

Chapter 3

Use Tax Impositions

This chapter will discuss the basics of the “general” use tax imposition and the specific “special” impositions enacted by the General Assembly. Later chapters will provide a more in-depth discussion of certain concepts, such as “sales price,” “sales or purchases at retail,” and “tangible personal property” as well as the “special” impositions.

A. General Use Tax Imposition¹

South Carolina imposes a “general” use tax, equal to 6²% of the sales price of the property, on the use, storage, or consumption of tangible personal property purchased at retail for use, storage, or consumption in South Carolina.³ The use tax was enacted in 1951 – the same year the sales tax law was adopted in South Carolina. It is a “transaction tax” imposed with respect to the transaction of “using, storing, or consuming” tangible personal property “purchased at retail” for use, storage, or consumption in South Carolina.

While the sales tax is imposed on retail sales in South Carolina, it is supplemented by the use tax which is imposed on the storage, use, or other consumption in South Carolina of tangible personal property purchased at retail regardless of whether the retailer is or is not engaged in business in South Carolina.⁴ “Double taxation is avoided by providing...that the user shall be relieved of liability for the use tax on property subject to the sales tax and on which the tax has been paid, or when the retailer has given the purchaser a receipt for the same.”⁵

Essentially, the use tax is a tax that applies to purchases of tangible personal property from out-of-state retailers for use, storage, or consumption in South Carolina, and includes purchases from retailers made via the Internet (e.g., sales made via a retailer’s website, auction website, or web-based application), through out-of-state catalog companies or when visiting another state or another country.

With respect to goods shipped into South Carolina, the use tax (as opposed to the sales tax) will apply when⁶

- tangible personal property is purchased for use or consumption in this State;
- delivery is made in this State; and
- the order for future delivery is sent by the purchaser directly to the seller at a point outside this State, and the property is shipped into this State from a point outside this State directly to

¹ S.C. Code Ann. § 12-36-1310(A). *See also*, S.C. Revenue Ruling #18-9.

² S.C. Code Ann. § 12-36-1110 increased the sales and use tax rate by 1% beginning June 1, 2007.

³ *Senn Trucking Company v. Wasson*, 280 SC 279, 312 S.E.2d 252 (1984).

⁴ S.C. Code Ann. § 12-36-1310(A).

⁵ *McJunkin Corporation v. City of Orangeburg*, 238 F.2d 528 (1956); S.C. Code Ann. §§ 12-36-2130(1) and 12-36-1330(B).

⁶ S.C. Regulation 117-334.2.

the purchaser or the purchaser's designee and there is no participation whatsoever in the transaction by any local branch, office, outlet or other place of business of the retailer or by any agent or representative of the retailer having any connection with such branch, office, outlet or other place of business.

Furthermore, “[w]hen tangible personal property is purchased for use or consumption in this State and the property is shipped from a point outside this State directly to the purchaser or the purchaser’s designee at a point in this State, there is a rebuttable presumption that the purchase is subject to the use tax. If the receipt from a seller does not separately state the South Carolina tax, the Department may assess either the purchaser or the seller (if licensed or nexus exists) for the use tax.”⁷

The state tax rate for the use tax is the same as the sales tax. The total tax rate (state and local) is determined by where the tangible personal property will be used, stored, or consumed, regardless of where the sale actually takes place.⁸

The use tax is imposed upon the consumer (**purchaser**) of tangible personal property that is purchased at retail for use, storage, or consumption in South Carolina. The use tax applies to purchases from out-of-state retailers. However, South Carolina will allow a credit against the state and local use tax due in South Carolina for the state and local sales or use tax due and paid in another state on the purchase of tangible personal property.⁹ The statute does not require that the other state offer a similar credit.

For the taxpayer liable for the use tax in South Carolina to take the credit,¹⁰ the following requirements must be met:

- 1) The taxpayer must have purchased tangible personal property¹¹ in one of the other 49 states or the District of Columbia.¹²

Note: A credit is not allowed for any sales or use tax due and paid in another country or in a territorial possession of the United States.

- 2) A sales or use tax must have been legally due on the purchase transaction in the other state.

⁷ S.C. Regulation 117-334.2(C).

⁸ The purchaser is not liable for a jurisdiction's local use tax if he takes delivery in another jurisdiction and pays the other jurisdiction's local sales tax, provided the local sales tax he paid is equal to or greater than the local use tax that would otherwise be due. If the local sales tax he paid is less than the local use tax, then the purchaser owes the difference. Also, the purchaser is relieved of the liability for the local use tax if he has a receipt from a retailer showing the retailer has collected the full local use tax due.

⁹ S.C. Code Ann. § 12-36-1310(C).

¹⁰ S.C. Code Ann. § 12-36-1310(C).

¹¹ S.C. Code Ann. § 12-36-60.

¹² Several states do not impose a state sales tax or use tax. In addition, it has been the longstanding policy of the Department to consider the District of Columbia a state for purposes of this credit. Therefore, any further reference to another state in this manual is considered to include the District of Columbia.

- 3) The taxpayer must pay the sales or use tax legally due on the purchase transaction in the other state.
- 4) The taxpayer must have proof that the sales or use tax was due and paid in the other state.

Finally, if the state and local sales or use tax due and paid in the other state is less than the amount of state and local use tax due in South Carolina, the taxpayer liable for the use tax in South Carolina must pay the difference to the Department. If the state and local sales or use tax due and paid in the other state is greater than the state and local use tax due in South Carolina, the taxpayer is not entitled to a refund.¹³

An out-of-state retailer must obtain a retail license and remit either the South Carolina sales tax or use tax on retail sales shipped into South Carolina if the out-of-state retailer has either physical presence or economic nexus in South Carolina.¹⁴

Examples of physical presence include, but are not limited to, maintaining (temporarily or permanently) an office, warehouse, store, other place of business, or property of any kind in the state or having (temporarily or permanently) an agent, representative (including delivery personnel and independent contractors acting on behalf of the retailer), salesman, or employee operating within the state.

An out-of-state retailer that is not required to obtain a retail license and remit the South Carolina sales or use tax may, however, voluntarily obtain a retail license and collect and remit the tax to South Carolina.

If the purchaser has a receipt showing the **entire** South Carolina (state and local) sales tax or use tax has been paid to a licensed out-of-state retailer, then the purchaser is no longer liable for the South Carolina use tax.

Both the sales tax and the use tax also apply to leases or rentals at retail of tangible personal property (e.g., tuxedos, office equipment, etc.).

It is important to note that either the South Carolina sales tax or the South Carolina use tax is due with respect to a single transaction, but not both.

Where property purchased in another state and used outside the state of South Carolina, is later brought into the state for use, storage, or consumption in South Carolina, the use tax will apply unless the following conditions are conclusively established: (1) that the property when purchased was intended for a bona fide use outside the state of South Carolina; (2) that the first

¹³ Each purchase transaction must stand on its own. In other words, if the state and local sales or use tax due and paid in another state on one purchase transaction is greater than the state and local use tax due in South Carolina, the “excess” tax paid in the other state on the purchase transaction cannot be used to offset any use tax that may be due in South Carolina on another out-of-state purchase transaction. *See* S.C. Revenue Ruling #06-4.

¹⁴ *See* Chapter 13 of this manual. *See also*, S.C. Revenue Rulings #14-4 (on physical presence nexus) and #18-14 (Retailers Without a Physical Presence (“Remote Sellers”) – Economic Nexus).

actual use of the property was outside the state of South Carolina; and (3) that the first actual use of the property was substantial and constituted the primary use for which the property was purchased.¹⁵

The responsibility for proof rests upon the purchaser and until the above facts are established to the satisfaction of the Department, it will be presumed that the use of such property in South Carolina is subject to a use tax.

Unlike the sales tax, a retailer must collect the use tax from the purchaser.¹⁶ The retailer may not advertise or state, in any manner, that the use tax, or any part of it, will be assumed or absorbed by the retailer, will not be added to the selling price, or will be refunded.¹⁷

B. Definitions

To understand the imposition of the use tax, the definitions provided in the law for certain terms must be reviewed.

Person¹⁸ includes any individual, firm, partnership, limited liability company, association, corporation, receiver, trustee, or group or combination acting as a unit. It also includes the State, state agencies, and any instrumentality, authority, political subdivision, or municipality.

Tangible personal property¹⁹ is personal property that may be seen, weighed, measured, felt, touched, or is in any manner perceptible to the senses. It does **not** include stocks, notes, bonds, mortgages, or other evidences of debt.

Sale or purchase²⁰ is a transfer of title or possession of tangible personal property for a consideration. Includes rentals, leases, and licenses to use.

Sale at retail²¹ means a sale of tangible personal property to an end user or consumer of the property. Included within the term are leases and rentals of tangible personal property. If a sale is not a retail sale, then it is a wholesale sale.

Purchase (sale) at retail²² means a purchase of tangible personal property by the end-user or consumer of the property. Included within the term are leases and rentals of tangible personal property. If a purchase is not a retail transaction, then it is a wholesale transaction.

Gross proceeds of sales²³ is the total amount proceeding or accruing from the retail sales of a business and is the measure or basis for the sales tax.

¹⁵ S.C. Regulation 117-320.1.

¹⁶ S.C. Code Ann. § 12-36-1350(A).

¹⁷ S.C. Code Ann. § 12-36-1350(B).

¹⁸ S.C. Code Ann. § 12-36-30.

¹⁹ S.C. Code Ann. § 12-36-60.

²⁰ S.C. Code Ann. § 12-36-100.

²¹ S.C. Code Ann. § 12-36-110.

²² S.C. Code Ann. § 12-36-110.

²³ S.C. Code Ann. § 12-36-90.

Sales price²⁴ is the measure of the use tax – it is the total amount for which tangible personal property is sold. It includes the cost of any materials, labor, interest, services, or transportation that are part of the sale.

Sales price does not include:

- cash discounts allowed and taken;
- an amount charged for property when the full amount is refunded in cash or by credit;
- the value allowed for property taken as a trade-in; or
- excise taxes imposed by the federal government on retailers.

Retailer and Seller²⁵ mean every person selling or auctioning tangible personal property whether owned by the person or others, including persons operating as a marketplace facilitator, as defined in Code Section 12-36-71.

Storage²⁶ is the keeping or retaining of tangible personal property in South Carolina that has been purchased at retail.

Use²⁷ is exercising any right or power over tangible personal property, incident to the ownership of the property, or by any transaction in which possession is given.

The terms storage and use do not include²⁸ the keeping, retaining, or exercising of any right or power over tangible personal property in South Carolina:

- for the purpose of being sold;
- for the exclusive purpose of being transported outside the state for first use; or
- for the purpose of being first manufactured, processed, or compounded into other tangible personal property for use solely outside the state.

C. Summary of the General Use Tax Imposition

Based on the general imposition and the above definitions, the use tax, which is 6% of the total amount for which tangible personal property is sold, is imposed on:

²⁴ S.C. Code Ann. § 12-36-130.

²⁵ S.C. Code Ann. § 12-36-70.

²⁶ S.C. Code Ann. § 12-36-140(A).

²⁷ S.C. Code Ann. § 12-36-140(B).

²⁸ S.C. Code Ann. § 12-36-140(C). *See also* S.C. Revenue Ruling #09-17.

- the use, storage, or consumption of tangible personal property that may be seen, weighed, measured, felt, touched, or is in any manner perceptible to the senses;²⁹ and
- the tangible personal property was purchased, leased, rented, or otherwise obtained for a consideration at retail for use, storage, or consumption in South Carolina.

D. Special Use Tax Impositions

South Carolina also imposes its use tax on specific services and intangibles. By definition, these specifically taxed services and intangibles are “tangible personal property.”³⁰ As “tangible personal property,” various other provisions of the sales and use tax law apply to these services and intangibles (e.g., exemptions, wholesale sales, etc.).

The following will address each of these “special” impositions.

Laundry and Drycleaning Services³¹

The use tax, equal to 6% of the gross proceeds of sales, also applies to the use, storage, or consumption of any of the following:

- laundering services,
- dry cleaning services,
- dying services, or
- pressing services.

The tax applies to all charges related to items laundered, dry cleaned, dyed, or pressed, including but not limited to, charges for:³²

- repairing,
- altering,
- storing,
- pick-up, and

²⁹ By definition, “tangible personal property” (personal property that may be seen, weighed, measured, felt, touched, or is in any manner perceptible to the senses) includes certain services and intangibles that are specifically subject to the sales tax. See discussion entitled “Special Use Tax Impositions.”

³⁰ S.C. Code Ann. § 12-36-60.

³¹ S.C. Code Ann. § 12-36-1310(B)(1). See also, *Textile Restoration Services, Inc. v. South Carolina Dep’t of Revenue*, 14-ALJ-17-0524-CC (2015).

³² S.C. Regulation 117-303.

- delivery.

However, charges derived from coin-operated laundromats and dry-cleaning machines³³ are not subject to the tax. However, charges at coin-operated laundromats for laundering services, such as a “wash and fold” service, are subject to the tax.³⁴

Electricity³⁵

The use tax, equal to 6% of the gross proceeds of sales, also applies to the use, storage, or consumption of electricity.

Communications Services³⁶

The use tax, equal to six percent of the gross proceeds of sales, also applies to the use, storage, or consumption of “the ways or means for the transmission of the voice or messages.”

The tax applies to charges for:³⁷

- Telephone services,³⁸ including telephone services provided via the traditional circuit-committed protocols of the public switched telephone network (PSTN), a wireless transmission system, a voice over Internet protocol (VoIP), or any of other method;
- Teleconferencing services;
- Paging services;
- Automated Answering Services;³⁹
- Cable television services;
- Satellite programming services and other programming transmission services (includes, but is not limited to, emergency communication services and television, radio, music or other programming services);
- Fax transmission services;
- Voice Mail Messaging Services;⁴⁰

³³ A coin-operated laundromat machine includes any laundromat machine operated by a slot in which is deposited or placed a coin, token, debit card, or other thing of value so as to begin operation of the machine for the purposes of laundering, cleaning, or drying clothing and other textiles.

³⁴ S.C. Revenue Ruling #88-7.

³⁵ S.C. Code Ann. § 12-36-1310(B)(2).

³⁶ S.C. Code Ann. § 12-36-1310(B)(3).

³⁷ S.C. Regulation 117-329 and S.C. Revenue Ruling #17-2.

³⁸ See S.C. Code Ann. § 12-36-2120(11) for exemptions specifically related to telephone services.

³⁹ See S.C. Information Letter #89-28.

⁴⁰ See S.C. Revenue Ruling #89-14.

- E-mail services;
- Electronic filing of tax returns when the return is electronically filed by a person who did not prepare the tax return;
- Database access transmission services (online information services), such as legal research services, credit reporting/research services, charges to access an individual website (including Application Service Providers), etc.;⁴¹
- Streaming services for television programs, movies, music, and other similar content;⁴² and
- Cloud-Based Services for Processing and Routing Telephone Calls within a Customer's Telephone System.⁴³

For a more detailed discussion on the use tax as it applies to communication services, see Chapter 17 of this manual.

Manufactured Property Used by the Manufacturer⁴⁴

The use tax also applies to every manufacturer when that manufacturer manufactures tangible personal property for sale outside South Carolina, but instead of selling the tangible personal property, the manufacturer brings the tangible personal property into South Carolina and uses or consumes it within South Carolina. The tax applies to the fair market value of the tangible personal property used or consumed by the manufacturer.

For example, a manufacturer that produces computers outside of South Carolina for sale throughout the world is liable for the use tax on the fair market value of any computers that it removes from its inventory and brings into South Carolina for use in any of its offices or manufacturing operations in South Carolina or to provide to its employees within South Carolina.

Prepaid Wireless Calling Arrangements⁴⁵

The use tax, equal to 6%, also applies to purchases at retail of prepaid wireless calling arrangements and to recharges at retail for prepaid wireless calling arrangements. A “prepaid wireless calling arrangement” is a communication service that:

- (1) is used exclusively to purchase wireless telecommunications,

⁴¹ See S.C. Private Letter Ruling #12-2, S.C. Private Letter Ruling #10-2, and S.C. Private Letter Ruling #07-2.

⁴² See S.C. Revenue Ruling #16-5 and S.C. Private Letter Ruling #18-1.

⁴³ See S.C. Private Letter Ruling #14-4.

⁴⁴ S.C. Code Ann. § 12-36-1310(B)(4).

⁴⁵ S.C. Code Ann. § 12-36-1310(B)(5). See also, *Unlimited Phone Store, LLC v. South Carolina Dept. of Revenue*, No. 16-ALJ-17-0399-CC (9/21/18), and S.C. Revenue Ruling #04-4.

- (2) is purchased in advance,
- (3) allows the purchaser to originate telephone calls by using an access number, authorization code, or other means entered manually or electronically, and
- (4) are sold in units or dollars that decline with use in a known amount.

For example, if a person purchases a prepaid phone card that can only be used in making wireless telephone calls, then the use, storage, or consumption of the purchased or recharged card is subject to the use tax, provided the card meets the remaining requirements of a prepaid wireless calling arrangement as defined above.

For a more detailed discussion on the use tax as it applies to communication services, see Chapter 17 of this manual.

900 and 976 Numbers⁴⁶

A use tax, equal to 11% of the gross proceeds of sales, applies to the use of a 900 telephone service, a 976 telephone service, or both.

Transient Construction Property⁴⁷

Transient construction property purchased and previously used in another state is subject to the South Carolina use tax (prorated to reflect the equipment's duration of use in South Carolina, if the other state's statute has similar provisions for proration of the tax or depreciation of the tax base) when imported or brought into this State for use, storage, or consumption in this State.

Transient construction property⁴⁸ is defined to mean:

motor vehicles, machines, machinery, tools, or other equipment, other tangible personal property brought, imported, or caused to be brought into this State for use, or stored for use, in constructing, building, or repairing any building, highway, street, sidewalk, bridge, culvert, sewer or water system, drainage or dredging system, railway system, reservoir or dam, power plant, pipeline, transmission line, tower, dock, wharf, excavation, grading or other improvement or structure, or any part of it.

The use tax is computed as follows:

- (1) divide the length of time the property will be used in this State by the total useful life of the property;
- (2) multiply the result from (1) above by the sales price of the property;

⁴⁶ S.C. Code Ann. §§ 12-36-2645 and 12-36-1110.

⁴⁷ S.C. Code Ann. § 12-36-1320.

⁴⁸ S.C. Code Ann. § 12-36-150.

- (3) multiply the amount in (2) above by six percent.⁴⁹ The result of the computation is the tax due.

The useful life of transient construction property must be determined by the Department in accordance with the experience and practices of the building and construction trade. In the absence of satisfactory evidence as to the period of use intended in this State, it is presumed that the property will remain in this State for the remainder of its useful life.

South Carolina will also allow a credit (prorated to reflect the equipment's duration of use in South Carolina) for sales or use tax paid in another state, against the use tax, on equipment previously used in another state if the out of state contractor's state will allow a similar credit.

The prorated tax credit is computed as follows:

- (1) divide the length of time the property was used in the other state by the total useful life of the property;
- (2) multiply the result from (1) above by the state sales tax legally due and paid the other state;
- (3) the lesser of the result from (2) above or the tax computed in the above paragraph is the prorated credit amount.

However, construction machinery, tools, equipment, and other construction property falling within the definition of transient construction property that is purchased for first use in South Carolina is subject to the full amount of use tax; however, such purchases qualify for a full credit⁵⁰ for any sales or use tax due and paid in the other state.⁵¹

E. Temporary Storage – Exclusion from the Use Tax⁵²

The use tax will not apply to the purchase at retail from outside of South Carolina of tangible personal property when such property was purchased for:

- (1) the purpose of subsequent use solely outside of South Carolina;
- (2) the exclusive purpose of subsequently transporting it outside of South Carolina for first use outside of South Carolina; or

⁴⁹ Generally, the state tax rate on “transient construction property” is 6%. However, if the “transient construction property” is subject to the maximum tax provisions of S.C. Code Ann. § 12-36-2110, then the state tax rate in this calculation is 5%. *See* S.C. Code Ann. § 12-36-1110. Also, if the sale of “transient construction property” is subject to an infrastructure maintenance fee under S.C. Code Ann. § 56-3-627, no sales or use tax applies. *See* S.C. Code Ann. § 12-36-2120(83).

⁵⁰ Since the tangible personal property is purchased for first use in South Carolina, neither the use tax due nor the credit for taxes paid in the other state is prorated.

⁵¹ S.C. Code Ann. § 12-36-1310(C).

⁵² S.C. Code Ann. § 12-36-140(C).

- (3) the purpose of first being manufactured, processed, or compounded into other tangible personal property in South Carolina that will be transported and used solely outside of South Carolina.

For a transaction to qualify for the exclusion for temporary storage, the transaction must meet all of the following requirements:⁵³

- (a) The tangible personal property must be purchased at retail outside of South Carolina. Tangible personal property purchased at wholesale (e.g., extending a resale certificate to the seller) but subsequently used by the purchaser does not qualify for the exclusion for “temporary storage.”
- (b) The transaction must be a use tax transaction as described in S.C. Regulation 117-334.
- (c) The purchaser knew at the time of purchase that the property would be either (i) subsequently transported outside of South Carolina for first use outside of South Carolina or (ii) manufactured, processed, or compounded into other tangible personal property in South Carolina that would be transported outside of South Carolina and used solely outside of South Carolina.
- (d) The tangible personal property must be purchased for a specific use outside of South Carolina.
- (e) The first use of the tangible personal property must be outside of South Carolina, unless the first use in South Carolina was the manufacturing, processing, or compounding of that tangible personal property into other tangible personal property in South Carolina for transportation outside of South Carolina and use solely outside of South Carolina.⁵⁴
- (f) The first use of the tangible personal property outside of South Carolina must be substantial and constitute the primary use for which the property was purchased.

Note: If the tangible personal property is manufactured, processed, or compounded into other tangible personal property in South Carolina for transportation and use outside of South Carolina, the property must be used exclusively outside of South Carolina and must never be returned to South Carolina.

- (g) Any person claiming the exclusion for “temporary storage” must maintain proper records verifying all the requirements of the exclusion as set forth above have been met.

The exclusion for temporary storage does not apply to sales tax transactions.⁵⁵

⁵³ S.C. Revenue Ruling #09-17.

⁵⁴ See S.C. Code Ann. § 12-36-140(C)(2).

⁵⁵ S.C. Revenue Ruling #09-17.

F. Sales through a Marketplace Facilitator⁵⁶

A marketplace facilitator is any person engaged in the business of facilitating a retail sale of tangible personal property by:

- a. listing or advertising, or allowing the listing or advertising of, the products of another person in any marketplace where sales at retail occur **and**
- b. collecting or processing payments from the purchaser, either directly or indirectly through an agreement or arrangement with a third party.

A marketplace facilitator also includes any related entities assisting the marketplace facilitator in sales, storage, distribution, payment collection or processing, or in any other manner, with respect to the marketplace. See Code Section 12-36-71 for a complete definition of a marketplace facilitator.

A “marketplace” includes, but is not limited to, any space, store, booth, catalog, website, television or radio broadcast, or similar place, medium, or forum. A marketplace may be physical or electronic.

A marketplace facilitator is the retailer and is responsible for remitting state and local sales and use tax for all products sold via its marketplace (i.e., products owned by the marketplace facilitator, products owned by third parties, and any other products sold via its marketplace) unless otherwise exempt or excluded from the tax. The responsibility for remitting the sales and use tax applies regardless of whether the marketplace facilitator or a third party delivers the products.

G. Sales to, or Purchases by, Individuals 85 Years of Age and Older⁵⁷

An individual⁵⁸ who is 85 years of age or older is entitled to a lower state use tax rate, sometimes referred to as the “1% exclusion,” for items that individual purchases for his or her own personal use.⁵⁹ In other words, a person who is 85 years of age or older would pay a state use tax of 5% instead of 6% (any local use taxes would still apply) on:

- (1) purchases of tangible personal property (prepared food,⁶⁰ clothing, furniture, appliances, etc.); and

⁵⁶ See S.C. Revenue Ruling #19-6 and S.C. Information Letter #19-14.

⁵⁷ S.C. Code Ann. §§12-36-2620 and 12-36-2630. *See also*, S.C. Revenue Ruling #18-10.

⁵⁸ In Commission Decision S-D-173, it was held that the lower rate allowed for persons 85 years of age and older only applied to sales to individuals, and did not apply to sales to partnerships, corporations, and other legal entities.

⁵⁹ S.C. Code Ann. §§12-36-2620 and 12-36-2630.

⁶⁰ Sales of unprepared food that lawfully may be purchased with United States Department of Agriculture food coupons are exempt from the 6% state sales and use tax. This exemption does not apply to local taxes unless the local tax specifically exempts the sale of such food. *See* S.C. Code Ann. § 12-36-2120(75) and S.C. Regulation 117-337. The federal Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008, Pub. L. No. 110-234, tit. IV, § 4001, 122 Stat. 1092 (2008), renamed the federal food stamp program to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (“SNAP”).

(2) purchases of communications services, such as phone service (long distance calls are already exempt), cable television service, satellite programming services (radio, emergency, television) as well as other communication services.

The law granting this exclusion for individuals 85 years of age or older does not require the purchaser to complete any form with the Department. It only requires that (1) the individual purchases the tangible personal property himself or herself, (2) that the tangible personal property is purchased for his or her own personal use, (3) that the purchaser requests the exclusion at the time of the sale, and (4) that the purchaser provides the retailer with proof of age.

Finally, purchases by an individual who is 85 years of age or older are not entitled to the lower state sales and use tax rate if the purchase is not for the personal use of the individual purchaser who is 85 years of age or older. For example, purchases for a business use or as a gift for another individual are not entitled to the lower state use tax rate.