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**IDAPA 35
TITLE 01
Chapter 10**

35.01.10 - IDAHO CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO PRODUCTS TAX ADMINISTRATIVE RULES

000. LEGAL AUTHORITY.

In accordance with Sections 63-513, 63-2501, and 63-2553, Idaho Code, the Tax Commission shall promulgate rules implementing the provisions of the Idaho Cigarette and Tobacco Tax Products Act. (7-1-93)

001. TITLE AND SCOPE.

These rules shall be cited as IDAPA 35, Chapter 10, Title 01, "Idaho Cigarette and Tobacco Products Tax Administrative Rules." These rules shall be construed to reach the full jurisdictional extent of the state of Idaho's authority to impose a tax on all cigarettes and tobacco products sold, used, consumed, handled or distributed within this state. (7-1-93)

002. (RESERVED).

003. ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS.

This chapter does allow administrative relief of the provisions outlined herein under Section 63-3049, Idaho Code. (7-1-93)

004. PUBLIC RECORDS.

The records associated with this chapter are subject to the provisions of the Idaho Public Records Act, Chapter 1, Title 9, Idaho Code, to the extent that these documents are not confidential under Sections 63-3075 or 9-340, Idaho Code. (7-1-93)

005. -009. (RESERVED).

010. DEFINITIONS.

01. Distributor. The term distributor, as defined by Section 63-2551, Idaho Code, includes persons who receive tobacco within this state for purposes of blending and/or repackaging. (7-1-93)

02 Manufacturer. The term manufacturer means a person who manufactures and sells cigarettes. The term manufacturer, as defined by Section 63-2551, Idaho Code, does not include persons who receive tobacco within this state for purposes of blending and/or repackaging. (7-1-93)

011. DISTRIBUTION OF FREE CIGARETTES.

01. Reporting. When a manufacturer distributes cigarettes within this state, without charge, for sampling, or any other purpose, the manufacturer must make a report to the State Tax Commission not later than twenty (20) days after the calendar month in which the distribution occurs. The report shall include: name of manufacturer, number of cigarettes distributed, method of distribution, name and address of each wholesaler or retailer involved in such distribution, the number of cigarettes distributed through each, and the method of packaging. (7-1-93)

02. Packaging. When a manufacturer distributes cigarettes within this state without charge, the package shall indicate in a clear and indelible manner, that the cigarettes are free and that all applicable taxes will be paid. (7-1-93)

03. Tax Assessed. Reports of cigarettes distributed without charge must be accompanied by the tax assessed at the rate in Section 63-2506, Idaho Code. Discounts allowed in Section 63-2509, Idaho Code, will not apply. (7-1-93)

04. Without Charge or Obligation. For purposes of this rule, cigarettes must be wholly without charge or obligation to the receiver. Each cigarette package involved in programs such as buy one-get one free must bear an Idaho tax stamp. (7-1-93)

012. PERMITS.

Every wholesaler of cigarettes is required to obtain a cigarette wholesaler's permit from the Commission and post a bond as required by Section 017 before engaging in business. The wholesaler must apply for the permit on the form prescribed by the Commission, accompanied by a fee of fifty dollars (\$50). Application forms may be obtained by contacting the Commission. The permit holder shall at all times conspicuously display the permit at his place of business. (7-1-93)

01. Permit is Non-assignable. A cigarette wholesaler's permit is non-assignable. Upon any change of ownership, it shall be the responsibility of the permit holder to immediately give written notification to the Commission. (7-1-93)

a. The notice shall set forth the date of closure, date of sale, or date of lease of the business. If a sale or lease, the notice must state the last day of operation and the name of the new owner or lessee. The permit holder must return the permit or send a written statement that the permit has been destroyed. (7-1-93)

b. If this information is not furnished to the Commission and the new owner or lessee continues operation of the business on the previous owner's cigarette wholesaler's permit without filing for and obtaining a new permit, the original permit holder may be held responsible for all tax liability incurred during the period that the new owner or lessee operated the business under the previous owner's permit. (7-1-93)

02. Seller's Permit. Every retailer of cigarettes must obtain an Idaho seller's permit from the Commission before engaging in business as required by Section 63-3620, Idaho Code. When a wholesaler sells stamped cigarettes to a retailer of cigarettes, he must obtain from the retailer a Sales Tax Resale or Exemption Certificate, Form ST-101. (7-1-93)

013. SHIPMENTS IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

Sales of cigarettes in the course of interstate commerce for purposes of Section 63-3505, Idaho Code, include only those sales where title is transferred outside the state of Idaho, or on U.S. military reservations, or on Indian reservations. (7-1-93)

01. Types of Conveyances. Shipments of cigarettes to U.S. military reservations or Indian reservations must be made by conveyance used in the normal operation of the wholesaler's business, or by common carrier hired by the wholesaler. (7-1-93)

a. In the case of shipment by common carrier, a copy of the bill of lading must be kept on file at the wholesaler's place of business for three (3) years. (7-1-93)

b. In the case of shipments by the wholesaler's conveyance, an itemized receipt must be obtained by the wholesaler bearing the signature of the receiver's representative and the wholesaler's employee making such delivery. Receipts must be serially numbered. (7-1-93)

02. Records of Unstamped Deliveries. In addition, all deliveries made outside the state and all deliveries made to U.S. military reservations or Indian reservations, and which are delivered without a state tax indicia of another state must be listed in a chronological log by delivery date and customer. The log must contain the following information: delivery date, number of cigarettes delivered, and an itemized receipt number, as described in Subsection 013.01.b. of this rule. (7-1-93)

014. SHIPMENTS DELIVERED ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

01. Shipments Without Idaho Indicia. Cigarette wholesalers may deliver cigarettes which do not have Idaho indicia affixed to Idaho Indian reservations when: (7-1-93)

a. The purchaser is an enrolled member of an Idaho Indian tribe. (7-1-93)

b. The purchaser is a business enterprise wholly owned and operated by an enrolled member or members of an Idaho Indian tribe. (7-1-93)

- c. The purchaser is a business enterprise wholly owned and operated by an Idaho Indian tribe. (7-1-93)
- 02. Reservation Means Lands Which Are: (7-1-93)
 - a. Indian lands federally declared to be reservations because they are reserved for Indian tribes by treaty between Indian tribes and any territorial governments, state government, or the United States Government; established by acts of the United States Congress; or established by formal decision of the Executive Branch of the United States. (7-1-93)
 - b. Held by an Idaho Indian tribe not holding lands which meet the definition of subsection 02.a., above, and are tribal lands held in trust by the United States for the use and benefit of such tribe. (7-1-93)
- 03. Sales of Cigarettes to Non-Indians within Reservation Boundaries. Sales of cigarettes by wholesalers to nonIndian enterprises or persons located within the boundaries of an Idaho Indian reservation must have Idaho cigarette indicia affixed. (7-1-93)
- 04. Non-Indian Retailers. Non-Indian retailers located within the boundaries of an Idaho Indian reservation may not sell cigarettes upon which Idaho cigarette indicia has not been affixed. (7-1-93)

015. STAMPS-SOURCE, AMOUNT, LIMITATIONS.

- 01. Obtaining Stamps. Cigarette stamps may only be obtained at the Boise office of the Commission. (7-1-93)
- 02. Unused Stamp Inventory. Wholesalers may not hold an inventory of unused Idaho Cigarette Stamps, the face value of which exceeds the amount of their bonding or three months estimated average tax liability whichever is greater. See ISTC 017 regarding bonding. (7-1-93)
- 03. Filing and Paying Timely. Failure to file a cigarette tax return or pay the tax on a timely basis will result in no additional stamps being issued by the Commission to a wholesaler until clear and convincing evidence is received by the Commission that the return has been filed or that the tax has been paid. (7-1-93)
- 04. Security. Wholesalers are responsible for the face value of all stamps received from the Commission. Wholesalers must provide proper security for the stamps in their possession. (7-1-93)

016. WHOLESALER'S CREDIT CLAIMS FOR UNMARKETABLE STAMPS.

- 01. Destroyed Stamps. On and after July 1, 1989, stamps destroyed by the manufacturer as a result of the return of stale or otherwise unsalable cigarettes may be redeemed by the wholesaler for credit against future tax due if: (7-1-93)
 - a. The manufacturer provides an affidavit to the Commission indicating that said stamped cigarettes were received from an Idaho licensed wholesaler and detailing the number and package type received. (7-1-93)
 - b. The wholesaler provides to the Commission a returned goods receipt obtained from the manufacturer's representative verifying the number of packages, the package type, and the date the cigarettes were returned and a bill of lading traceable to the returned goods receipt. The credit must be claimed on the wholesaler's cigarette tax return and all required documentation must be attached. (7-1-93)
- 02. Stale and Unsalable Cigarettes. When stamps are to be destroyed by a wholesaler as a result of stale or otherwise unsalable cigarettes that cannot be returned to the manufacturer, a credit will be allowed against future tax only if: (7-1-93)
 - a. The wholesaler notifies the Commission in writing at least ten (10) working days prior to destruction. The notice must include a complete description of the number of packages, the package type, and the time and manner the cigarettes and stamps will be destroyed. (7-1-93)

b. The Commission reserves the right to observe the destruction of all cigarette stamps and further reserves the right to delay the destruction until such time as a mutual appointment can be arranged for witnessing such destruction. (7-1-93)

03. Unused, Unfit or Damaged Stamps. Stamps that are unused, unfit, or damaged may be returned to the Commission by the wholesaler for credit. (7-1-93)

017. SECURITY FOR TAX REQUIRED.

01. Security for Payment of Taxes. Every wholesaler liable for payment of cigarette taxes provided by Chapter 25, Title 63, Idaho Code, shall at all times have in effect and on file with the Commission security for payment of the excise tax. The security shall be in the form and amount acceptable to the Commission, shall be payable to the Commission, and shall be conditioned upon remittance of taxes imposed on cigarettes by this state for which such wholesaler shall be liable, including any penalty and interest. (7-1-93)

a. The amount of the security shall be at least two (2) times the amount of the tax due on an average monthly cigarette tax return, using the previous twelve (12) month period as a base, but in no case shall be less than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), nor greater than two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000). (7-1-93)

b. If a wholesaler wishes to hold an inventory of unused Idaho cigarette stamps in excess of the limitations set by ISTC 15, the wholesaler must increase the amount of the security on file with the Commission accordingly, or pay a deposit to the Commission for future taxes due which exceed the limitations. (7-1-93)

c. Example: A wholesaler has an average monthly tax liability of two thousand dollars (\$2,000). The wholesaler is required by the Commission to post a security in the amount of four thousand dollars (\$4,000). The wholesaler wishes to hold an unused Idaho cigarette stamp inventory of ten thousand eight hundred dollars (\$10,800). The wholesaler must increase the amount of the security on file with the Commission by six thousand eight hundred dollars (\$6,800), or pay a deposit of six thousand eight hundred dollars (\$6,800) to be applied to future tax due to the Commission. (7-1-93)

02. Reviewing Security on File. The Commission will review the amount of security on file periodically, but no less than annually, and may increase or decrease the amount of the required security in accordance with the increase or decrease of the wholesaler's average monthly tax liability. (7-1-93)

03. New Wholesaler Application. When a new wholesaler applies for a cigarette wholesaler's permit, as provided by Section 63-2503, Idaho Code, the security required will be determined as follows: (7-1-93)

a. If a cigarette tax reporting history is available from a previous ownership of the business, the new wholesaler shall furnish security based on the most recent twelve (12) month history of the prior ownership. (7-1-93)

b. If there is no cigarette tax reporting history available from a previous ownership of the business, the new wholesaler shall furnish security in the amount of an estimated two (2) month tax liability of the new firm, or one thousand dollars (\$1,000), whichever is greater. The estimate shall be prepared by the new wholesaler and shall be subject to review and approval by the Commission. (7-1-93)

04. Types of Security. A wholesaler required to post security may, in lieu of posting a surety bond, deposit with the Commission any of the following equivalent to the amount of the security required. (7-1-93)

a. Bearer bonds or other similar obligations of the United States having a market value not less than the amount of the bond required and made payable to the Commission. (7-1-93)

b. Automatically renewable time certificates of deposit, not exceeding the federally insured amount, issued by a bank doing business in this state and insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, made in the name of the depositor, payable to the Commission, and containing the provisions that interest earned shall be payable to the depositor. (7-1-93)

c. Investment certificates or share accounts, not exceeding the federally insured amount, issued by a

savings and loan association doing business in this state, and insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. Evidence of the insured account, either certificate or passbook, must be delivered to the Commission, along with a properly executed assignment from whereby the fund on deposit is assigned and made payable to the Commission. (7-1-93)

d. Irrevocable letters of credit, not exceeding the federally insured amount, issued by a bank doing business in Idaho, and insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, made to the benefit of the Commission. The terms of the letter of credit must permit the Commission to make demand directly against the issuer of the letter of credit for any taxes, penalties, and interest due and unpaid, upon which the taxpayer's rights to appeal have expired, and for which the letter of credit was submitted to secure. (7-1-93)

e. Lawful money of the United States. Cash bonds must be submitted in the form of a cashier's check, money order, or other certified funds which are payable to the Commission. (7-1-93)

05. Taxpayer Petition for Release from Security Requirements. A security shall be required in all instances unless the Commission, upon petition by the taxpayer, determines that a security is not required. (7-1-93)

a. The following conditions must be met before the Commission will release a taxpayer from the posting of a security: The taxpayer has filed all cigarette tax returns including supplemental schedules on a timely basis for a period of not less than twelve (12) months, and the taxpayer has paid all cigarette tax due on a timely basis for a period of not less than twelve (12) months. (7-1-93)

b. Upon written petition from the taxpayer, the Commission will review the filing record of the taxpayer and, if determined necessary, examine his books and records within sixty (60) days. The Commission will advise the taxpayer of its determination no later than ninety (90) days from the date of receipt of the taxpayer's petition. (7-1-93)

c. If a petition for release of security is denied, notice shall be mailed to the taxpayer by certified mail. The notice shall include the reasons for the Commission's determination. If the taxpayer wishes to seek a redetermination of the decision, he must file a petition for redetermination in the manner set forth in Section 63-3045, Idaho Code. The petition for redetermination must be filed no later than thirty (30) days from the date on which the notice of determination is mailed to or served upon the claimant. (7-1-93)

06 Failure to File After Release from Security. If a taxpayer has been released from security requirements and fails to file a cigarette tax return or fails to pay the cigarette tax due, the Commission may immediately make demand for the tax return or payment, and demand that a security be posted. (7-1-93)

a. The demand shall be in writing and shall be personally served on the taxpayer or mailed to him by certified mail. (7-1-93)

b. If the taxpayer wishes to petition for redetermination of the demand, he must do so in writing within ten (10) days of the date upon which the demand is mailed to or served on him. (7-1-93)

c. Failure to file a petition for redetermination will cause the demand to become final and a jeopardy assessment will be issued. Immediate collection actions shall be taken which may include seizing all Idaho cigarette stamps held by the taxpayer, filing liens of record, seizing all cigarettes held in the inventory of the taxpayer, revoking the taxpayer's cigarette permit, or notifying the manufacturers of the cigarettes held in the taxpayer's inventory of all actions taken. (7-1-93)

018. CIGARETTE TAX RETURN.

01. Filing Returns. All cigarette wholesalers required to affix Idaho stamps to cigarettes, or who make sales to U.S. military or Indians on reservations, or who have a stamping warehouse or business located within this state and sell cigarettes in interstate commerce are required to file an Idaho cigarette tax return. (7-1-93)

02. Filing Returns. The return shall be in a form prescribed by the Commission and shall be filed on a monthly basis. (7-1-93)

03. Due Date. The return will be filed by the wholesaler on or before the twentieth (20th) day of the month immediately following the month to which the return applies. If the twentieth (20th) day falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the return shall be due on the next following day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday. (7-1-93)

04. Requirements of a Valid Return. A tax return or other documents required to be filed in accordance with Section 63-2510, Idaho Code, and this rule must meet the conditions prescribed below. Those which fail to meet these requirements are invalid. They may be rejected and returned to the taxpayer to be redone in accordance with these requirements and refiled. A taxpayer who does not file a valid return will be considered to have filed no return. A taxpayer's failure to properly file in a timely manner may cause certain penalties to be imposed by Sections 63-3030A, 63-3046, and 63-3075, Idaho Code, and rules thereunder. (7-1-93)

a. All cigarette tax return forms must be completed and copies of all pertinent supporting schedules or computations must be attached. The results of supporting computations must be carried forward to applicable lines on the cigarette tax return form. (7-1-93)

b. All cigarette tax returns or other documents filed by the taxpayer must include his cigarette wholesaler's permit number and Federal Taxpayer Identification Number in the space provided. (7-1-93)

c. A cigarette return that does not provide sufficient information to compute a tax liability does not constitute a valid cigarette tax return. (7-1-93)

d. Perfect accuracy is not a requirement of a valid return, even though each of the following conditions is required: it must be on the proper form, as prescribed by the Commission; it must contain a computation of the tax liability and sufficient supporting information to demonstrate how that result was reached; and it must show an honest and genuine effort to satisfy the requirement of the law. (7-1-93)

05. Failure to File a Return. Any wholesaler required to file a return who fails to file such return shall be in violation of this regulation and shall be required to appear before the Commission to show cause as to why his permit should not be revoked. See Section 63-2518, Idaho Code. (7-1-93)

019. TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS AND DISTRIBUTORS.

01. Shipments to Retailers/Distributors. In the case where shipments are made to a person who is both a retailer, as defined in Section 63-2551(5), Idaho Code, and a distributor, as defined in Section 63-2551(3)(b), Idaho Code, and subsection ISTC 10., the shipper will be considered a manufacturer for purposes of all shipments of products intended for blending and/or repackaging and the receiver will be primarily liable for the tax. In the case where shipments are made to a person who is both a retailer and a distributor and products are prepackaged for retail sale, the shipper will be considered a distributor, Section 63-2551(3)(c), Idaho Code, and held primarily liable for the tax. (7-1-93)

02. Nontaxed Tobacco Purchases from Outside the State. Any person purchasing tobacco products from without this state and making any type of sale, as defined in Section 63-2551(6), Idaho Code, will be deemed to be the distributor and held liable for the unpaid tax on said tobacco products not otherwise taxed. (7-1-93)

03. Determining Wholesale Sales Price. Any time a distributor makes a purchase of tobacco products upon which the tax has not been paid, and the documents pertaining to that purchase do not clearly indicate the wholesale sales price, as defined by Section 63-2551(7), Idaho Code, wholesale sales price will be determined to be the purchase price of that product, or the wholesale sales price of that same or a like product in the course of normal commerce whichever is greater. It is the responsibility of the distributor to provide the accuracy of the wholesale sales price of any product it may be held liable for. (7-1-93)

020. TOBACCO TAX RETURN.

01. Filing Return. All tobacco distributors who make wholesale purchases are required to file a tobacco products tax return. (7-1-93)

02. Timing of Filing Return. The return shall be in a form prescribed by the Commission and shall be filed on a monthly basis. (7-1-93)

03. Due Date of Return. The return will be filed by the distributor on or before the twentieth (20th) day of the month immediately following the month to which the return applies. If the twentieth (20th) day falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the return shall be due on the next following day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or a legal holiday. (7-1-93)

04. Requirements of a Valid Return. A tax return or other document required to be filed in accordance with Section 63-2552, Idaho Code, and these rules must meet the conditions prescribed below. Those which fail to meet these requirements are invalid. They may be rejected and returned to the taxpayer to be redone in accordance with these requirements and refiled. A taxpayer who does not file a valid return will be considered to have filed no return. A taxpayer's failure to properly file in a timely manner may cause certain penalties to be imposed by Section 63-3046 and 63-3075, Idaho Code, and related rules. (7-1-93)

a. The tobacco products tax return form must be completed and copies of all pertinent supporting documentation must be attached. The results of supporting documentation must be carried forward to applicable lines on the tobacco products return form. (7-1-93)

b. All tobacco products tax returns or other documents filed by the taxpayer must include his tobacco products tax permit number and Federal Taxpayer Identification Number in the space provided. (7-1-93)

c. A tobacco products tax return that does not provide sufficient information to compute a tax liability does not constitute a valid return. (7-1-93)

d. Perfect accuracy is not a requirement of a valid return, even though each of the following conditions is required it must be on the proper form, as prescribed by the Commission; it must contain a computation of the tax liability and sufficient supporting information to demonstrate how that result was reached; and it must show an honest and genuine effort to satisfy the requirement of the law. (7-1-93)

021. SALES TO OTHER IDAHO DISTRIBUTORS.

01. Sale for Eventual Resale. When an Idaho tobacco products distributor sells tobacco products other than cigarettes to other tobacco products distributors located within this state, the tobacco tax shall be deducted from the sales price. (7-1-93)

02. First Receiver. The first receiver, the tobacco products distributor making the sale, will claim a deduction of the wholesale sales price on line three of his tobacco products tax return for the month in which the sales occurred. (7-1-93)

03. Second Receiver. The second receiver, the tobacco products distributor making the purchase, will be required to report the purchase as a nontaxed tobacco products purchase and remit the tax on his tobacco products tax return for the month in which the purchase occurred. (7-1-93)

022. EXEMPTIONS.

01. Credit for Taxes Paid. Tobacco distributors may claim a credit for taxes paid on tobacco products other than cigarettes that are: (7-1-93)

a. Sold and delivered to customers at locations outside the state of Idaho; (7-1-93)

b. Sold and delivered to the United States Government on U.S. Military reservations located within Idaho; (7-1-93)

c. Sold and delivered to a purchaser within the boundaries of an Idaho Indian reservation when the purchaser is an enrolled member of an Idaho Indian tribe; a business enterprise wholly owned and operated by an enrolled member or members of an Idaho Indian tribe; or a business enterprise wholly owned and operated by an

Idaho Indian tribe. (7-1-93)

02. Indian Reservations. Indian reservation means lands which are: (7-1-93)

a. Indian lands federally declared to be reservations because they are reserved for Indian tribes by treaty between Indian tribes and any territorial governments, state government, or the United States Government; established by acts of the United States Congress; established by formal decision of the Executive Branch of the United States; or (7-1-93)

b. Held by an Idaho Indian tribe not holding lands which meet the definition of Subsection 022.02.a., above, and are tribal lands held in trust by the United States for the use and benefit of such tribe. (7-1-93)

03. Non-Indian Enterprises. Tobacco distributors may not claim a credit for taxes paid on tobacco products sold to non-Indian enterprises or persons located within the boundaries of an Idaho Indian reservation. (7-1-93)

04. Non-Indian Retailers. Non-Indian retailers located within the boundaries of an Idaho Indian reservation may not sell tobacco products upon which tobacco products tax has not been paid. (7-1-93)

023. CREDIT FOR RETURNED TOBACCO PRODUCTS.

01. Credit Allowed. When tobacco products have been returned to the manufacturer, credit will be allowed against future tax only if: (7-1-93)

a. The distributor has an itemized credit memorandum or credit invoice from the manufacturer and (7-1-93)

b. The distributor has a bill of lading or manufacturer's credit receipt which can be traced to the credit memorandum and which verifies the amount shipped to the manufacturer. (7-1-93)

02. Notice of Returned Tobacco Products. The State Tax Commission reserves the right to require the distributor to notify the State Tax Commission in writing at least five (5) working days prior to shipment of any tobacco products returned to the manufacturer. If required, the notice must include a complete description of the item returned, the quantity to be returned, and the wholesale sales price of the item, and the date items will be shipped. (7-1-93)

03. Verifying Shipments. The State Tax Commission reserves the right to verify the shipment of all tobacco products returned to the manufacturer and further reserves the right to delay the shipment until such time as a mutual appointment can be arranged for verifying such shipment. (7-1-93)

024. CREDIT FOR DESTRUCTION OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS.

01. Destroyed Tobacco. When tobacco products are to be destroyed by a distributor, credit will be allowed against future tax only if: (7-1-93)

a. The distributor notifies the State Tax Commission in writing at least ten (10) working days prior to destruction. The notice must include a complete description of the items to be destroyed, the quantity of each item, the wholesale sales price of each item and the time and manner the items will be destroyed; and (7-1-93)

b. The distributor has a verifiable credit memorandum from the manufacturer. (7-1-93)

02. Observing Destruction. The State Tax Commission reserves the right to observe the destruction of all tobacco products and further reserves the right to delay the destruction until such time as a mutual appointment can be arranged for witnessing such destruction. (7-1-93)

025. - 999. (RESERVED).