A motion by Oklahoma and Tennessee to amend the instructional provisions in the administrative definition of delivery charges in Appendix C of the Library of Definitions of the SSUTA:

Appendix C
LIBRARY OF DEFINITIONS
Administrative Definitions

“Delivery charges” means charges by the seller of personal property or services for preparation and delivery to a location designated by the purchaser of personal property or services including, but not limited to, transportation, shipping, postage, handling, crating, and packing.

A. A member state may exclude from “delivery charges” any of the following if the charges are separately stated on an invoice or similar billing document given to the purchaser:

1. Handling, crating, packing, preparation for mailing or delivery, and similar charges; or
2. Transportation, shipping, postage, and similar charges;
C. The “delivery charges” for direct mail.

B. In addition, a member state may treat delivery charges for “direct mail” differently than it treats delivery charges for other personal property or services. A state may exclude all delivery charges from the sales price for direct mail or choose to exclude from the sales price of direct mail one or more of the following components, and may amend the definition of delivery charges accordingly:

1. Handling, crating, packing, preparation for mailing or delivery, and similar charges;
2. Transportation, shipping, and similar charges, or
3. Postage.
C. Unless a seller separately states the delivery charges or components of delivery charges on the invoice or similar billing document given to the purchaser, those non separately-stated charges will not qualify for the exclusion from sales price. No member state may require a seller to separately state any delivery charge or component thereof.

D. The exclusion of “delivery charges” for “direct mail” shall apply to any sale involving the delivery or mailing of “direct mail” or printed material that would otherwise be direct mail that results from a transaction that a state considers the sale of a service.

If a shipment includes exempt property and taxable property, the seller should allocate the delivery charge by using:

A. 1. a percentage based on the total sales prices of the taxable property compared to the total sales prices of all property in the shipment; or

B. 2. a percentage based on the total weight of the taxable property compared to the total weight of all property in the shipment.

The seller must tax the percentage of the delivery charge allocated to the taxable property but does not have to tax the percentage allocated to the exempt property.