

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE REVENUE

**Information Bulletin #90**  
**Sales Tax**  
**December 2019**  
**(Replaces Commissioner's Directive #21 dated July 2014)**  
**Effective Date: Upon Publication**

**SUBJECT:** Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement Provisions

**REFERENCES:** [IC 6-2.5](#)

**DISCLAIMER:** Information bulletins are intended to provide nontechnical assistance to the general public. Every attempt is made to provide information that is consistent with the appropriate statutes, rules, and court decisions. Any information that is not consistent with the law, regulations, or court decisions is not binding on either the department or the taxpayer. Therefore, the information provided herein should serve only as a foundation for further investigation and study of the current law and procedures related to the subject matter covered herein.

### **SUMMARY OF CHANGES**

Aside from technical, nonsubstantive changes, this bulletin effectively provides the same information as it had before when it was published under the title Commissioner's Directive #21.

### **I. INTRODUCTION**

In March 2000, a collection of states joined forces to sponsor a national sales tax initiative, the Streamlined Sales Tax Project (SSTP). The SSTP represents an effort on the part of its member states to "simplify and modernize sales and use tax collection and administration." The Streamlined Sales Tax Implementing States (SSTIS) developed the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement (Agreement).

The Agreement was officially adopted by the SSTIS on November 12, 2002, and was last amended (as of the publication of this bulletin) on December 14, 2018. Indiana is a full member of the Streamlined Sales Tax Governing Board and is in compliance with the Agreement. Indiana anticipates it will continue to amend its statutes as necessary to stay in compliance with the Agreement.

Member states were encouraged to adopt legislation conforming to the Agreement. Effective January 1, 2004, Indiana enacted legislation to bring Indiana's sales and use tax statutes into conformity with this model legislation and the Agreement. This bulletin summarizes legislative changes that have been made to ensure Indiana's compliance with the Agreement. Many administrative changes that did not require statutory changes have also been made by the department. For further information concerning the Agreement in Indiana, visit the department's website at [www.in.gov/dor/3341.htm](http://www.in.gov/dor/3341.htm). You can find the national streamlined sales tax website at [www.streamlinedsalestax.org](http://www.streamlinedsalestax.org).

### **II. 2001 ENACTMENT**

Senate Enrolled Act (SEA) 269 (2001), effective July 1, 2001, enacted the simplified Sales and Use Tax Administration Act. The act provides for the appointment of four delegates to enter into multistate discussions concerning the Agreement. The act gives the department authority to enter into the Agreement with other states to simplify and modernize sales and use tax administration to substantially reduce the burden of tax compliance for all sellers and for all types of commerce. The act authorizes the department to act jointly with other states that are members of the Agreement to establish standards for certification of certified service providers and certified automated systems and to establish performance standards for multistate sellers.

The act prohibits the department from entering into the Agreement unless the Agreement requires each state to have a simplified state rate and uniform standards for sourcing transactions to taxing jurisdictions, the administration of exempt sales, and sales tax returns and remittances. The Agreement also requires a central registration system, a reduction in taxpayer burden for jurisdictions with local sales taxes, monetary allowances to sellers and certified service providers, continued state compliance with the Agreement, consumer privacy, a business advisory council, and a state advisory council composed of nonmember states. The act as provided in the Agreement requires registration through the central registration system and that the collection of sales tax in a state would not be used in determining whether the seller has nexus with a state for any taxes.

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The act also states that no provision of the Agreement invalidates or amends any provision of Indiana law.

### III. 2003 ENACTMENT

House Enrolled Act (HEA) 1815 (2003), effective January 1, 2004, is the most comprehensive act that has been enacted so far to ensure that Indiana is in compliance with the Agreement. The act amends the definition of gross retail income to specifically include the total gross receipts received in a retail transaction without any deduction for the seller's cost of the property sold; the cost of materials, labor, transportation, and any other expense of the seller; charges by the seller for any services necessary to complete the sale; delivery charges; installation charges; and the value of exempt property given to the purchaser where taxable and exempt property are bundled together and sold by the seller as a single product or piece of merchandise. Taxation of installation charges was amended in 2004, effective March 18, 2004.

The act adds definitions for the following:

- Alcoholic beverage;
- Candy;
- Computer;
- Computer software;
- Delivered electronically;
- Dietary supplement;
- Drug;
- Durable medical equipment;
- Electronic;
- Food and food ingredients;
- Lease or rental;
- Mobility-enhancing equipment;
- Prescription;
- Prewritten computer software;
- Prosthetic device;
- Soft drinks; and
- Tangible personal property.

The act amends [IC 6-2.5-4-1](#), which is the imposition section, to include in taxable gross income charges by the seller for preparation and delivery of the property to a location designated by the purchaser, including but not limited to:

- Transportation;
- Shipping;
- Postage;
- Handling;
- Crating; and
- Packaging.

The act expands the exemption for medical supplies to specifically include durable medical equipment and prosthetic devices in the list of medically related equipment and supplies that are eligible for exemption from the sales tax, if prescribed by a licensed practitioner.

The act amends [IC 6-2.5-5-20](#) concerning the sales tax exemption for food to include food ingredients. The exemption was changed to provide that food and food ingredients for human consumption include the following items if sold without eating utensils provided by the seller:

- Food sold by a seller who is a food manufacturer, except bakeries;
- Food sold in an unheated state by weight or volume as a single item; and
- Bakery items, including bagels, bars, biscuits, bread, buns, cakes, cookies, croissants, danish, donuts, muffins, pastries, pies, rolls, tarts, tortes, and tortillas.

Items that are not exempt from the sales tax in the food category include:

- Alcoholic beverages;
- Candy;
- Food sold in a heated state or heated by the seller;
- Food sold through a vending machine;
- Food sold with eating utensils provided by the seller, including plates, knives, forks, spoons, glasses, cups, napkins, and straws;

- Soft drinks; and
- Two or more food ingredients mixed or combined by the seller for sale as a single item.

The act amends [IC 6-2.5-6-9](#) concerning the bad debt deduction for uncollectible receivables to provide that the deduction does not include interest and that the amount of the deduction will be determined in accordance with Section 166 of the Internal Revenue Code adjusted to exclude finance charges, sales or use tax charged on the purchase price, uncollectible amounts on property that remains in the possession of the seller, expenses incurred in attempting to collect the debt, and repossessed property. The amendment provides that the deduction shall be claimed on the return for the period during which the receivable is written off as uncollectible. It also provides that, if the amount of the deduction exceeds the amount of the retail merchant's taxable sales for the reporting period, the seller may file a claim for refund. Any payments received on a previously claimed uncollectible receivable shall be proportionally applied to the taxable price of the property and to interest, service charges, and any other charges.

[IC 6-2.5-12](#) was added by the act to provide rules for sourcing of nonmobile telecommunications services. The sale of telecommunications services is sourced to the customer's place of primary use. The sourcing rule does not include telecommunications services sold on a call-by-call basis, mobile telecommunications services, or post-paid or prepaid calling service.

[IC 6-2.5-13](#) was added to provide general sourcing rules. Sales tax applicable to the purchase of tangible personal property will be sourced to the location of the use of the property if it is delivered to the purchaser by the seller. If the property is delivered to the purchaser at the point of sale, the sales tax will be sourced to the location of the seller.

The general sourcing rules do not apply to the sale of telecommunications services. The general sourcing rules do not apply to the following list of tangible personal property if the property does not qualify as transportation equipment:

- Aircraft;
- Manufactured homes;
- Mobile homes;
- Modular homes;
- Motor vehicles;
- Semi trailers;
- Trailers; and
- Watercraft.

Business purchasers who do not have a direct pay permit and know at the time of their purchase of a digital good, computer software delivered electronically, or service that will be concurrently available for use in more than one jurisdiction shall deliver to the seller a multiple point of use exemption form. This form will allow the purchaser to buy the items exempt from the sales tax but will require the purchaser to pay use tax to the appropriate jurisdiction where the property is actually used (**NOTE:** these provisions were repealed by SEA 502 (2007)).

A purchaser of direct mail that is going to be delivered to recipients in several jurisdictions shall provide the delivery information to the seller, and the seller shall collect the tax for the appropriate jurisdictions. If a purchaser of direct mail provides the seller with a direct pay permit, the purchaser is not required to provide a direct mail form to the seller and the seller is not required to collect the tax.

#### **IV. 2004 ENACTMENT**

HEA 1365 (2004), effective March 18, 2004, amends [IC 6-2.5-1-5](#) concerning the definition of gross retail income to define delivery charges as charges by the seller for preparation and delivery of the property to a location designated by the purchaser, including but not limited to transportation, shipping, postage, handling, crating, and packing.

The act also provides that installation charges are not subject to sales tax if the charges are separately stated on the invoice, bill of sale, or similar document.

#### **V. 2005 ENACTMENT**

SEA 213 (2005), effective July 1, 2005, defines tobacco to mean cigarettes, cigars, chewing or pipe tobacco, or any other item that contains tobacco. The act also provides that tobacco is not included in the exemption for food

for human consumption.

The act also amends [IC 6-2.5-11-10](#) to provide that the department shall allow any monetary allowances that are provided by the member states to sellers or certified service providers in exchange for collecting the sales and use taxes.

## VI. 2006 ENACTMENT

SEA 258 (2006), effective July 1, 2006, defines a bundled transaction to be a retail sale of two or more products that are distinct, identifiable, and sold for one nonitemized price. The term does not include a retail sale in which a service is the true object of the transaction or a transaction that includes both taxable and nontaxable products in which the sales price of the taxable product does not exceed 10% of the total purchase price or the total sales price of the bundled products.

[IC 6-2.5-1-16.5](#) adds a definition of "direct mail" to be printed material delivered by the United States Postal Service or another delivery service to a mass audience or addresses on a mailing list provided by the purchaser. The term does not include multiple items of printed material delivered to a single address.

[IC 6-2.5-4-15](#), effective for transactions occurring after December 31, 2007, provides that a person is making a retail transaction when the person sells tangible personal property as part of a bundled transaction.

[IC 6-2.5-6-1](#) provides that a voluntary seller who has registered under the Agreement, who is not a Model 1, Model 2, or Model 3 seller as defined in the Agreement and whose liability for the preceding calendar year does not exceed \$1,000, is not required to file a monthly sales and use tax return.

[IC 6-2.5-13-1](#) was amended to provide that, when a floral business that takes a floral order from a purchaser and transmits the floral order to another florist for delivery, the sale is sourced to the location of the florist that originally took the floral order from the purchaser. This provision was effective until December 31, 2007.

## VII. 2007 ENACTMENT

SEA 502 (2007), effective January 1, 2008, adds and amends several provisions concerning the definition and taxability of telecommunications services. The act defines "ancillary services" as services incidental to providing telecommunications services, including detailed telecommunications billing, directory assistance, vertical services, and voice mail services.

[IC 6-2.5-1-20.3](#) defines "intrastate telecommunications service" as a telecommunications service that originates and terminates in Indiana.

The act defines "prepaid wireless calling service," "value-added non-voice data service," and "prepaid calling service."

A definition for "telecommunications service" was added to incorporate the requirements of the Agreement without changing Indiana law as to the taxability of various services.

The act amends [IC 6-2.5-8-8](#) concerning exemption certificates to provide that a seller who accepts an incomplete exemption certificate is not relieved of the duty to collect sales tax unless the seller obtains a fully completed exemption certificate within 90 days after the sale. If a seller accepts an incomplete exemption certificate and the department requests that the seller substantiate the exemption, the seller has 120 days to obtain a fully completed exemption certificate.

The act amends [IC 6-2.5-11-10](#) to provide that a certified service provider or a seller using a certified automated system that obtains a certification from the department is not liable for sales tax collection errors that result from reliance on the department's certification. If the department notifies the seller of the error, the seller has 10 days to correct the seller's database.

[IC 6-2.5-11-11](#) was added effective January 1, 2008, to provide that a purchaser is relieved of liability for penalties for failure to pay the amount of tax due if the seller relied on erroneous data provided by the department regarding the tax rate, boundaries, taxing jurisdiction assignments, or taxability matrix. The same relief is available for a purchaser using a direct pay permit. The provision also requires the department to provide relief from tax and interest if the purchaser relied on an erroneous classification in the taxability matrix of terms included as taxable

or exempt, included in the sales price, excluded from the sales price, included in a definition, or excluded from a definition.

[IC 6-2.5-11-12](#) was added effective January 1, 2008, to require the department to review the software submitted to the governing board for certification as a certified automated system. The review is to determine that the program adequately classifies product-based exemptions.

[IC 6-2.5-13-2](#) was repealed effective upon passage. The section concerns the multiple point-of-use exemption for software that may be used concurrently in more than one jurisdiction. This provision was repealed because the Agreement eliminated this provision.

## VIII. 2008 ENACTMENT

SEA 233 (2008), with various effective dates, adds definitions related to digital products and imposes the sales tax on those products. The legislation also amends the definition of "durable medical equipment" and extends origin sourcing for floral orders transmitted to another florist for delivery.

[IC 6-2.5-1-16.2](#), effective January 1, 2009, defines "digital audio works" as the fixation of a series of musical, spoken, or other sounds, including ring tones.

[IC 6-2.5-1-16.3](#), effective January 1, 2009, defines "digital audio visual works" as a series of related images that, when shown in succession, impart an impression of motion.

[IC 6-2.5-1-16.4](#), effective January 1, 2009, defines "digital books" as works that are generally recognized as books.

[IC 6-2.5-1-18](#), effective upon passage, is amended to add repair and replacement parts as components used in conjunction with other durable medical equipment.

[IC 6-2.5-1-26.5](#), effective January 1, 2009, defines "specified digital products" as electronically transferred digital audio works, digital audio visual works, and digital books.

[IC 6-2.5-4-16](#), effective January 1, 2009, provides that when a person transfers specified digital products to an end user, the person is a retail merchant making a retail transaction that is subject to sales tax. An end user does not include a person who receives a product transferred electronically for further commercial broadcast, rebroadcast, transmission, retransmission, licensing, distribution, or exhibition of a product to another person.

[IC 6-2.5-13-1](#), effective retroactive to January 1, 2008, provides that until December 31, 2009, floral orders transmitted to another florist for delivery are sourced to the location of the florist that originally takes the floral order from the purchaser.

## IX. 2009 ENACTMENT

HEA 1001 (2009)(ss), with various effective dates, changes the definition of "sales price" and provides relief to the seller if the seller is not given 30 days notice between enactment of a statutory change and the effective date of a rate change. It provides that a sale of Internet access service or an ancillary service is sourced to the customer's place of primary use. The act also provides that floral orders will be sourced to the location of the business that takes the floral order from the purchaser.

[IC 6-2.5-1-5](#), effective upon passage, amends the definition of sales price (gross retail income) to include consideration received by the seller from a third party if: (1) the seller actually receives consideration from a third party other than the purchaser and the consideration is directly related to a price reduction or discount on the sale; (2) the seller has an obligation to pass the price reduction or discount through to the purchaser; (3) the amount of consideration is fixed and determinable by the seller at the time of the sale to the purchaser; and (4) the price reduction is identified as a third-party price reduction on the invoice received by the purchaser or on a coupon, a certificate, or another documentation presented by the purchaser. The amendment removes the provision concerning exempt personal property included in a bundled transaction sold for a single price from the definition of sales price.

[IC 6-2.5-11-10](#), effective July 1, 2010, provides that if 30 days are not provided between the enactment of a statute changing the rate and the effective date of the rate change, the department shall relieve the seller of

liability for failing to collect tax at the new rate.

[IC 6-2.5-12-15](#), effective July 1, 2009, amends the telecommunications sourcing statute to provide that a sale of Internet access service or an ancillary service is sourced to the customer's place of primary use.

[IC 6-2.5-13-1](#), effective January 1, 2010, amends the general sourcing statute so that the sales of floral products will be sourced to the location of the floral business that takes the order from a purchaser and transmits the floral order by telegraph, telephone, or other means of communication to another florist.

## **X. 2010 ENACTMENT**

HEA 1086 (2010), effective July 1, 2010, makes changes in the sales and use tax statutes related to the implementation of and compliance with the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement.

[IC 6-2.5-1-5](#), effective July 1, 2010, excludes telecommunications nonrecurring charges from the definition of gross retail income.

[IC 6-2.5-1-14.5](#), effective July 1, 2010, defines "computer software maintenance contract" to mean a contract that obligates a person to provide a customer with future updates or upgrades of computer software.

[IC 6-2.5-1-27.2](#), effective July 1, 2010, defines "telecommunications nonrecurring charges" to mean an amount billed for installation, connection, change, or initiation of a telecommunications service received by a customer.

[IC 6-2.5-1-28.5](#), effective July 1, 2010, defines "transferred electronically" to mean something obtained by a purchaser by means other than tangible storage media.

[IC 6-2.5-2-2](#), effective July 1, 2010, eliminates sales tax brackets for items purchased that cost less than \$1.07, requires the tax to be computed at 7% of the purchase price, and changes the rounding requirement from the tax computed at one-half cent or more to the tax computed if the numeral in the third decimal place is greater than 4.

[IC 6-2.5-4-16.4](#), effective July 1, 2010, is amended to provide that the sale of a digital code that may be used to obtain a product transferred electronically shall be taxed in the same manner as the product transferred electronically. "Digital code" means a method that permits a purchaser to obtain at a later date a product transferred electronically.

[IC 6-2.5-4-17](#), effective July 1, 2010, is added to provide that a person is a retail merchant making a retail transaction when the person enters into a computer software maintenance contract to provide future updates or upgrades to computer software.

[IC 6-2.5-5-18](#), effective July 1, 2010, clarifies that mobility-enhancing equipment purchased or rented by a person with a prescription is exempt from the sales tax.

[IC 6-2.5-5-20](#), effective July 1, 2010, clarifies that dietary supplements are not classified as food or food ingredients and that dietary supplements will be subject to sales tax.

[IC 6-2.5-11-10](#), effective July 1, 2010, provides that a certified service provider or a seller using a certified automated system that obtains a taxability matrix from the department is not liable for sales or use tax collection errors that result from reliance on the department's taxability matrix.

## **XI. 2011 ENACTMENT**

SEA 459 (2011), effective upon passage, makes changes in the sales and use tax statutes related to the implementation and compliance with the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement.

[IC 6-2.5-4-13](#), effective upon passage, changes the terminology of a prepaid telephone calling card to a prepaid calling service or prepaid wireless calling service to coincide with the requirements of the Agreement.

[IC 6-2.5-5-18](#), effective upon passage, provides that the sale and rental of durable medical equipment, mobility-enhancing equipment, prosthetic devices, artificial limbs, orthopedic devices, dental prosthetic devices, eye glasses, contact lenses, and other medical supplies or devices are to be treated in the same manner and there is no difference in the exemption, whether the item is sold or rented.



[IC 6-2.5-11-10](#), effective upon passage, provides that sellers including certified service providers and sellers using a certified automated system are not liable for sales or use tax collection errors that result from the department's certification or taxability matrix.

## **XII. 2012 ENACTMENT**

No changes were made in 2012.

## **XIII. 2013 ENACTMENT**

SEA 608 (2013), effective July 1, 2013, makes changes in the sales and use tax statutes related to the implementation and compliance with the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement.

[IC 6-2.5-1-5](#), effective July 1, 2013, provides that delivery charges do not include postage charges that are separately stated on the invoice, bill of sale, or similar document. Postage charges that are separately stated are not included in the definition of gross retail income.

[IC 6-2.5-1-7.5](#), effective July 1, 2013, defines "postage charges" to be the purchase price of stamps or similar charges for mail or parcel delivery through the U.S. mail incurred by the seller on behalf of its customers.

[IC 6-2.5-1-10.7](#), effective July 1, 2013, defines "advertising and promotional direct mail" to mean printed material that is direct mail, the primary purpose of which is to attract public attention to a product, a person, a business, or an organization.

[IC 6-2.5-1-22.2](#), effective July 1, 2013, defines "other direct mail" to mean any direct mail that is not advertising and promotional direct mail. The term includes transactional direct mail that contains personal information specific to the addressee, including bills, invoices, statements of account or payroll advices, and any legally required mailings.

[IC 6-2.5-5-18](#), effective July 1, 2013, deletes the sales tax exemption for blood glucose-monitoring equipment and devices.

[IC 6-2.5-5-19.5](#), effective July 1, 2013, provides that blood glucose-monitoring supplies, including blood glucose meters, measuring strips, lancets, and other similar diabetic supplies, are exempt from the sales tax whether they are sold or distributed as drug samples.

[IC 6-2.5-13-1](#), effective July 1, 2013, provides that direct mail will be sourced according to [IC 6-2.5-13-3](#).

[IC 6-2.5-13-3](#), effective July 1, 2013, provides that advertising and promotional direct mail will be sourced according to this section. Other direct mail will be sourced according to [IC 6-2.5-13-1\(d\)\(3\)](#).

## **XIV. 2014 ENACTMENT**

SEA 161 (2014), effective July 1, 2014, makes changes in the sales and use tax statutes related to the implementation and compliance with the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement.

[IC 6-2.5-2-2](#), effective July 1, 2014, specifies that for purposes of computing the sales tax, a seller may elect to round the tax on an item-by-item basis or an invoice basis. However, the seller may not round the tax on an item-by-item basis to circumvent the tax that would be imposed on a transaction using an invoice basis.

[IC 6-2.5-5-19.5](#), effective July 1, 2014, removes blood glucose-monitoring meters from the separate sales tax exemption for blood glucose supplies. It provides that blood glucose meters and the packaging or literature for a blood glucose meter furnished without charge by a diabetic supply distributor are exempt from sales tax.

## **XV. 2015 ENACTMENT**

No changes were made in 2015.

## **XVI. 2016 ENACTMENT**

No changes were made in 2016.

**XVII. 2017 ENACTMENT**

No changes were made in 2017.

**XVIII. 2018 ENACTMENT**

No changes were made in 2018.

**XIX. 2019 ENACTMENT**

No changes were made in 2019.

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Commissioner

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