
**Rules of
Department of Revenue
Division 10—Director of Revenue
Chapter 110—Sales/Use Tax—Exemptions**

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**Title 12—DEPARTMENT OF
REVENUE**

**Division 10—Director of Revenue
Chapter 110—Sales/Use Tax—Exemptions**

**12 CSR 10-110.013 Drugs and Medical
Equipment**

PURPOSE: Section 144.030.2(18), RSMo, provides an exemption for prescription drugs, orthopedic and prosthetic devices, numerous dental items, hearing aids, hearing aid supplies and certain sales of over-the-counter drugs. This rule explains the sales tax law as it applies to these exemptions.

(1) In general, sales of prescription drugs, orthopedic and prosthetic devices and certain qualifying health-related equipment, and certain sales of over-the-counter drugs, are exempt from Missouri sales tax.

(2) Definition of Terms.

(A) Orthopedic device—a rigid or semi-rigid leg, arm, back or neck brace and casting materials which are directly used for the purpose of supporting a weak or deformed body member or restricting or eliminating motion in a diseased or injured part of the body.

(B) Over-the-counter drug—a drug product which may be purchased without a physician's prescription.

(C) Prescription drug—a drug dispensed by a licensed pharmacist only upon a lawful prescription from a licensed practitioner.

(D) Prosthetic device—a device that replaces all or part of the function of a permanently inoperative or malfunctioning internal body organ and is medically required.

(3) Basic Application of Tax.

(A) Sales of prescription drugs, insulin, medical grade oxygen, drug samples and materials used to manufacture samples, which may be dispensed by a licensed practitioner are exempt from tax. Sales of over-the-counter drugs when sold to an individual with a disability or to the individual's agent are exempt from tax. When selling over-the-counter drugs to an individual with disability, the retailer should obtain a purchaser's signed statement of disability. The retailer should retain these statements for three (3) years. The statement should include the purchaser's name, type of purchase and amount of purchase, and be signed by the purchaser or the purchaser's agent. The retailer should request a form of identification, such as driver's license, credit card, etc. to verify the identity of the purchaser. Sales of prosthetic devices as defined on January 1, 1980, by the

Federal Medicare Program under Title XVIII of the Social Security Act of 1965 are exempt from tax.

(B) Sales of orthopedic devices as defined by the Federal Medicare Program under Title XVIII of the Social Security Act of 1965 are exempt from tax.

(C) Also exempt from sales tax are items specified in section 1862(A)(12) of the Social Security Act of 1965. Exempt items included in this class are those used in connection with the treatment, removal or replacement of teeth or structures directly supporting teeth. Dental equipment or supplies are not exempt. The exempt items include:

1. Dentures
2. Inlays
3. Bridge work
4. Fillings
5. Crowns
6. Braces, or
7. Artificial dentistry and dental reconstructions, which are made, manufactured or fabricated from molds or impressions made by dentists of the mouths of their particular patients and sold to dentists for insertion in the patient's mouth as the direct support of, substitution for, or part of the patient's teeth.

(D) Sales of other specific health-related equipment and accessories are exempt from sales tax.

1. These specific items are—
 - A. Ambulatory aides
 - B. Braille writers
 - C. Electronic Braille equipment
 - D. Home respiratory equipment and accessories
 - E. Hospital beds and accessories
 - F. Stairway lifts
 - G. Wheelchairs, manual and powered
2. If purchased by or on behalf of a person with one or more physical or mental disabilities to enable them to function more independently, the following items are also exempt:
 - A. Electronic print enlargers and magnifiers
 - B. Electronic alternative and augmentative communication devices
 - C. Items used solely to modify motor vehicles to permit the use of such motor vehicles by individuals with disabilities
 - D. Reading machines
 - E. Scooters

(4) Examples.

(A) A retailer sells an over-the-counter drug to an individual claiming a disability. The sale is exempt if the retailer obtains from the purchaser or their agent a statement similar to the following:

Purchases of over-the-counter drugs by individuals with disabilities are exempt from sales tax. IT IS UNLAWFUL TO FRAUDULENTLY CLAIM AN EXEMPTION. I CERTIFY THAT I HAVE A DISABILITY AND AM ENTITLED TO CLAIM THIS EXEMPTION OR I AM CLAIMING THIS EXEMPTION ON BEHALF OF A PERSON OR PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY.

Type of Purchase _____
 Amount _____
 Type of ID _____
 ID Number _____
 Name (print) _____
 Signature _____

(B) Examples of exempt prosthetic devices include:

1. Breast prosthetics, including surgical brassieres for postmastectomy patients
2. Cardiac pacemakers
3. Colostomy and other ostomy bags and the necessary equipment required for attachment
4. Electronic speech aids if the patient has had a laryngectomy or his/her larynx is permanently inoperative
5. Hearing aids and hearing aid supplies
6. Hemodialysis equipment
7. Maxillofacial devices and devices which replace all or part of the ear or nose
8. Prosthetic lenses which replace the lens of an eye
9. Urinary collection systems, including Foley catheters, when replacing bladder function in cases of permanent urinary incontinence
10. Eyeglasses, contact lenses, bedpans and incontinent apparel are not considered prosthetic devices and are subject to sales tax

(C) Examples of exempt orthopedic devices include:

1. Artificial legs, arms and eyes including terminal devices such as artificial hands
2. Hoods and space shoes which replace part of a foot
3. Orthotics
4. Stump stockings and harnesses when they are essential to the effective use of an artificial limb
5. Trusses
6. Elastic braces, elastic stockings, arm slings, elastic wraps and garter belts, are not considered orthopedic devices and are subject to sales tax

(D) Examples of exempt orthopedic and prosthetic devices used in dentistry include:

1. Restorative materials.
 - A. Acrylics
 - B. Aluminum crowns
 - C. Amalgam

- D. Bases and liners
- E. Cements
- F. Chrome steel crowns
- G. Copper bands
- H. Crown forms
- I. Dentin enamel adhesives
- J. Denture anchors
- K. Denture repair materials
- L. Denture teeth
- M. Gold
- N. Mercury
- O. Pins
- P. Pit and fissure sealants
- Q. Porcelains
- R. Posts
- S. Temporary filling materials
- T. Zinc oxide (Eugenol)
- 2. Prosthetic devices and supportive materials.
 - A. Acrylics
 - B. Bonding materials
 - C. Chrome alloys
 - D. Composed materials
 - E. Denture anchors
 - F. Denture repair materials
 - G. Denture teeth
 - H. Implant materials
 - I. Metal alloys
- 3. Orthodontic devices and materials.
 - A. Arch bar splits
 - B. Bone grafting materials
 - C. Cresitine
 - D. Endodontic materials
 - E. Face bow head gear
 - F. Gor-tex grafting materials
 - G. Gutta percha points
 - H. Muscosal grafts (natural and artificial)
 - I. Orthodontic appliances
 - J. Orthodontic brackets
 - K. Orthodontic elastics
 - L. Orthodontic expansion screw
 - M. Orthodontic resins
 - N. Orthodontic separators
 - O. Orthodontic waxes
 - P. Orthodontic wires
 - Q. Root canal sealants
 - R. Silver points
 - S. Surgical wires
- (E) Sales of other specific health-related equipment and accessories are exempt from sales tax.
 - 1. These specific items are—
 - A. Ambulatory aides
 - B. Braille writers
 - C. Electronic Braille equipment
 - D. Hospital beds and accessories
 - E. Home respiratory equipment and accessories
 - F. Stairway lifts
 - G. Wheelchairs, manual and powered

2. If purchased by or on behalf of a person with one (1) or more physical or mental disabilities to enable them to function more independently, the following items are also exempt:

- A. Electronic alternative and augmentative communication devices
- B. Electronic print enlargers and magnifiers
- C. Items used solely to modify motor vehicles to permit the use of such motor vehicles by individuals with disabilities
- D. Reading machines
- E. Scooters

*AUTHORITY: section 144.270, RSMo 1994. * Original rule filed Sept. 29, 1999, effective April 30, 2000.*

**Original authority: 144.270, RSMo 1939, amended 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1955, 1961.*

***EBI Medical Systems, Inc. v. Director of Revenue (AHC 1997).** The taxpayer manufactured and sold osteogenic (bone) stimulators. The devices provided small amounts of electrical current that stimulate the bone to promote growth and healing, and were available by prescription only. The taxpayer argued the stimulators were exempt from taxation under section 144.030.2(18), RSMo, using three alternative theories: (1) as a prosthetic device, (2) as an orthopedic device, and (3) as a prescription drug. The Commission found the stimulator was an orthopedic device, but not a prosthetic device nor a prescription drug. The stimulators qualified as orthopedic devices under Regulation 12 CSR 10-3.852(3) that defines orthopedic devices to include orthotics. The Commission defined orthotics as "an orthopedic appliance or apparatus used to support, align, prevent, or correct deformities or to improve the function of movable parts of the body." The Commission concluded the stimulator promotes bone growth to correct deformities, and therefore, was an orthotic and an orthopedic device. The Social Security Act of 1965, 42 U.S.C. Section 1395x(s)(8), defines prosthetic devices as devices "which replace all or part of an internal body organ." Since the stimulators do not "replace all or part of the function of a permanently inoperative or malfunctioning internal body organ," the stimulators were not prosthetic devices. The federal definition of "Prescription drug," set forth in 21 U.S.C.A. Section 321(g)(1), specifically excludes devices or their component parts or accessories. The Commission found the stimulator was a device, and therefore, by definition, was not a prescription drug.*

***Red Line Medical Supply, Inc. v. Director of Revenue (AHC 1995).** This case involved a taxpayer engaged in the business of selling medical supplies at retail. The taxpayer stated its belief that enteral nutrients were "prosthetic devices" under Title XVIII of the Social Security Act of 1965 and, therefore, its sales of the nutrients were exempt from Missouri sales/use tax. The Commission found that the federal statutes were interpreted in part by the Carriers Manual and, therefore, could be utilized in determining whether enteral nutrients were prosthetic devices. It further found, however, that the manual did not define enteral nutrients as prosthetic devices. The Commission also found that under Missouri case law, **Medic House, Inc. v. Director of Revenue, 799 S.W.2d 81 (Mo. banc 1990)**, in order for enteral nutrients to qualify as "prosthetic devices," they must "(1) 'replace all or part of an internal body organ' and (2) be 'medically required.'" Applying the facts to the case, the Commission found that enteral nutrients were not prosthetic devices and, therefore, taxpayer should have collected and remitted Missouri sales taxes on its sales of enteral nutrients.*

***Four Rivers Home Health Care, Inc. v. Director of Revenue (AHC 1992).** Taxpayer sold oxygen for medicinal use and also sold durable medical equipment. Taxpayer did not collect or remit sales tax on either oxygen or durable medical equipment because it considered both to be exempt pursuant to 144.030.2(18), RSMo. Taxpayer sold oxygen only upon a physician's prescription; but taxpayer did not have a licensed pharmacist on the premises. Taxpayer also sold wheelchairs, motorized three-wheel vehicles, crutches, walkers, canes, commode chairs, pressure pads and cushions, seat lift chairs and patient lifts, arm slings, flow meters, oxygen regulators and intermittent partial pressure breathing apparatus. The Commission found that oxygen was a drug. However, it is not designated as a prescription drug. The Missouri Supreme Court has ruled that the sales tax exemption does not apply to this oxygen since persons other than a licensed pharmacist dispense it. **Medic House, Inc. v. Director of Revenue, 799 S.W.2d 81 (Mo. banc 1990)**. The Commission found that a prosthetic device physically replaces a missing organ. A device that accommodates the absence of an organ or supplements the impaired function of an organ is not a prosthetic device. The listed durable medical equipment did not replace a missing organ and were not prosthetic devices. The Commission also found that orthopedic devices are defined in 42 U.S.C.1395x(s)(9). Leg,*

arm, back, and neck braces, and artificial legs, arms, and eyes, including replacements, are exempt if required by a change in the patient's physical condition. The durable medical equipment items sold by taxpayer were not artificial limbs or braces. These items are not exempt under section 144.030.2(18), RSMo.

12 CSR 10-110.016 Refunds and Credits (Moved to 12 CSR 10-102.016)

12 CSR 10-110.200 Ingredient or Component Part Exemption

PURPOSE: Section 144.030.2(2), RSMo exempts from taxation certain materials, goods, machinery and parts. This rule explains the requirements for this exemption.

(1) In general, purchases of ingredients or component parts are exempt from tax if they blend with the final product and are intended to and do become a part of the finished product. In addition, certain materials that are consumed in the manufacture of steel products intended to be sold ultimately for final use or consumption are exempt from tax.

(2) Definition of Terms.

(A) Component part—a constituent element of a manufactured or fabricated product.

(B) Ingredient—an element in a mixture or compound.

(C) Interacting—means that the materials and component parts or ingredients act upon each other in manufacturing a steel product.

(D) Reacting—means that the materials cause a chemical change in the component parts or ingredients in manufacturing a steel product.

(E) Steel product—the product made entirely of steel resulting from:

1. Smelting and refining molten pig iron, scrap steel or other metals; or
2. Rolling, drawing, casting or alloying steel.

(3) Basic Application of Exemption.

(A) Materials, manufactured goods, machinery, and parts that become a component part or ingredient of new personal property to be sold ultimately for final use or consumption are not subject to tax. Purchases of ingredients or component parts are exempt from tax if they are intended to and do become a part of the finished product. The exemption does not apply to materials that are totally consumed and are not intended to and do not become a part of the final prod-

uct. In order to qualify for this exemption, the material in question must be intended to remain in the finished product in at least trace amounts for a specific purpose.

(B) Materials, including without limitation, slagging materials and firebrick, which are consumed in the manufacturing process by blending, reacting or interacting with or by becoming, in whole or in part, component parts or ingredients of steel products to be sold ultimately for final use or consumption are exempt from tax.

(C) If any portion of purchased material qualifies as an exempt ingredient or component part; the entire purchase is exempt from tax. The material is exempt even if a significant portion is consumed in the manufacturing process.

(D) Materials purchased to be used as an ingredient or component part to repair existing property does not qualify for these exemptions because the property produced from the repair work does not constitute “new personal property.”

(4) Examples.

(A) A toy manufacturer purchases wood, glue, paint and sandpaper to use in the manufacturing of wooden rocking horses. The purchases of wood, glue and paint are exempt from tax. The purchase of sandpaper is taxable.

(B) A restaurant purchases apple wood to use in the smoking of foods. The restaurant burns the wood in a closed chamber called a smoker in which it places the food. The burning wood releases compounds, and small but measurable quantities of the compounds enter and permeate the food. Because a part of the wood, in the form of smoke particles, blends with and remains as part of the finished product, the apple wood may be purchased tax exempt as an ingredient or component part.

(C) An automobile manufacturer purchases soap and wax to wash and wax all automobiles as they leave the manufacturing plant. Some soap residue remains with the automobiles when they leave the plant. The soap does not qualify as an ingredient or component part because it is not intended to remain with the product. The wax does qualify as a component part because it is intended to remain with the product.

(D) A steel mill purchases firebrick and various gases to be used in the production of steel. These purchases are exempt.

(E) A steel fabricator purchases welding rods and gases for use in fabricating a product out of steel plates. The welding rods are exempt because it becomes a component part of new personal property. Even though the gases are consumed in the fabrication pro-

cess, the gases are not exempt because the new personal property does not qualify as a steel product.

(F) A foundry creates a steel product by casting molten steel. After casting, a cleaning solution is poured over the product to remove impurities from the surface. The cleaning solution is not exempt because it does not blend, react or interact with a component part or ingredient of the steel product.

AUTHORITY: section 144.270, RSMo 1994.* Original rule filed Aug. 30, 2000, effective March 30, 2001.

*Original authority: 144.270, RSMo 1939, amended 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1955, 1961.

The Doe Run Resource Company, d/b/a Doe Run Company Smelting Division, et al., S.W.2d (Mo. banc 1998). The issue was the taxability of coke used in the processing of lead. The Missouri Supreme Court found the case to be analogous to the facts in Sipco, Inc v. Director of Revenue, 875 S.W.2d 539 (Mo. banc 1994). In that case the court held natural gas used in a singer to remove hair from hog carcasses before butchering did not qualify as an ingredient or component part, because no part of the natural gas used in Sipco's singer remained as an essential or necessary element of a finished pork product. The Court in Sipco concluded that no part of the natural gas used in Sipco's singer remained as an essential or necessary element of the finished pork product. Accordingly, the purchase was not tax exempt.

Spacewalker, Inc., v. Director of Revenue (AHC 1997). The purchase of shielding gas used in welding was held taxable. The purpose of the shielding gas was to shield the puddle (molten metal) from the atmosphere and not to become mixed with the metal. The AHC referenced the Al-Tom decision, which found that if any part of a material is intended and does remain as an essential or necessary element of the finished product, the entire purchase is exempt. Because the shielding gases were present in the finished product, incidentally or accidentally, they were not exempt as component parts. The Missouri Court of Appeals affirmed the decision by the AHC.

Concord Publishing House, Inc. d/b/a Cape Mississippi Development, Inc., d/b/a Southeast Missourian v. Director of Revenue (AHC 1995). The taxpayer, a newspaper publisher and printer, claimed an ingredient or component part exemption on its toner. The AHC held that the toner and toner cartridges did not qualify for exemption because the

toner became a component part of the layout from which the photonegative was developed. The toner was not physically present in the newspaper sold to the public.

Robertson's Creative Photography, (AHC 1994). The Commission held that the taxpayer as a commercial photographer was subject to sales tax on its purchases of film. The film was not a component part or ingredient because it did not remain as an essential or necessary element of the finished product.

12 CSR 10-110.220 Hotels and Motels

PURPOSE: This rule explains the taxability of rooms, meals and drinks provided by hotels, motels, and similar establishments in which these items are regularly provided to the public. It also covers purchases made by these establishments. The applicable sections are 144.010, 144.011, 144.020, 144.021, 144.030 and 144.080, RSMo.

(1) In general, sales or charges for rooms, meals or drinks at a place that regularly serves the public are taxable.

(2) Definitions. Permanent resident—An individual who contracts in advance for a room for a period of thirty consecutive days or more and who actually remains a guest for thirty consecutive days or more. Businesses do not qualify as permanent residents.

(3) Basic Application of the Tax.

(A) Charges for rooms, meals, and drinks furnished by hotels, restaurants, and other establishments, in which rooms, meals, or drinks are regularly served to the public, are taxable. Rooms for lodging as well as meeting, banquet and conference rooms are taxable.

(B) A permanent resident is not subject to tax on their lease or rental payments. A permanent reservation for any room is not synonymous with permanent resident.

(C) An educational institution, which furnishes room and board to students in pursuit of their educational objectives, is not subject to tax on the gross receipts.

(D) Persons engaged in providing rooms are subject to tax on the gross receipts from the sale of tangible personal property and taxable services:

1. Receipts for food or drink are taxable regardless of whether the charge is made per meal, daily, weekly, or monthly;
2. In room pay-per-view programs or movies are not subject to tax; and
3. All persons engaged in providing rooms must collect tax on all charges for

telecommunication services, including intrastate and interstate calls.

(E) Rooms, meals and drinks are exempt from tax if sold to an exempt organization or a representative of that organization if the seller has documentation of the exemption. If the representative claims the exemption, even if the representative pays with his own funds and is reimbursed, and the hotel has a copy of a valid exemption letter issued by the Missouri Department of Revenue to the organization, the sale is exempt. An agent of the United States government paying with a U.S. government credit card is also exempt.

(F) Persons providing complimentary meals and drinks or non-reusable tangible personal property as part of the room accommodation should not pay tax on the purchases. Non-reusable items include soap, shampoo, tissue, and food or confectionery items offered to the guests without charge.

(G) The purchaser must pay tax on the purchase of reusable items including furniture, curtains, linens, towels, pillows, mirrors, radios and televisions for room accommodation.

(4) Examples.

(A) A hotel rents a room to a guest for a night. The soap and shampoo are included in the price of the room and may be purchased tax exempt by the hotel under a resale exemption. The complimentary breakfast provided to the guest is also included in the price of the room, and the hotel may purchase the food under a resale exemption. The towels, bed linens and furniture are subject to tax at the time of purchase.

(B) A hotel provides a complimentary room for a couple's wedding night. The hotel includes a free bottle of champagne and a free breakfast. The hotel must pay tax on the cost of the champagne and the breakfast because the hotel did not charge for the room.

(C) An airline reserves rooms at a hotel under a long-term room contract. In exchange for room availability, the airline agrees to pay for all rooms on a guaranteed basis, whether or not it uses the rooms. The entire charge for the rooms is taxable, regardless of whether the rooms are actually used.

AUTHORITY: section 144.270, RSMo 1994. * Original rule filed June 13, 2000, effective Dec. 30, 2000.

*Original authority: 144.270, RSMo 1939, amended 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1955, 1961.

Drury Supply Co., et al v. Director of Revenue, (A.H.C. 1996). The Commission found that the "sale for resale" exclusion applies to the sale of a taxable service and,

therefore, the purchases of the tangible personal property used to provide "free" breakfasts and the guest consumables were not subject to Missouri taxes. It further found that the guest room supplies (towels, bed linens, waste baskets and other items placed in the rooms for the guests' use) were property used and consumed by the hotel/motel to provide the service to the guests and ownership of the property was not transferred to the guests. Therefore, the purchases of the guest room supplies were subject to tax. The Commission also found that the taxpayer had accepted exemption certificates from exempt entities in good faith. Therefore the sales of room services to persons representing the exempt entities were exempt from tax even though payment did not come directly from the exempt entities. Finally, the Commission found that the taxpayer's charge to the customer for telecommunications services was taxable.

HBE Corp. v. Director of Revenue, (A.H.C. 1992). The hotel marked up the charges for guest phone calls over the rate paid to its supplier. The Commission ruled the hotel "sold" telephone services to "others," its hotel guests. Where a retail sale occurs between a Missouri buyer and Missouri seller, the exemption for interstate commerce does not apply. See, *Bratton Corp. v. Director of Revenue*, 783 S.W.2d 891 (Mo banc 1990). Even though the sale involved the transmission of telephone message to a recipient located in another state, it was not exempt as a sale in commerce.

The Hotel Majestic (Majestic Associates) v. Director of Revenue, (A.H.C. 1989). A Missouri limited partnership that owned and operated a hotel was properly denied a sales tax refund on certain payments it received under a long-term room reservation rental agreement. The hotel agreed to reserve between 10 and 20 rooms per day for the use and convenience of a public utility. Any reserved room that was not taken by a guest of the utility prior to 6:00 p.m. daily could be let by the hotel to the general public for that night. In exchange for making reserved rooms available, the utility agreed to pay for all the rooms on a monthly basis, whether it used them or not, with the exception of reserved rooms let to other patrons.

National Land Management, Inc., v. Director of Revenue, (A.H.C. 1984). The Commission found that receipts from time sharing arrangements at resorts are not taxable. The payments in question did not constitute charges for rooms furnished in any hotel,

motel, inn, tourist camp or tourist cabin. Because the time-shares include a thirty-year lease, the occupants are not transitory in the sense that travelers or tourists are. Rooms in taxpayer's resort are not regularly rented because they are only open to the general public when they are not already reserved.

Chase Hotel, Inc. v. Director of Revenue, (A.H.C. 1982). The taxpayer's purchase of furnishings for use in its hotel was not a "sale for resale" because the hotel was the ultimate consumer of the materials purchased for its renovation program.

12 CSR 10-110.300 Common Carriers

PURPOSE: Sections 144.030.2(3), (10), (11), (20) and (30), RSMo, exempt from taxation certain materials, parts and equipment used by common carriers. This rule explains what qualifies for the exemptions.

(1) In general, materials, replacement parts, and equipment purchased for use directly upon, and for the repair and maintenance or manufacture of, motor vehicles, watercraft, railroad rolling stock or aircraft engaged as common carriers of persons or property are not subject to tax. Pumping machinery and equipment used to propel products delivered by pipelines engaged as common carriers are not subject to tax. Railroad rolling stock used in transporting persons or property in interstate commerce is not subject to tax. Motor vehicles licensed for a gross weight of twenty-four thousand (24,000) pounds or trailers used by common carriers solely in the transportation of persons or property in interstate commerce are not subject to tax.

(2) Definition of Terms.

(A) Common carrier—any person that holds itself out to the public as engaging in the transportation of passengers or property for hire. A common carrier is required by law to transport passengers or property for others without refusal if the fare or charge is paid. To qualify as a common carrier, a carrier must be registered as a common carrier with all agencies that require such registration, such as the United States Department of Transportation.

(B) Contract carrier—any person under individual contracts or agreements that engages in transportation of passengers or property for hire or compensation. A contract carrier is a carrier that meets the special needs of certain customers to transport its passengers or property.

(C) Directly upon—used in a direct manner without anything intervening and with a certain degree of physical immediacy.

(D) Motor vehicle—any vehicle, truck, truck-tractor, motor bus, or any self-propelled vehicle and trailers or semi-trailers used upon the highways of the state in transportation of property or passengers.

(E) Private carrier—any person engaged in the transportation of passengers or its property, but not as a common carrier or a contract carrier.

(F) Watercraft—any boat or craft, including a vessel, used or capable of being used as a means of transport on waters.

(3) Basic Application of Exemption.

(A) Railroad Rolling Stock. Sales of railroad rolling stock are exempt provided that it is used in transporting persons or property in interstate commerce. The sale of flanged wheel equipment used to repair and maintain the railroad track used in interstate commerce is also exempt. Railroad rolling stock for use solely in intrastate commerce is not exempt.

(B) Aircraft. Sales of aircraft to common carriers for storage or for use in interstate commerce are not subject to sales tax.

(C) Pipeline Pumping Equipment. Sales of machinery and equipment used to propel products by pipelines engaged as common carriers are exempt. The exemption does not apply to contract carriers or to private carriers. All other machinery and equipment such as pipelines, connecting lines, communication equipment, monitoring equipment, accessory equipment, such as fuel tanks to provide fuel for pumping engines, and manifolds used to connect pumping equipment to the main lines are subject to tax.

(D) Power Take-Off Units. Equipment on motor vehicles used by common carriers which is exempt from tax includes power take-off (PTO) units which are attached to the transmission of the power unit of the vehicle and all materials and replacement parts for the power take-off units.

(E) Materials. Materials used by common carriers directly upon and for the maintenance or repair of motor vehicles, watercraft, railroad rolling stock or aircraft, which qualify for the exemption from tax include, but are not limited to, grease, motor oil, gear oil and lube, water additives, antifreeze, fuel additives, cleaners and paint for body work.

(F) Replacement Parts. Replacement parts used by common carriers directly upon and for the maintenance or repair of motor vehicles, watercraft, railroad rolling stock or aircraft, which qualify for the exemption from tax include, but are not limited to, decals, permit pouches, tarpaulins and tie-downs,

wind deflectors, winter fronts, and radio repair parts purchased for use on the vehicle.

(G) Barges. The purchase of barges used primarily in the transportation of property or cargo on interstate waterways is exempt from tax.

(H) Tools. Tools and equipment purchased for use directly upon, and for the repair and maintenance or manufacture of, motor vehicles, watercraft, railroad rolling stock or aircraft engaged as common carriers of persons or property are not subject to tax.

(4) Examples.

(A) A manufacturer registered as a common carrier maintains a fleet of trucks to transport finished products to various distribution centers throughout the United States. The manufacturer advertises that it will transport goods belonging to others on return trips from the distribution centers and advertises that service. The purchase of the manufacturer's fleet of trucks and repair parts for the fleet are not taxable.

(B) A manufacturer maintains a fleet of trucks to transport finished products to various distribution centers throughout the United States. The manufacturer also negotiates with other companies to transport goods on return trips from the distribution centers. The purchase of the manufacturer's fleet of trucks and repair parts for the fleet are taxable because the manufacturer is not a common carrier.

(C) A common carrier purchases a cab and chassis. The cab and chassis will be used only in intrastate commerce as a common carrier. The purchase of the cab and chassis is taxable. The common carrier subsequently purchases a dump bed to add to the cab and chassis. The dump bed is exempt from tax because it is materials or equipment used in the manufacture of a motor vehicle to be used by a common carrier.

(D) The sale of a switch engine to be used to move railroad cars around a switching yard, if part of an interstate rail system, is not subject to tax.

(E) A common carrier purchases a cab and chassis. The cab and chassis will be used only in intrastate commerce as a common carrier. The purchase of the cab and chassis is taxable because the cab and chassis are not used in interstate commerce. The common carrier subsequently purchases a dump bed to add to the cab and chassis. The dump bed is exempt from tax because it is materials or equipment used in the manufacture of a motor vehicle to be used by a common carrier.

(F) A common carrier purchases a trailer. The common carrier subsequently purchases

a refrigeration unit to add to the trailer. The refrigeration unit is exempt from tax because it is materials or equipment used in the manufacture of a motor vehicle to be used by a common carrier.

(G) The sale of a switch engine to be used to move railroad cars around a switching yard, if part of an interstate rail system, is not subject to tax.

(H) An airline purchases equipment to test engine parts that have been removed from the plane and brought to their repair facility. The equipment purchased would be exempt from tax.

(I) The owner of a Missouri furniture store is registered as a common carrier, but does not hold itself out to the general public as a common carrier. It uses its truck only to deliver furniture sold to customers residing in and outside Missouri. The owner installs new brakes on the truck. Even though the owner is registered as a common carrier, the brakes are taxable because the furniture store is operating as a private carrier.

(J) A charter company only provides bus transportation by contract for private groups for tours of the Southeastern United States. The charter company purchases new tires. The tires are taxable because the business is a contract carrier.

(K) A railroad purchases a flanged wheel mechanized tie replacement machine for repairing broken rail segments on an interstate system. The purchase of the machine is exempt.

AUTHORITY: section 144.270, RSMo 2000.* Original rule filed Jan. 24, 2001, effective Aug. 30, 2001.

*Original authority: 144.270, RSMo 1939, amended 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1955, 1961.

Burlington Northern Railroad v. Director of Revenue, 785 S.W.2d 272 (Mo. banc 1990). Railroad rolling stock normally has flanged wheels. The equipment does not have to be used directly in transporting persons or property in interstate commerce. Thus, this flange wheeled equipment used to repair and maintain the track was held exempt.

Trailer Corp. v. Director of Revenue, 783 S.W.2d 917 (Mo. banc 1990). The court held that the trailers constituted “motor vehicles” within the meaning of 144.030.2(3). The court relied on the definition of motor vehicle found in chapter 390, RSMo, rather than chapter 301, RSMo, as argued by the director.

Hogan Motor Leasing, Inc. v. Director of Revenue (AHC 1999), **Hogan Transports,**

Inc. v. Director of Revenue (AHC 1999). The taxpayer purchased equipment that allowed the taxpayer to monitor the maintenance needs of its trucks, which were used to transport goods in interstate commerce. The equipment also permitted certain communications functions between the truck and dispatchers. The communications functions were implemented first. The commission held that the maintenance functions of the equipment made it equipment that was purchased for use directly upon and for the repair and maintenance of the trucks and therefore, exempt. Furthermore, the original purchase was exempt because the evidence established that the taxpayer intended when it purchased the equipment to add the maintenance functions after implementation of the communications functions was complete.

Craftsmen Limousine, Inc. v. Director of Revenue (AHC 1997). After providing definitions for common, contract and private carriers, the commission found that the taxpayer’s customers (limousine services) could be any of the three. Because the taxpayer did not prove that its customers were common carriers it was not entitled to the exemption.

Rocky Mountain Helicopters, Inc. v. Director of Revenue (AHC 1992). Pursuant to contracts with Missouri hospitals, taxpayer operated an air ambulance service which picked up and transported patients to the hospital. A common carrier must convey passengers or freight without refusal if the approved fare is paid. Assuming a carrier carries passengers or freight without refusal, the crucial test is whether the carrier holds itself out as a common carrier. Thus, a carrier may be a common carrier even if it limits its operations to special contract or charter flights. Because the taxpayer held itself out as a common carrier, through promotional material and use of its insignia and placard on the aircraft, and carried, within the limits of its capacity, all persons desiring its services, it was found to be a common carrier.

St. Louis Refrigerator Car Co. v. Director of Revenue (AHC 1992). Items purchased for either repair or maintenance may qualify for the exemption. Use of the phrase “directly upon” does not relate to the relationship between the item and the repair or maintenance process. In this way “directly upon” in section 144.030.2(3), RSMo, is distinguishable from “used directly for” in section 144.030.2(4), RSMo. “Directly upon” indicates the close physical relationship required between the item and the mode of transportation. While physical contact is not required,

there must be a certain degree of physical immediacy.

Metro Crown International, Inc. v. Director of Revenue (AHC 1990). Exemption certificates must be provided as evidence for a common carrier’s claim of exemption.

Trans World Airlines, Inc. v. Director of Revenue (AHC 1988). Cleaners, abrasives, solvents and test equipment qualified for the section 144.030.2(3), RSMo, exemption even though they were used on parts of the aircraft that were removed for servicing. Cleaning soaps used to clean the floor of the repair facility were not used “directly upon” the aircraft and, therefore, not exempt.

12 CSR 10-110.600 Electrical Energy

PURPOSE: Section 144.030.2(12), RSMo exempts from tax certain purchases of electrical energy used in primary or secondary manufacturing, processing, compounding, mining or producing a product, or used in material recovery processing. This rule explains when this exemption applies and how a taxpayer may claim the exemption at the time of purchase of the electrical energy.

(1) In general, electrical energy used in facilities owned or leased by the taxpayer in the actual primary manufacturing, processing, compounding, mining or producing of a product is exempt from tax if the cost of the electrical energy used exceeds ten percent (10%) of the total cost of the primary manufacturing, processing, compounding, mining or producing, exclusive of the cost of electrical energy so used. Electrical energy used in facilities owned or leased by the taxpayer in the actual secondary manufacturing, processing, compounding, mining or producing of a product is exempt from tax if the cost of the electrical energy used exceeds ten percent (10%) of the total cost of the secondary manufacturing, processing, compounding, mining or producing, exclusive of the cost of electrical energy so used. Electrical energy used in a material recovery processing plant owned or leased by the taxpayer is exempt from tax if the total cost of electric energy used in such processing exceeds ten percent (10%) of the total cost of the processing, exclusive of the cost of electrical energy so used. Electrical energy used in facilities owned or leased by the taxpayer in manufacturing, processing, compounding, mining or producing a product or in a material recovery processing plant is exempt if the raw materials used in such processing contain at least twenty-five percent (25%) recovered materials.

(2) Definition of Terms.

(A) Compounding—Producing a product by combining two (2) or more ingredients or parts.

(B) Fabrication—See 12 CSR 10-111.010(2)(C).

(C) Manufacturing—See 12 CSR 10-111.010(2)(E).

(D) Material recovery processing plant—A facility that converts recovered materials into a new product or into a different form that is used in producing a new product. It includes facilities or equipment used exclusively for the collection of recovered materials for delivery to a material recovery processing plant but does not include motor vehicles used on highways.

(E) Mining—See 12 CSR 10-111.010(2)(F).

(F) Primary—Manufacturing, processing, compounding, mining or producing that results in the first marketable product.

(G) Processing—Any mode of treatment, act or series of acts performed upon materials to transform and reduce them into an article with a use, identity and market value different from the use, identity and market value of the materials, and includes treatment necessary to maintain or preserve such processing by the producer at the production facility.

(H) Producing—See 12 CSR 10-111.010(2)(H).

(I) Product—An item with a new identity, use and market value produced by the taxpayer's efforts which is intended at the time of the production activity to be sold ultimately for final use or consumption. A product may be tangible personal property or a service, if the property or service is subject to state or local sales or use taxes, or any tax that is substantially equivalent thereto, in this state or any other state.

(J) Production activity—Manufacturing, processing, compounding, mining, producing or fabricating.

(K) Recovered materials—Materials that have been diverted or removed from the solid waste stream for sale, use, reuse or recycling, whether or not they require subsequent separation and processing.

(L) Secondary—Further processing or fabricating of a marketable product that results in another marketable product.

(M) Total cost—All allocated costs incurred in producing the product, including all elements of production cost in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

(3) Basic Application of Exemption.

(A) A taxpayer may claim this exemption at the time of purchase of the electrical ener-

gy by presenting the seller with a direct pay certificate issued by the department. In order to obtain a direct pay certificate, the taxpayer must submit annually an electrical energy direct pay authorization application. The application must demonstrate, by the use of the previous calendar year's data, a probable entitlement to the electrical energy exemption for the coming year. The taxpayer must file and remit the appropriate tax on energy purchases that do not qualify for this exemption on its sales tax return.

(B) Every transformation of materials does not constitute a separate production activity. In order to be a separate production activity, the activity must create a new marketable product. If a taxpayer produces only one (1) marketable product, there can only be primary production activity. All production costs must be included in calculating the total cost of production. Secondary production activity can only exist when an already marketable product produced by the taxpayer undergoes subsequent production activity that produces a second marketable product. When there is secondary production activity, the production costs attributable to the primary production activity are not included in the total cost of production of the secondary production activity.

(4) Examples.

(A) A manufacturing firm produces extruded sheet plastic. The automated production line is a closed system connected together by use of vacuum feed-pipe. When an order is received, the computer controlled production line first blends the necessary raw materials. After blending, the mix is conveyed through vacuum pipe to be dried, and then to the extruder, where the mix is heated to meltdown and rolled into sheets by the extruder rollers. These sheets are the end product. The cost of raw materials is 95% of the total cost of producing the end product. The cost of electrical energy is 99% of the cost of drying and extruding the blended raw materials. The plastic sheet is the only marketable product produced by this continuous, indivisible operation. None of the electrical energy is exempt because it does not exceed 10% of the total cost of producing the end product.

(B) A manufacturer produces glass bottles to be used as packaging. The manufacturer combines raw materials, including recycled glass, which is then melted under extreme heat. The molten glass is then formed into bottles, which are the manufacturer's only product. The electrical energy costs exceed 10% of the total cost of production; therefore the manufacturer qualifies for the exemption.

If the manufacturer's raw materials include at least 25% recycled material, the manufacturer may avoid the time and cost involved in the calculations necessary to support the exemption under the 10% threshold and claim the exemption based on its use of recycled materials.

(C) A business contracts with manufacturers of frozen food products to receive fresh or partially frozen food products, reduce the temperature to zero degrees or below, and release the fully frozen food product back to the manufacturer for distribution. The frozen food products that the business produces have a new and different identity from the fresh or partially frozen products that it receives. Frozen foods have a longer shelf life and a broader distribution system than refrigerated foods. The business qualifies for the exemption if the electricity used in the freezing process exceeds 10% of the cost of producing the fully frozen food products from the fresh or partially frozen food products. The business does not have to include the cost of its customer's production of the fresh or partially frozen products because the fresh or partially frozen food is a separate marketable product from the frozen food.

(D) A frozen food manufacturer uses \$100,000 of electricity in manufacturing its products. The manufacturer also uses \$150,000 of electricity in its on-premises, refrigerated warehouse to maintain its products at the necessary temperature prior to shipping. Total cost of producing the products, excluding electricity, is \$2,000,000. The combined electricity cost of \$250,000 exceeds 10% of the \$2,000,000 cost of production. The manufacturer qualifies for the exemption because processing includes any treatment by the producer at the production facility that is necessary to maintain the product.

(E) A paper manufacturer uses recycled paper to produce rolls of newsprint. The newsprint includes more than 25% recovered paper and qualifies for the electrical energy exemption. The newsprint is subsequently cut into sheets for sale to a book printer. The cost of electricity to cut the sheets does not exceed 10% of the total cost of producing the cut sheets. The electrical energy used to produce the final product is exempt because the manufacturer uses at least 25% recovered materials.

AUTHORITY: section 144.270, RSMo 2000. Original rule filed July 25, 2001, effective Feb. 28, 2002.*

**Original authority: 144.270, RSMo 1939, amended 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1955, 1961.*

Mid America Dairymen, Inc. v. Director of Revenue, 924 S.W.2d 280 (Mo. banc 1996). Processing consists of the alteration or physical change of an object or material that produces an article with a use, identity and market value different from the use, identity and market value of the original. The primary product need not actually be marketed, as long as it is marketable. It is incumbent on the taxpayer to prove the existence of a market. If there is not a market for all of the output, the taxpayer may not claim secondary processing exists for the portion of the output for which there is no market. When a taxpayer produces only one marketable product, there can only be primary processing. Secondary processing exists only when there is a second marketable product that results from further processing of an already marketable product. Assuming production stages can properly be split into primary and secondary, a taxpayer may allocate its total production costs accordingly.

Hudson Foods, Inc. v. Director of Revenue, 924 S.W.2d 277 (Mo. banc 1996). The taxpayer received live poultry. After the poultry was killed and dressed it was chilled (temperature reduced to 40°), crusted (temperature reduced to 28°) or frozen solid. The court held that chilling, crusting and freezing were all processing. The taxpayer did not merely maintain a temperature, but actually reduced the temperature to decrease spoilage and extend shelf life.

McKinley Iron v. Director of Revenue, 888 S.W.2d 705 (Mo. banc 1994). The taxpayer operated a scrap metal processing plant that processed raw scrap metal into densified scrap metal. Approximately 10-20% of the raw scrap metal was marketable after the initial processing. The remainder was processed further before sale. The court found that densified scrap metal was the only product produced by the taxpayer. Even though the initial processing enhanced the value and marketability of the scrap metal, it was not a separate process. The court also held that “total cost of production” is all-inclusive and the cost of materials must be included. [Note: In 1998, the exemption was expanded to include a material recovery processing plant that uses more than 25% recovered materials.]

Wetterau, Inc. v. Director of Revenue, 843 S.W.2d 365 (Mo. banc 1992). The taxpayer stored and maintained frozen and refrigerated foods as a business. The court held maintaining food in a frozen state is not processing.

Union Electric Co. v. Goldberg, 578 S.W.2d 921 (Mo. banc 1979). The taxpayer mined and processed ore. The total cost of electricity used in the combined operations did not exceed 10% of the total cost of production. However, the total cost of electricity used in the processing did exceed 10% of the total cost of the processing. The court held that the taxpayer was engaged in primary mining and secondary processing, and was entitled to the exemption for the electricity used in the processing.

Bridgeton Refrigerated Warehouse v. Director of Revenue (AHC 1998). The taxpayer contracted with manufacturers of frozen food products to receive the products, reduce the temperature to zero degrees or below, and releases the product back to the manufacturer for distribution. The Commission held that freezing the food constituted secondary processing.

NF Properties L.P. v. Director of Revenue (AHC 1997). The taxpayer leased a refrigerated warehouse to a meat distributor. The distributor processed the meat into frozen meat patties. The Commission held that the refrigeration provided by the taxpayer to the distributor was not a marketable product and the taxpayer was not entitled to the exemption.

Hazelwood Farms Bakeries, Inc. v. Director of Revenue (AHC 1994). The taxpayer was a commercial baker. Typically, the taxpayer mixed the ingredients of products and froze the mixture. The taxpayer would ship the products to its customers, which baked and sold them. The Commission found that the products were marketable before freezing and that the frozen product had a use, identity and market value different from the unfrozen products. Therefore, the taxpayer was entitled to the exemption for electricity used in the secondary process of freezing the products, which exceeded 10% of the total cost of the freezing process.

12 CSR 10-110.900 Farm Machinery and Equipment Exemptions

PURPOSE: Sections 144.030.2(22), 144.045.1 and 144.047, RSMo, exempt certain farm machinery, equipment, repair parts and lubricants from taxation. This rule explains which items qualify for these exemptions.

(1) In general, the purchase of farm machinery, equipment, repair parts and supplies used exclusively and directly for producing crops, raising and feeding livestock, fish or poultry or producing milk for ultimate sale at retail is exempt from tax.

(2) Definition of Terms.

(A) Farm machinery—Machinery and equipment used directly and exclusively in the agricultural production process.

(B) Repair and replacement parts—Items of tangible personal property that are components of exempt farm machinery and equipment. Included in the repair and replacement part category are batteries, tires, fan belts, mufflers, spark plugs, oil filters, plow points, standard type motors and cutting parts.

(3) Basic Application of Exemption.

(A) To qualify for exemption pursuant to section 144.030.2(22), RSMo, items purchased must be—

1. Used exclusively for agricultural purposes;

2. Used on land owned or leased for the purpose of producing farm products;

3. Used directly in producing farm products to be sold ultimately in processed form or otherwise at retail or in producing farm products to be fed to livestock or poultry to be sold ultimately in processed form at retail. The term “used directly” encompasses items that are used in some manner prior to the actual commencement of production, during production, or in some manner after the production has terminated. In determining whether items are used directly, consideration must be given to the following factors:

A. Where the items in question are used;

B. When the items in question are used; and

C. How the items in question are used to produce a farm product; and

4. Farm machinery or equipment that meet these requirements are exempt from tax, as are repair or replacement parts thereon and lubricants used exclusively for such farm machinery or equipment and one-half (1/2) of any diesel fuel used in such machinery or equipment.

(B) Pursuant to section 144.045.1, RSMo, farm machinery or equipment that would otherwise qualify as exempt farm machinery and equipment will not lose its exempt status merely because the machinery or equipment is attached to a vehicle or real property. Such equipment includes, but is not limited to, a grinder mixer mounted on a vehicle or special livestock flooring. When exempt farm machinery or equipment attached to a motor

vehicle is sold with the motor vehicle, the part of the total sales price attributable to the farm machinery or equipment is exempt from tax if the farm machinery or equipment is separately invoiced.

(C) Pursuant to section 144.047, RSMo, farm machinery includes aircraft used solely for aerial application of agricultural chemicals.

(D) Pursuant to section 144.030.2(34), RSMo, all sales of grain bins for storage of grain for resale are exempt; however, parts purchased separately for these bins are not exempt. Grain bins and all parts purchased that qualify as farm machinery and equipment are exempt.

(E) The fact that particular items may be considered to be essential or necessary will not automatically entitle them to exemption. The following categories of items are excluded from the meaning of the term farm machinery and farm equipment and are subject to tax:

1. Under no circumstances can a motor vehicle or trailer ever be treated as tax exempt farm machinery. The terms motor vehicle and trailer are defined by the titling and licensing laws of Missouri (Chapter 301);

2. Containers and storage devices such as oil and gas storage tanks, pails, buckets and cans;

3. Hand tools and hand-operated equipment such as wheelbarrows, hoes, rakes, pitchforks, shovels, brooms, wrenches, pliers and grease guns;

4. Consumable items such as antifreeze, freon, ether, and starter fluid;

5. Attachments and accessories not essential to the operation of the machinery itself (except when sold as part of the assembled unit) such as cigarette lighters, radios, canopies, air-conditioning units, cabs, deluxe seats, tool or utility boxes and lubricators;

6. Equipment used in farm management such as communications and office equipment, repair, service, security or fire protection equipment;

7. Drainage tile, fencing material, building materials, general heating, lighting and ventilation equipment for nonproduction areas; and

8. Machinery and equipment used for a dual purpose, one purpose being agricultural and the other being nonagricultural are not exempt.

(F) Schedule A is a list of items of farm machinery and equipment which will usually be exempt if used exclusively for agricultural purposes on land owned or leased for the purpose of producing farm products and used directly in producing farm products or livestock to be sold ultimately at retail.

Schedule A Usually Exempt Items

Artificial insemination equipment

Augers

Bale loader

Bale transportation equipment

Baler twine

Baler wire

Balers

Batteries for farm machinery and equipment

Bedding used in production of livestock or poultry for food or fiber

Binder twine

Binders

Brooders

Bulk feed storage tanks

Bulk milk coolers

Bulk milk tanks

Bulldozers used exclusively in agricultural production

Calcium for tires

Calf weaners and feeders

Cattle currying and oiling machine

Cattle feeder, portable

Chain saws for commercial use in harvesting timber, lumber and in orchard pruning

Chicken pluckers

Choppers

Combines

Conveyors, portable

Corn pickers

Crawlers, tractor

Crushers

Cultipackers

Cultivators

Curtains and curtain controls for livestock and poultry confinement areas

Debeakers for productive animals

Dehorner for productive animals

Discs

Drags

Dryers

Dusters

Egg handling equipment

Ensilage cutters

Fans, livestock and poultry

Farm tractors

Farm wagons

Farrowing houses, portable

Farrowing crates

Feed carts

Feed grinders/mixers

Feed storage bins

Feeders

Fertilizer distributors

Flooring slats

Foggers

Forage boxes

Forage harvester

Fruit graters

Fruit harvesters

Generators

Gestation crates

Grain augers

Grain bins for storage of grain for resale (but not separately billed parts or add-ons to these grain bins)

Grain binders

Grain conveyors

Grain drills

Grain elevators, portable

Grain handling equipment

Grain planters

Greases and oils

Harrows (including spring-tooth harrow)

Hay loaders

Head gates

Heaters, livestock and poultry

Hog feeders, portable

Hoists, farm

Husking machines

Hydraulic fluid

Hydro-coolers

Incubators

Irrigation equipment

Livestock feeding, watering and handling equipment

Lubricating oils and grease

Manure handling equipment (including front and rear-end loaders and blades)

Manure spreaders

Milk cans

Milk coolers

Milk strainers

Milking equipment (including bulk milk refrigerators, coolers and tanks)

Milking machine

Mowers, hay and rotary blade used exclusively for agricultural purposes

Panels, livestock

Pickers

Planters

Plows

Poultry feeder, portable

Pruning and picking equipment

Repair and replacement parts for exempt machinery

Rollers

Root vegetable harvesters

Rotary hoes

Scales (not truck scales)

Seed cleaners

Seed planters

Seeders

Shellers

Silo unloaders

Sorters

Sowers

Sprayers

Spreaders

Sprinkler systems, livestock and poultry

Squeeze chutes

Subsoiler

Threshing machines
 Tillers
 Tires for exempt machinery
 Tractors, farm
 Vacuum coolers
 Vegetable graders
 Vegetable washers
 Vegetable waxers
 Wagons, farm
 Washers, fruit, vegetable and egg
 Waxers
 Weeders

(G) Schedule B is a list of items, which are usually taxable.

**Schedule B
 Usually Taxable Items**

Acetylene torches
 Air compressors
 Air tanks
 All-terrain vehicles (3-, 4- and 6-wheel)
 Antifreeze
 Automobiles
 Axes
 Barn ventilators
 Brooms
 Brushes
 Building materials and supplies
 Bulldozers
 Cement
 Chain saws
 Cleansing agents and materials
 Construction tools
 Ear tags
 Electrical wiring
 Equipment and supplies for home or personal use
 Ether
 Fence building tools
 Fence posts
 Field toilets
 Fire prevention equipment
 Freon
 Fuel additives
 Garden hose
 Garden rakes and hoes
 Gasoline tanks and pumps
 Golf carts
 Hammers
 Hand tools
 Hog ringers
 Hog rings
 Lamps
 Lanterns
 Lawnmowers
 Light bulbs
 Marking chalk
 Nails
 Office supplies and equipment
 Packing room supplies
 Paint and decals

Personal property installed in or used in housing for farm workers
 Posthole diggers (except commercial use in tree farms)
 Pumps for household or lawn use
 Pumps, gasoline
 Refrigerators for home use
 Repair tools
 Road maintenance equipment
 Road scrapers
 Roofing
 Sanders
 Shovels
 Silos
 Small tools
 Snow fence
 Snowplows and snow equipment
 Staples
 Starting fluids
 Supplies for home or personal use
 Tanks, air
 Tanks, gasoline
 Tools for repair construction
 Tractors, garden
 Truck beds
 Water hose
 Welding equipment
 Wire, fencing
 Wrenches

(4) Examples.

(A) An implement dealer sells a soilmover to a farmer. The soilmover is going to be used on low-lying agricultural land exclusively for the purpose of controlling drainage. The sale of the soilmover is exempt.

(B) A farmer purchases a combine. The farmer later purchases an AM/FM radio to be installed on the combine. The farmer's purchase of the combine is exempt; however, the farmer's purchase of the AM/FM radio is taxable. If the radio had been a part of the assembled unit, the total price for the combine would have been exempt.

(C) A farmer purchases a lawnmower. The farmer uses the lawnmower to mow around grain bins, as well as mow his lawn. The purchase of the lawnmower is subject to tax, since the lawnmower is not used exclusively and directly for agricultural production.

(D) A farmer purchases a water chiller for use to control the climate inside the hatchers and setters. The water chiller is also used to cool the administrative areas in the hatchery. The purchase of the water chiller is subject to tax, since it is not used exclusively for agricultural production.

(E) A farmer takes his tractor to the implement dealer for routine maintenance, which includes changing the oil, filters and antifreeze. The sale of the oil and filters

would be exempt; however, the antifreeze would be subject to tax.

(F) A farmer buys a bale spike to be installed on his pickup truck. The bale spike is not subject to tax.

(G) A farm supply store sells commercial rabbitry equipment, such as feeders, nest boxes and wire hanging cages used for rabbit cages and feeders, to a farmer who raises rabbits in confinement for human consumption. These items are not subject to tax.

AUTHORITY: sections 144.270 and 144.705, RSMo, 1994. Original rule filed Nov. 18, 1999, effective June 30, 2000.*

**Original authority: 144.270, RSMo 1939, amended 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1955, 1961; and 144.705, RSMo 1959.*

Charles A. Johnson, Jr. v. Director of Revenue (AHC 1986). A seed cleaner was purchased under a claim of exception to process soybeans. The Commission ruled that although the taxpayer bought the seed cleaner to process his own soybeans, he used the equipment to process other farmers' seed as well. Processing the seed of others failed to meet the requirement that the equipment be used directly and exclusively for the production of farm products.

Crystal Lake Fisheries v. Director of Revenue (AHC 1989). A nearby creek could flood raceways used to raise rainbow trout. A dike prevents the creek from flooding the raceways. A bulldozer was purchased, which was used to repair and maintain the dike. The bulldozer is also used to prevent flooding of pasture, hay, and land containing hardwood and softwood trees, all of which are harvested as required. The court found that the bulldozer in question met the three requirements of the exemption statute. The bulldozer was used exclusively for agricultural purposes, on land owned or leased for the purpose of farming, and directly in producing farm products.

12 CSR 10-110.910 Livestock

PURPOSE: Sections 144.030.2(1), 144.030.2(7), 144.030.2(22), 144.030.2(29) and 144.030.2(32), RSMo, exempt from taxation certain livestock, feed and feed additives, medicines and vaccines, and pesticides and herbicides. This rule explains the requirements that must be met to qualify for these exemptions.

(1) In general, the sale of livestock, animals or poultry used for breeding or feeding purposes, feed for livestock or poultry, feed

additives, medications or vaccines administered to livestock or poultry in the production of food or fiber, and sales of pesticides and herbicides used in the production of aquaculture, livestock or poultry are exempt from tax.

(2) Definition of Term.

(A) Aquaculture—The controlled propagation, growth and harvest of aquatic organisms as defined in section 277.024, RSMo.

(B) Commercial breeder—A person, other than a hobby or show breeder, engaged in the business of breeding animals for sale or exchange in return for consideration and who harbors more than three (3) intact females for the primary purpose of breeding animals for sale.

(C) Feed—Food essential for growth, fattening or nourishment of livestock or poultry.

(D) Feed additives—Tangible personal property, including medicine or medical additives added to feed.

(E) Livestock—Cattle, calves, sheep, swine, ratite birds, including but not limited to, ostrich and emu, aquatic products as defined in section 277.024, RSMo, elk documented as obtained from a legal source and not from the wild, goats, horses, other equine, or rabbits raised in confinement for human consumption.

(F) Poultry—Any domesticated bird, such as adult or baby chickens, turkeys, ducks, guinea fowl or geese.

(3) Basic Application of Exemptions.

(A) Pursuant to section 144.030.2(1), RSMo, sales of feed for livestock or poultry are not subject to tax.

(B) Pursuant to section 144.030.2(22), RSMo, sales of feed additives, medications or vaccines administered to livestock or poultry in the production of food or fiber, and sales of pesticides used in the production of livestock or poultry for food or fiber are not subject to tax. Examples include hormones, digestive aids, antibiotics, hog wormers, tonics, medical preparations.

(C) Pursuant to section 144.030.2(7), RSMo, sales of animals used for breeding or feeding purposes are exempt. Unlike the exemptions for feed and feed additives, which are limited to livestock or poultry, this exemption applies to all animals.

(D) Pursuant to section 144.030.2(22), RSMo, sales of bedding used in the production of livestock or poultry for food or fiber are exempt. Examples of bedding may include, but are not limited to, wood shavings, straw and shredded paper.

(E) Pursuant to section 144.030.2(29), RSMo, livestock sales are exempt when the

seller is engaged either in the growing, producing or feeding of such livestock, or in the business of buying and selling, bartering or leasing of such livestock.

(F) Pursuant to section 144.030.2(32), RSMo, sales of pesticides or herbicides used in the production of aquaculture, livestock or poultry are exempt.

(G) Pursuant to section 144.030.2(35), RSMo, sales of feed which are developed for and used in the feeding of pets owned by a commercial breeder when such sales are made to a commercial breeder, licensed pursuant to sections 273.325 to 273.357, RSMo are exempt.

(H) Sales of poultry to persons to produce eggs for the sole purpose of the person's consumption are subject to tax.

(I) Sellers of poultry are not subject to tax when—

1. The poultry is sold for breeding purposes; or

2. The poultry is sold to persons who raise the poultry for subsequent sale in dressed or processed form; or

3. The poultry is used to produce eggs to be ultimately sold in processed form or otherwise at retail; or

4. The poultry are purchased for resale.

(J) Sales of animals for the purchaser's personal enjoyment or use only, are subject to tax. Sales of animals for breeding or feeding purposes as part of a business enterprise are not subject to tax.

(4) Examples.

(A) An individual purchases feed, nonprescription vaccines, and bedding for show horses. The purchase of the feed is not subject to tax, however the purchase of the vaccines and the bedding is subject to tax.

(B) A farmer purchases feed, vaccines and bedding for use in his swine operation. The purchases of the feed, vaccines and bedding are exempt.

(C) A rancher breeds and sells horses. The sales of the horses are not subject to tax.

(D) A rabbit farmer raises rabbits, which are sold for processing as food for human consumption. Feed for the rabbits is not subject to tax because rabbits raised in confinement for human consumption are livestock.

(E) A person sells feed to a pet shop which raises and sells rabbits to the general public as pets. The sale of the feed is subject to tax.

(F) A fish farmer purchases fish for use in his aquacultural operation. The purchase of the fish is exempt from tax.

(G) An individual decides to construct and stock a lake on his farm for recreational fishing by his family, neighbors and friends. The purchase of the fish is subject to tax.

(H) A breeder of parakeets purchases feed for breeding stock. The bird feed is subject to tax, because a parakeet breeder does not fit the definition of a commercial breeder.

*AUTHORITY: section 144.270, RSMo 1994. * Original rule filed Jan. 3, 2000, effective July 30, 2000.*

**Original authority: 144.270, RSMo 1939, amended 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1955, 1961.*

12 CSR 10-110.920 Sales of Grains, Seed, Pesticides, Herbicides and Fertilizers

PURPOSE: Sections 144.030.2(1), (2), and (32), RSMo, exempt the sales of certain grains, seed, pesticides, limestone, fertilizer and herbicides. This rule explains the requirements that must be met in order to qualify for these exemptions. Section 144.020.1(3), RSMo, taxes certain utility services. This rule explains the application of this taxing provision for sales to agricultural consumers.

(1) In general, the sale of grains to be converted into foodstuffs or seed, and limestone, fertilizer, and herbicides used in connection with the growth or production of crops, livestock or poultry is exempt from tax.

(2) Definition of Terms.

(A) Herbicides—Chemical substances used to destroy or inhibit the growth of plants, especially weeds.

(B) Livestock—See 12 CSR 10-110.900.

(C) Pesticides—Chemicals used to kill pests, especially insects. Pesticides include adjuvants such as crop oils, surfactants, wetting agents and other pesticide carriers used to improve or enhance the effect of a pesticide and the foam used to mark the application of pesticides and herbicides for the production of crops, livestock or poultry.

(3) Basic Application of Tax.

(A) The sale of grain to be converted into foodstuffs ultimately sold in processed form at retail is exempt.

(B) The sale of seed, lime or fertilizer used in producing crops that will be sold at retail or will be fed to livestock or poultry to be sold ultimately in processed form at retail is exempt.

(C) Sales of pesticides or herbicides used in the production of crops, orchards, aquaculture, livestock or poultry are exempt.

(D) Seed, pesticides and fertilizers sold for nonagricultural use are subject to tax. Sales of fertilizer for lawns, shrubbery and similar

ornamental uses and seeds for ornamental purposes are examples of sales subject to tax.

(E) The sale of electricity, water, and gas used for agricultural production is exempt.

(4) Examples.

(A) A pesticide dealer sells pesticides to an orchard to spray on the fruit trees to kill insects. The sale of the pesticide is not subject to tax.

(B) An agricultural chemical dealer sells foam marker to a farmer to aid in determining where herbicides have been sprayed on crops. The sale of the foam marker is not subject to tax.

(C) A seed dealer sells seed, pesticides and fertilizer to a construction company for use on a construction site. These sales are subject to tax.

(D) A pesticide dealer sells fly spray for dairy cattle and rat and mouse poison for use in the dairy barn. The sale of the fly spray is not subject to tax. The sale of the rat and mouse poison is not subject to tax because it is used in the production of an agriculture product.

AUTHORITY: section 144.270, RSMo 1994. Original rule filed Jan. 3, 2000, effective July 30, 2000.*

**Original authority: 144.270, RSMo 1939, amended 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1955, 1961.*

Conagra Poultry Co. v. Director of Revenue, 862 S.W.2d 915 (Mo. banc 1993). Wood shavings were sold by the taxpayer, a turkey processor, to its contractors as part of the contractors' compensation for raising the turkeys. The contractors expected to use as fertilizer all the litter that the turkey-raising operation would produce in their own farming. The court ruled that at the time the wood shavings passed to the contractors, the wood shavings had no value as fertilizer. The wood shaving become fertilizer upon absorbing nutrients in the turkey droppings. The wood shavings were not exempt as materials used in processing because even though the wood shavings became a component part of the fertilizer, the contractors used the fertilizer for their own farming and did not sell any products for final use or consumption.

Norwin G. Heimos Greenhouse, Inc. v. Director of Revenue, 724 S.W.2d 505 (Mo. banc 1987). Gas, water and electricity were used for the operation of greenhouses. A refund was requested on tax paid on utilities used in the greenhouse's production of flower and vegetable plants for sale to retailers. The court found that the greenhouse's use of utilities constituted agricultural consumption

and was not subject to sales tax under Section 144.020.1(3), RSMo. The legislatures distinguished between agricultural and commercial in the property tax statutes and the Employment Security Law. The court concluded that the legislature also intended that agricultural consumers be considered as a class separate from commercial consumers for sales tax purposes.

12 CSR 10-110.950 Letters of Exemption Issued by the Department of Revenue

PURPOSE: Chapter 144, RSMo provides that certain organizations are exempt. This rule sets out the steps necessary to obtain a letter of exemption from the department.

(1) In general, the department issues letters of exemption to qualifying exempt entities. Documentation verifying the exempt status of the organization must be filed with the department to obtain a letter of exemption.

(2) Application of the Rule.

(A) The seller is responsible for collecting tax unless the exempt entity provides proof that it is exempt. One form of proof of exemption is a letter of exemption issued by the department.

(B) An organization seeking a letter of exemption certificate must complete a Missouri Sales/Use Tax—Exemption Application—Form 1746. If the documentation establishes that the entity qualifies as an exempt entity, the department issues a letter of exemption. Once a letter of exemption is issued by the department, it will continue in effect unless there are changes in the structure or operation of the organization causing the exemption to be invalid.

(C) The department may require the following supporting documentation to verify the claim:

1. A copy of the Articles of Incorporation, Bylaws or both;
2. A copy of the Section 501 tax exemption letter or ruling issued by the United States Department of Treasury, Internal Revenue Service;
3. A copy of the tax exemption ruling issued by the assessing officers in each county in which the applicant's property is or will be located for property tax purposes;
4. Financial statements of the organization for the previous three (3) years, indicating sources and amount of revenue, and a breakdown of the disbursements, or if just beginning the organization, an estimated budget for one (1) year;

5. A copy of the not-for-profit certificate, registration or charter issued by the Missouri secretary of state's office, if registered or incorporated within Missouri; and

6. Any other documents, statements and information as may reasonably be requested by the Department of Revenue.

(D) If any of the documents requested above are not submitted with the application, a letter of explanation must accompany the application. Federal agencies and instrumentalities, Missouri state agencies and Missouri political subdivisions are not required to send supporting documentation. Out-of-state political subdivisions do not qualify.

(E) Foreign diplomatic and consular personnel exempt from Missouri sales by treaty need not obtain a letter of exemption. The United States Department of State will issue an exemption card for use.

AUTHORITY: section 144.270, RSMo 2000. Original rule filed Aug. 1, 2000, effective Jan. 30, 2001. Amended: Filed Oct. 15, 2002, effective April 30, 2003.*

**Original authority: 144.270, RSMo 1939, amended 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1955, 1961.*

12 CSR 10-110.955 Sales and Purchases—Exempt Organizations

PURPOSE: Sections 144.030.1, 144.030.2(6), 144.030.2(17), 144.030.2(19), 144.030.2(20), 144.030.2(21), 144.030.2(22), 144.030.2(27), 144.030.2(36) and 144.062, RSMo exempt certain types of organizations from tax on certain transactions. This rule clarifies which transactions are exempt for each type of organization.

(1) In general, some organizations are exempt from tax on all or certain sales and purchases, while other organizations are only exempt on all or certain purchases. An exemption from federal income tax does not necessarily exempt an organization from state sales or use tax.

(2) Definition of Terms.

(A) Exempt organization—one (1) of the following types of organizations:

1. United States government or agency;
2. Political subdivisions of the state of Missouri;
3. Missouri Department of Transportation;
4. Rural water districts;
5. Religious organizations and institutions;
6. Charitable organizations and institutions;

7. Public elementary and secondary schools;

8. Not-for-profit civic, social, service or fraternal organizations;

9. Eleemosynary, penal institutions and industries of the state of Missouri;

10. Public and private not-for-profit post-secondary educational institutions;

11. State of Missouri relief agencies;

12. Benevolent, scientific and educational agricultural associations;

13. Nonprofit summer theater organizations;

14. Missouri state fair and county agricultural and mechanical societies;

15. Private not-for-profit elementary and secondary schools;

16. Interstate compact agencies.

(B) Charitable—to benefit the common good and welfare of the people of a community while relieving government of a financial burden that it would otherwise be required to meet.

(C) Civic—concerned with and related to the citizenry at large and benefiting the community it serves on an unrestricted basis.

(D) Direct sales—sales of tangible personal property or taxable services to an organization for use in its exempt functions and activities or sales by an organization where the net proceeds from such sales are for its charitable purpose.

(E) Direct costs—costs directly incurred in making direct sales. Direct costs do not include indirect costs such as overhead costs.

(F) Educational—to provide with knowledge or training.

(G) Net proceeds—the proceeds remaining from direct sales after deducting direct costs.

(H) Exemption letter—a document issued by the Department of Revenue recognizing an organization's exemption from sales or purchases or both.

(3) Basic Application of Rule.

(A) All sales of tangible personal property or taxable services to the United States government or its agencies and all sales of tangible personal property used exclusively in the manufacturing, processing, modification or assembling of products that are sold to the United States government or its agencies are exempt from tax. See 12 CSR 10-112.300.

(B) All sales of tangible personal property or taxable services to the state of Missouri or its political subdivisions are exempt from tax. Except for school districts and the Missouri Department of Transportation, sales by the state of Missouri and its political subdivisions are subject to tax. Sales by school districts and the Missouri Department of Transportation are exempt from tax. Amounts paid in or

for any place of amusement, entertainment or recreation, games or athletic events, including museums, fairs, zoos and planetariums, owned or operated by a political subdivision are exempt from tax, if all the proceeds benefit the political subdivision. Sales to other states and their political subdivisions are not exempt from tax.

(C) All sales of tangible personal property to Missouri rural water districts are exempt from tax. Sales by such organizations are subject to tax, unless otherwise exempt.

(D) All sales made to or by any religious and charitable organizations and institutions in their religious, charitable or educational functions and activities are exempt from tax. All sales by the same type of organizations and institutions of other states are exempt from tax providing such organizations and institutions are exempt from a similar tax in their own states.

(E) All direct sales made to or by Missouri not-for-profit civic, social, service or fraternal organizations, including qualified fraternal organizations exempt under *Internal Revenue Code* Section 501(c)(8) and (10), solely in their civic or charitable functions and activities are exempt from tax providing the net proceeds are designated for civic or charitable functions and activities. Sales to or by not-for-profit civic, social, service or fraternal organizations of other states are exempt from tax if such organizations are exempt from a similar tax in their own states and otherwise qualify for the exemption in Missouri.

(F) All sales made to or by public elementary and secondary schools in their educational functions and activities are exempt from tax. School districts are also exempt from all sales by or to the district. All sales to or by public elementary and secondary schools of other states are exempt from tax providing such public elementary and secondary schools are exempt from a similar tax in their own states.

(G) All sales to eleemosynary, penal institutions and industries of the state of Missouri are exempt from tax. Sales by such organizations are subject to tax, unless otherwise exempt.

(H) All sales to public and private not-for-profit post-secondary education institutions are exempt from tax. Sales by such organizations are subject to tax, unless otherwise exempt. Sales made to or by public and private not-for-profit post-secondary education institutions of other states are exempt from tax if such organizations are exempt from a similar tax in their own states.

(I) All sales to state of Missouri relief agencies are exempt from tax. Sales by such

organizations are subject to tax, unless otherwise exempt.

(J) All ticket sales by benevolent, scientific and educational agricultural associations which are formed to foster, encourage, and promote progress and improvement in the science of agriculture and in the raising and breeding of animals are exempt from tax. All ticket sales by the same type of associations of other states are exempt from tax providing such associations are exempt from a similar tax in their own states.

(K) All ticket sales by nonprofit summer theater organizations exempt from federal income tax under the provisions of the *Internal Revenue Code* are exempt from tax. All ticket sales by the same type of organizations of other states are exempt from tax providing such organizations are exempt from a similar tax in their own states.

(L) All admission charges and entry fees to the Missouri state fair and any fair conducted by a county agricultural and mechanical society organized and operated pursuant to sections 262.290 to 262.530, RSMo are exempt from tax.

(M) All sales to private not-for-profit elementary and secondary schools are exempt from tax. All sales to private not-for-profit elementary and secondary schools of other states are exempt from tax if such organizations are exempt from a similar tax in their own states.

(N) All sales to an interstate compact agency created pursuant to sections 70.370 to 70.430, RSMo (“Bi-State Development Agency”) and sections 238.010 to 238.100, RSMo (“Kansas City Area Transportation Authority”) in the exercise of the functions and activities of such agencies as provided by compact are exempt from tax.

(O) For exempt entities listed in 144.062, RSMo, all sales of tangible personal property and materials, for the purpose of constructing, repairing or remodeling facilities that are related to the entity's exempt functions and activities, to a contractor or other entity purchasing for the exempt entity pursuant to the requirements of section 144.062, RSMo, are exempt from tax. To claim the exemption, the exempt entity must provide a project exemption certificate to all contractors, subcontractors or other entities. Such contractors, subcontractors and other entities must provide a copy of the project exemption certificate to sellers when purchasing tangible personal property or materials for such facilities. See 12 CSR 10-112.010.

(4) Examples.

(A) A nonprofit, fraternal benefit organization supports several local youth activities.

An Exemption Letter for the organization was obtained from the Department of Revenue. The organization operates a lounge that is open to the public. A substantial amount of its revenue is derived from beverage sales in its lounge. All revenue from the lounge is deposited into the organization's general account and is not separately accounted for. All operational expenses, as well as costs of the local youth activities, are paid from the general account. Although the organization has an Exemption Letter, all beverage sales are subject to tax as the net proceeds from beverage sales are not separately accounted for and used solely for the organization's civic activity of supporting local youth activities.

(B) A nonprofit fraternal benefit organization will hold a chili feed to buy public park playground equipment. All net proceeds of the direct sales of chili will go to the purchase of the playground equipment. The organization may purchase the chili ingredients and serving equipment exempt from tax and should not charge a sales tax on the chili sales.

(C) A nonprofit charitable organization operates a gift shop located within a nonprofit hospital. The hospital serves both paying and indigent patients. All profits remaining after paying for expenses of the gift shop go to benefit the hospital. Customers of the gift shop are primarily the hospital's patients and visitors and not the general public. All sales to and by the organization are exempt from tax because its sales are limited to hospital patients and visitors and all profits are for the charitable purpose of the hospital, to provide medical care for all who may seek its services.

(D) A Missouri contractor purchases materials and supplies in Missouri to perform a construction contract in a neighboring state for a public secondary school. The purchases are exempt providing the public secondary school in the other state is exempt from a similar tax in its own state.

(E) A Missouri contractor purchases materials and supplies in Missouri to perform a construction contract for a Missouri school district. The school district is an exempt entity listed in section 144.062, RSMo. Prior to making its purchases, the contractor obtains an authorized exemption certificate from the district. The contractor's purchases are exempt from tax because it obtained a copy of the authorized exemption certificate prior to making its purchases.

(F) A Missouri charitable organization is authorized and operates a Missouri fee office for the Department of Revenue. The profits of the organization are used to purchase clothing

and books for indigent families. Purchases of equipment and supplies for operating its fee office are not exempt from tax as these purchases are not for its charitable purpose. Purchases of clothing and books for indigent families are exempt from tax as these purchases are for its charitable purpose.

*AUTHORITY: section 144.270, RSMo 2000. *Original rule filed July 31, 2001, effective Feb. 28, 2002.*

**Original authority: 144.270, RSMo 1939, amended 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1955, 1961.*

St. John's Medical Center, Inc. v. Spradling, 510 S.W.2d 417 (Mo. 1974). *Non-profit hospitals and a county hospital served paying and indigent patients. The hospital operated cafeterias and other nonprofit charitable organizations operated gift shop within each hospital. The cafeterias and gift shops served primarily staff, patients and visitors, as there was no intent to serve the general public. All profits from the cafeterias and gift shops were given to the hospitals. The primary purpose of operating the cafeterias and gift shops was not to make profits, but to use any income from those operations for the operation of the hospitals for benefit of each hospital's patients whether paying or indigent. Sales by the cafeterias and gift shops were exempt from tax.*

Anheuser-Busch Employees' Credit Union v. Director of Revenue, Case No. 90-001646 RS (A.H.C. 1992). *A credit union that was a member-owned and controlled not-for-profit Missouri credit union organized with the purpose to encourage thrift and to educate its members in the prudent and responsible use of money was not exempt from tax as a charitable or educational organization as its activities were not charitable or educational in nature. The credit union was also not exempt as a civic, social or service organization as sales made by or to the credit union were not within its civic or charitable functions and activities.*

Benevolent and Protective Order of the Elks v. Director of Revenue, Case No. 92-000138 RV (A.H.C. 1992). *The Elks Club was a not-for-profit fraternal organization that received an Exemption Letter from the department of revenue. The Elks operated a bar and sold soft drinks, alcoholic drinks and snack foods to its members and guests and used these revenues to pay for its costs of operation, and to make charitable and civic donations. The revenues from the bar were not exempt from tax as the profits were not used solely for exempt purposes and the bar was primarily operated*

for fraternal and social reasons and not solely to raise money for charitable and civic purposes.

Godwin v. Director of Revenue (AHC 1991). *A city contracted with taxpayer to manage and operate a golf course owned and maintained by the city. The taxpayer deposited all receipts from fees for use of golf carts and the course and fees for separate driving range and pro shop owned and operated by the taxpayer in a single bank account controlled by the taxpayer. Each week, the taxpayer remitted the contractual percentage of the cart and course fees to the city. The taxpayer retained all the other fees. The Commission held that all proceeds of the cart and course fees were exempt from tax under section 144.030.2(17), RSMo because the course was owned by the city and operated through a contract with the taxpayer. The Commission also held the fees from the pro shop and driving range were not exempt because these activities were the taxpayer's own enterprise and all proceeds were retained by the taxpayer.*

Zoological Park v. Director of Revenue (AHC 1991). *The AHC held that the exemption provided by section 144.020.2(17), RSMo for charges in or for a place of amusement owned or operated by a municipality includes all sales made by the municipal place of amusement, including sales of tangible personal property.*

National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives, St. Louis Chapter v. Director of Revenue, Case No. RV-85-1244 (A.H.C. 1988). *The organization was a Missouri not for profit corporation exempt from federal tax under Internal Revenue Code Section 501(c)(3). Its membership criteria was very general with the only requirement that a member have an interest in the goals of the organization. Its primary purposes were to evaluate legislation, form a network of support for minorities in law enforcement, discourage racism in the field of criminal justice and give financial assistance to the less fortunate. Its purposes were accomplished by monitoring legislation, donating funds to local community service projects and providing a social forum for those interested in the area of law enforcement. All of its activities were open to the public. It derived its funds through dues and fundraisers. The organization qualified as a charitable organization exempt from tax.*

St. John's Regional Medical Health Center v. Director of Revenue, Case No. RS-88-0054

(A.H.C. 1988). *Sales made by and to a hospital's fitness center were exempt as sales to a service organization in its educational function. The fitness center's various exercise programs and exercise instructors assigned to each member taught and motivated individuals to think and act properly as it relates to healthy lifestyles.*

St. Louis Calligraphy Guild v. Director of Revenue, Case No. RS-86-1517 (A.H.C. 1987). *The Guild was a Missouri not for profit chartered organization. Its purposes were to encourage co-operation and free inter-course among calligraphers, calligraphy teachers, calligraphy students, craftsmen, publishers and other in calligraphic activities, to hold competitions and exhibitions, to further the education and appreciation of calligraphy and to promote the improvement, advancement and excellence of calligraphy. Membership in the Guild was open to the public and only limited by one's interest in calligraphy. The Guild did not qualify to be exempt from tax, as it did not relieve government of the burden of providing a service that would otherwise be a governmental responsibility.*

Humanalysis, Inc. v. Director of Revenue, Case No. RS-85-2289 (A.H.C. 1987). *Humanalysis was a not for profit corporation qualified as a tax-exempt organization under Internal Revenue Code Section 501(c)(3). Humanalysis was created to conduct research studies for federal, state and local governments with an emphasis on social welfare. Humanalysis is fully compensated on a cost basis by the agency that grants it money for its research. Humanalysis did not qualify as a charitable organization exempt from tax as it did not relieve government of the burden of providing a service which would otherwise be a governmental responsibility because it was paid for by its research service. However, Humanalysis qualified as a not for profit civic organization exempt from tax as its research was conducted on a not for profit basis, was available to the public and served the public as it was conducted with a special emphasis on problems regarding social welfare.*

12 CSR 10-110.990 Tax—Sales of Food

PURPOSE: Section 144.014, RSMo provides for a reduced tax rate for certain sales of food. This rule explains when the reduced rate applies.

(1) In general, qualified sales of food by a qualified business are taxed at a reduced state

rate of 1.225% plus any applicable local tax. All other sales of food are taxed at the full state rate of 4.225% plus any applicable local tax.

(2) Basic Application of Rule.

(A) Sales of food subject to the reduced rate include food that qualifies under the Federal Food Stamp Program. This includes food or food products for home consumption and seeds and plants for use in gardens to produce foods for personal consumption. Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and hot food items ready for immediate consumption do not qualify for the reduced rate. Food items refrigerated or at room temperature qualify for the reduced rate, even if the purchaser elects to heat the item on the business' premises. Bakery items, even if still warm from baking, are qualified foods.

(B) A business whose gross receipts from sales of food and drink prepared by the business for immediate consumption, either on or off premises, are 80% or less of its total gross receipts must remit tax on its qualifying food sales at a reduced state tax rate of 1.225% plus any applicable local tax.

(C) Sales of qualifying food through vending machines are subject to the reduced tax rate.

(3) Examples.

(A) A grocery store sells nonfood items and qualifying food items. The store will charge the regular tax rate on the nonfood items and the reduced tax rate on the qualifying food items.

(B) A vending machine company provides two vending machines to a business. One machine is for cold items and one machine keeps items hot. Only the cold items are eligible for the reduced tax rate. The hot items are subject to the regular tax rate.

(C) A convenience store sells burritos from its freezer. The convenience store provides a microwave so the purchaser can heat it. The sale of the burrito is taxed at the reduced rate because it is a qualifying food item.

(D) A vending machine company sells popcorn and soup in microwave pouches and containers. These items are sold at room temperature and are heated by the purchaser in a microwave provided in the vending area. These items are eligible for the reduced tax rate.

(E) A fast food restaurant sells cold salads and cold soft drinks. These cold items represent approximately 10% of total gross receipts. Because the restaurant's total food sales of items prepared for immediate consumption are more than 80% of the total

sales, the restaurant should charge the regular tax rate on all its food sales.

(F) A convenience store sells prepared cold sub sandwiches, ice cream and cold drinks. The store also prepares and sells hot dogs and chili. All items are sold "to go." The store should charge the reduced tax rate on the cold items, but should charge the regular tax rate on the hot items.

(G) A company sells pre-packaged ice cream bars made by an unrelated ice cream manufacturer to neighborhood families from trucks. The ice cream truck driver should charge the reduced rate of tax because the seller does not prepare the ice cream bars and are not consumed on the premises of the seller.

(H) An ice cream vendor sells soft cones and pre-packaged ice cream bars made by an unrelated ice cream manufacturer at a football game. The gross receipts from the sales of soft cones are less than 80% of the ice cream vendor's total gross receipts. None of the ice cream qualifies for the reduced rate because it is consumed on the premises.

AUTHORITY: section 144.270, RSMo 1994. * Original rule filed June 29, 2000, effective Jan. 30, 2001.

*Original authority: 144.270, RSMo 1939, amended 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1955, 1961.