

## § 194.52

be deemed sufficient separation to require the payment of addition special tax, if the various divisions are otherwise contiguous.

(72 Stat. 1347; 26 U.S.C. 5143)

[T.D. 7130, 36 FR 12852, July 8, 1971. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975]

### § 194.52 Place of sale.

The place at which ownership of liquors is transferred, actually or constructively, is the place of sale.

(72 Stat. 1347; 26 U.S.C. 5143)

### § 194.53 Place of offering for sale.

Liquors are offered for sale (a) at the place where they are kept for sale and where a sale may be effected, or (b) at any place where sales are consummated. Liquors are not offered for sale by sending abroad an agent to take orders, or by establishing an office for the mere purpose of taking orders, provided in each case the orders received are transmitted to the principal for acceptance at the place where he holds a special tax stamp or is exempt from special tax as provided in subpart L of this part.

(72 Stat. 1347; 26 U.S.C. 5143)

### § 194.54 Places of storage; deliveries therefrom.

Special tax is not required to be paid for warehouses and similar places which are used by dealers merely for the storage of liquors and are not places where orders for liquors are accepted. Where orders for liquors are received and duly accepted at a place where the dealer holds the required special tax stamp, the subsequent actual delivery of the liquors from a place of storage does not require the payment of special tax at such place of storage. Except as provided in §§ 194.185 and 194.186, a dealer holding a special tax stamp at a given place, who makes actual delivery of liquors from a warehouse at another place, without prior constructive delivery by the acceptance of an order therefor at the place covered by the special tax stamp, shall pay special tax at the place where ownership of the liquors is transferred.

(72 Stat. 1340, 1347; 26 U.S.C. 5113, 5143)

## 27 CFR Ch. I (4-1-02 Edition)

### § 194.55 Caterers.

(a) *General.* Where a contract to furnish liquors is made by a caterer at his place of business where he holds a special tax stamp, no liability to special tax is incurred by the serving of the liquors at a different location.

(b) *Additional liability.* Where the contract of a caterer provides for the sale of liquors by the drink at a place, or simultaneously at different places, other than his place of business where he holds a special tax stamp, a separate liability to special tax is incurred at each such place.

(c) *Records.* Caterers must maintain sufficient commercial records to verify that their special (occupational) tax liabilities have been satisfied for all locations at which activities subject to special (occupational) tax occur. These commercial records should indicate the names and addresses of locations at which alcoholic beverages have been sold or offered for sale and the dates and times that such activities occurred. These commercial records must be available to ATF officers upon request.

(26 U.S.C. 5121, 5122, 5143, 5555, 6806, 7011)

[T.D. 7008, 34 FR 3664, Mar. 1, 1969. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975; T.D. ATF-329, 57 FR 39598, Sept. 1, 1992]

### § 194.56 Peddling.

No person shall peddle distilled spirits, wines, or beer, except as provided in §§ 194.126, 194.185, and 194.186. Persons peddling liquors and not meeting the exemptions specified in §§ 194.126, 194.185, and 194.186 are required to pay special tax at each place where sales are consummated.

(72 Stat. 1344, 1347; 26 U.S.C. 5123, 5143)

#### SALES IN TWO OR MORE AREAS ON THE SAME PREMISES

### § 194.57 General.

Where liquors are sold by a proprietor in two or more areas within his place of business, only one special tax stamp is required. Where the proprietor lets to another person or persons the privilege of selling liquors in two or more areas within his place of business, whether such privilege is exercised separately or simultaneously with the

proprietor or another concessionaire, each such person shall pay but one special tax.

**§ 194.58 Hotels.**

The proprietor of a hotel who conducts the sale of liquors throughout the hotel premises shall pay but one special tax. For example, different areas in a hotel such as banquet rooms, meeting rooms, guest rooms, or other such areas, operated by the proprietor, collectively constitute a single place of business. Where any concessionaire conducts the sale of liquors at two or more areas in a hotel, such areas shall be regarded as a single place of business, and he shall pay but one special tax.

**§ 194.59 Ball park, race track, etc.; sales throughout the premises.**

The proprietor of a ball park, race track, stadium, pavilion, or other similar enclosure constituting one premises, who engages in the business of selling liquors throughout such enclosure, including sales from baskets or containers by his employees in his behalf, shall pay but one special tax for such enclosure. Each concessionaire having the same privilege throughout the enclosure, whether such privilege is exercised separately or simultaneously with the proprietor or another concessionaire, or concessionaires, shall pay but one special tax for such enclosure.

(72 Stat. 1347; 26 U.S.C. 5143)

**Subpart F—Each Business Taxable**

**§ 194.71 Different businesses of same ownership and location.**

Where more than one taxable business is conducted by the same person at the same place, special tax for each business shall be paid at the rates severally prescribed, except as provided in §§ 194.24 and 194.26.

(72 Stat. 1347; 26 U.S.C. 5143)

**§ 194.72 Dealer in beer and dealer in liquors at the same location.**

(a) *Rule in effect prior to January 1, 1988.* Any person who was required to pay special tax as a wholesale or retail dealer in beer, who entered business as such, and who thereafter, in the same

or a subsequent month prior to January 1, 1988, began to sell distilled spirits or wine shall, in addition, pay the special tax as a wholesale or retail dealer in liquors before commencing the sale, or offering for sale, of distilled spirits or wine.

(b) *Rule in effect on January 1, 1988, and thereafter.* Any person who pays special tax as a retail dealer in beer for a period beginning on or after January 1, 1988, (including one who pays such tax under the transition rule of § 194.103(b)) is exempt from additional special tax as a retail dealer in liquors with respect to sales of distilled spirits or wine at the place and during the period for which the tax as a retail dealer in beer was paid. Similarly, any person who pays special tax as a wholesale dealer in beer for a period beginning on or after January 1, 1988, (including one who pays such tax under the transition rule of § 194.103(b)) is exempt from additional special tax as a wholesale dealer in liquors with respect to sales of distilled spirits or wine at the place and during the period for which the tax as a wholesale dealer in beer was paid.

(26 U.S.C. 5113, 5143)

[T.D. ATF-285, 54 FR 12610, Mar. 28, 1989]

**Subpart G—Partnerships**

**§ 194.91 Liability of partners.**

Any number of persons carrying on one business in partnership at any one place during any fiscal year shall be required to pay but one special tax for such business.

(72 Stat. 1347; 26 U.S.C. 5143)

**§ 194.92 Addition of partners or incorporation of partnership.**

Where a number of persons who have paid special tax as partners admit one or more new members to the firm or form a corporation (a separate legal entity) to take over the business, the new firm or corporation shall pay special tax before commencing business.

(72 Stat. 1340, 1343; 26 U.S.C. 5111, 5121)

**§ 194.93 Formation of a partnership by two dealers.**

Where two persons, each holding a special tax stamp for a business carried