

State of California
BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

SALES AND USE TAX REGULATIONS

Regulation 1574. VENDING MACHINE OPERATORS.

References: Sections 6015, 6066-6068, 6353, 6359, 6359.2, 6359.4, 6359.45, 6363, 6364, 6370, Revenue and Taxation Code. *Canteen Corporation v. State Board of Equalization* (1985), 174 Cal. App. 3d 952.

(a) GENERAL.

(1) PERMITS. Persons operating vending machines dispensing tangible personal property of a kind the gross receipts from the retail sale of which are subject to tax or dispensing food products at retail for more than 15 cents must obtain permits to engage in the business of selling tangible personal property. One permit is sufficient for all machines of one operator.

A statement in substantially the following form must be affixed upon each vending machine in a conspicuous place:

"This vending machine is operated by

NAME OF OPERATOR

ADDRESS OF OPERATOR

who holds Permit No. _____ issued pursuant to the Sales and Use Tax Law."

(2) RECORDS. Adequate and complete records must be kept by the operator showing the location or locations of each machine operated by him or her, the serial number thereof, purchases and inventories of merchandise bought for sale through all such machines, the prices charged by the operator, the gross receipts derived from the operation at each location, the receipts from exempt sales, and where applicable, the sales price to the operator of all tangible personal property of which the operator is the consumer, see subdivision (b). Records must be kept of the receipts derived from each machine at a location if differing kinds of merchandise are vended through separate machines at that location.

(3) SCHEDULE SHOWING ALLOCATION BY COUNTY. If the machines are operated in more than one county, a schedule must be attached to the return showing the tax allocable to each county. If a person purchases property under a resale certificate and dispenses it through a vending machine under circumstances where the person is considered to be the consumer of the property, see subdivision (b), a schedule must be attached to the return showing the use tax due thereon allocable to each county.

(4) SALES TO OPERATORS NOT FURNISHING REALES CERTIFICATES. Persons making sales of tangible personal property of a kind the gross receipts from the retail sale of which are taxable, to operators of vending machines to be resold through such machines, must notify this board of the name and address of each operator who fails to furnish a valid resale certificate. In the event such persons fail to so notify the board, or desire to assume tax liability for the operations of particular vending machines, then, pursuant to Revenue and Taxation Code Section 6015, they are required to return the tax to the state, measured by the receipts from the retail sale of the property.

(b) APPLICATION OF TAX.

(1) IN GENERAL. Persons operating vending machines dispensing tangible personal property of a kind the gross receipts from the retail sale of which are subject to tax must report and pay to the state the tax upon gross receipts from all sales of such property made through such machines. Sales of tangible personal property through vending machines are presumed to be made on a tax-included basis. Gross receipts from retail sales of tangible personal property through the vending machines are total receipts less the amount of sales tax reimbursement included therein.

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(A) PHOTOCOPIES. Tax applies to the gross receipts from sales of photocopies through coin- or card-operated copy machines. However, library districts, municipal libraries, county libraries, or any vendor making sales pursuant to a contract with a library district, municipal library, or county library are consumers of photocopies sold at retail through a coin-or card-operated copy machine located at a library facility.

(B) SALES BY PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATIONS. Parent-teacher associations or equivalent associations under Regulation 1597(f) (18 CCR 1597 (f)), are consumers of tangible personal property dispensed through vending machines and are not required to hold seller's permits by reason of such activities.

(C) SALES BY NONPROFIT, CHARITABLE, OR EDUCATION ORGANIZATIONS. Nonprofit, charitable, or education organizations dispensing tangible personal property for 15 cents or less through a vending machine are the consumers of such property and are not required to hold a seller's permit by reason of such activities.

(D) SALES OF WATER. Sales of purified drinking water through vending machines where the water enters the machine through local supply lines and is dispensed into the customer's own containers are exempt from the tax under Revenue and Taxation Code Section 6353.

(2) FOOD PRODUCTS.

(A) Effective January 1, 1986, tax applies to the gross receipts from the retail sale of food products, including candy and confectionery, dispensed through a vending machine at retail for more than 15 cents unless otherwise exempted as provided below. Since sales through vending machines are presumed to be made on a tax-included basis, total receipts from the taxable retail sale of food products through vending machines should be adjusted to compensate for the sales tax included therein. The term "food products" does not include carbonated beverages. A vending machine operator is a consumer of, and not a retailer of, food products, including candy and confectionery, dispensed through a vending machine at retail for 15 cents or less, effective January 1, 1986. Tax is measured by the sale price to the vending machine operator of such items unless otherwise exempt. If the property sold to the operator is an exempt food product or a nonreturnable container, no tax is payable regardless of the nature of the product when dispensed through the vending machine, and regardless of whether facilities for consumption are furnished at locations of the vending machines. For the purposes of this subdivision, the term "candy and confectionery" includes candy-coated gum products.

(B) Operative January 1, 1988, tax does not apply to the sales, and the vending machine operator is the consumer, of any food products, including candy and confectionery other than beverages or hot prepared food products, sold through a coin-operated bulk vending machine if the amount of each sale is twenty-five cents (\$0.25) or less. For purposes of this regulation, "bulk vending machine" means a vending machine containing unsorted food products, including candy and confectionery, which, upon insertion of a coin, dispenses those products in approximately equal portions, at random, and without selection by the customer. For the purposes of this subdivision, the term "candy and confectionery" includes candy-coated gum products.

(C) Beginning January 1, 1988, a partial exemption from the tax is allowed any retailer who receives gross receipts through vending machines from the sale of cold food products, hot coffee, hot tea and hot chocolate which are subject to the tax. The following percentages of the gross receipts from the sales of such products are subject to the tax: 77% for the calendar year 1988, 55% for the calendar year 1989, and 33% thereafter. This partial exemption does not apply to sales of hot prepared food products (except hot coffee, hot tea and hot chocolate) and receipts from such sales may not be included in the computation of the exemption.

"Gross receipts from the sale of cold food products, hot coffee, hot tea and hot chocolate" represents total receipts after adjusting for sales tax included. Therefore, in order to determine taxable receipts, an adjustment must be made to compensate for sales tax included in total receipts. Following is an example of the computation using the 7 1/4 percent rate:

Total receipts from sales of cold food product, hot coffee, hot tea and hot chocolate through vending machines	<u>\$10,000.00</u>
Factor	<u>32.2289%</u>
Taxable receipts	<u>\$3,222.89</u>
Tax rate	<u>7.25%</u>
Tax included	<u>\$233.66</u>
Exempt receipts	<u>\$6,543.45</u>

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Proof: $\$10,000 - 233.66 = \$9,766.34$
 $\$9,766.34 \times 33\% = \$3,222.89$

Gross receipts from the sale of cold food products, hot coffee, hot tea and hot chocolate subject to the tax may be calculated for the year 1990 and forward using the following percentages for the tax rates indicated:

TAX RATE	PERCENTAGE	TAX RATE	PERCENTAGE
6.00%	32.3593%	7.50%	32.2030%
6.50%	32.3070%	7.625%	32.1900%
6.625%	32.2940%	7.75%	32.1771%
6.75%	32.2809%	7.875%	32.1641%
6.875%	32.2679%	8.00%	32.1512%
7.00%	32.2549%	8.125%	32.1383%
7.125%	32.2419%	8.25%	32.1254%
7.25%	32.2289%	8.375%	32.1125%
7.375%	32.2160%	8.50%	32.0996%

To compute the cold food factor for other tax rates the formula is as follows:

Cold food factor percentage = $100 \div [3.0303 + \text{tax rate (decimal form)}]$

Example: Cold food factor at 7.25% = $100 \div (3.0303 + .0725) = 100 \div 3.1028 = 32.2289\%$

(D) Tax does not apply to sales of any food products, whether sold through a vending machine or otherwise, to students of a school by public or private schools, school districts, student organizations, or any blind person (as defined in Section 19153 of the Welfare and Institutions Code) operating a restaurant or vending stand in an educational institution under Article 5 (commencing with Section 19625) of Chapter 6 of Part 2 of Division 10 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

(3) DEFINITIONS

(A) FOOD PRODUCTS. For the period July 15, 1991 through November 30, 1992, the term "food products" does not include snack foods (as defined in Regulation 1602 (18 CCR 1602), "Food Products"), nonmedicated gum, candy, and confectionery. Sales during this period of such items through vending machines are subject to the tax unless exempted under subdivisions (b)(1) and (b)(2) above.

(B) NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS. Nonprofit organizations include any group, association, or corporation which is formed for charitable, religious, scientific, social, literary, educational, recreational, benevolent or any other purpose, provided that no part of the net earnings of such organization inures to the benefit of any member, shareholder, director, officer, or any person having a personal and private interest in the activities of the organization. Examples of this type of organization are museums, veterans organizations, youth sportsmanship organizations, clubs such as the Kiwanis Club, fraternal societies, orders or associations operating under the lodge system such as the Loyal Order of the Moose, and student organizations.

(C) CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS. Charitable organizations include any group, association, or corporation created for or devoted to charitable purposes, the net earnings of which are used solely for charitable purposes such as the relief of poverty, advancement of education, the advancement of religion, the promotion of health and the promotion of government. Examples of this type of organization are libraries, museums, hospitals, senior citizen community centers, thrift shops, and organizations such as the Salvation Army and Goodwill.

(D) EDUCATION ORGANIZATIONS. Education organizations include any profit or nonprofit group, association, or corporation which normally maintains a regular faculty and curriculum and normally has a regularly enrolled body of pupils or students in attendance at the place where its education activities are regularly carried on. Examples of such organizations are primary and secondary schools, colleges, professional and trade schools, whether public, private, nonprofit or profit making.

(4) RESALE AND EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES.

(A) VENDORS OF ITEMS FOR 15 CENTS OR LESS ONLY. A purchaser who sells the property purchased only through vending machines for 15 cents or less may give an exemption certificate with respect to the purchase of nonreturnable containers, but may not give a resale certificate with respect to the purchase of any other property. The supplier is responsible for payment of sales tax on the gross receipts from the sales to the purchaser of property, the sale of which is subject to tax.

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(B) VENDORS OF ITEMS FOR 15 CENTS OR LESS AND OVER 15 CENTS. A purchaser who holds a valid seller's permit and who sells the property purchased only through vending machines both at prices of 15 cents or less and at prices of more than 15 cents may give a resale certificate with respect to the purchases of such property.

(C) VENDORS SELLING BOTH THROUGH VENDING MACHINES AND OTHERWISE. A purchaser who holds a valid seller's permit and who sells the property purchased both through vending machines and other than through vending machines may give a resale certificate with respect to the purchases of such property.

(D) VENDORS NOT SEGREGATING PURCHASES. A purchaser who does not wish to segregate the purchases of property which is sold through vending machines for 15 cents or less from purchases of like property which is otherwise sold, may reimburse his or her vendor for sales tax measured by the retail selling price of all such property provided the vendor is authorized to report and pay the tax to the state in the manner provided by Section 6015.

History: Effective May 1, 1940.

Adopted as of January 1, 1945, as a restatement of previous rulings.

Amended August 8, 1967.

Amended August 6, 1968.

Amended and renumbered December 10, 1969, effective January 11, 1970.

Amended December 15, 1971, applicable on and after December 15, 1971.

Amended February 16, 1972, effective March 25, 1972.

Amended July 31, 1974, effective September 6, 1974. Changed cold food taxable receipts factor due to increase in tax rate.

Amended September 19, 1975, effective October 26, 1975. Clarified tax on hot bakery goods, hot beverages and cold food products sold by schools and eliminated sections applicable to prior periods.

Amended December 7, 1977, effective January 19, 1978. In (a)(1) added alternate display method of vendor's name.

Amended October 18, 1978, effective December 17, 1978. Amends (a), (a)(3)(A), (b), and (b)(1).

Amended December 7, 1978, effective February 18, 1979. Amends subsection (a)(1) to provide that sales through a vending machine will be considered tax included if there is an appropriate sign posted on the premises.

Amended December 7, 1978, effective February 18, 1979. Correction of error in (a).

Amended August 2, 1984, effective March 3, 1985. In (a) deleted "RULES" from title and the sentence following. In (a)(1) added "or dispensing food products"; deleted (2) and (3) and renumbered remaining subsections. Added new subsection (b) which includes former (b)(3) and (4). Added new subsection (c).

Amended June 26, 1985, effective September 22, 1985. In subdivision (b)(2) corrects reference to Welfare and Institutions Code by changing the word "Distribution" to "Institutions." Adds new subdivision (b) (3) entitled "Photocopies" which provides that any library district, municipal library, or county library, and any vendor making sales pursuant to a contract with those libraries, is a consumer rather than a retailer of photocopies which it sells at retail through a vending machine located at a library facility. Also, renumbers subdivisions (b)(3) and (b)(4) to read subdivisions (b) (4) and (b) (5) respectively. In renumbered subdivision (b)(5), provides that nonprofit, charitable, or education organizations, which includes libraries, are consumers of tangible personal property dispensed through vending machines for 15 cents or less.

Amended April 9, 1986, effective July 3, 1986. In subdivision (a)(1), amended definition of vending machine operators required to obtain a seller's permit. In subdivision (b)(2), amended definition of vending machine operator's gross receipts. Subdivision (b) (5), amended provisions relating to sales of property through vending machines by nonprofit, charitable, or educational organizations.

Amended April 8, 1987, effective July 1, 1987. In subdivision (b)(5)(C), (b)(5)(D) and (c)(2)(D), added reference to application of tax to certain nonreturnable containers.

Amended June 2, 1988, effective August 26, 1988. In subdivision (b)(2)(C), added provisions that provide for a partial exemption from tax the gross receipts from the sale of food products sold through vending machines. In subdivision (b)(2)(A), added provisions that exclude carbonated beverages from the definition of food products.

Amended July 28, 1993, effective November 13, 1993. Added subdivision (b) (1) (D) to provide that sales of purified drinking water through vending machines into customer's own containers under certain conditions is exempt from tax; (b)(2)(A) and (b)(2)(B) amended to provide that candy and confectionery are not food products effective July 15, 1991. Sales of candy and confectionery through vending machines for 15 cents or less (or 25 cents or less if a bulk vending machine) will continue to be exempt from tax and clarified that candy-coated gum is considered candy; (b)(2) (C) amended to update the example and reflect current tax rate; added (b)(3)(A) to

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explain that the term "food products" does not include snack foods, candy, nonmedicated chewing gum and confectionery for the period July 15, 1991 to November 30, 1992.

Amended June 20, 2001, effective October 20, 2001. Subdivision (a)(1) - second, third, and fourth unnumbered paragraphs deleted.

Subdivision (b)(1) – wording in second sentence replaced with "Sale of... basis." New third sentence added. Subdivision (b)(2)(A) – "If... (a)(1)" in second sentence of first paragraph replaced with "Since... basis;" "taxable" inserted after "total receipts from the;" phrase "which ... dispensed" deleted; "should" substituted for "may" in second sentence; second paragraph deleted. Subdivision (b)(2)(C) – Third paragraph deleted; tax rate table updated.

Amended August 24, 2004, effective November 2, 2004. Subdivision (b)(1)(B) – deleted "(e)" after the word "Regulation 1597" and replaced it with "(f)" to correct referencing error.

Regulations are issued by the State Board of Equalization to implement, interpret or make specific provisions of the California Sales and Use Tax Law and to aid in the administration and enforcement of that law. If you are in doubt about how the Sales and Use Tax Law applies to your specific activity or transaction, you should write the nearest State Board of Equalization office. Requests for advice regarding a specific activity or transaction should be in writing and should fully describe the facts and circumstances of the activity or transaction.