

ounces. A liter is divided into 1,000 milliliters. Milliliter or milliliters may be abbreviated as "ml".

*Person.* An individual, a trust, estate, partnership, association or other unincorporated organization, fiduciary, company, or corporation, or the District of Columbia, a State, or a political subdivision thereof (including a city, county, or other municipality).

*Place, or place of business.* The entire office, plant, or area of the business in any one location under the same proprietorship; and passageways, streets, highways, rail crossings, waterways, or partitions dividing the premises shall not be deemed a separation for special tax purposes, if the various divisions are otherwise contiguous.

*Reclaim.* To grind up a liquor bottle or container and use the ground up material to make products other than liquor bottles or containers.

*Recycle.* To grind up a liquor bottle or container and use the ground up material to make new liquor bottles or containers.

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

*Sale at retail or retail sale.* Sale of liquors to a person other than a dealer.

*Sale at wholesale or wholesale sale.* Sale of liquors to a dealer.

*Special tax.* The occupational tax imposed on a dealer in liquors or a dealer in beer.

*Tax year.* The period from July 1 of one calendar year through June 30 of the following year.

*U.S.C.* The United States Code.

*Wine.* When used without qualification, the term includes every kind (class and type) of product produced on bonded wine premises from grapes, other fruit (including berries), or other suitable agricultural products and containing not more than 24 percent of alcohol by volume. The term includes all imitation, other than standard, or artificial wine and compounds sold as wine. A wine product containing less than one-half of one percent alcohol by vol-

ume is not taxable as wine when removed from the bonded wine premises.

(26 U.S.C. 7805 (68A Stat. 917, as amended) 27 U.S.C. 205 (49 Stat. 981, as amended))

[T.D. ATF-48, 43 FR 13541, Mar. 31, 1978, as amended by T.D. ATF-50, 43 FR 37180, Aug. 22, 1978; 44 FR 55843, Sept. 28, 1979; T.D. ATF-62, 44 FR 71693, Dec. 11, 1979; T.D. ATF-114, 47 FR 43949, Oct. 5, 1982; T.D. ATF-344, 58 FR 40355, July 28, 1993]

### Subpart C—Special (Occupational) Taxes

#### § 194.21 Basis of tax.

Special taxes are imposed on persons engaging in or carrying on the business or occupation of selling or offering for sale alcoholic liquors fit for use as a beverage or any alcoholic liquors sold for use as a beverage. The classes of liquor dealer business on which special occupational tax is imposed and the conditions under which such tax is incurred are specified in §§ 194.23 through 194.26. No person shall engage in any business on which the special tax is imposed until he has filed a special tax return as provided in § 194.26 of this part and paid the special tax for such business.

(72 Stat. 1346; 26 U.S.C. 5142)

[25 FR 6270, July 2, 1960. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975, and amended by T.D. ATF-271, 53 FR 17552, May 17, 1988]

#### § 194.22 Selling or offering for sale.

Whether the activities of any person constitute engaging in the business of selling or offering for sale is to be determined by the facts in each case, but any course of selling or offering for sale, though to a restricted class of persons or without a view to profit, is within the meaning of the statute.

#### DEALERS CLASSIFIED

#### § 194.23 Retail dealer in liquors.

(a) *General.* Every person who sells or offers for sale distilled spirits, wines, or beer to any person other than a dealer is, except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, a retail dealer in liquors. Every retail dealer in liquors shall pay special tax at the rate