

19CFR10.59(e)

e) A documented vessel with a fisheries license endorsement and foreign fishing vessels of 5 net tons or over may be allowed to withdraw distilled spirits (including alcohol), wines, and beer conditionally free under section 309, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended ([19 U.S.C. 1309](#)), if the port director is satisfied from the quantity requested, in the light of (1) whether the vessel is employed in substantially continuous fishing activities, and (2) the vessel's complement, that none of the withdrawn articles is intended to be removed from the vessel in, or otherwise returned to, the United States without the payment of duty or tax. Such withdrawal shall be permitted only after the approval by the port director of a special written application, in triplicate, on Customs Form 5125, of the withdrawer, supported by a bond on Customs Form 301, containing the bond conditions set forth in §113.62 of this chapter executed by the withdrawer. Such application shall be filed with Customs Form 7501 or 7512, as the case may be. The original and the triplicate copy of the application, after approval, shall be stamped with the withdrawal number and date thereof and shall be returned to the withdrawer for use as prescribed below. Approval of each such application shall be subject to the condition that the original and the triplicate copy shall be presented thereafter by the withdrawer or the vessel's master to the port director within 24 hours (excluding Saturday, Sunday, and holidays) after each subsequent arrival of the vessel at a Customs port or station and that an accounting shall be made at the time of such presentation of the disposition of the articles until the port director is satisfied that all of them have been consumed on board, or landed under Customs supervision, and takes up the original application. (The withdrawer shall retain the triplicate copy as evidence of consumption on board or landing under Customs supervision.) The approval shall be subject to the further conditions that any such withdrawn article remaining on board while the vessel is in port shall be safeguarded in the manner and to such extent as the district director for the port or place of arrival shall deem necessary and that failure to comply with the conditions upon which a conditionally free withdrawal is approved shall subject the total quantity of withdrawn articles to the assessment and collection of an amount equal to the duties and taxes that would have been assessed on the entire quantity of supplies withdrawn had such supplies been regularly entered, or withdrawn, for consumption.

Exemption from internal-revenue tax on distilled spirits, alcohol, wines, and beer removed from any internal-revenue bonded warehouse, industrial alcohol premises, bonded wine cellar, or brewery; and

drawback on taxpaid distilled spirits or wines removed from an export storage room, or on taxpaid beer removed from a brewery (or place of storage elsewhere), for use as supplies on vessels under section 309, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, are governed by regulations of the Internal Revenue Service.

19 CFR 10.65 - CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

STATUS MESSAGE

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§ 10.65 Cigars and cigarettes.

(a) Imported cigars and cigarettes in bonded warehouse or otherwise in Customs custody, and such articles manufactured with the use of imported materials in a bonded manufacturing warehouse of class 6, may be withdrawn under section 317, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, for consumption beginning beyond the 3-mile limit or international boundary, as the case may be, (1) on vessels actually engaged in the foreign, intercoastal, or noncontiguous territory trade within the purview of § [10.59\(a\)](#); (2) on vessels departing from the port where the withdrawal is made directly for a foreign port, a port on the opposite coast, or a port in one of the possessions of the United States; or (3) on vessels of war or other governmental activity.

(b) The privilege shall not be granted to vessels stationed in American waters for an indefinite period without sailing schedules, nor shall it be granted to aircraft of foreign registry of a country for which there is not in effect a finding and advice by the Department of Commerce under section 309(d), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, that such country allows privileges to aircraft registered in the United States substantially reciprocal to those described in section 317, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. See section [10.59\(f\)](#).

(c) With the following additions and exceptions, the same procedure shall be followed as in the case of withdrawals under section 309(a), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended.

(1) No bond shall be required in the case of vessels operated by the United States Government.

(2) When a shipping case containing cigars and cigarettes is made up of a number of units, each in a separate package, such units may be withdrawn separately, provided each unit is marked and numbered for identification and contains not less than 250 cigars or 1,000 cigarettes. In the case of imported cigars and cigarettes so packed, only one unit from each shipping case shall be opened for examination, unless the port director shall deem it necessary for the protection of the revenue to examine a greater quantity. Imported tobacco products on which the duty or internal-revenue tax has been paid may not be withdrawn under section 317, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, with a drawback of such duty or internal-revenue tax.

(3) When all the units in such shipping case are not to be withdrawn at the same time or for use on the same vessel, a blanket withdrawal may be filed for the entire case in lieu of a separate withdrawal for each unit. In such event, the withdrawal shall be retained by the warehouse proprietor until delivery receipts are obtained for the entire quantity covered by the withdrawal, provided the total period of time prior to delivery to the using vessel or aircraft does not exceed 5 years. A bond on Customs Form 301, containing the bond conditions set forth in § [113.62](#) of this chapter, when required, shall be filed at the time of or prior to the removal of any of the merchandise from the warehouse for delivery to the vessel on which it is to be used.

(4) Merchandise for which blanket withdrawals are filed shall be stored in a separate room or enclosure in a bonded warehouse under separate locks, and the merchandise clearly marked to show that it has been withdrawn. If, at the time of any such inventory, any merchandise is missing and not properly accounted for, duties shall be paid thereon before any further withdrawals are permitted.

(5) The declaration of use, when required, shall include a statement that consumption of the articles covered by the withdrawal did not begin until the withdrawing vessel or aircraft had proceeded beyond the 3 mile limit or the international boundary.

TITLE 19 - CUSTOMS DUTIES
CHAPTER 4 - TARIFF ACT OF 1930
SUBTITLE II - SPECIAL PROVISIONS
Part I - Miscellaneous

Sec. 1309. Supplies for certain vessels and aircraft

STATUTE:

(a) Exemption from customs duties and internal-revenue tax
Articles of foreign or domestic origin may be withdrawn, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, from any customs bonded warehouse, from continuous customs custody elsewhere than in a bonded warehouse, or from a foreign-trade zone free of duty and internal-revenue tax, or from any internal-revenue bonded warehouse, from any brewery, or from any winery premises or bonded premises for the storage of wine, free of internal-revenue tax -

(1) for supplies (not including equipment) of (A) vessels or aircraft operated by the United States, (B) vessels of the United States employed in the fisheries or in the whaling business, or actually engaged in foreign trade or trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States or between the United States and any of its possessions, or between Hawaii and any other part of the United States, or between Alaska and any other part of the United States, or (C) aircraft registered in the United States and actually engaged in foreign trade or trade between the United States and any of its possessions, or between

Hawaii and any other part of the United States or between Alaska and any other part of the United States; or

(2) for supplies (including equipment) or repair of (A) vessels of war of any foreign nation, or (B) foreign vessels employed in the fisheries or in the whaling business, or actually engaged in foreign trade or trade between the United States and any of its possessions, or between Hawaii and any other part of the United States or between Alaska and any other part of the United States, where such trade by foreign vessels is permitted; or

(3) for supplies (including equipment), ground equipment, maintenance, or repair of aircraft registered in any foreign country and actually engaged in foreign trade or trade between the United States and any of its possessions, or between Hawaii and any other part of the United States or between Alaska and any other part of the United States, where trade by foreign aircraft is permitted. With respect to articles for ground equipment, the exemption hereunder shall apply only to duties and to taxes imposed upon or by reason of importation. The provisions for free withdrawals made by this subsection shall not apply to petroleum products for vessels or aircraft in voyages or flights exclusively between Hawaii or Alaska and any airport or Pacific coast seaport of the United States.

(b) Drawback

Articles withdrawn from bonded warehouses, bonded manufacturing warehouses, continuous customs custody elsewhere than in a bonded warehouse, or from a foreign-trade zone, imported articles, and articles of domestic manufacture or production, laden as supplies upon any such vessel or aircraft of the United States or laden as supplies (including equipment) upon, or used in the maintenance or repair of, any such foreign vessel or aircraft, shall be considered to be exported within the meaning of the drawback provisions of this chapter.

(c) Articles removed in, or returned to, the United States

Any article exempted from duty or tax, or in respect of which drawback has been allowed, under this section or section 1317 of this title and thereafter removed in the United States from any vessel or aircraft, or otherwise returned to the United States, shall be treated as an importation from a foreign country.

19 U.S. CODE § 1317 - TOBACCO PRODUCTS; SUPPLIES FOR CERTAIN VESSELS AND AIRCRAFT

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(a) Exportation of tobacco products

The shipment or delivery of manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, or cigarettes, for consumption beyond the jurisdiction of the internal-revenue laws of the United States, as defined by section 2197(a) of title 26, shall be deemed exportation within the meaning of the customs and internal-revenue laws applicable to the exportation of such articles without payment of duty or internal-revenue tax.

(b) Exportation of supplies for certain vessels and aircraft

The shipment or delivery of any merchandise for use as supplies (including equipment) upon, or in the maintenance or repair of any vessel or aircraft described in subdivision (2) or (3) of section 1309 (a) of this title, or for use as ground equipment for any such aircraft, shall be deemed an exportation within the meaning of the customs and internal-revenue laws applicable to the exportation of such merchandise without the payment of duty or internal-revenue tax. With respect to merchandise for use as ground equipment, such shipment or delivery shall not be deemed an exportation within the meaning of the internal-revenue laws relating to taxes other than those imposed upon or by reason of importation.

(d) Reciprocal privileges

The privileges granted by this section and section 1317 of this title in respect of aircraft registered in a foreign country shall be allowed only if the Secretary of the Treasury shall have been advised by the Secretary of Commerce that he has found that such foreign country allows, or will allow, substantially reciprocal privileges in respect of aircraft registered in the United States. If the Secretary of Commerce shall advise the Secretary of the Treasury that he has found that a foreign country has discontinued, or will discontinue, the allowance of such privileges, the privileges granted by this section and such section 1317 shall not apply thereafter in respect of aircraft registered in that foreign country.

27 CFR 290

Subpart A—Scope of Regulations§ 290.1 Exportation of tobacco products, and cigarette papers and tubes, without payment of tax, or with drawback of tax. This part contains the regulations relating to the exportation (including supplies for vessels and aircraft) of tobacco products and cigarette papers and tubes, without payment of tax; the qualification of, and operations by, export warehouse proprietors; and the allowance of drawback of tax paid on tobacco products, and cigarette papers and tubes exported. [T.D. 6871, 31 FR 48, Jan. 4, 1966. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975, and amended by T.D. ATF-232, 51 FR 28087, Aug. 5, 1986; T.D. ATF-243, 51 FR 43194, Dec. 1, 1986]

§ 290.2 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.(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 46922, Sept. 23, 1981, as amended by T.D. ATF-232, 51 FR 28087, Aug. 5, 1986; T.D. ATF-243, 51 FR 43194, Dec. 1, 1986; T.D. ATF-372, 61 FR 20725, May 8, 1996]

Subpart B—Definitions§ 290.11 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 include 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.

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 definition of “cigarette” given in this section).

Cigarette. (a) Any roll of tobacco wrapped in paper or in any substance not containing tobacco, and (b) 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 (a) of this definition.

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

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

Cigarette papers. Taxable books or sets of cigarette papers.

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

Customs warehouse. A customs bonded manufacturing warehouse, class 6, where cigars are manufactured of imported tobacco.

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

District director of customs. The district director of customs at a headquarters port of the district (except the district of New York, N.Y.); the area directors of customs in the district of New York, N.Y.; and the port director at a port not designated as a headquarters port.

Exportation or export. A severance of tobacco products or cigarette papers or tubes from the mass of things belonging to the United States with the intention of uniting them to the mass of things belonging to some foreign country. For the purposes of this part, shipment from the United States to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, or a possession of the United States, shall be deemed exportation, as will the clearance from the United States of tobacco products and cigarette papers and tubes for consumption beyond the jurisdiction of the internal revenue laws of the United States, i.e., beyond the 3-mile limit or international boundary, as the case may be.

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 or cigarette papers and tubes in which he carries on such business.

Foreign-trade zone. A foreign-trade zone established and operated pursuant to the Act of June 18, 1934, as amended.

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 or an export warehouse, (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.

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 his own personal use or consumption.

Manufacturer of tobacco products. Any person who manufactures cigars, cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, pipe tobacco, or roll-your-own tobacco but does not include: (1) A person who produces tobacco products solely for that person's own consumption or use; or (2) A proprietor of a Customs bonded manufacturing warehouse with respect to the operation of such warehouse.

Package. The container in which tobacco products or cigarette papers or tubes are put up by the manufacturer and delivered to the consumer.

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 either the factory or the export warehouse covered by the bond of the manufacturer or proprietor. *Roll-your-own 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 for making cigarettes. *Sale price*. The price for which large cigars are sold by the manufacturer, determined in accordance with §§ 270.22 or 275.39. *State*. "State" shall, for the purposes of this part, be construed to include the District of Columbia. *Smokeless tobacco*. Any snuff or chewing tobacco. *Snuff*. Any finely cut, ground, or powdered tobacco that is not intended to be smoked. *Tobacco products*. Cigars, cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, pipe tobacco, and roll-your-own tobacco. *United States*. "United States" when used in a geographical sense shall include only the States and the District of Columbia. *U.S.C.* The United States Code. *Zone operator*. The person to whom the privilege of establishing, operating, and maintaining a foreign-trade zone has been granted by the Foreign-Trade Zones Board created by the Act of June 18, 1934, as amended. *Zone restricted status*. Tobacco products, cigarette papers and cigarette tubes which have been taken into a foreign trade zone from the United States Customs territory for the sole purpose of exportation or storage until exported. [T.D. ATF-48, 43 FR 13556, Mar. 31, 1978; 44 FR 55856, Sept. 28, 1979, as amended by T.D. ATF-232, 51 FR 28087, Aug. 5, 1986; T.D. ATF-243, 51 FR 43194, Dec. 1, 1986; T.D. ATF-289, 54 FR 48841, Nov. 27, 1989; T.D. ATF-421, 64 FR 71925, Dec. 22, 1999; T.D. ATF-424, 64 FR 71933, Dec. 22, 1999; T.D. ATF-420, 64 FR 71945, Dec. 22, 1999]

Subpart Ba—Special (Occupational) Taxes Source: T.D. ATF-271, 53 FR 17563, May 17, 1988, unless otherwise noted. § 290.31 Liability for special tax. (a) *Export warehouse proprietor*. Every export warehouse proprietor shall pay a special (occupational) tax at a rate specified by § 290.32. The tax shall be paid on or before the date of commencing the business of an export warehouseman, 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 an export warehouseman 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*. An export warehouse proprietor under this part 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) § 290.32 Rate of special tax. (a) *General*. Title 26 U.S.C. 5731(a)(3) imposes a special tax of \$1,000 per year on every export warehouse proprietor. (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 export warehouse proprietor 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 § 290.31 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)

§ 290.33 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 § 290.34).(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 § 290.142.(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 an 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. 6061, 6065, 6151, 7011) § 290.34 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, including 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 17563, May 17, 1988, as amended by T.D. ATF-301, 55 FR 47658, Nov. 14, 1990]