



# TTB Boot Camp for Cideries: Permits, Reports, and Taxes

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MAY 14, 2026



# TTB Disclaimer

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- This information is being presented to help the public to understand and comply with the laws and regulations that the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau administers.
- It is not intended to establish any new, or change any existing, definitions, interpretations, standards, or procedures regarding those laws and regulations.
- In addition, this presentation may be made obsolete by changes in laws and regulations.
- Sample documents (such as records, returns, and labels) are for illustrative purposes only and contain fictitious data.



# TTB Mission

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**COLLECT** the taxes on alcohol, tobacco, firearms, and ammunition

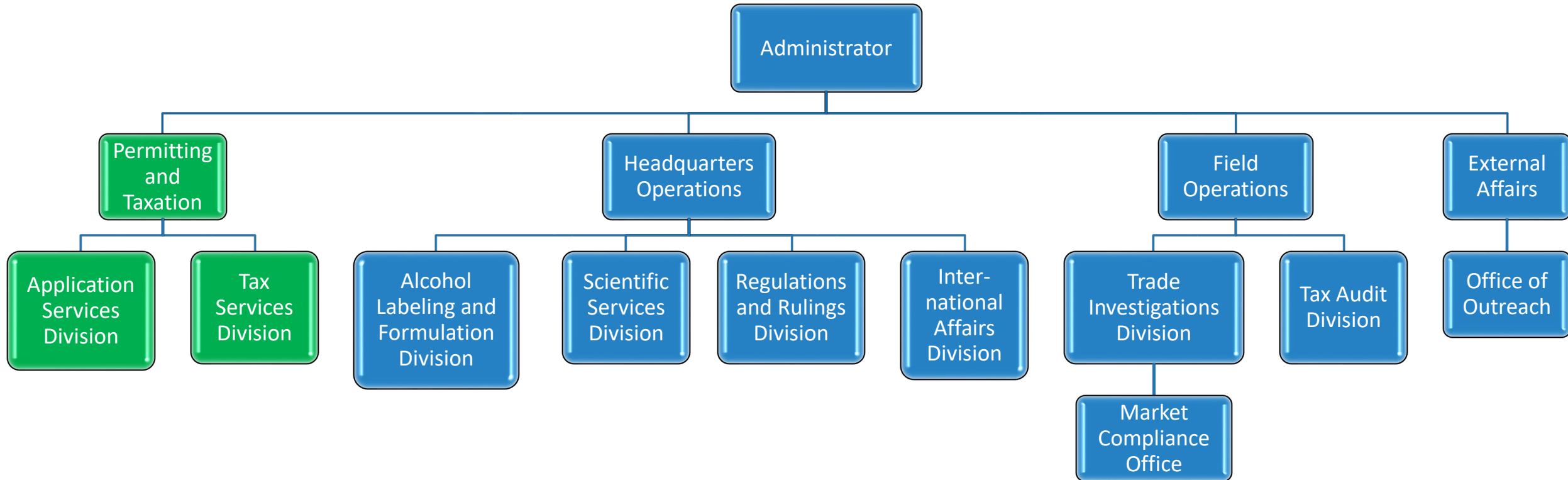
**PROTECT** the consumer by ensuring the integrity of alcohol products

**ENSURE** only qualified businesses enter the alcohol and tobacco industries

**PREVENT** unfair and unlawful market activity for alcohol and tobacco products



# TTB Organizational Chart





# Permitting and Taxation National Revenue Center

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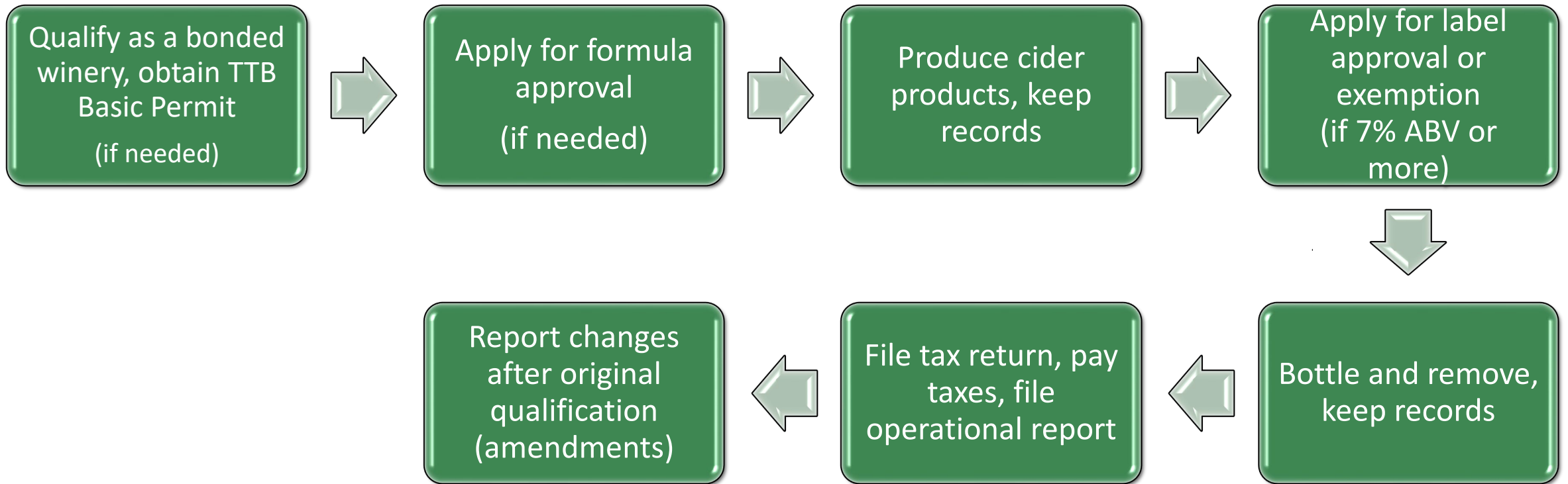
**Application Services Division:** Issues permits/notices/registrations

**Tax Services Division:** Processes tax returns, operational reports, and claims

- Located in Cincinnati, Ohio
- Toll-Free: 877-882-3277
- Web Form: [Submit Online Inquiry](#)



# Typical TTB Touchpoints for Cider Industry Members





# Federal Legal Overview

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# Federal Laws to Know\*

There are 2 primary statutes administered by TTB that govern alcohol beverage products:

- **Internal Revenue Code (IRC)**
- **Federal Alcohol Administration Act (FAA Act)**

Also:

- Alcoholic Beverage Labeling Act (ABLA)

Another statute NOT administered by TTB that may apply:

- Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act)

\* Not a complete list



# IRC Requirements for Wine

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The Internal Revenue Code (IRC) implementing regulations (27 CFR part 24) cover issues such as:

- Qualification/registration of bonded wine premises
- Production requirements
- Formulas (for some)
- Recordkeeping/reports
- Taxes
- Basic labeling/marketing

**The part 24 regulations apply to all domestic commercial cideries making product with 0.5% ALC. BY VOL. or more**

[27 CFR part 24](#) (domestic)

[27 CFR part 27](#) (imports)



# FAA Act Requirements for Wine

- FAA Act defines wine as having from 7% to 24% alcohol by volume
- As a result, not all cider products are regulated under the FAA Act
- The implementing regulations (27 CFR) cover issues such as:
  - **Labeling**
  - Certificates of Label Approval (COLA)
  - Qualification (Basic Permit)
  - **Advertising**
  - **Trade practices**

**The FAA regulations only apply if ALC. BY VOL. is 7% or more, and product is sold interstate**

27 CFR parts [1](#), [4](#), [6](#), [8](#), [10](#), [11](#), and [13](#)



# Cider Products Recap

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## **Cider/Perry products with at least 0.5% alc/vol:**

- Regulated as wine
- Must be made at qualified bonded wine premises
- May be eligible for the Hard Cider tax rate
- May require formula approval



# Recap - Two Federal Laws

## Internal Revenue Code

- Qualification of cider/wine premises
- Payment of taxes

## Federal Alcohol Administration Act

- Basic Permits for qualified applicants
- Labeling and advertising
- Fair trade practices

Records are used to prepare the Report of Operations and to substantiate Excise Tax Forms



# Internal Revenue Code (IRC)

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## **Applies to all cider and perry products**

- Revenue protection
- Premises
- Production

27 CFR part 24 (domestic wine premises) and part 27 (imports)



# Federal Alcohol Administration Act (FAA Act)

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**Applies only to wine (including cider or perry products) with 7% or more alcohol by volume**

- Basic Permits - 27 CFR part 1
- Labeling and Advertising - 27 CFR part 4



# Cider is WINE Under the IRC

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**Under the IRC, TTB regulates wines that contain 0.5% to 24% alcohol by volume**

- Producers are assigned a REGISTRY number
- Alcohol beverage producers are exempt from BOND requirements if they:
  - reasonably expect to be liable for not more than \$50,000 in taxes imposed on distilled spirits, wine, and beer for the calendar year
  - were liable for not more than \$50,000 in such taxes in the preceding calendar year



# Permit Basics

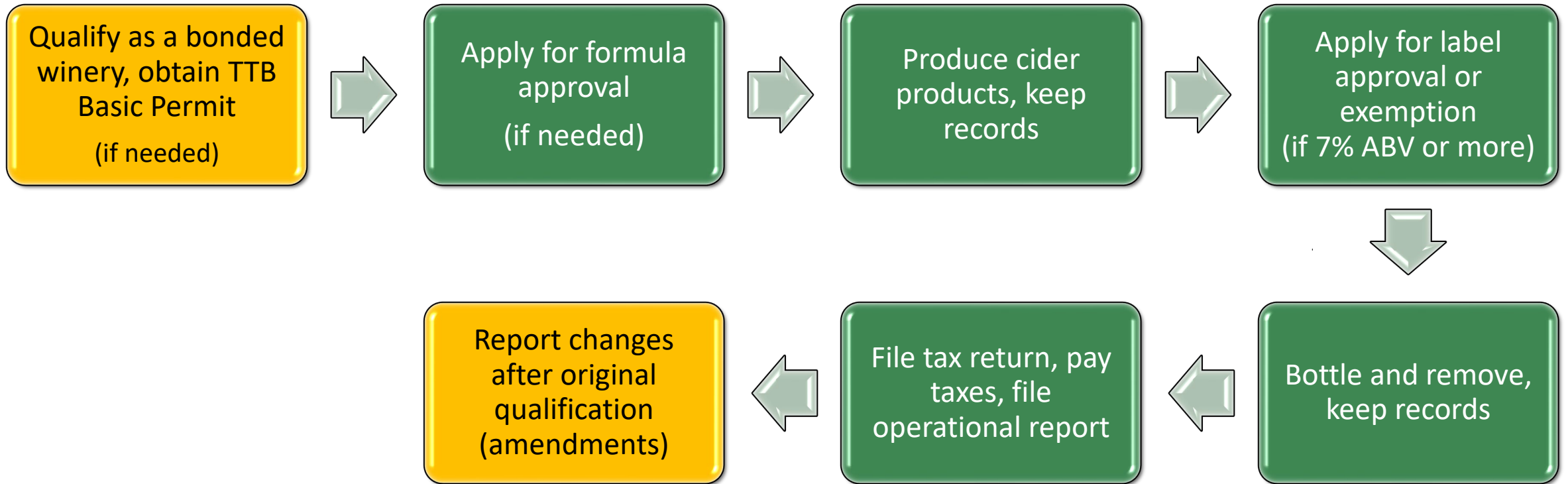
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KELLY DOWNS

OFFICE OF PERMITTING AND TAXATION



# Typical TTB Touchpoints for Cider Industry Members





# Federal Approval Requirement

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All companies must file an application with TTB and receive permission before starting any of the following operations:

- Producing wine for commercial purposes\* (not for personal or family use),
- Storing, blending, or bottling untaxpaid wine, *or*
- Wholesaling or importing wine products.

\* For wine production of less than 7% alcohol by volume applicants must still apply but will only receive a registration and not an FAA Act Basic Permit.



# Types of Permits

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**Bonded Wine Premises:** An approved Bonded Wine Premises is necessary for commercial production, blending, cellar treatment, storage, bottling, and/or packaging of wine.

There are two types of Bonded Wine Premises:

- **Bonded Winery (BWN):** Permit authorizes a facility to produce wine.
- **Bonded Wine Cellar (BWC):** Permit authorizes blending, cellar treatment, storage, bottling, and/or packaging of wine. (Note: A bonded wine cellar will also need to obtain a BWN if it will blend untaxpaid wine.)



## Types of Permits (cont'd)

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**Taxpaid Wine Bottling House (TPWBH):** Permit authorizes a Taxpaid Wine Bottling House to bottle or package wine on which excise tax has already been paid.

**Wholesaler's Basic Permit (W):** Permit authorizes holder to engage in the business of purchasing wine to sell to wholesalers or retailers.

**Importer's Basic Permit (I):** Permit authorizes holder to engage in the business of importing wine into the U.S.



# Regulatory Application Requirements

## Internal Revenue Code (IRC)

- Wine producers\* must register their winery premises and receive a **registry number**.
- Protects federal tax revenue by ensuring the security of the premises.
- TTB F [5120.25](#) – Application to Establish and Operate Wine Premises

\*Applies to all wine producers, regardless of alcohol content.

## Federal Alcohol Administration Act (FAA Act)

- Proprietors must apply for a basic permit to engage in the business of producing, importing, or wholesaling wine and receive a **permit number**.
- Ensures that only qualified businesses enter the industry.
- TTB F [5000.24](#) – Application for Basic Permit under the Federal Alcohol Administration Act

\*Does not apply if only producing wine less than 7% alc. by vol.



# Application Process

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- Make sure you have all appropriate documents.
- Register for an Account on Permits Online.
- Submit your Application in Permits Online.
  - Application for Original Entity
  - Application for Commodity Operations
  - Personnel Questionnaire Application
- [Permits Online Required Documents – What to Gather Before You Apply | TTB: Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau](#)
- [Permits Online: What Happens After You Submit | TTB: Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau](#)



# Register for an Account in Permits Online

Home   My Submissions   Resume Draft   Help

User Name or E-mail:  Password:  [Log in »](#)

Remember me on this computer   [I've forgotten my password](#)   [New Users: Register for an Account](#)



<https://www.ttbonline.gov/permitsonline/Default.aspx>

*Each user must have an individual username and password. Sharing your Permits Online username or password is strictly prohibited and in violation of the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) and can result in the cancellation of your Permits Online privileges.*



# Business Entity and Commodity Operations

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Your information in Permits Online is organized in two different kinds of records

- The **entity record** equates to a single company or business entity, represented by a unique Employer Identification Number (EIN)
- A **commodity operations record** is created for each TTB-regulated operation or permit, registration, or notice the entity is approved for

A typical entity record will have at least one, but may have multiple commodity operations records



# Business Entity and Commodity Operations

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When applying to start a new TTB-regulated business, you'll complete **both a new entity application and a new commodity operations application** for each permit, registration, or notice you need

If you need to file an amendment related to the business entity, you will file one application and the changes are associated with each TTB permit, registration, or notice held by that company



# Business Entity and Commodity Operations

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Entity Record

**Our Business, Inc.**  
(EIN XX-XXXXXXX)

Commodity Operations Record

**Brewery**

Commodity Operations Record

**Winery**

Commodity Operations Record

**Distilled Spirits Plant**



# Changes to Your Entity that You Must Report to TTB

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## Changes in:

- Legal business name
- Controlling ownership
- Any partner or general partner
- Any stockholder or members holding ownership of 10 percent or more
- Corporate officer, directors, or any titled positions

## Adding, Revoking, or Changing:

- Signing authority
- Power of attorney

## Termination:

- If all TTB-regulated operations under your EIN are terminating (going completely out of business).



# Changes to Your Commodity Operations That You Must Report

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## Change in:

- Premises location
- Bond
- Construction or use of building
- Operations
- DBA/Operating name
- Mailing address

## Adding or removing:

- Trade names
- Noncontiguous premises
- **Alternation of premises**
- **Alternation of proprietor**
- Variance or alternate method

## Termination:

- If terminating operations at one location, but keeping other operations/locations under the same EIN open



# Amendments

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- [Choosing Which Records to Amend | TTB: Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau](#)
- [How to Amend an Approved Permit, Registration, or Notice | TTB: Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau](#)



# Alternations Permit Requirements

- **Alternating Premises:** Premises is used by the same owner/same EIN to conduct another TTB-regulated business, such as a distilled spirits plant or brewery.
  - A permit or Brewer's Notice for each commodity operations you are adding (DSP or BN)
- **Alternating Proprietor:** Consists of two or more persons or entities taking turns using the same space and equipment to produce wine.
  - Each alternating proprietor needs to hold a Bonded Winery permit (BWN).
- **Contract Production (Custom Crush):** A "custom crush" arrangement involves an agreement or formal contract under which a customer pays a wine producer to produce wine to order, after which the customer markets the wine.
  - A custom crush producer needs to hold a BWN.
  - A custom crush client can hold either a BWN or a Wholesaler's Basic Permit.



# Alternation of Premises

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If you are an established wine premises and wish to add a distilled spirits plant or brewery, you must submit:

- A new application for the commodity operations that you are adding
- Updated diagram showing which areas will be alternating
- Change in Bond (Consent of Surety) TTB Form 5000.18

You may also submit:

- A statement on the application that an alternation of wine premises will occur
- A description of how taxpaid wine or spirits, or un taxpaid wine or spirits will be identified and segregated

27 CFR 24.135



# Alternation of Proprietorship

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Generally, the proprietor of a wine premises agrees to rent space and equipment to a new tenant.

The host and tenant of an alternating proprietorship are required to submit:

- An alternating proprietorship agreement (a contract between the host and tenant)
- Updated diagram showing which areas will be alternating and which will be the permanent non-alternating space of both the host and tenant

*Industry Circular 2008-4 – Alternating Proprietors at Bonded Wine Premises*

27 CFR 24.136



# Contract Production

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- Contract producer retains title to the wine/cider at least until the product is taxpaid or removed from the winery
- Contract producer is entirely responsible for:
  - Producing the wine/cider,
  - Keeping appropriate winery records,
  - Labeling the wine/cider with its name and address,
  - Obtaining necessary Certificates of Label Approval (COLAs), and
  - Paying tax at the appropriate rate upon removal of the wine/cider from the winery.



# TTB Cider Resources

## Cider Resources

### Apply for a Permit: Qualifying with TTB

<https://www.ttb.gov/business-central/business-tools/qualify-with-ttb>

### Permits Online Customer Page

<https://www.ttb.gov/online-services/ponl/customer-support#pohc>

### Permits Online Tutorial

<https://www.ttb.gov/online-services/ponl/ponl-launch>

### State Alcohol Beverage Authorities

<https://www.ttb.gov/business-central/alcohol-beverage-authorities-in-united-states-canada-and-puerto-rico>

### Cider FAQs

<https://www.ttb.gov/faqs/alcohol?keyword=&tid=19>

### Maintaining Compliance in a TTB-Regulated Industry

<https://www.ttb.gov/business-central/industry-members-responsibilities>

### Overview of the Application Process

<https://www.ttb.gov/online-services/ponl/ponl-help/permits-online-overview-of-the-application-process>

### Wine Laws, Regulations, and Public Guidance

<https://www.ttb.gov/regulated-commodities/beverage-alcohol/wine/laws-regulations-and-public-guidance>



# TTB Records, Operational Reports, and Returns

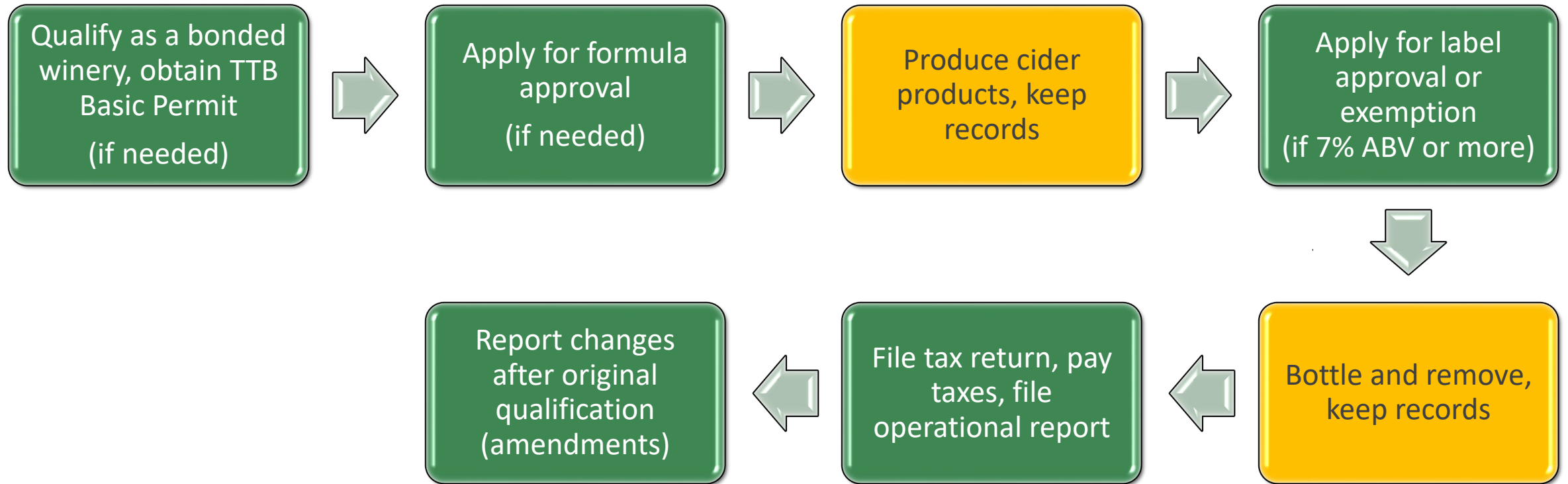
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MELISSA KELLER

OFFICE OF PERMITTING AND TAXATION



# Typical TTB Touchpoints for Cider Industry Members





# Agenda: You'll learn how to determine how much tax you owe and how to pay it



Keep Records  
of what you  
produce



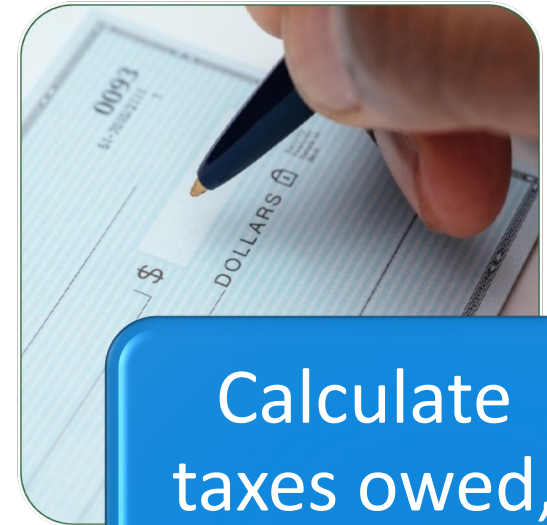
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY  
ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO TAX AND TRADE BUREAU (TTB)  
**REPORT OF WINE PREMISES OPERATIONS**

Quarterly Report (Quarterly Report for the business) EIN

INSTRUCTIONS

Proprietors who are required to file a quarterly report with the TTB must file a quarterly report with the TTB. The report must be filed by the 15th day of the month following the end of the quarter. The report must be filed with the TTB and a copy must be filed with the State Revenue Office. The report must be filed with the TTB and a copy must be filed with the State Revenue Office. The report must be filed with the TTB and a copy must be filed with the State Revenue Office.

Summarize  
your records  
on the  
operational  
report



Calculate  
taxes owed,  
file return,  
and send  
payment

# Recordkeeping





# Basic Records - IRC

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- Records must be generated for most every cidery operation
- Records support tax payment
- Records support label claims
- Records are used to complete the Operational Report
- 27 CFR part 24 - Subpart O - Records and Reports
- Most pitfalls can be avoided with good records
- May be a compilation of source documents or a summary



# Recordkeeping

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## Records document what it is, and what you did with it

- Materials received and used e.g., apples, pears, treatment materials
- Acid and chemical records
- Cider/perry produced
- Cider/perry received or transferred in bond
- Cider/perry bottled/kegged, or removed



# Records - General

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- Record operations as they occur
- Get and retain source documents
- Accurately identify alcohol content (liters or gallons) and quantities
- Keep by tax class
- Retain for 3 years from last required entry
- All records are subject to inspection by TTB



# TTB's GOAL

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**By examining your records, TTB should be able to verify if:**

- Cider or perry product is properly labeled
- All label claims are fully supported
- Only authorized materials were used
- Advertising, POS materials are appropriate
- Formula wines were made in compliance with an approved formula



# Minimum Requirements for Computer Records

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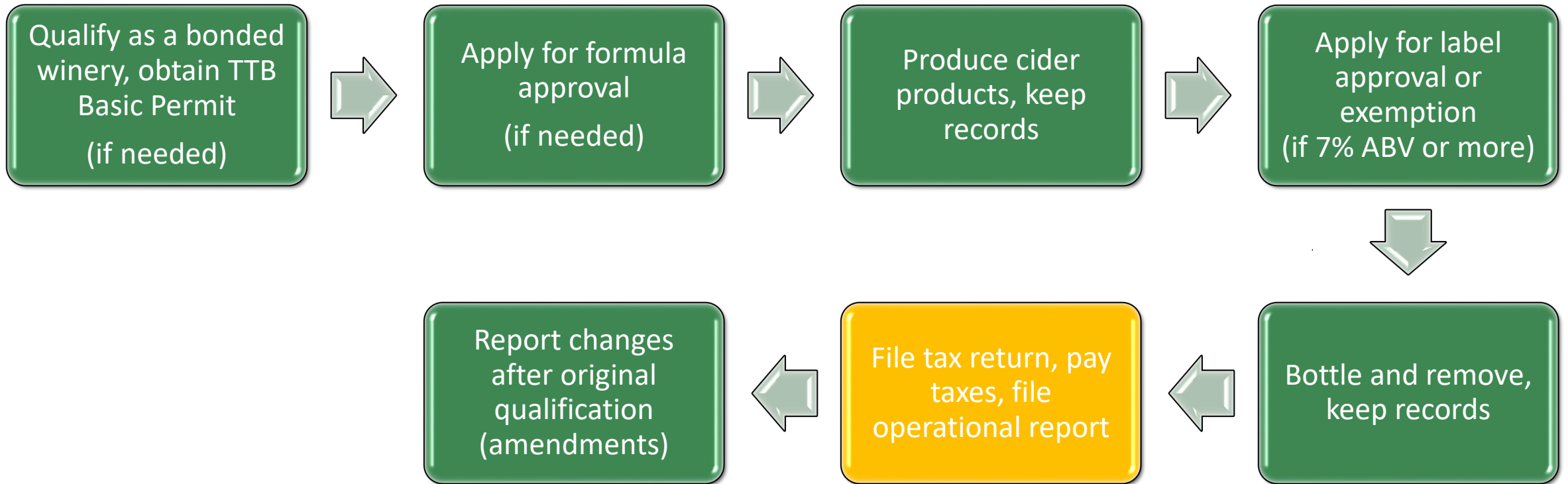
- The software application must capture and retain all required information
- If source records are maintained at the premises, other “computerized records” may be elsewhere (on servers, etc.)
- Any data stored on media or in the cloud must be retrievable within five (5) business days

# Operational Reports





# Typical TTB Touchpoints for Cider Industry Members





# Report of Wine Premises Operations

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Use the version of the form that says FOR ACTIVITY ON OR AFTER 01/01/2018 to report winery activity ([TTB F 5120.17sm](#)) ([TTB F 5120.17 Color Coded](#))

- Use your records to determine entries on the report
- Report in GALLONS only
- Filing may be monthly, quarterly, or annually
- Filing is in addition to any state or local reporting
- File electronically (preferable) or mail paper forms
- Monthly and quarterly filers - if you anticipate you will have no reportable operations in the upcoming reporting period(s), state that in the remarks section of the last report you file and then resume filing later



# How Often Must You File Reports?

## File **ANNUALLY** if you:

1. Will have no more than 20,000 gallons on hand in any one month,  
AND
  2. Will file an annual tax return
- ✓ Note your intent in the “remarks” section of the report or via letter notice
  - ✓ Due the following January 15

## File **QUARTERLY** if you:

1. Will have no more than 60,000 gallons on hand in any one quarter,  
AND
  2. Will file a quarterly tax return
- ✓ Note your intent in the “remarks” section of the report or via letter notice
  - ✓ Due 15 days after the end of the quarter

27 CFR 24.300(g)(2)



# How Often Must You File Reports?

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- Those not eligible to file the report annually or quarterly must file it monthly
- Due 15 days after the end of the month





# Completion of the Report

<b>DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY</b> <b>ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO TAX AND TRADE BUREAU (TTB)</b> <b>REPORT OF WINE PREMISES OPERATIONS</b>		
<b>PERIOD COVERED</b> (Year Only, or Year & Month, or Year & Quarter) YEAR <input type="text" value="2020"/> MONTH <input type="text"/>		<b>OPERATED BY</b> (Name, Address, and Telephone) Our Business 123 Main Street Washington, DC 00000
<b>QUARTERLY:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> January to March <input type="checkbox"/> July to September <input type="checkbox"/> April to June <input type="checkbox"/> October to December		
<b>VERSION</b> (Select Original or Amended. Select Final if this is the last report for the business) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original <input type="checkbox"/> Amended      <input type="checkbox"/> Final Report		<b>EIN</b> 12-3456789
		<b>REGISTRY NUMBER</b> BW-DC-0000



# Part IV – Materials Received and Used

Cider and perry product records both start here

PART IV - SUMMARY OF MATERIALS RECEIVED AND USED									
ITEM	GRAPE MATERIAL				KINDS OF MATERIALS OTHER THAN GRAPE <sup>(1)</sup> (Pounds or Gallons)			SUGAR	
	GRAPES		JUICE (Gallons) (c)	CONCENTRATE (Gallons) (d)	 (e)	 (f)	(g)	DRY (Pounds) (h)	LIQUID (Gallons) (i)
	UNCRUSHED (Pounds) (a)	FIELD CRUSHED (Gallons) (b)							
1. ON HAND BEGINNING OF PERIOD									
2. RECEIVED									
3. JUICE OR CONCENTRATE PRODUCED									
4. <b>TOTAL</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5. USED IN WINE PRODUCTION									
6. USED IN JUICE OR CONCENTRATE PRODUCTION									
7. USED IN ALLIED PRODUCTS									
8. REMOVED									
9. ON HAND END OF PERIOD									
10. <b>TOTAL</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Record in pounds or gallons. Enter the amount of winemaking material still fermenting at the end of the period in line 5 or the amount of wine “produced” (removed from FIRST fermenter or completion of first fermentation) in Part 1 Section A Line 2



# Part I, Section A - Bulk Wine Additions

## PART I - SUMMARY OF WINES IN BOND (GALLONS)

ITEM	ALCOHOL CONTENT BY VOLUME			ARTIFICIALLY CARBONATED WINE (d)	SPARKLING WINE (e)	HARD CIDER <sup>11</sup> (f)
	NOT OVER 16 PERCENT (a)	OVER 16 TO 21 PERCENT (Inclusive) (b)	OVER 21 TO 24 PERCENT (Inclusive) (c)			
<b>SECTION A - BULK WINES</b>						
1. ON HAND BEGINNING OF PERIOD	Use "On Hand End of Period" from previous report					
2. PRODUCED BY FERMENTATION <sup>21</sup>					BF BP	
3. PRODUCED BY SWEETENING						
4. PRODUCED BY ADDITION OF WINE SPIRITS						
5. PRODUCED BY BLENDING						
6. PRODUCED BY AMELIORATION						
7. RECEIVED IN BOND						
8. BOTTLED WINE DUMPED TO BULK						
9. INVENTORY GAINS						
10. <input type="text"/>						
11. <input type="text"/>						
12. TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Use "On Hand End of Period" from previous report

Additions to the bulk inventory



# Part I, Section A - Bulk Wine Removals

13. BOTTLED <sup>3/</sup>					BF	
14. REMOVED TAXPAID					BP	
15. TRANSFERS IN BOND						
16. REMOVED FOR DISTILLING MATERIAL						
17. REMOVED TO VINEGAR PLANT						
18. USED FOR SWEETENING						
19. USED FOR ADDITION OF WINE SPIRITS						
20. USED FOR BLENDING <sup>5/</sup>						
21. USED FOR AMELIORATION						
22. USED FOR EFFERVESCENT WINE						
23. USED FOR TESTING						
24. <input type="text"/>						
25. <input type="text"/>						
26. <input type="text"/>						
27. <input type="text"/>						
28. <input type="text"/>						
29. LOSSES (OTHER THAN INVENTORY)						
30. INVENTORY LOSSES						
31. ON HAND END OF PERIOD						
32. TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Removals from the bulk inventory

This will be the "On Hand Beginning of Period" on the next report



# Part I, Section B - Bottled Wine Additions and Removals

SECTION B - BOTTLED WINES							
1.	ON HAND BEGINNING OF PERIOD						
2.	BOTTLED <sup>3/</sup>					BF	
						BP	
3.	RECEIVED IN BOND						
4.	TAXPAID WINE RETURNED TO BOND						
5.							
6.							
7.	<b>TOTAL</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	REMOVED TAXPAID						
9.	TRANSFERRED IN BOND						
10.	DUMPED TO BULK						
11.	USED FOR TASTING						
12.	REMOVED FOR EXPORT						
13.	REMOVED FOR FAMILY USE						
14.	USED FOR TESTING						
15.							
16.							
17.							
18.	BREAKAGE						
19.	INVENTORY SHORTAGE <sup>4/</sup>						
20.	ON HAND END OF PERIOD						
21.	<b>TOTAL</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Use "On Hand End of Period" from previous report

Additions to the bottled inventory

Removals from the bottled inventory

This will be the "On Hand Beginning of Period" on the next report



# Part X – Remarks and Signature

## PART X - REMARKS

Large empty light blue rectangular area for entering remarks.

Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined this report, including the documents submitted in support thereof, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, it is true, correct, and complete.

PROPRIETOR	BY ( <i>Signature and Title</i> )	DATE
Enter the name of your business as shown on your permit	Person must have signing authority/POA on file with TTB	

# Taxes and Returns





# Taxable Removals

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- Federal tax **attaches** when cider is produced
- Tax is **determined** when cider is removed from bonded premises for consumption or sale
- Tax is **paid** at a later date (deferred)
- Tax **rate** is based on alcohol content, materials used, and/or production method



# Excise Tax Return

## TTB F 5000.24

Filing Frequency	Eligibility Requirement
<b>Annually</b>	You may file 1 tax return per year if you are liable for <b>\$1,000 or less</b> of tax on wine in the current and prior calendar year
<b>Quarterly</b>	File quarterly if you are liable for <b>\$50,000 or less</b> of tax on wine in the current and prior calendar year
<b>Semi-monthly</b>	You must file a tax return two times per month (three times per month in September) if you are liable for <b>more than \$50,000</b> in wine tax in the current and prior calendar year

Note: You need to resubmit tax returns if you need to make corrections to a previous return period

27 CFR 24.271



# Excise Tax Due Dates

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## Semi-monthly Return

- 14 days after close of tax period

***You don't have to file a return if no taxes are due!***

## Quarterly Return

- 14 days after close of quarter

## Annual Return

- 14 days after close of year

If the due date falls on a weekend or legal holiday, returns and payments are due the last business date **preceding** the weekend or holiday



# Electronic Tax Payment – Pay.gov

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You may electronically file tax returns and operational reports, and pay your taxes through [Pay.gov](https://www.pay.gov)

For more information on how to enroll, go to <https://www.ttb.gov/epayment>

**NOTE: [Executive Order 14247](#) mandates the transition to electronic payments for all federal receipts and disbursements, including those to and from TTB. If you currently pay excise taxes with a paper check or money order, we encourage you to begin transitioning to electronic payments through [Pay.gov](https://www.pay.gov) or other [electronic funds transfer](#) as soon as possible.**



# September Tax Periods

**September has three tax periods – due date depends on EFT or Non-EFT**

Return Period	Due Date	Payment Type
September 1-15	September 27	All
September 16-25	September 27	Non-EFT
September 16-26	September 30	EFT
September 26-30	October 11	Non-EFT
September 27-30	October 11	EFT

Due date can change per tax calendar year, Please see the current due date schedule on [WWW.TTB.GOV](http://WWW.TTB.GOV).



# Automated Reminders for Filing Tax Returns and Reports

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Stay current with due dates by subscribing to receive automated email reminders when it is time to file your tax returns and operational reports!

Visit <https://www.ttb.gov/taxes/tax-audit/tax-reminders> to sign up for email reminders



# Tax Rates that May Apply to Cider Products

Tax Classes	Wine Gallons Per Calendar Year				
	Tax Rate per Wine Gallon	First 30,000 (\$1 credit)	Over 30,000 up to 130,000 (\$0.90 credit)	Over 130,000 up to 750,000 (\$0.535 credit)	Over 750,000
<b>Still Wines</b>					
16% and under alcohol by volume (0.392g CO <sub>2</sub> /100mL or less)	\$1.07	\$0.07	\$0.17	\$0.535	\$1.07
Over 16 - 21% alcohol by volume (0.392g CO <sub>2</sub> /100mL or less)	\$1.57	\$0.57	\$0.67	\$1.035	\$1.57
Over 21 - 24% alcohol by volume (0.392g CO <sub>2</sub> /100mL or less)	\$3.15	\$2.15	\$2.25	\$2.615	\$3.15



# Tax Rates that May Apply to Cider Products

Tax Classes	Wine Gallons Per Calendar Year				
	Tax Rate per Wine Gallon	First 30,000 (\$1 credit)	Over 30,000 up to 130,000 (\$0.90 credit)	Over 130,000 up to 750,000 (\$0.535 credit)	Over 750,000
<b>Artificially Carbonated Wine</b>					
Over 0.392g CO <sub>2</sub> /100mL - injected or otherwise added	\$3.30	\$2.30	\$2.40	\$2.765	\$3.30
<b>Sparkling Wine</b>					
Over 0.392g CO <sub>2</sub> /100mL - naturally occurring	\$3.40	\$2.40	\$2.50	\$2.865	\$3.40



# Tax Rates that May Apply to Cider Products

Tax Classes	Wines Gallons Per Calendar Year				
	Tax Rate per Wine Gallon	First 30,000 (6.2¢ credit)	Over 30,000 up to 130,000 (5.6¢ credit)	Over 130,000 up to 750,000 (3.3¢ credit)	Over 750,000
<b>Hard Cider</b>					
No more than 0.64g CO <sub>2</sub> /100mL; derived primarily from apples/pears or apple/pear juice concentrate and water; containing no other fruit product or fruit flavoring other than apple/pear; and containing at least 0.5% and less than (not equal to) 8.5% alcohol by volume	\$0.226	\$0.164	\$0.17	\$0.193	\$0.226



# Completion of the Tax Return

## TTB Form 5000.24

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- Paper or electronic
- Serially numbered
- Filed semi-monthly, quarterly, annually
- Signer must have signature authority or POA on file with TTB



# TTB Smart Form: Excise Tax Return

**DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY**  
**ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO TAX AND TRADE BUREAU (TTB)**  
**EXCISE TAX RETURN**  
*(Prepare in duplicate – See instructions below)*

1. SERIAL NUMBER

2. FORM OF PAYMENT  
 CHECK  MONEY ORDER  EFT  OTHER (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_

3. AMOUNT OF PAYMENT  
\$ \_\_\_\_\_

4. RETURN COVERS (Check one)  
 PREPAYMENT  PERIOD  
BEGINNING \_\_\_\_\_  
ENDING \_\_\_\_\_

5. DATE PRODUCTS TO BE REMOVED (For Prepayment Returns Only)

6. EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

7. PLANT, REGISTRY, OR PERMIT NUMBER

8. NAME AND ADDRESS OF TAXPAYER (Include ZIP Code)

**FOR TTB USE ONLY**

TAX	\$
PENALTY	
INTEREST	
TOTAL	\$
EXAMINED BY:	
DATE EXAMINED:	

Serial Number

Registry or Permit Number

Employer ID Number (EIN)



# TTB Smart Form: Excise Tax Return

CALCULATION OF TAX DUE <i>(Before making entries on lines 18 – 21, complete Schedules A and B)</i>	
PRODUCT (a)	AMOUNT OF TAX (b)
9. DISTILLED SPIRITS	\$
10. WINE	
11. BEER	
12. CIGARS	
13. CIGARETTES	
14. CIGARETTE PAPERS AND/OR CIGARETTE TUBES	
15. CHEWING TOBACCO AND/OR SNUFF	
16. PIPE TOBACCO AND/OR ROLL-YOUR-OWN TOBACCO	
<b>17. TOTAL TAX LIABILITY <i>(Total of lines 9-16)</i></b>	\$ 0.00
18. ADJUSTMENTS INCREASING AMOUNT DUE <i>(From line 29)</i>	0.00
<b>19. GROSS AMOUNT DUE <i>(Line 17 plus line 18)</i></b>	\$ 0.00
20. ADJUSTMENTS DECREASING AMOUNT DUE <i>(From line 34)</i>	0.00
<b>21. AMOUNT TO BE PAID WITH THIS RETURN <i>(Line 19 minus line 20)</i></b>	\$ 0.00
Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined this return <i>(including any accompanying explanations, statements, schedules, and forms)</i> and to the best of my knowledge and belief it is true, correct, and includes all transactions and tax liabilities required by law or regulations to be reported.	
22. DATE	23. SIGNATURE
	24. TITLE

Signature

Title



# Increasing/Decreasing Adjustments and Taking Tax Credits

<b>SCHEDULE A – ADJUSTMENTS INCREASING AMOUNT DUE</b>			
EXPLANATION OF INDIVIDUAL ERRORS OR TRANSACTIONS (a)	AMOUNT OF ADJUSTMENTS		
	(b) TAX	(c) INTEREST	(d) PENALTY
25. Omitted 10 WG hard cider from Return 2019-2	\$ 1.64		\$
26.			
27.			
28. SUBTOTALS OF COLUMNS (b), (c), and (d)	\$ 1.64	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
29. TOTAL ADJUSTMENTS INCREASING AMOUNT DUE (Line 28, Col (b) + (c) + (d)) Enter here and on line 18.			\$ 1.64
<b>SCHEDULE B – ADJUSTMENTS DECREASING AMOUNT DUE</b>			
EXPLANATION OF INDIVIDUAL ERRORS OR TRANSACTIONS (a)	AMOUNT OF ADJUSTMENTS		
	(b) TAX	(c) INTEREST	
30. Approved claim #1234, 50 WG hard cider @ \$0.164	\$ 8.20	\$	
31. 100 WG hard cider tax credit @ 6.2 cents/WG	6.20		
32.			
33. SUBTOTALS OF COLUMNS (b) and (c)	\$ 14.40	\$ 0.00	
34. TOTAL ADJUSTMENTS DECREASING AMOUNT DUE (Line 33, Col (b) + (c)) Enter here and on line 20.			\$ 14.40

# Which Tax Rates to Use for Cider/Perry Products





# Not all Cider/Perry Products are Eligible for the Hard Cider Tax Rate

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**There are two categories of products labeled as Cider/Perry:**

1. Those eligible for the Hard Cider tax rate
2. Those that are taxed at another wine tax rate



# Tax on Cider

## 26 U.S.C. 5041 (b)

Cider/perry products may fall within any one of these six tax classes:

Hard Cider Tax Class	Per wine gallon*
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No more than 0.64g CO<sub>2</sub>/100mL; derived primarily from apples/pears or apple/pear juice concentrate and water; containing no other fruit product or fruit flavoring other than apple/pear, and containing at least 0.5% and less than (not equal to) 8.5% alcohol by volume</li> </ul>	<b>22.6¢</b>
<b>Still Wine Tax Classes (0.392g CO<sub>2</sub>/100mL or less)</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>16% alcohol by volume and under</li> </ul>	<b>\$1.07</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over 16 - 21% alcohol by volume</li> </ul>	<b>\$1.57</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over 21 - 24% alcohol by volume</li> </ul>	<b>\$3.15</b>
<b>Artificially Carbonated Wine Tax Class</b>	<b>\$3.30</b>
<b>Sparkling Wine Tax Class</b>	<b>\$3.40</b>

*\*This is before any available tax credit*



# Hard Cider is the Name of a Tax Class (26 U.S.C. 5041(g))

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## **Only products that meet the following definition are eligible for the Hard Cider tax rate:**

- Contains not more than .64 gram of CO<sub>2</sub> per 100 mL
- Derived primarily from apples/pears or apple/pear concentrate and water
- Contains no fruit product or fruit flavoring other than apple or pear
- Contains at least 0.5% and less than 8.5% alcohol by volume

Other wines labeled as cider or perry that do not fit the definition above are taxed at one of the other wine tax rates



# These Products Fall within the Hard Cider Tax Class

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- **Still hard cider** - CO<sub>2</sub> level of not more than .392 g/100 mL
- **Artificially carbonated hard cider** - CO<sub>2</sub> level of more than .392 and not more than .64 gram of CO<sub>2</sub> per 100 ml - artificially injected
- **Sparkling hard cider** - CO<sub>2</sub> level of more than .392 and not more than .64 gram of CO<sub>2</sub> per 100 mL-result of secondary fermentation in a closed container

26 U.S.C. 5041(b)(6)



# Cider/Perry Products Eligible for the Hard Cider Tax Rate

These are examples of cider/perry products that are eligible for the Hard Cider tax rate:

<b>Wine:</b>	<b>Tax Rate*</b>	<b>Tax Class</b>
8.4% ABV Apple Cider	22.6 cents	Hard Cider
8.4% ABV (Pear) Perry	22.6 cents	Hard Cider
6% ABV Apple-Cinnamon Cider	22.6 cents	Hard Cider
8% ABV Carbonated Apple-Pear Wine/CO <sub>2</sub> level of .62g/100 mL	22.6 cents	Hard Cider
8% ABV Sparkling Perry/CO <sub>2</sub> level of .62g/100 mL	22.6 cents	Hard Cider

*\*This is before any available tax credit*



# Cider/Perry Products Not Eligible for the Hard Cider Tax Rate

These are examples of cider/perry products are taxed as still wines or as effervescent wines:







Product:	Tax Rate*	Tax Class
15% ABV Apple Cider	\$1.07	Still wine not over 16%
9% ABV Pear Perry	\$1.07	Still wine not over 16%
6% ABV Apple-Raspberry Cider	\$1.07	Still wine not over 16%
6% ABV Carbonated Apple-Pear Wine CO <sub>2</sub> level of .70g/100 mL	\$3.30	Artificially carbonated wine
6% ABV Sparkling Pearly Pear CO <sub>2</sub> level of .70g/100 mL	\$3.40	Sparkling wine

*\*This is before any available tax credit*



# Section A – Report Headings are the Tax Classes

Be sure to report cider/perry products under the correct tax class on you operational reports

PART I - SUMMARY OF WINES IN BOND (GALLONS)					
ALCOHOL CONTENT BY VOLUME			ARTIFICIALLY CARBONATED WINE (d)	SPARKLING WINE (e)	HARD CIDER <sup>1/</sup> (f)
NOT OVER 16 PERCENT (a)	OVER 16 TO 21 PERCENT (Inclusive) (b)	OVER 21 TO 24 PERCENT (Inclusive) (c)			
 \$ 1.07	 \$ 1.57	 \$ 3.15	 \$ 3.30	 \$ 3.40	 22.6 cents

*This is before any available tax credit*



# Summary - Report of Wine Premises Operations

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- Cidery proprietors are required to report activities that take place on the bonded premises
- This includes reporting the materials brought onto the wine premises, and reporting what happens from there regarding the quantity produced, transferred in bond, bottled, and removed



# Summary - Excise Taxes and Returns

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- Pay attention to tax rates and filing requirements
- Not all cider/perry products are eligible for the Hard Cider Tax rate/credits
- Keep records for all taxpaid and untaxpaid removals

# Resources





# Additional Tax Resources

## Cider Resources

### Taxes and Filing

<https://www.ttb.gov/tax-audit/taxes-and-filing>

#### Helpful Hints in Preparing F 5000.24, Excise Tax Return

<https://www.ttb.gov/public-information/forms/tips-for-form-5000-24>

#### Automated Reminders for Filing Returns and Reports

<https://www.ttb.gov/taxes/tax-audit/tax-reminders>

#### Tax Return and Report Due Dates

<https://www.ttb.gov/taxes/tax-audit/excise-tax-and-export-due-dates>

### TTB Forms

<https://www.ttb.gov/public-information/forms>

#### Financial Hardships

<https://www.ttb.gov/hardship>

#### Tax Reform – Craft Beverage Modernization Act (CBMA)

<https://www.ttb.gov/what-we-do/taxes-and-filing/tax-reform-cbma#general>

#### Pay.gov Customer Page

<https://www.ttb.gov/online-services/epayment>



# Contact Us

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## Questions?

**Contact the National Revenue Center at:**

- Toll-Free: 877-882-3277 / 877-TTB-FAQS
- Use our [National Revenue Center Contact Form](#)

**Representatives are Available:**

8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. ET Monday - Friday (except on federal holidays)



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