
State of South Carolina
Department of Revenue
301 Gervais Street, P.O. Box 125, Columbia, South Carolina 29214

SC REVENUE ADVISORY BULLETIN #00-5

- SUBJECT:** Sales Tax Holiday
(Sales and Use Tax)
- EFFECTIVE DATE:** Beginning 12:01 a.m. on the first Friday in August (In 2000 - August 4th) and ending at twelve midnight the following Sunday (In 2000 - August 6th) of each year.
- SUPERSEDES:** All previous advisory opinions and any oral directives in conflict herewith.
- REFERENCES:** S. C. Code Ann. Section 12-36-2120 (Enacted 2000)
- AUTHORITY:** S. C. Code Ann. Section 12-4-320 (2000)
S. C. Code Ann. Section 1-23-10(4) (2000)
SC Revenue Procedure #99-4
- SCOPE:** The purpose of a Temporary Revenue Advisory Bulletin is to provide immediate guidance to the public and to Department personnel. It is a written statement issued to apply principles of tax law to a specific set of facts or a general category of taxpayers. A Temporary Revenue Advisory Bulletin does not have the force or effect of law, and is not binding on the public. It is, however, temporary, and is binding on agency personnel only until superseded or modified by a change in statute, regulation, court decision, or advisory opinion.

LAW:

Section 12-36-2120 of the 1976 Code is amended to exempt:

- (a) sales taking place during a period beginning 12:01 a.m. on the first Friday in August and ending at twelve midnight the following Sunday of:
 - (i) clothing;
 - (ii) clothing accessories including, but not limited to, hats, scarves, hosiery, and handbags;
 - (iii) footwear;
 - (iv) school supplies including, but not limited to, pens, pencils, paper, binders, notebooks, books, bookbags, lunchboxes, and calculators;
 - (v) computers, printers and printer supplies, and computer software.

- (b) The exemption allowed by this item does not apply to:
 - (i) sales of jewelry, cosmetics, eyewear, wallets, watches;
 - (ii) sales of furniture;
 - (iii) a sale of an item placed on layaway or similar deferred payment and delivery plan however described;
 - (iv) rental of clothing or footwear;
 - (v) a sale or lease of an item for use in a trade or business.

- (c) Before July tenth of each year, the department shall publish and make available to the public and retailers a list of those articles qualifying for the exemption allowed by this item.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS:

The following answers represent the Department’s opinion with respect to various issues concerning the “sales tax holiday:”

- 1. Has the Department published a list, as required by the law, of those articles qualifying for the exemption?

Yes. SC Revenue Advisory Bulletin #00-04 lists items exempt from the sales and use tax during the three-day “sales tax holiday.” SC Revenue Advisory Bulletin #00-04 can be found at the Department’s website (www.dor.state.sc.us).

- 2. When is the “sales tax holiday?”

The 2000 “sales tax holiday” begins at 12:01 a.m. on Friday, August 4th and ends at twelve midnight on Sunday, August 6th. The three-day “sales tax holiday” will be held annually, beginning on the first Friday in August and ending on Sunday at midnight.

- 3. Must the eligible item being sold be delivered to the customer during the three-day “sales tax holiday” in order for the exemption to apply?

An item qualifying for the “sales tax holiday” will be exempt if:

- (1) the eligible item is both delivered to and paid for by the customer during the three days of the “sales tax holiday”; or

- (b) the eligible item is ordered and paid for by the customer and the order is accepted by the retailer during the “sales tax holiday” for immediate shipment, even if delivery is made after the “sales tax holiday.” An order is accepted by the retailer when it has taken an action to fill the order for immediate shipment.

Actions to fill an order include placing an “in date” stamp on a mail order or assigning an order number to a telephone order. An order is for immediate shipment when delayed shipment is not requested by the customer and is for immediate shipment, notwithstanding that the shipment may be delayed because of a backlog of orders or because stock is currently unavailable to, or on back order by, the retailer.

4. Does the “sales tax holiday” apply to sales made by mail order, Internet or similar retailers?

Yes, provided the item sold is one qualifying for the exemption and the sale occurs during the three days of the “sales tax holiday” as discussed in Question #3.

5. Does the “sales tax holiday” apply to custom or special orders?

Yes, provided the item sold is one qualifying for the exemption and the sale occurs during the three days of the “sales tax holiday” as discussed in Question #3.

6. Are delivery charges subject to the tax during the “sales tax holiday?”

Most delivery charges are included in the tax base for the sales tax and the use tax. If an item qualifies for the exemption under the “sales tax holiday,” then all delivery charges associated with that sale are exempt. For example, if a retailer sells a computer during the sales tax holiday for \$2,000 and also charges \$55 to deliver the computer, then the entire charge of \$2,055 is exempt from the sales or use tax.

7. Are alteration charges for clothing sold during the “sales tax holiday” subject to the tax?

If an item of clothing qualifies for the exemption under the “sales tax holiday,” then all alteration charges associated with that sale are exempt. For example, if a retailer sells a pair of pants during the sales tax holiday for \$75 and also charges \$10 to alter the pants, then the entire charge of \$85 is exempt from the sales or use tax.

8. How are exchanges of items purchased during the “sales tax holiday” handled when returned after the “sales tax holiday?”

If a customer purchases an exempt item during the “sales tax holiday” and later exchanges the item for the same item (different size, different color, etc.), no additional tax will be due even if the exchange is made after the “sales tax holiday.”

However, if the customer returns the item after the “sales tax holiday” and receives credit on the purchase of a different item, the sales or use tax will apply to the sale of the newly purchased item.

9. How are exchanges of items purchased before the “sales tax holiday” handled when returned during the “sales tax holiday?”

If a customer purchases an item before the “sales tax holiday” and later exchanges the item during the “sales tax holiday” for the same eligible item (different size, different color, etc.) or receives credit on the purchase of a different item, no additional tax will be due if the item received in the exchange is one that qualifies for the exemption.

10. How will the “sales tax holiday” apply to rain checks?

The issuance of a rain check during the “sales tax holiday” will not qualify an item for the exemption if the item is actually purchased after the “sales tax holiday.”

Items that qualify for the exemption which are purchased during the “sales tax holiday” using a rain check will be exempt from sales or use tax regardless of when the rain check was issued.

11. Does an item placed on lay-away during the “sales tax holiday” qualify for the exemption?

No. The exemption provision specifically states that the exemption does not apply to “a sale of an item placed on lay-away or similar deferred payment and delivery plan however described.”

12. Does the “sales tax holiday” apply to local sales and use taxes collected by the Department of Revenue on behalf of counties that have imposed such local sales and use taxes?

Yes, provided the item sold is one qualifying for the exemption and the sale occurs during the three days of the “sales tax holiday” as discussed in Question #3.

13. How should retailers report sales exempt during the “sales tax holiday?”

With respect to the return filed for August 2000, all sales, whether or not exempt from the tax, should be reported on Line 1 of the Worksheet on the back of the sales and use tax return. Sales of items exempt from the tax during the “sales tax holiday” should be listed as one of the deductions on Line 4 of the Worksheet. The deduction for sales exempt under the “sales tax holiday” should be listed as “Sales Tax Holiday Exemption” on this line.

14. What books qualify as “school supplies” exempt during the “sales tax holiday?”

Code Section 12-36-2120(2)(a) already exempts from the tax books used as part of a course of study in elementary schools, high schools and institutions of higher learning. The exemption for books during the “sales tax holiday” applies to other books (e.g. dictionaries, thesauruses, encyclopedias, and books used for science projects, book reports, extra credit, and other reading requirements) used for school purposes.

15. In SC Revenue Advisory Bulletin #00-04, the department states that “blue books” are school supplies exempt during the “sales tax holiday.” What are “blue books?”

“Blue books” are blank notebooks with blue covers which are typically used to write college examinations.

16. Are musical instruments exempt from tax as “school supplies” during the “sales tax holiday?”

Yes. The statute does not specifically state that musical instruments are exempt items. However, “school supplies” are exempt. Therefore, musical instruments are exempt if purchased during the three-day holiday period as a school supply. The exemption does not apply to purchases for use in a trade or business.

17. Can retailers elect not to participate in the “sales tax holiday” and collect the sales tax from their customers on eligible items during the three days of the “sales tax holiday?”

No. Retailers may only “pass on” to their customers sales taxes that are legally due. The Department may revoke any and all licenses issued by the Department and held by a retailer if the retailer passes on sales taxes that are not legally due.

18. Is fabric, thread, yarn and other items used to make clothing exempt from tax if purchased during the “sales tax holiday?”

Yes. Purchases during the “sales tax holiday” of fabric, thread, yarn, buttons, snaps, hooks, zippers and like items which become a physical component part of clothing listed as exempt in SC Revenue Advisory Bulletin #00-04 are exempt from tax.

20. Is the sale of an exempt item on a “90 days same as cash” basis exempt from tax if purchased during the “sales tax holiday?”

Yes, provided the contract obligating the buyer to pay is signed during the “sales tax holiday” and delivery of the item is made during the “sales tax holiday” or the retailer accepts the order during the “sales tax holiday” for immediate shipment, even if delivery is made after the “sales tax holiday.” See Question #3 for what is meant by “immediate shipment.”

21. Are replaceable ink cartridges used in printers exempt from tax as “printer supplies” if purchased during the “sales tax holiday?”

Yes.

22. Are eye glasses purchased during the “sales tax holiday” exempt from tax?

No. The exemption statute for the “sales tax holiday” specifically states that the exemption does not apply to “eyewear.”

For questions concerning the “sales tax holiday,” contact Jerry Knight at (803) 898-5137 or John McCormack at (803) 898-5138.

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

s/Elizabeth Carpentier
Elizabeth Carpentier, Director

September 11, 2000
Columbia, South Carolina