

§ 70.124

(3) For restrictions on the assignment of claims, see 31 U.S.C. 3727.

(26 U.S.C. 6402)

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 1512-0141)

[T.D. ATF-251, 52 FR 19314, May 22, 1987. Re-designated and amended by T.D. ATF-301, 55 FR 47606, 47615, Nov. 14, 1990; T.D. ATF-450, 66 FR 29025, May 29, 2001]

§ 70.124 Payments in excess of amounts shown on return.

In certain cases, the taxpayer's payments in respect of a tax liability, made before the filing of the taxpayer's return, may exceed the amount of tax shown on the return. In any case in which the appropriate ATF officer determines that the payments by the taxpayer (made within the period prescribed for payment and before the filing of the return) are in excess of the amount of tax shown on the return, the appropriate ATF officer may make credit or refund of such overpayment without awaiting examination of the completed return and without awaiting filing of a claim for refund. However, the provisions of § 70.123 of this part are applicable to such overpayment, and taxpayers should submit claims for refund to protect themselves in the event the appropriate ATF officer fails to make such determination and credit or refund.

(26 U.S.C. 6402)

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[T.D. ATF-301, 55 FR 47616, Nov. 14, 1990]

§ 70.125 Abatements.

(a) The appropriate ATF officer may abate the unpaid portion of any assessment or liability, if the assessment is in excess of the correct tax liability, if the assessment is made subsequent to the expiration of the period of limitation applicable thereto, or if the assessment has been erroneously or illegally made.

(b) If more than the correct amount of tax, interest, additional amount, addition to the tax, or assessable penalty is assessed but not paid to ATF, the person against whom the assessment is made may file a claim for abatement of such overassessment. Each claim for

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abatement under this section shall be made on Form 2635 (5020.8), Claim—Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Taxes, in accordance with the instructions on the form. All such claims must be filed with the appropriate ATF officer who made demand for the amount assessed.

(c) The appropriate ATF officer may issue uniform instructions to abate amounts the collection of which is not warranted because of the administration and collection costs.

(26 U.S.C. 6404)

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[T.D. ATF-301, 55 FR 47616, Nov. 14, 1990, as amended by T.D. ATF-450, 66 FR 29025, May 29, 2001]

§ 70.126 Date of allowance of refund or credit.

The date on which the appropriate ATF officer, first certifies the allowance of an overassessment in respect of any internal revenue tax imposed by the provisions of 26 U.S.C. enforced and administered by the Bureau shall be considered as the date of allowance of refund or credit in respect of such tax.

(26 U.S.C. 6407)

[T.D. ATF-301, 55 FR 47616, Nov. 14, 1990, as amended by T.D. ATF-450, 66 FR 29025, May 29, 2001]

§ 70.127 Overpayment of installment.

If any installment of tax is overpaid, the overpayment shall first be applied against any outstanding installments of such tax. If the overpayment exceeds the correct amount of tax due, the overpayment shall be credited or refunded as provided in §§ 70.122 to 70.124 of this part, inclusive.

(26 U.S.C. 6403)

[T.D. ATF-301, 55 FR 47616, Nov. 14, 1990]

RULE OF SPECIAL APPLICATION

§ 70.131 Conditions to allowance.

(a) For regulations under section 6416 of the Internal Revenue Code, see part 53 of this chapter, relating to manufacturers excise taxes on firearms and ammunition.

(b) For regulations under section 6423 of the Internal Revenue Code, see part 29 of this chapter, relating to distilled

spirits, wine, and beer; and part 46 of this chapter, relating to tobacco products, and cigarette papers and tubes.

(26 U.S.C. 6416 and 6423)

[T.D. ATF-331, 57 FR 40328, Sept. 3, 1992, as amended by T.D. ATF-457, 66 FR 32219, June 14, 2001; T.D. ATF-462, 66 FR 42737, Aug. 15, 2001]

LIEN FOR TAXES

SOURCE: Sections 70.141 through 70.151 added by T.D. ATF-301, 55 FR 47616, Nov. 14, 1990, unless otherwise noted.

§ 70.141 Lien for taxes.

If any person liable to pay any tax under provisions of 26 U.S.C. enforced and administered by the Bureau neglects or refuses to pay the same after demand, the amount (including any interest, additional amount, addition to tax, or assessable penalty, together with any costs that may accrue in addition thereto) shall be a lien in favor of the United States upon all property and rights to property, whether real or personal, tangible or intangible, belonging to such person. The lien attaches to all property and rights to property belonging to such person at any time during the period of the lien, including any property or rights to property acquired by such person after the lien arises. Solely for purposes of this section and §§ 70.161 and 70.162 of this part, any interest in restricted land held in trust by the United States for an individual noncompetent Indian (and not for a tribe) shall not be deemed to be property, or a right to property, belonging to such Indian.

(26 U.S.C. 6321)

§ 70.142 Scope of definitions.

Except as otherwise provided by § 70.143 of this part, the definitions provided by §§ 70.143 apply for purposes of § 70.142 through 70.149 and §§ 70.231 through 70.234 of this part.

§ 70.143 Definitions.

(a) *Security interest*—(1) *In general.* The term *security interest* means any interest in property acquired by contract for the purpose of securing payment or performance of an obligation or indem-

nifying against loss or liability. A security interest exists at any time:

(i) If, at such time, the property is in existence and the interest has become protected under local law against a subsequent judgment lien (as provided in paragraph (a)(2) of this section) arising out of an unsecured obligation; and

(ii) To the extent that, at such time, the holder has parted with money or money's worth (as defined in paragraph (a)(3) of this section). For purposes of paragraph (a)(1) of this section, a contract right (as defined in § 70.232(c)(2)(i) of this part) is in existence when the contract is made. An account receivable (as defined in § 70.232(c)(2)(ii) of this part) is in existence when, and to the extent, a right to payment is earned by performance. A security interest must be in existence, within the meaning of paragraph (a) of this section, at the time as of which its priority against a tax lien is determined. For example, to be afforded priority under the provisions of § 70.145(a) of this part, a security interest must be in existence within the meaning of paragraph (a) of this section before a notice of lien is filed.

(2) *Protection against a subsequent judgment lien.* For purposes of paragraph (a) of this section, a security interest is deemed to be protected against a subsequent judgment lien on:

(i) The date on which all actions required under local law to establish the priority of a security interest against a judgment lien have been taken, or

(ii) If later, the date on which all required actions are deemed effective, under local law, to establish the priority of the security interest against a judgment lien.

For purposes of paragraph (a)(2) of this section, the dates described in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section shall be determined without regard to any rule or principle of local law which permits the relation back or the making of any requisite action retroactive to a date earlier than the date on which the action is actually performed. For purposes of paragraph (a) of this section, a judgment lien is a lien held by a judgment lien creditor as defined in paragraph (g) of this section.

(3) *Money or money's worth.* For purposes of paragraph (a) of this section,