necessary to take credit in the amount of the allowance.

(72 Stat. 1419, as amended; 26 U.S.C. 5705)

[T.D. 6961, 33 FR 9488, June 28, 1968. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975, and amended by T.D. ATF-232, 51 FR 28083, Aug. 5, 1986; T.D. ATF-243, 51 FR 43194, Dec. 1, 1986]

§ 270.283 Credit or refund of tax.

The taxes paid on tobacco products may be credited or refunded (without interest) to a manufacturer on proof satisfactory to the regional director (compliance) that the claimant manufacturer paid the tax on tobacco products lost (otherwise than by theft) or destroyed, by fire, casualty, or act of God, while in the possession or ownership of such manufacturer, or withdrawn by him from the market. Any claim for credit or refund under this section shall be prepared on Form 2635 (5620.8), in duplicate. Claims shall include a statement that the tax imposed on tobacco products by 26 U.S.C. 7652 or chapter 52, was paid in respect to the tobacco products covered by the claim, and that the products were lost, destroyed, or withdrawn from the market within 6 months preceding the date the claim is filed. A claim for credit or refund relating to products lost or destroyed shall be supported as prescribed in § 270.301, and a claim relating to products withdrawn from the market shall be accompanied by a schedule prepared and verified as prescribed in §§ 270.311 and 270.313. The original and one copy of Form 2635 (5620.8), claim for credit, or the original of Form 2635 (5620.8), claim for refund, shall be filed with the regional director (compliance) for the region in which the tax was paid, or where the tax was paid in more than one region with the regional director (compliance) for any one of the regions in which the tax was paid. Upon action by the regional director (compliance) on a claim for credit he will return the copy of Form 2635 to the manufacturer as notification of allowance or disallowance of the claim or any part thereof, which copy, with the copy of any verified supporting schedules, shall be retained by the manufacturer. When the manufacturer is notified of allowance of the claim for credit or any part thereof he shall make an adjusting entry and explanatory statement in the next tax return(s) to the extent necessary to take credit in the amount of the allowance. Prior to consideration and action on his claim the manufacturer may not anticipate allowance of his claim by taking credit in his tax return. The duplicate of a claim for refund, with the copy of any

verified supporting schedules, shall be retained by the manufacturer.

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1419)

[T.D. 6961, 33 FR 9489, June 28, 1968. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975, and amended by T.D. ATF-48, 44 FR 55855, Sept. 28, 1979; T.D. ATF-219, 50 FR 51389, Dec. 17, 1985; T.D. ATF-232, 51 FR 28083, Aug. 5, 1986; T.D. ATF-243, 51 FR 43194, Dec. 1, 1986; T.D. ATF-251, 52 FR 19340, May 22, 1987]

§ 270.284 Remission of tax liability.

Remission of the tax liability on tobacco products may be extended to the manufacturer liable for the tax where tobacco products in bond are lost (otherwise than by theft) or destroyed, by fire, casualty, or act of God, while in the possession or ownership of such manufacturer. Where tobacco products are so lost or destroyed the manufacturer shall report promptly such fact, and the circumstances, to the regional director (compliance) for the region in which the factory is located. If the manufacturer wishes to be relieved of the tax liability thereon he shall also prepare a claim on Form 2635, in duplicate, setting forth the nature, date, place, and extent of the loss or destruction. Both copies of the claim, accompanied by such evidence as is necessary to establish to the satisfaction of the regional director (compliance) that the claim is valid, shall be filed with the regional director (compliance) for the region in which the factory is located. Upon action on the claim by the regional director (compliance) he will return the copy of Form 2635 to the manufacturer as notice of such action, which copy shall be retained by the manufacturer.

(72 Stat. 1419, as amended; 26 U.S.C. 5705)

[T.D. 6961, 33 FR 9489, June 28, 1968. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975, and amended by T.D. ATF-232, 51 FR 28083, Aug. 5, 1986; T.D. ATF-243, 51 FR 43194, Dec. 1, 1986]

§ 270.285 [Reserved]**§ 270.286 Refund of overpayment.**

Where an error in computation of the quantity of tobacco products or in computation of the amount of tax due results in an overpayment and such error is specifically identified and supported by records, the manufacturer

may file claim for refund or may make an adjustment in his semimonthly tax return as provided in §270.164. (Section 6511, 26 U.S.C., provides that, in most cases, any adjustment of claim for refund of an overpayment of tax on tobacco products must be made or filed within three years after the tax is paid.) If the manufacturer elects to file a claim for refund of an overpayment resulting from such a computational error, he shall do so on Form 2635 (5620.8), in duplicate. The original shall be filed with the regional director (compliance) for the region in which the tax was paid, and the duplicate retained by the manufacturer. Where an overpayment of tax on tobacco products results from other than a computational error any claim for refund or credit shall be made in accordance with subpart A of part 296 of this chapter.

(68A Stat. 791, 72 Stat. 9; 26 U.S.C. 6402, 6423)

[T.D. 6871, 31 FR 39, Jan. 4, 1966. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975, and amended by T.D. ATF-48, 44 FR 55855, Sept. 28, 1979; T.D. ATF-232, 51 FR 28083, Aug. 5, 1986; T.D. ATF-243, 51 FR 43194, Dec. 1, 1986; T.D. ATF-251, 52 FR 19340, May 22, 1987]

§ 270.287 Remission of tax liability on shortage.

Whenever a manufacturer of tobacco products desires to submit a claim for remission of tax liability on shortages of tobacco products in bond, disclosed by physical inventory as set forth in §270.255, he shall prepare such claim on Form 2635, in duplicate. Both copies of the claim shall be filed with the regional director (compliance) for the region in which the factory is located. The claim shall specify the quantities of tobacco products on which claim is made and the tax liability in respect thereof, and shall set forth the circumstances surrounding the shortage and the reason the manufacturer believes tax is not due or payable. The regional director (compliance) will, after such investigation as he deems appropriate, allow the claim to the extent he is satisfied the shortage was due to operating losses such as damage during grading, sorting, or packaging, and was not caused by theft or other unlawful or improper removal. Upon action on the claim by the regional director

(compliance) he will return the copy of Form 2635 to the manufacturer as notice of such action, which copy shall be retained by the manufacturer.

(72 Stat. 1414, as amended, 1417, 1419, as amended; 26 U.S.C. 5701, 5703, 5705)

[T.D. 6961, 33 FR 9489, June 28, 1968. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975, and amended by T.D. ATF-232, 51 FR 28083, Aug. 5, 1986; T.D. ATF-243, 51 FR 43194, Dec. 1, 1986]

TOBACCO PRODUCTS LOST OR DESTROYED

§ 270.301 Action by claimant.

Where tobacco products are lost (otherwise than by theft) or destroyed, by fire, casualty, or act of God, and the manufacturer desires to file a claim for the tax on such products under the provisions of §270.282 or §270.283, he shall indicate on the claim the nature, date, place, and extent of such loss or destruction. The claim shall be accompanied by such evidence as is necessary to establish to the satisfaction of the regional director (compliance) that the claim is valid.

(72 Stat. 1419, as amended; 26 U.S.C. 5705)

[T.D. 6871, 31 FR 39, Jan. 4, 1966. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975, and amended by T.D. ATF-232, 51 FR 28083, Aug. 5, 1986; T.D. ATF-243, 52 FR 43194, Dec. 1, 1986]

TOBACCO PRODUCTS WITHDRAWN FROM THE MARKET

§ 270.311 Action by claimant.

(a) *General.* Where tobacco products are withdrawn from the market and the manufacturer desires to file claim under the provisions of §270.282 or §270.283, he shall assemble the products in or adjacent to a factory if they are to be returned to bond or at any suitable place if they are to be destroyed or reduced to materials. The manufacturer shall group the products according to the rates of tax applicable to the products, and shall prepare a schedule of the products, on ATF Form 3069 (5200.7), in triplicate. All copies of the schedule shall be forwarded to the regional director (compliance) for the region in which the products are assembled.

(b) *Large cigars* Refund or credit of tax on large cigars withdrawn from the

market is limited to the minimum amount applicable to that brand and size of cigar during the required record retention period (see § 270.185), except where the manufacturer establishes that a greater amount was actually paid. For each claim involving large cigars withdrawn from the market the manufacturer shall include a certification on either Form 3069 (5200.7) or Form 2635 (5620.8) to read as follows:

The amounts claimed relating to large cigars are based on the lowest (insert either 'wholesale price' or 'sale price', as applicable) applicable to the cigars during the required record retention period, except where specific documentation is submitted with the claim to establish that any greater amount of tax claimed was actually paid.

(Sec. 202, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1419, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5705))

[T.D. ATF-80, 46 FR 18310, Mar. 24, 1981, as amended by T.D. ATF-232, 51 FR 28083, Aug. 5, 1986; T.D. ATF-243, 51 FR 43194, Dec. 1, 1986; T.D. ATF-251, 52 FR 19340, May 22, 1987; T.D. ATF-307, 55 FR 52743, Dec. 21, 1990]

§ 270.312 Action by regional director (compliance).

Upon receipt of a schedule of tobacco products withdrawn from the market, the regional director (compliance) may assign an ATF officer to verify the schedule and supervise disposition of the tobacco products (and destruction of the stamps, if any), or he may authorize the manufacturer to dispose of the products (and destroy the stamps, if any) without supervision by so stating on the original and one copy of the schedule returned to the manufacturer.

[T.D. 6871, 31 FR 39, Jan. 4, 1966. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975, as amended by T.D. ATF-232, 51 FR 28083, Aug. 5, 1986; T.D. ATF-243, 51 FR 43194, Dec. 1, 1986]

§ 270.313 Disposition of tobacco products and schedule.

When so authorized, as evidenced by the regional director's (compliance) statement on the schedule, the manufacturer shall dispose of the tobacco products (and destroy the stamps, if any) as specified in the schedule. After the manufacturer has disposed of the products (and destroyed the stamps, if any), he shall execute a certificate on both copies of the schedule returned to him by the regional director (compliance), to show the disposition and the date of disposition of the products (and stamps, if any). In connection with a claim for allowance the manufacturer then shall return the original of the schedule to the regional director (compliance) who authorized such disposition, who will cause such schedule to be associated with the claim, Form 2635 (5620.8), filed under § 270.282. In connection with a claim for credit or refund the manufacturer shall attach the original of the schedule to his claim for credit, Form 2635 (5620.8), or claim for refund, Form 2635 (5620.8), filed under § 270.283. When an ATF officer is assigned to verify the schedule and supervise disposition of the tobacco products, such officer shall, upon completion of his assignment, execute a certificate on all copies of the schedule to show the disposition and the date of disposition of the products. In connection with a claim for allowance the officer shall return one copy of the schedule to be included in the manufacturer's records, and in connection with a claim for credit or refund, the officer shall return the original and one copy of the schedule to the manufacturer, the original of which the manufacturer shall attach to the claim, Form 2635 (5620.8), filed under § 270.283.

(72 Stat. 1419, as amended; 26 U.S.C. 5705)

[T.D. 6871, 31 FR 39, Jan. 4, 1966. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975, and amended by T.D. ATF-232, 51 FR 28083, Aug. 5, 1986; T.D. ATF-243, 51 FR 43194, Dec. 1, 1986; T.D. ATF-251, 52 FR 19340, May 22, 1987]

Subpart J—Suspension and Discontinuance of Operations by Manufacturers

§ 270.331 Discontinuance of operations.

Every manufacturer of tobacco products who desires to discontinue operations under this part shall dispose of all tobacco products on hand, in accordance with this part, and make a concluding inventory and concluding report in accordance with the provisions of § 270.201 and § 270.202, respectively. The manufacturer shall surrender his permit, with such inventory and report, to the regional director

(compliance) as notice of such discontinuance. The regional director (compliance) may then terminate the liability of the surety on the bond of the manufacturer.

(72 Stat. 1422; 26 U.S.C. 5721, 5722)

[T.D. 6871, 37 FR 40, Jan. 4, 1966. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975, and amended by T.D. ATF-232, 51 FR 28083, Aug. 5, 1986; T.D. ATF-243, 51 FR 43194, Dec. 1, 1986]

§ 270.332 Suspension and revocation of permit.

Where the regional director (compliance) has reason to believe that a manufacturer of tobacco products has not in good faith complied with the provisions of 26 U.S.C. chapter 52, and regulations thereunder, or with any other provision of 26 U.S.C. with intent to defraud, or has violated any condition of his permit, or has failed to disclose any material information required or made any material false statement in the application for the permit, or has failed to maintain his premises in such manner as to protect the revenue, the regional director (compliance) shall issue an order, stating the facts charged, citing such person to show cause why his permit should not be suspended or revoked. Such citation shall be issued and opportunity for hearing afforded in accordance with part 200 of this chapter, which part is applicable to such proceedings. If the hearing examiner, or on appeal, the Director, decides the permit should be suspended or revoked, the regional director (compliance) shall by order give effect to such decision.

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1421, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5713))

[26 FR 8174, Aug. 31, 1961. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975, and amended by T.D. ATF-48, 44 FR 55855, Sept. 28, 1979]

Subpart K—Manufacture of Cigarette Papers and Tubes

SOURCE: T.D. ATF-384, 61 FR 54085, Oct. 17, 1996, unless otherwise noted.

TAXES

§ 270.351 Cigarette papers.

On each book or set of cigarette papers containing more than 25 papers, manufactured in or imported into the United States, the following taxes are imposed by law:

(a) Cigarette papers removed before January 1, 1991, ½ cent for each 50 papers or fractional part thereof.

(b) Cigarette papers removed on or after January 1, 1991, and before January 1, 1993, 0.625 cent for each 50 papers or fractional part thereof.

(c) Cigarette papers removed on or after January 1, 1993, 0.75 cent for each 50 papers or fractional part thereof.

(d) Where cigarette papers measure more than 6½ inches in length, they shall be taxable at the above rates, counting each 2¾ inches, or fraction thereof, of the length of each as one cigarette paper.

(72 Stat. 1414; 26 U.S.C. 5701)

§ 270.352 Cigarette tubes.

On cigarette tubes, manufactured in or imported into the United States, the following tax is imposed by law for each 50 tubes or fractional part thereof:

(a) Cigarette tubes removed before January 1, 1991, 1 cent.

(b) Cigarette tubes removed on or after January 1, 1991 and before January 1, 1993, 1.25 cents.

(c) Cigarette tubes removed on or after January 1, 1993, 1.5 cents.

(d) Where cigarette tubes measure more than 6½ inches in length, they shall be taxable at the above rates, counting each 2¾ inches, or fraction thereof, of the length of each as one cigarette tube.

(72 Stat. 1414; 26 U.S.C. 5701)

§ 270.353 Persons liable for tax.

The manufacturer of cigarette papers and tubes shall be liable for the taxes imposed on such articles by 26 U.S.C. 5701. When a manufacturer of cigarette papers and tubes transfers such papers and tubes without payment of tax, pursuant to 26 U.S.C. 5704 to the bonded

premises of another such manufacturer, a manufacturer of tobacco products, or an export warehouse proprietor, the transferee shall become liable for the tax upon receipt of such papers and tubes and the transferor shall thereupon be relieved of liability for the tax. When cigarette papers and tubes are released in bond from customs custody for transfer to the bonded premises of a manufacturer of such papers and tubes or a manufacturer of tobacco products, the transferee shall become liable for the tax on the papers and tubes upon release from customs custody. Any person who possesses cigarette papers and tubes in violation of 26 U.S.C. 5751(a) (1) or (2), shall be liable for a tax equal to the rate of tax applicable to such articles.

(72 Stat. 1417, 1424; 26 U.S.C. 5703, 5751)

§ 270.354 Determination of tax and method of payment.

Except for removals without payment of tax and transfers in bond, as authorized by law, no cigarette papers and tubes shall be removed until the taxes imposed by section 5701, I.R.C., have been determined. The payment of taxes on cigarette papers and tubes which are removed on determination of tax shall be made by return in accordance with the provisions of this subpart.

(72 Stat. 1417; 26 U.S.C. 5703)

§ 270.355 Return of manufacturer.

(a) *Requirement for filing.* A manufacturer of cigarette papers and tubes shall file, for each factory, a semi-monthly tax return on ATF Form 5000.24. A return shall be filed for each semi-monthly return period regardless of whether cigarette papers and tubes were removed subject to tax or whether tax is due for that particular return period.

(b) *Waiver from filing.* The manufacturer need not file a return for each semi-monthly return period if:

(1) Cigarette papers and tubes were not removed subject to tax during the period, and

(2) The regional director (compliance) has granted a waiver from filing in response to a written request from the manufacturer.

(c) *Semi-monthly return periods.* Except as provided by paragraph (g) of this section, semi-monthly return periods shall run from the first day of the month through the 15th day of the month, and from the 16th day of the month through the last day of the month.

(d) *Preparation and filing.* The return shall be executed and filed with ATF in accordance with the instructions on the form.

(e) *Remittance of tax.* Except as provided in § 270.357, remittance of the tax, if any, shall accompany the return.

(f) *Time for filing.* Except as provided by paragraph (g) of this section, for each semi-monthly return period, the return shall be filed not later than the 14th day after the last day of the return period. If the due date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the return and remittance shall be due on the immediately preceding day which is not a Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday.

(g) *Special rule for taxes due for the month of September (effective after December 31, 1994).* (1) Except as provided in paragraph (g)(2) of this section, the second semi-monthly period for the month of September shall be divided into two payment periods, from the 16th day through the 26th day, and from the 27th day through the 30th day. The manufacturer shall file a return on Form 5000.24, and make remittance, for the period September 16–26, no later than September 29. The manufacturer shall file a return on Form 5000.24, and make remittance, for the period September 27–30, no later than October 14.

(2) *Taxpayment not by electronic fund transfer.* In the case of taxes not required to be remitted by electronic fund transfer as prescribed by § 270.357, the second semi-monthly period of September shall be divided into two payment periods, from the 16th day through the 25th day, and the 26th day through the 30th day. The manufacturer shall file a return on Form 5000.24, and remittance, for the period September 16–25, no later than September 28. The manufacturer shall file a return on Form 5000.24, and make remittance, for the period September 26–30, no later than October 14.

(3) *Amount of payment: Safe harbor rule.* (i) Taxpayers are considered to have met the requirements of paragraph (g)(1) of this section, if the amount paid no later than September 29 is not less than $\frac{1}{15}$ (73.3 percent) of the tax liability incurred for the semi-monthly period beginning on September 1 and ending on September 15, and if any underpayment of tax is paid by October 14.

(ii) Taxpayers are considered to have met the requirements of paragraph (g)(2) of this section, if the amount paid no later than September 28 is not less than two-thirds (66.7 percent) of the tax liability incurred for the semi-monthly period beginning on September 1 and ending on September 15, and if any underpayment of tax is paid by October 14.

(4) *Last day for payment.* If the required due date for taxpayment for the periods September 16-25 or September 16-26, as applicable, falls on a Saturday, the return and remittance shall be due on the immediately preceding day. If the required due date falls on a Sunday, the return and remittance shall be due on the immediately following day.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under Control Number 1512-0467)

§ 270.356 Adjustments in the return of manufacturer.

Adjustments may be made in Schedules A and B of the manufacturer's semimonthly tax return, ATF Form 5000.24, as provided in this section. Schedule A of the return will be used where an unintentional error in a previous return resulted in an underpayment of tax. Schedule B of the return will be used where an unintentional error in a previous return resulted in an overpayment of tax, or where notice has been received from the regional director (compliance) that a claim for allowance of tax has been approved. In the case of an overpayment, the manufacturer shall have the option of filing a claim on ATF Form 2635 (5620.8) for refund or taking credit in Schedule B of the return, both subject to the period of limitations prescribed in 26 U.S.C. 6511. Any adjustment made in a return must be fully explained in the appropriate schedule or in a statement attached to and made

a part of the return in which such adjustment is made.

(72 Stat. 1417, 68A Stat. 791; 26 U.S.C. 5703, 6402)

§ 270.357 Payment of tax by electronic fund transfer.

(a) *General.* (1) Each taxpayer who was liable, during a calendar year, for a gross amount equal to or exceeding five millions dollars in taxes on tobacco products, cigarette papers, and cigarette tubes combining tax liabilities incurred under this part and part 275 of this chapter, shall use a commercial bank in making payment by electronic fund transfer (EFT) of taxes on tobacco products, cigarette papers, and cigarette tubes during the succeeding calendar year. Payment of taxes on tobacco products, cigarette papers, and cigarette tubes in any other form of remittance, as authorized in § 270.355, is not authorized for a taxpayer who is required, by this section, to make remittances by EFT. For purposes of this section, the dollar amount of tax liability is defined as the gross tax liability on all taxable withdrawals and importations (including tobacco products, cigarette papers, and cigarette tubes brought into the United States from Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands) during the calendar year, without regard to any drawbacks, credits, or refunds, for all premises from which such activities are conducted by the taxpayer. Overpayments are not taken into account in summarizing the gross tax liability.

(2) For the purposes of this section, a taxpayer includes a controlled group of corporations, as defined in 26 U.S.C. 1563, and implementing regulations in 26 CFR §§ 1.1563-1 through 1.1563-4. Also, the rules for a "controlled group of corporations" apply in a similar fashion to groups which include partnerships and/or sole proprietorships. If one entity maintains more than 50% control over a group consisting of corporations and one, or more, partnerships and/or sole proprietorships, all of the members of the controlled group are one taxpayer for the purpose of determining who is required to make remittances by EFT.

(3) A taxpayer who is required by this section to make remittances by EFT

shall make a separate EFT remittance and file a separate return, ATF Form 5000.24, for each factory from which cigarette papers or cigarette tubes are withdrawn upon determination of tax.

(b) *Requirements.* (1) On or before January 10 of each calendar year, except for a taxpayer already remitting the tax by EFT, each taxpayer who was liable for a gross amount equal to or exceeding five million dollars in taxes on tobacco products, cigarette papers, and cigarette tubes combining tax liabilities incurred under this part and part 275 of this chapter during the previous calendar year, shall notify, in writing, the regional director (compliance), for each region in which taxes are paid. The notice shall be an agreement to make remittances by EFT.

(2) For each return filed in accordance with this part, the taxpayer shall direct the taxpayer's bank to make an electronic fund transfer in the amount of the taxpayment to the Department of the Treasury's General Account or the Federal Reserve Bank of New York as provided in paragraph (e) of this section. The request shall be made to the bank early enough for the transfer to be made to the Treasury Account by no later than the close of business on the last day for filing the return, prescribed in §270.355. The request shall take into account any time limit established by the bank.

(3) If a taxpayer was liable for less than five million dollars in taxes on tobacco products, cigarette papers, and cigarette tubes combining tax liabilities incurred under this part and part 275 of this chapter during the preceding calendar year, the taxpayer may choose either to continue remitting the tax as provided in this section or to remit the tax with the return as prescribed by §270.355. Upon filing the first return on which the taxpayer chooses to discontinue remitting the tax by EFT and to begin remitting the tax with the tax return, the taxpayer shall notify the regional director (compliance) by attaching a written notification to ATF Form 5000.24, stating that no taxes are due by EFT, because the tax liability during the preceding calendar year was less than five million dollars, and that the remittance shall be filed with the tax return.

(c) *Remittance.* (1) Each taxpayer shall show on the return, ATF Form 5000.24, information about remitting the tax for that return period by EFT and shall file the return with ATF, in accordance with the instructions of ATF Form 5000.24.

(2) Remittances shall be considered as made when the taxpayment by EFT is received by the Treasury Account. For purposes of this section, a taxpayment by EFT shall be considered as received by the Treasury Account when it is paid to a Federal Reserve Bank.

(3) When the taxpayer directs the bank to effect an EFT message as required by paragraph (b)(2) of this section, any transfer data record furnished to the taxpayer, through normal banking procedures, will serve as the record of payment, and shall be retained as part of required records.

(d) *Failure to make a taxpayment by EFT.* The taxpayer is subject to a penalty imposed by 26 U.S.C. 5761, 6651, or 6656, as applicable, for failure to make a taxpayment by EFT on or before the close of business on the prescribed last day for filing.

(e) *Procedure.* Upon the notification required under paragraph (b)(1) of this section, the regional director (compliance) will issue to the taxpayer an AFT Procedure entitled Payment of Tax by Electronic Fund Transfer. This publication outlines the procedure a taxpayer is to follow when preparing returns and EFT remittances in accordance with this part. The U.S. Customs Service will provide the taxpayer with instructions for preparing EFT remittances for payments to be made to the U.S. Customs Service.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 1512-0457)

(Act of August 16, 1954, 68A Stat. 775, as amended (26 U.S.C. 6302); sec. 202, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1417, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5703))

§270.358 Assessment.

Whenever any person required by law to pay tax on cigarette papers and tubes fails to pay such tax, the tax shall be ascertained and assessed against such person, subject to the limitations prescribed in 26 U.S.C. 6501. The tax so assessed shall be in addition to the penalties imposed by law for

failure to pay such tax when required. Except in cases where delay may jeopardize collection of the tax, or where the amount is nominal or the result of an evident mathematical error, no such assessment shall be made until and after notice has been afforded such person to show cause against assessment. The person will be allowed 45 days from the date of such notice to show cause, in writing, against such assessment.

(72 Stat. 1417; 26 U.S.C. 5703)

§ 270.359 Employer identification number.

The employer identification number (EIN) (defined at 26 CFR 301.7701-12) of a manufacturer of cigarette papers and/or tubes who has been assigned such a number shall be shown on each semi-monthly tax return, ATF Form 5000.24, and special tax return (including amended returns), ATF Form 5630.5, filed under this subpart. Failure of the taxpayer to include the EIN on ATF Form 5000.24 may result in assertion and collection of the penalty specified in § 70.113 of this chapter. Failure of the taxpayer to include the EIN on ATF Form 5630.5 may result in the imposition of the penalty specified in 27 CFR 70.113 of this chapter.

(75 Stat. 828; 26 U.S.C. 6109, 6676)

§ 270.360 Application for employer identification number.

Each manufacturer of cigarette papers and tubes who has neither secured an EIN nor made application therefor shall file an application on IRS Form SS-4. IRS Form SS-4 may be obtained from any service center director or from any district director. Such application shall be filed on or before the seventh day after the date on which any tax return under this subpart is filed. Each manufacturer shall make application for and shall be assigned only one EIN for all internal revenue purposes.

(75 Stat. 828; 26 U.S.C. 6109)

§ 270.361 Execution and filing of Form SS-4.

The application on IRS form SS-4, together with any supplementary statement, shall be prepared in accordance with the applicable form, instruc-

tions, and regulations, and the data called for shall be set forth fully and clearly. The application shall be filed with the service center director serving the internal revenue district where the applicant is required to file returns under this subpart, except that hand-carried applications may be filed with the district director of any such district as provided for in 26 CFR § 301.6091-1. The application shall be signed by:

(a) The individual if the person is an individual;

(b) The president, vice president, or other principal officer if the person is a corporation;

(c) A responsible and duly authorized member or officer having knowledge of its affairs if the person is a partnership or other unincorporated organization; or

(d) The fiduciary if the person is a trust or estate.

(75 Stat. 828; 26 U.S.C. 6109)

SPECIAL (OCCUPATIONAL) TAXES

§ 270.371 Liability for special tax.

(a) *Manufacturer of cigarette papers and tubes.* Every manufacturer of cigarette papers and tubes shall pay a special (occupational) tax at a rate specified by § 270.372 of this part. The tax shall be paid on or before July 1. On commencing business, the tax shall be computed from the first day of the month in which liability is incurred, through the following June 30. Thereafter, the tax shall be computed for the entire year (July 1 through June 30).

(b) *Each place of business taxable.* A manufacturer of cigarette papers and tubes incurs special tax liability at each place of business in which an occupation subject to special tax is conducted. A place of business means the entire office, plant or area of the business in any one location under the same proprietorship. Passageways, streets, highways, rail crossings, waterways, or partitions dividing the premises are not sufficient separation to require additional special tax, if the divisions of the premises are otherwise contiguous.

(26 U.S.C. 5143, 5731)

§ 270.372 Rate of special tax.

(a) *General.* Title 26 U.S.C. 5731(a)(2) imposes a special tax of \$1,000 per year on every manufacturer of cigarette papers and tubes.

(b) *Reduced rate for small proprietors.* Title 26 U.S.C. 5731(b) provides for a reduced rate of \$500 per year with respect to any manufacturer of cigarette papers and tubes whose gross receipts (for the most recent taxable year ending before the first day of the taxable period to which the special tax imposed by § 270.371 relates) are less than \$500,000. The “taxable year” to be used for determining gross receipts is the taxpayer’s income tax year. All gross receipts of the taxpayer shall be included, not just the gross receipts of the business subject to special tax. Proprietors of new businesses that have not yet begun a taxable year, as well as proprietors of existing businesses that have not yet ended a taxable year, who commence a new activity subject to special tax, qualify for the reduced special (occupational) tax rate, unless the business is a member of a “controlled group”; in that case the rules of paragraph (c) of this section shall apply.

(c) *Controlled group.* All persons treated as one taxpayer under 26 U.S.C. 5061(e)(3) shall be treated as one taxpayer for the purpose of determining gross receipts under paragraph (b) of this section. “Controlled group” means a controlled group of corporations, as defined in 26 U.S.C. 1563 and implementing regulations in 26 CFR 1.1563–1 through 1.1563–4. Also, the rules for a “controlled group of corporations” apply in a similar fashion to groups which include partnerships and/or sole proprietorships. If one entity maintains more than 50% control over a group consisting of corporations and one, or more, partnerships and/or sole proprietorships, all of the members of the controlled group are one taxpayer for the purpose of this section.

(d) *Short taxable year.* Gross receipts for any taxable year of less than 12 months shall be annualized by multiplying the gross receipts for the short period by 12 and dividing the result by the number of months in the short period as required by 26 U.S.C. 448(c)(3).

(e) *Returns and allowances.* Gross receipts for any taxable year shall be reduced by returns and allowances made during such year under 26 U.S.C. 448(c)(3).

(26 U.S.C. 448, 5061, 5731)

§ 270.373 Special tax returns.

(a) *General.* Special tax shall be paid by return. The prescribed return is ATF Form 5630.5, Special Tax Registration and Return. Special tax returns, with payment of tax, shall be filed with ATF in accordance with instructions on the form.

(b) *Preparation of ATF Form 5630.5.* All of the information called for on ATF Form 5630.5 shall be provided including:

- (1) The true name of the taxpayer.
- (2) The trade name(s) (if any) of the business(es) subject to special tax.
- (3) The employer identification number (see §§ 270.359–361).
- (4) The exact location of the place of business, by name and number of building or street, or if these do not exist, by some description in addition to the post office address. In the case of one return for two or more locations, the address to be shown shall be the taxpayer’s principal place of business (or principal office, in the case of a corporate taxpayer).
- (5) The class(es) of special tax to which the taxpayer is subject.

(6) *Ownership and control information:* That is, the name, position, and residence address of every owner of the business and of every person having power to control its management and policies with respect to the activity subject to special tax. “Owner of the business” shall include every partner, if the taxpayer is a partnership, and every person owning 10% or more of its stock, if the taxpayer is a corporation. However, the ownership and control information required by this paragraph need not be stated if the same information has been previously provided to ATF in connection with a permit application, and if the information previously provided is still current.

(c) *Multiple locations and/or classes of tax.*

A taxpayer subject to special tax for the same period at more than one location or for more than one class of tax shall—

(1) File one special tax return, ATF Form 5630.5, with payment of tax, to cover all such locations and classes of tax; and

(2) Prepare, in duplicate, a list identified with the taxpayer's name, address (as shown on ATF Form 5630.5), employer identification number, and period covered by the return. The list shall show, by State, the name, address, and tax class of each location for which special tax is being paid. The original of the list shall be filed with ATF in accordance with instructions on the return, and the copy shall be retained at the taxpayer's principal place of business (or principal office, in the case of a corporate taxpayer) for the period specified in §270.371.

(d) *Signing of ATF Forms 5630.5—(1) Ordinary returns.* The return of an individual proprietor shall be signed by the individual. The return of a partnership shall be signed by a general partner. The return of a corporation shall be signed by any officer. In each case, the person signing the return shall designate his or her capacity as "individual owner," "member of firm," or, in the case of a corporation, the title of the officer.

(2) *Fiduciaries.* Receivers, trustees, assignees, executors, administrators, and other legal representatives who continue the business of a bankrupt, insolvent, deceased person, etc., shall indicate the fiduciary capacity in which they act.

(3) *Agent or attorney in fact.* If a return is signed by an agent or attorney in fact, the signature shall be preceded by the name of the principal and followed by the title of the agent or attorney in fact. A return signed by a person as agent will not be accepted unless there is filed, with the ATF office with which the return is required to be filed, a power of attorney authorizing the agent to perform the act.

(4) *Perjury statement.* ATF Forms 5630.5 shall contain or be verified by a written declaration that the return has been executed under the penalties of perjury.

§270.374 Issuance, distribution, and examination of special tax stamps.

(a) *Issuance of special tax stamps.* Upon filing a properly executed return on

ATF Form 5630.5 together with the full remittance, the taxpayer will be issued an appropriately designated special tax stamp. If the return covers multiple locations, the taxpayer will be issued one appropriately designated stamp for each location listed on the attachment required by §270.373(c)(2), but showing, as to name and address, only the name of the taxpayer and the address of the taxpayer's principal place of business (or principal office in the case of a corporate taxpayer).

(b) *Distribution of special tax stamps for multiple locations.* On receipt of the special tax stamps, the taxpayer shall verify that there is one stamp for each location listed on the attachment to ATF Form 5630.5. The taxpayer shall designate one stamp for each location and type on each stamp the address of the business conducted at the location for which that stamp is designated. The taxpayer shall then forward each stamp to the place of business designated on the stamp.

(c) *Examination of special tax stamps.* All stamps denoting payment of special tax shall be kept available for inspection by ATF officers, at the location for which designated, during business hours.

(26 U.S.C. 5142, 5146, 6806)

§270.375 Changes in special tax stamps.

(a) *Change in name.* If there is a change in the corporate or firm name, or in the trade name, as shown on ATF Form 5630.5, the manufacturer shall file an amended special tax return as soon as practicable after the change, covering the new corporate or firm name, or trade names. No new special tax is required to be paid. The manufacturer shall attach the special tax stamp for endorsement of the change in name.

(b) *Change in proprietorship.—(1) General.* If there is a change in the proprietorship of a cigarette papers and tubes factory, the successor shall pay a new special tax and obtain the required special tax stamps.

(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, 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 ATF Form 5630.5 with ATF, which shows the basis of succession. 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 the successor began to carry on the business.

(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 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.* If there is a change in location of a taxable place of business, the manufacturer shall within 30 days after the change, file with ATF an amended special tax return covering the new location. The manufacturer 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 manufacturer does not file the amended return within 30 days, the manufacturer is required to pay a new special tax and obtain a new special tax stamp.

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

GENERAL

§ 270.382 Authority of ATF officers to enter premises.

Any ATF officer may enter in the daytime any premises where cigarette papers and tubes are produced or kept, so far as it may be necessary for the purpose of examining such articles. When such premises are open at night, any ATF officer may enter them, while

so open, in the performance of his or her official duties. The owner of such premises, or person having the superintendence of the same, who refuses to admit any ATF officer or permit any ATF officer to examine such cigarette papers and tubes shall be liable to the penalties prescribed by law for the offense.

(68A Stat. 872; 903 26 U.S.C. 7342, 7606)

§ 270.383 Interference with administration.

Whoever, corruptly or by force or threats of force, endeavors to hinder or obstruct the administration of this subpart, or endeavors to intimidate or impede any ATF officer acting in an official capacity, or forcibly rescues or attempts to rescue or causes to be rescued any property, after it has been duly seized for forfeiture to the United States in connection with a violation or intended violation of this subpart, shall be liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

(68A Stat. 855; 26 U.S.C. 7212)

§ 270.384 Disposal of forfeited, condemned, and abandoned cigarette papers and tubes.

Forfeited, condemned, or abandoned cigarette papers or tubes in the custody of a Federal, State, or local officer upon which the Federal tax has not been paid shall not be sold or caused to be sold for consumption in the United States if, in the opinion of the officer, the sale of such papers and tubes will not bring a price equal to the tax due and payable, and the expenses incident to the sale. Where the cigarette papers or tubes are not sold the officer may deliver them to a Federal or State institution (if they are fit for consumption) or cause their destruction by burning completely or by rendering them unfit for consumption. Where such papers or tubes are sold, release by the officer having custody shall be made only after such papers and tubes are properly packaged and taxpaid. A receipt from the regional director (compliance) evidencing payment of tax on such papers or tubes shall be presented to the officer having custody of the articles, which tax shall be considered part of the sales price. Where

cigarette papers or tubes which have been packaged under the provisions of part 295 of this chapter are to be released after payment of tax, the purchaser shall appropriately mark each package "Federal Tax Paid (date)" before the officer having custody of the papers or tubes releases them. However, the articles may be released without such marking of the packages if the purchaser is a qualified manufacturer of cigarette papers and tubes and does not intend to place such papers or tubes on the domestic market for taxable articles but will otherwise dispose of them. A written statement of notification of disposal by destruction or return to bond through claim for refund, shall be filed, in original only, with the officer having custody of the articles. In the case of cigarette papers and tubes forfeited under the internal revenue laws, the sale shall be subject to the provisions of part 72 of this chapter.

(68A Stat. 870, as amended, 72 Stat. 1425, as amended; 26 U.S.C. 7325, 5753)

§ 270.385 Alternate methods or procedures.

A manufacturer of cigarette papers and tubes, on specific approval by the Director as provided in this section, may use an alternate method or procedure in lieu of a method or procedure specifically prescribed in this subpart. The Director may approve an alternate method or procedure, subject to stated conditions, when the Director finds that—

(a) Good cause has been shown for the use of the alternate method or procedure,

(b) The alternate method or procedure is within the purpose of, and consistent with the effect intended by, the specifically prescribed method or procedure, and affords equivalent security to the revenue, and

(c) The alternate method or procedure will not be contrary to any provision of law, and will not result in an increase in cost to the Government or hinder the effective administration of this subpart.

No alternate method or procedure relating to the giving of any bond or to the assessment, payment, or collection of tax, shall be authorized under this

section. A manufacturer who desires to employ an alternate method or procedure shall submit a written application, in triplicate, to the regional director (compliance) for transmittal to the Director. The application shall specifically describe the proposed alternate method or procedure, and shall set forth the reasons therefor. Alternate methods or procedures shall not be employed until the application has been approved by the Director. The manufacturer shall, during the period of authorization of an alternate method or procedure, comply with the terms of the approved application. Authorization for any alternate method or procedure may be withdrawn whenever, in the judgment of the Director, the revenue is jeopardized or the effective administration of this part is hindered. Any authorization of the Director under this section shall be retained as part of the manufacturer's record in accordance with this subpart.

§ 270.386 Emergency variations from requirements.

The Director may approve methods of operation other than as specified in this subpart, where it is determined that an emergency exists and the proposed variations from the specified requirements are necessary, and the proposed variations—

(a) Will afford the security and protection to the revenue intended by the prescribed specifications;

(b) Will not hinder the effective administration of this subpart; and

(c) Will not be contrary to any provision of law. Variations from requirements granted under this section are conditioned on compliance with the procedures, conditions, and limitations set forth in the approval of the application. Failure to comply in good faith with such procedures, conditions and limitations shall automatically terminate the authority for such variations and the manufacturer thereupon shall fully comply with the prescribed requirements of regulations from which the variations were authorized. Authority for any variation may be withdrawn whenever in the judgment of the Director the revenue is jeopardized or the effective administration of this

subpart is hindered by the continuation of such variation. Where a manufacturer desires to employ such variation, the manufacturer shall submit a written application to do so (in triplicate) to the regional director (compliance) for transmittal to the Director. The application shall describe the proposed variations and set forth the reasons therefor. Variations shall not be employed until the application has been approved. In accordance with this subpart, any authorization of the Director under this section shall be retained as part of the manufacturer's records.

§ 270.387 Penalties and forfeitures.

Anyone who fails to comply with the provisions of this subpart becomes liable to the civil and criminal penalties, and forfeitures, provided by law.

(72 Stat. 1425, 1426; 26 U.S.C. 5761, 5762, 5763)

QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR
MANUFACTURERS

Original Qualifications

§ 270.391 Persons required to qualify.

Every person who makes up cigarette paper into books or sets containing more than 25 papers each, or into tubes, except for his or her own personal use or consumption, shall first qualify as a manufacturer of cigarette papers and tubes in accordance with the provisions of this subpart.

(72 Stat. 1421; 26 U.S.C. 5711)

§ 270.392 Bond.

Every person, before commencing business as a manufacturer of cigarette papers and tubes, shall file a bond on ATF Form 2102 (5210.1). Such bond shall be filed in accordance with the applicable provisions of subpart G of this part and conditioned upon compliance with the provisions of 26 U.S.C. Chapter 52, and regulations thereunder, including, but not limited to, the timely payment of taxes imposed by such chapter and penalties and interest in connection therewith for which the manufacturer may become liable to the United States.

(72 Stat. 1421; 26 U.S.C. 5711)

§ 270.393 Power of attorney.

If the bond or any other document required under this part is signed by an attorney in fact for an individual, partnership, association, company, or corporation, by one of the partners for a partnership, or by one of the members of an association, a power of attorney on ATF Form 1534 (5000.8) shall be furnished to the regional director (compliance). If such bond or other document is signed on behalf of a corporation by an officer thereof, it must be supported by duly authenticated extracts of the stockholders' meeting, by-laws, or directors' meeting authorizing such officer to execute such document for the corporation. ATF Form 5000.8 or support of authority does not have to be filed again with a regional director (compliance) where such form or support has previously been submitted to that regional director (compliance) and is still in effect.

(72 Stat. 1421; 26 U.S.C. 5711)

§ 270.394 Notice of approval of bond.

If the bond required under this subpart is approved by the regional director (compliance), a number will be assigned to the factory of the manufacturer of cigarette papers and tubes for internal revenue purposes. The regional director (compliance) will immediately notify the manufacturer, in writing, of the bond approval, in order that the manufacturer may commence operations.

(72 Stat. 1421; 26 U.S.C. 5711)

Changes after Original Qualifications

§ 270.395 Change in name.

Where there is a change in the individual, trade, or corporate name of a manufacturer of cigarette papers and tubes, the manufacturer shall, within 30 days of the change, furnish the regional director (compliance) a written notice of such change.

(72 Stat. 1422; 26 U.S.C. 5722)

§ 270.396 Change in proprietorship.

Where there is to be any change in proprietorship (including a change in the identity of the members of a partnership or association, but excluding

any change in stock ownership in a corporation) of the business of a manufacturer of cigarette papers and tubes, the proposed successor shall, before commencing operations, qualify as a manufacturer of cigarette papers and tubes, in accordance with this part. If such manufacturer promptly files the required documentation with the regional director (compliance), an administrator, executor, receiver, trustee, assignee, or other fiduciary successor may liquidate the business without qualifying as a manufacturer. The manufacturer must promptly file with the regional director (compliance) a statement of the intent to liquidate and furnish a certified copy of the order of the court, or other pertinent documents. These documents must show the appointment and qualification of any administrator, executor, receiver, trustee, assignee, or other fiduciary, together with an extension of coverage of the predecessor's bond executed by the administrator, executor, receiver, trustee, assignee, or other fiduciary and the surety, in accordance with the provisions of § 270.407. The predecessor shall make a closing inventory and closing report in accordance with the provisions of §§ 270.434 and 270.426, respectively, and the successor shall make an opening inventory and opening report, in accordance with the provision of §§ 270.432 and 270.423, respectively.

(72 Stat. 1421, 1422; 26 U.S.C. 5711, 5721, and 5722)

§ 270.397 Change in location.

Whenever a manufacturer of cigarette papers and tubes contemplates a change in location of a factory within the same region, the manufacturer shall, before commencing operations at the new location, file an extension of coverage of bond in accordance with the provisions of § 270.407. Whenever a manufacturer of cigarette papers and tubes contemplates changing the location of a factory to another region, the manufacturer shall, before commencing operations at the new location, qualify as a manufacturer in the new region, in accordance with the applicable provisions of this subpart, and make a closing inventory and closing report, in accordance with the provi-

sions of §§ 270.434 and 270.426, respectively.

(72 Stat. 1421, 1422; 26 U.S.C. 5711, 5721, and 5722)

Bonds and Extensions of Coverage of Bonds

§ 270.401 Corporate surety.

(a) Surety bonds required by this subpart may be given only with corporate sureties holding certificates of authority from, and subject to any limitations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury as set forth in the current revision of Treasury Department Circular No. 570 (Companies Holding Certificates of Authority as Acceptable Sureties on Federal Bonds and as Acceptable Reinsuring Companies). The surety shall have no interest whatever in the business covered by the bond.

(b) Each bond and each extension of coverage of bond shall at the time of filing be accompanied by a power of attorney authorizing the agent or officer who executed the bond to so act on behalf of the surety. The regional director (compliance) who is authorized to approve the bond may, whenever deemed necessary, require additional evidence of the authority of the agent or officer to execute the bond or extension of coverage of bond. The power of attorney shall be prepared on a form provided by the surety company and executed under the corporate seal of the company. If the power of attorney submitted is other than a manually signed document, it shall be accompanied by a certificate of its validity.

(c) Treasury Department Circular No. 570 is published in the FEDERAL REGISTER annually as of the first workday in July. As they occur, interim revisions of the circular are published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Copies may be obtained from the Surety Bond Branch, Financial Management Service, Department of the Treasury, Washington, D.C. 20220.

(July 30, 1947, ch. 390, 61 Stat. 648, as amended (31 U.S.C. 9304, 9306); sec. 202, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1421, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5711))

§ 270.402 Two or more corporate sureties.

A bond executed by two or more corporate sureties shall be the joint and

§ 270.403

several liability of the principal and the sureties. However, each corporate surety may limit its liability in terms upon the face of the bond in a definite, specific amount, which amount shall not exceed the limitations prescribed for such corporate surety by the Secretary, as set forth in the current revision of Treasury Department Circular 570 (Companies Holding Certificates of Authority as Acceptable Sureties on Federal Bonds and as Acceptable Reinsuring Companies). (See §270.401(c)) When the sureties so limit their liability, the aggregate of such limited liabilities must equal the required amount of the bond.

(July 30, 1947, ch. 390, 61 Stat. 648, as amended (31 U.S.C. 9304, 9306); sec. 202, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1421, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5711))

§ 270.403 Deposit of securities in lieu of corporate surety.

In lieu of corporate surety, the manufacturer of cigarette papers and tubes may pledge and deposit, as security for the bond, securities which are transferable and are guaranteed as to both interest and principal by the United States, in accordance with the provisions of 31 CFR Part 225—Acceptance of Bonds, Notes or Other Obligations Issued or Guaranteed by the United States as Security in Lieu of Surety or Sureties on Penal Bonds.

(61 Stat. 650, 72 Stat. 1421, 31 U.S.C. 9301, 9303, 26 U.S.C. 5711, 5 U.S.C. 552(a) (80 Stat. 383, as amended))

§ 270.404 Amount of bond.

The amount of the bond of a manufacturer of cigarette papers and tubes shall be not less than the maximum amount of the tax liability on the cigarette papers and tubes manufactured in the factory, received without payment of tax from other factories, and released without payment of tax from customs custody as provided in §270.452, during any month. In the case of a manufacturer commencing business, the production, receipts from other factories, and releases from customs custody, without payment of tax, shall be estimated for the purpose of this section. The amount of any such bond (or the total amount where

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strengthening bonds are filed) shall not exceed \$20,000, nor be less than \$1,000.

(72 Stat. 1421; 26 U.S.C. 5711)

§ 270.405 Strengthening bond.

Where the regional director (compliance) determines that the amount of the bond, under which a manufacturer of cigarette papers and tubes is currently carrying on such business, no longer adequately protects the revenue, the regional director (compliance) may require the manufacturer to file a strengthening bond in an appropriate amount with the same surety as that on the bond already in effect, in lieu of a superseding bond to cover the full liability on the basis of §270.404. The regional director (compliance) shall refuse to approve any strengthening bond where any notation is made thereon which is intended or which may be construed as a release of any former bond, or as limiting the amount of either bond to less than its full amount.

(72 Stat. 1421; 26 U.S.C. 5711)

§ 270.406 Superseding bond.

A manufacturer of cigarette papers and tubes shall file a new bond to supersede the current bond immediately when:

(a) The corporate surety on the current bond becomes insolvent,

(b) The regional director (compliance) approves a request from the surety of the current bond to terminate liability under the bond,

(c) Payment of any liability under a bond is made by the surety thereon, or

(d) The regional director (compliance) considers such a superseding bond necessary for the protection of the revenue.

(72 Stat. 1421; 26 U.S.C. 5711)

§ 270.407 Extension of coverage of bond.

An extension of the coverage of bond filed under this subpart shall be manifested on ATF Form 2105 (5000.7), Extension of Coverage of Bond, by the manufacturer of cigarette papers and tubes and by the surety on the bond with the same formality and proof of

authority as required for the execution of the bond.

(72 Stat. 1421; 26 U.S.C. 5711)

§ 270.408 Approval of bond and extension of coverage of bond.

No person shall commence operations under any bond, nor extend operations, until such person receives from the regional director (compliance) notice of approval of the bond or an appropriate extension of coverage of the bond required under this subpart. Upon receipt of an approved bond or extension of coverage of bond from the regional director (compliance), such bond or extension of coverage of bond shall be retained by the manufacturer of cigarette papers and tubes in factory and shall be made available for inspection by any ATF officer upon request.

(72 Stat. 1421; 26 U.S.C. 5711)

§ 270.409 Termination of liability of surety under bond.

The liability of a surety on any bond required by this subpart shall be terminated only as to operations on and after the effective date of a superseding bond, or the date of approval of the discontinuance of operations by the manufacturer of cigarette papers and tubes, or otherwise in accordance with the termination provisions of the bond. The surety shall remain bound in respect of any liability for unpaid taxes, penalties and interest, not in excess of the amount of the bond, incurred by the manufacturer while the bond is in force.

(72 Stat. 1421; 26 U.S.C. 5711)

§ 270.410 Release of pledged securities.

Securities of the United States pledged and deposited as provided in § 270.403 shall be released only in accordance with the provisions of 31 CFR part 225. Such securities will not be released by the regional director (compliance) until liability under the bond for which they were pledged has been terminated. When the regional director (compliance) is satisfied that they may be released, the regional director (compliance) shall fix the date or dates on which a part or all of such securities may be released. At any time prior to the release of such securities, the re-

gional director (compliance) may extend the date of release for such additional length of time as is deemed necessary.

(61 Stat. 650, 72 Stat. 1421; 31 U.S.C. 9301, 9303; 26 U.S.C. 5711)

OPERATIONS BY MANUFACTURERS

Records

§ 270.421 General.

Every manufacturer of cigarette papers and tubes shall keep records of the daily operations and transactions, which shall reflect the date and number of books or sets of cigarette papers of each different numerical content and the date and number of cigarette tubes:

- (a) Manufactured;
- (b) Received, without payment of tax from another factory, an export warehouse, customs custody, or by withdrawal from the market;
- (c) Removed subject to tax;
- (d) Removed, without payment of tax, for export purposes, use of the transfer in bond pursuant to § 270.451; or
- (e) Lost or destroyed.

The entries for each day in the records maintained or kept under this subpart will be considered timely if made by the close of the business day following that on which the operations or transactions occur. No particular form of records is prescribed, but the information required shall be readily ascertainable from the records kept.

(72 Stat. 1423; 26 U.S.C. 5741)

Reports

§ 270.422 General.

Every manufacturer of cigarette papers and tubes shall make a report, on ATF Form 2138 (5230.3), to the regional director (compliance), of the number of books or sets of cigarette papers of each different numerical content and the number of cigarette tubes manufactured, received, removed, and lost or destroyed. The report shall be made at the times specified in this subpart and shall be made whether or not any operations or transactions occurred during the period covered by the report. A copy of each report shall be retained by

§ 270.423

the manufacturer in accordance with the provisions of this subpart.

(72 Stat. 1422; 26 U.S.C. 5722)

§ 270.423 Opening.

An opening report, covering the period from the date of the opening inventory to the end of the month, shall be made on or before the 10th day following the end of the month in which the business was commenced.

(72 Stat. 1422; 26 U.S.C. 5722)

§ 270.424 Monthly.

A report for each calendar month shall be made on or before the 20th day of the next succeeding month.

(72 Stat. 1422; 26 U.S.C. 5722)

§ 270.425 Special.

A special report, covering the unreported period to the day preceding the date of any special inventory required by an ATF officer, shall be made with such inventory. Another report, covering the period from the date of the special inventory to the end of the month, shall be made on or before the 14th day following the end of the month in which the inventory was made.

(72 Stat. 1422; 26 U.S.C. 5722)

§ 270.426 Closing.

A closing report, covering the period from the first of the month to the date of the closing inventory, shall be made with such inventory.

(72 Stat. 1422; 26 U.S.C. 5722)

Inventories

§ 270.431 General.

Every manufacturer of cigarette papers and tubes shall provide a true and accurate inventory, on ATF Form 2132 (5230.2), to the regional director (compliance), of the number of books or sets of cigarette papers of each different numerical content and the number of cigarette tubes held at the times specified in this subpart. Such inventory shall be subject to verification by an ATF officer. A copy of each inventory shall be

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retained by the manufacturer in accordance with this subpart.

(72 Stat. 1422; 26 U.S.C. 5721)

§ 270.432 Opening.

An opening inventory shall be made by the manufacturer of cigarette papers and tubes at the time of first commencing business.

(72 Stat. 1422; 26 U.S.C. 5721)

§ 270.433 Special.

A special inventory shall be made by the manufacturer of cigarette papers and tubes when required by any ATF officer.

(72 Stat. 1422; 26 U.S.C. 5721)

§ 270.434 Closing.

A closing inventory shall be made by the manufacturer of cigarette papers and tubes when a change in proprietorship occurs, or when the manufacturer changes location of the factory to another region, or concludes business. Where a change in proprietorship occurs, the closing inventory shall be made as of the day preceding the date of the opening inventory of the successor.

(72 Stat. 1422; 26 U.S.C. 5721)

Document Retention

§ 270.435 General.

All records and reports required to be kept or maintained under this subpart, including copies of authorizations, inventories, reports, returns, and claims filed with verified supporting schedules, shall be retained by the manufacturer for three years following the close of the calendar year in which filed or made, or in the case of an authorization, for three years following the close of the calendar year in which the operation under such authorization is concluded. Such records shall be made available for inspection by any ATF officer upon request.

(72 Stat. 1423; 26 U.S.C. 5741)

Packages

§ 270.441 General.

All cigarette papers and tubes shall, before removal subject to tax, be put

up by the manufacturer in packages which shall be of such construction as will securely contain the papers or tubes therein. No package of cigarette papers or tubes shall have contained therein, attached thereto, or stamped, marked, written, or printed thereon:

(a) Any certificate, coupon, or other device purporting to be or to represent a ticket, chance, share, or an interest in, or dependent on, the event of a lottery,

(b) Any indecent or immoral picture, print, or representation, or

(c) Any statement or indication that United States tax has been paid.

(72 Stat. 1422; 26 U.S.C. 5723)

Miscellaneous Operations

§ 270.451 Transfer in bond.

A manufacturer of cigarette papers and tubes may transfer such papers and tubes, under bond, without payment of tax, to the bonded premises of any manufacturer of cigarette papers and tubes, or to the bonded premises of a manufacturer of tobacco products solely for use in the manufacture of cigarettes. The transfer of cigarette papers and tubes, without payment of tax, to the bonded premises of an export warehouse proprietor shall be in accordance with the provisions of part 290 of this chapter.

(72 Stat. 1418, as amended; 26 U.S.C. 5704)

§ 270.452 Release from customs custody.

Cigarette papers and tubes which were made in the United States, exported, and subsequently returned to the United States, may be removed from customs custody for transfer to the premises of a manufacturer without payment of the internal revenue tax, upon compliance with part 275 of this chapter.

(72 Stat. 1418; 26 U.S.C. 5704)

§ 270.453 Use of the United States.

A manufacturer of cigarette papers and tubes may remove cigarette papers and tubes covered under bond, without payment of tax, for use of the United States. Such removal shall be in ac-

cordance with the provisions of part 295 of this chapter.

(72 Stat. 1418; 26 U.S.C. 5704)

§ 270.454 Removal for export purposes.

The removal of cigarette papers and tubes, without payment of tax, for shipment to a foreign country, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, or a possession of the United States, or for consumption beyond the jurisdiction of the internal revenue laws of the United States, shall be in accordance with the provisions of part 290 of this chapter.

(72 Stat. 1418; 26 U.S.C. 5704)

Permanent Discontinuance of Business

§ 270.461 Discontinuance of operations.

Every manufacturer of cigarette papers and tubes who desires to discontinue operations and close out a factory shall dispose of all cigarette papers and tubes on hand, in accordance with this subpart, and make a closing inventory and closing report, in accordance with the provisions of §§ 270.434 and 270.426, respectively.

(72 Stat. 1422; 26 U.S.C. 5721, 5722)

CLAIMS BY MANUFACTURERS

General

§ 270.471 Abatement.

A claim for abatement of the unpaid portion of the assessment of any tax on cigarette papers and tubes, or any liability in respect thereof, may be allowed to the extent that such assessment is excessive in amount, is assessed after the expiration of the applicable period of limitation, or is erroneously or illegally assessed. Any claim under this section shall be prepared on ATF Form 2635 (5620.8), in duplicate, and shall set forth the particulars under which the claim is filed. The original of the claim, accompanied by such evidence as is necessary to establish to the satisfaction of the regional director (compliance) that the claim is valid, shall be filed with the regional director (compliance) for the region in which the tax or liability was assessed.

(68A Stat. 792, 6404)

§ 270.472 Allowance.

Relief from the payment of tax on cigarette papers and tubes may be extended to a manufacturer by allowance of the tax where the cigarette papers and tubes, after removal from the factory upon determination of tax and prior to the payment of such tax, are lost (otherwise than by theft) or destroyed by fire, casualty, or act of God, while in the possession or ownership of the manufacturer who removed such articles, or are withdrawn by the manufacturer from the market. Any claim for allowance under this section shall be filed on ATF Form 2635 (5620.8) with the regional director (compliance) for the region in which the articles were removed, shall be executed under penalties and perjury and shall show the date the cigarette papers and tubes were removed from the factory. A claim relating to articles lost or destroyed shall be supported as prescribed in § 270.475. In the case of a claim relating to cigarette papers or tubes withdrawn from the market the schedule prescribed in § 270.476 shall be filed with the regional director (compliance) for the region in which the articles are assembled. The manufacturer may not anticipate allowance of a claim by making the adjusting entry in a tax return pending consideration and action on the claim. Cigarette papers and tubes to which such a claim relates must be shown as removed on determination of tax in the return covering the period during which such articles were so removed. Upon action on the claim by the regional director (compliance) a copy of ATF Form 2635 (5620.8) will be returned to the manufacturer as notice of such action. This copy of ATF Form 2635 (5620.8), with the copy of any verified supporting schedules, shall be retained by the manufacturer. When such notification of allowance of the claim or any part thereof is received prior to the time the return covering the tax on the cigarette papers or tubes to which the claim relates is to be filed, the manufacturer may make an adjusting entry and explanatory statement in that tax return. Where the notice of allowance is received after the filing of the return and taxpayment of the cigarette papers or tubes to which the claim relates, the manufacturer

may make an adjusting entry and explanatory statement in the next tax return(s) to the extent necessary to take credit in the amount of the allowance.

(72 Stat. 1419, as amended, 26 U.S.C. 5705)

§ 270.473 Credit or refund.

The taxes paid on cigarette papers and tubes may be credited or refunded (without interest) to a manufacturer on proof satisfactory to the regional director (compliance) that the claimant manufacturer paid the tax on cigarette papers and tubes lost (otherwise than by theft) or destroyed, by fire, casualty, or act of God, while in the possession or ownership of such manufacturer, or withdrawn by the manufacturer from the market. Any claim for credit or refund under this section shall be prepared on ATF Form 2635 (5620.8), in duplicate. Claims shall include a statement that the tax imposed on cigarette papers and tubes by 26 U.S.C. 7652 or Chapter 52, was paid in respect to the cigarette papers or tubes covered by the claim, and that the articles were lost, destroyed, or withdrawn from the market within 6 months preceding the date the claim is filed. A claim for credit or refund relating to articles lost or destroyed shall be supported as prescribed in § 270.475, and a claim relating to articles withdrawn from the market shall be accompanied by a schedule prepared and verified as prescribed in §§ 270.476, and 270.477. The original and one copy of ATF Form 2635 (5620.8), shall be filed with the regional director (compliance) for the region in which the tax was paid, or where the tax was paid in more than one region with the regional director (compliance) for any one of the regions in which the tax was paid. Upon action by the regional director (compliance) on a claim for credit, a copy of ATF Form 2635 (5620.8) will be returned to the manufacturer as notification of allowance or disallowance of the claim or any part thereof. This copy, with the copy of any verified supporting schedules, shall be retained by the manufacturer. When the manufacturer is notified of allowance of the claim for credit or any part thereof, the manufacturer shall make an adjusting entry and explanatory statement in the next tax return(s) to the extent necessary to take

credit in the amount of the allowance. The manufacturer may not anticipate allowance of a claim by taking credit on a tax return prior to consideration and action on such claim. The duplicate of a claim for refund or credit, with a copy of any verified supporting schedules, shall be retained by the manufacturer.

(72 Stat. 1419, as amended, 26 U.S.C. 5705)

§ 270.474 Remission.

Remission of the tax liability on cigarette papers and tubes may be extended to the manufacturer liable for the tax where cigarette papers and tubes in bond are lost (other than by theft) or destroyed, by fire, casualty, or act of God, while in the possession or ownership of such manufacturer. Where cigarette papers and tubes are so lost or destroyed the manufacturer shall report promptly such fact, and the circumstances, to the regional director (compliance) for the region in which the factory is located. If the manufacturer wishes to be relieved of the tax liability, a claim on ATF Form 2635 (5620.8), in duplicate, shall also be prepared, setting forth the nature, date, place, and extent of the loss or destruction. The original and one copy of the claim, accompanied by such evidence as is necessary to establish to the satisfaction of the regional director (compliance) that the claim is valid, shall be filed with the regional director (compliance) for the region in which the factory is located. Upon action on the claim by the regional director (compliance), the copy of ATF Form 2635 (5620.8) will be returned to the manufacturer as notice of such action, which copy shall be retained by the manufacturer.

(72 Stat. 1419, as amended, 26 U.S.C. 5707)

Lost or Destroyed

§ 270.475 Action by claimant.

Where cigarette papers and tubes are lost (other than by theft) or destroyed, by fire, casualty, or act of God, and the manufacturer desires to file claim under the provisions of § 270.472 or § 270.473, the manufacturer shall indicate on the claim the nature, date, and extent of such loss or destruction. The

claim shall be accompanied by such evidence as necessary to establish to the satisfaction of the regional director (compliance) that the claim is valid.

(72 Stat. 1419; 26 U.S.C. 5705)

Withdrawn From the Market.

§ 270.476 Action by Claimant.

Where cigarette papers and tubes are withdrawn from the market and the manufacturer desires to file claim under the provisions of § 270.472 or § 270.473, the manufacturer shall assemble the articles in or adjacent to a factory if they are to be retained in or received into such factory, or at any suitable place if they are to be destroyed. The manufacturer shall group the articles according to the rate of tax applicable thereto, and shall prepare and submit a schedule of the articles, on ATF Form 3069 (5200.7) in accordance with the instructions, on the form. All copies of the schedule shall be forwarded to the regional director (compliance) for the region in which the articles are assembled.

(72 Stat. 1419; 26 U.S.C. 5705)

§ 270.477 Action by regional director (compliance).

Upon receipt of a schedule of cigarette papers and tubes withdrawn from the market, the regional director (compliance) may assign an ATF officer to verify the schedule and supervise disposition of the cigarette papers and tubes, or may authorize the manufacturer to dispose of the articles without supervision by so stating on the original and one copy of the schedule returned to the manufacturer.

(72 Stat. 1419; 26 U.S.C. 5705)

§ 270.478 Disposition of cigarette papers and tubes and schedule.

When so authorized, as evidenced by the regional director's (compliance) statement on the schedule, the manufacturer shall dispose of the cigarette papers and tubes as specified in the schedule. After the articles are disposed of, the manufacturer shall execute a certificate on both copies of the schedule received from the regional director (compliance), to show the disposition and the date of disposition of

the articles. In connection with a claim for credit or refund, the manufacturer shall attach the original of the schedule to the claim for credit or refund, ATF Form 2635 (5620.8), filed under §270.473. When an ATF officer is assigned to verify the schedule and supervise disposition of the cigarette papers and tubes, such officer shall, upon completion of the assignment, execute a certificate on all copies of the schedule to show the disposition and the date of disposition of the articles. In connection with a claim for allowance, the officer shall return one copy of the schedule to the manufacturer for the record, and in connection with a claim for credit or refund, the officer shall return the original and one copy of the schedule to the manufacturer, the original of which the manufacturer shall attach to the claim filed under §270.473.

(72 Stat. 1419, as amended; 26 U.S.C. 26 U.S.C. 5705)

PART 275—IMPORTATION OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS AND CIGARETTE PAPERS AND TUBES

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 275.72a Notice for pipe tobacco.
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 275.74 Notice for cigarettes.
 275.75 Exemptions.

Subpart F—Tobacco Products and Cigarette Papers and Tubes, Imported Into or Returned to the United States

275.81 Taxpayment.

RELEASE FROM CUSTOMS CUSTODY OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS AND CIGARETTE PAPERS AND TUBES WITHOUT PAYMENT OF TAX OR CERTAIN DUTY

275.85 Release from customs custody of imported articles.
 275.85a Release from customs custody of returned articles.
 275.86 Procedure for release.

Subpart G—Puerto Rican Tobacco Products and Cigarette Papers and Tubes, Brought Into the United States

275.101 General.

PREPAYMENT OF TAX IN PUERTO RICO ON TOBACCO PRODUCTS AND CIGARETTE PAPERS AND TUBES

275.105 Prepayment of tax.