

University of Houston Sales Tax Guidelines

The University of Houston is exempt from **paying** State of Texas sales tax on purchases. However, they are not exempt from **collecting** tax on sales made by the University.

When a university department sells a taxable item, it is responsible for collecting the sales tax, unless proof of tax exemption is obtained. Sales tax exemption certificates are available on the Office of Finance website >>Tax Department page>> [Official Tax Documents](#).

They should be kept on file by the selling department following the retention schedule. The department must collect the tax and deposit it through the Cashier's Office. Sales tax should be charged on all taxable items and the funds should be recorded to PeopleSoft account 20604. If the purchaser is sales tax exempt, record the sale as tax exempt, only if they provide a tax exempt certificate or a sales tax exemption certificate is already on file.

We cannot pass on the University's exempt sales tax status to anyone else. For example, a university department cannot purchase shirts and then sell them to non-tax exempt persons without collecting the sales tax. There is no such thing as a pass through sale.

The Treasurer's Office remits the sales tax collected to the State Comptroller's Office as required. There is no need for the department to fill out a sales tax form or to remit the tax to the state. The tax rates vary from county to county and sellers should use the appropriate tax rate for their location. The current tax rate for the University of Houston (Harris County), University of Houston System (Harris County), University of Houston Clear Lake (Harris County), University of Houston Downtown (Harris County), and University of Houston Victoria (Victoria County) campuses is 8.25%. For a list of local tax rates <https://comptroller.texas.gov/taxes/sales/rate-report.php>.

Below is a list of common taxable and nontaxable items sold by university departments.

Taxable Items:

Taxable item means tangible personal property and taxable services. Except as otherwise provided by this chapter, the sale or use of a taxable item in electronic form instead of on physical media does not alter the item's tax status. See Texas Tax Code [Section 151.010](#).

Tax must be collected on all cash sales involving tangible personal property. The State Comptroller defines this as personal property that can be seen, weighed, measured, felt or touched or that is perceptible to the senses in any other manner, and, for the purposes of this chapter, the term includes a computer program and a telephone calling card. See Texas Tax Code [Section 151.009](#).

- ❖ **Clothing** – Purchases of clothing sold in the bookstore or by campus departments are taxable.
- ❖ **Computer programs** – Purchases of various computer programs in the bookstore or by campus departments are taxable.
- ❖ **Food Items** - All prepared food sold in dining halls and the University Student Center is taxable. All meal plans sold by Auxiliary Services are taxable. All packaged, ready-to-eat food is taxable. Food products that require additional preparation by the purchaser, such as cooking or thawing, are not taxed (e.g., a ready-to-eat bag of popcorn is taxable; packaged popcorn to prepare at home is not taxed).
- ❖ **Books** – Purchases of books sold in the bookstore or by campus departments are taxable.
- ❖ **Rentals** - Rentals of tangible personal property are taxable. For example, rentals of canoes, tubes, tents, towels and other sports equipment to students, staff, or faculty are taxable. However, if the rental item is required for class use, it is exempt from sales tax. Rental of lockers are not taxable
- ❖ **Tax must be collected on all taxable services.** Please see Texas Administrative Code Title 34, Part 1, Chapter 3, Subchapter O, Rule §3.298 , Texas Administrative Code Title 34, Part 1, Chapter 3, Subchapter O, Rule §3.310 and Texas Administrative Code Title 34, Part 1, Chapter 3, Subchapter O, Rule §3.3147. Visit the link for more details on taxable services [here](#) and the [Tax Publication 96-259](#).

1. Amusement Services: The state defines amusement services as entertainment, recreation, sport, pastime, diversion, or enjoyment that is a pleasurable occupation of the senses. This definition includes, but is not limited to, live or recorded performances such as ballet and musical concerts or theaters (movies and plays); exhibits and displays such as arts and crafts shows; and spectator sports such as rodeos, football, baseball, soccer, etc. The University is generally exempt from collecting tax on amusement services that are exclusively provided by the university and no part of the proceeds goes to the benefit of a private individual (see Texas Tax Code, § 151.3101(a)(5)). The university may contract with performers, ticket sellers, and promoters as long as the university is “held out as the provider of the amusement.” If the university enters into a joint venture with a for-profit entity to provide the amusement in which the university shares in both profits and losses, the “exclusivity” clause of the statute is violated and sales tax will need to be collected.

2. Internet Access: Internet access service enables users to connect to the Internet in order to access content, information, electronic mail or other services offered over the Internet. The first \$25 of a charge for Internet access, per account, per month, is exempt from sales tax. Tax is due on any amount over \$25 charged for Internet access.

3. Parking: Sales tax is due on the charge for parking and storage of a motor vehicle. Examples include charges for parking meters, either private or municipally owned, permits for parking or storage in lots or garages, and impound fees. Colleges, universities, and public schools are not required to collect sales tax on parking permits and fees charged to their students, faculty, or staff for parking. However, charges to the public for parking are taxable.

4. Laundry Services: Sales tax is due on laundry, cleaning, and garment services. A person who performs these services is required to collect sales tax from the customer. See Texas Administrative Code Title 34, Part 1, Chapter 3, Subchapter O, Rule §3.310.

5. Telecommunication Services: Telecommunications services involve the electronic or electrical transmission, conveyance, routing or reception of sounds, signals, data or information using wires, cable, radio waves, microwaves, satellites, fiber optics or any other method now in existence or that may be devised. Examples of telecommunications services include long-distance and local telephone service, including mobile or satellite phone service and Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP), fax service, pager services, texting services and electronic mail (unless sold bundled with Internet access).

6. Utility Service: Services provided by a transmission and distribution utility are taxable if the transmission or delivery is directly to an end-use customer whose consumption of the electricity is subject to sales tax. See Comptroller [Rule 3.295, Natural Gas and Electricity](#).

7. Postage and Handling (Shipping Charges): Postage and handling also called transportation charges, freight, shipping, delivery, or convenience fees are taxable to a customer when a taxable item is sold. See Texas Administrative Code Title 34, Part 1, Chapter 3, Subchapter O, Rule §3.303. These charges are considered to be services connected to the sale. Please be sure you are including tax on these fees for any items that you sell. If the sale is to an exempt organization or shipped out of state, these charges are not taxed. You must get a tax-exempt certificate from Texas customers to exempt them from the tax.

Nontaxable:

No tax is required for many items such as the following:

- ❖ **Room rental:** Tax is not collected on rooms (banquet or meeting) located in a building separate from the hotel. The 6% state hotel tax, unless an exemption applies, are collected on rooms (banquet or meeting) located inside the hotel (building with sleeping rooms). See Texas Tax Code Section 156.051(a), 351.002(a), and 352.002(a); Texas Administrative Code Title 34 Sections 3.162 and 3.293.
- ❖ **Conferences:** Conferences for educational purposes are sales tax exempt. Tax is not collected on books, pamphlets, clothing, meals, etc. if these items are included in the cost of the registration. Attendees are paying for the conference and not the items. The items included in the conference registration fee should be an insubstantial part of the fee.
- ❖ **Books, pamphlets, clothing, meals, etc. sold separately at the conference** are taxable and sales tax should be collected accordingly. These items are tangible, personal property. See Texas Tax Code Section 151.009. Examples: A conference registration fee is \$100 and includes a notebook. This would not be taxable. A conference registration fee is \$10 and includes a t-shirt. This would be looked upon as selling the t-shirt since the cost of the t-shirt is a substantial part of the registration fee, so it would be subject to sales tax.
- ❖ **Booth Rental**
- ❖ **Dues**
- ❖ **Fines & Penalties**
- ❖ **Subscriptions of six months or longer which are mailed second class**
- ❖ **Advertising sold**
- ❖ **Publications:**

1. Newspapers - sold or distributed by individual copy or by subscription are sales tax exempt. Newspaper is defined as a publication: printed on newsprint; whose average sales price per copy over a 30-day period does not exceed \$1.50; that is printed and distributed periodically at daily, weekly, or other short intervals of four weeks or less; for the dissemination of news of a general character and of a general interest, including advertising. Containing articles and essays of general interest by various writers and advertisements that is produced for the operator of a licensed and certificated carrier of persons and distributed by the operator to its customers during their travel on the carrier. For the dissemination of news of a general character and of a general interest that is printed on newsprint and distributed to the general public free of charge at daily, weekly, or other short intervals of four weeks or less. The term newspaper does not

include magazines, handbills, circulars, flyers, sales catalogs, or the like, unless these items are distributed as a part of a newspaper and the items, after being printed, are delivered by the printer to the person responsible for the distribution of the newspaper.

2. Magazines - Subscriptions to magazines entered as periodicals class (formerly called second class) that are sold for a semiannual or longer period of time are sales tax exempt. Magazines are defined as a publication, usually paper-backed and sometimes illustrated, that appeared at regular intervals and contains stories, articles, essays by various writers, and advertisements. Individual magazine sales are taxable. Periodicals and writings published and distributed by an educational organization are subject to sales tax unless they are subscriptions of six months or longer which are mailed as periodicals class (formerly called second class). See Texas Administrative Code Title 34, Part 1, Chapter 3, Subchapter O, Rule §3.299.

Sales Tax Exemptions

Some purchasers of taxable items qualify for a sales tax exemption because of the nature of their organization. Some are exempt because of their exemption status or because the item is being purchased for resale. See Texas Administrative Code, Title 34, Part 1, Chapter 3, Subchapter O, Section 3.322 for more information about Exempt Organizations.

University departments must obtain sales tax exemption or resale certificates from the purchaser at the time of the sale.

- ❖ This certificate should be kept on file by the selling department following the retention schedule.
- ❖ There is an **exempt number** on the resale certificate however the sales tax exempt certificate has no number.
- ❖ The purchaser must prove his/her exemption status to you.
- ❖ The certificate must have a signature on it to be valid.
- ❖ Organizations can be verified as exempt by using the State's online [Exempt Organization Search](#).
- ❖ Please visit [Texas Sales Tax Frequently Asked Questions about Exemptions](#) for more information.

Student Organizations:

University student organizations affiliated with an institution of higher education can hold a one-day, tax-free sale each month.

- ❖ The organization must have a primary purpose other than engaging in business or performing an activity designed to make a profit, and
- ❖ The purpose of the sale must be to raise funds for the organization.
- ❖ The exemption does not apply to items sold for more than \$5000 unless the item is manufactured by the organization or the item is donated to the organization and not sold back to the donor.
- ❖ Items sold by student organizations for fundraising that do not meet the specifics of the aforementioned statements are subject to sales tax. The sales tax should be added to or included in the sales price.

Surplus Sales

Surplus property sold to any state agency is sales tax exempt. Sales of typewriters, office furniture, construction equipment and other tangible, personal property to non-state agencies should be charged sales tax, unless proof of tax exemption is received.

Vehicles licensed for use on highways sold to non-state purchasers are exempt from sales tax. These sales are subject only to the Motor Vehicle Sales Tax which is collected by the county Tax Assessor Collector. See Texas Administrative Code Title 34, Part 1, Chapter 3, Subchapter F.

Out of State Purchasers:

Sales tax is charged based on where the possession of the item takes place.

- ❖ Items that are shipped to the purchaser outside of Texas are tax exempt, but documentation of the shipment should be retained with the deposit.
- ❖ If the out of state purchaser picks up the item at an event in Texas, sales tax should be collected unless the organization is tax exempt.

Example: Bob in Nebraska orders books to be delivered to his office in Nebraska. Becky, also from Nebraska, orders books, but decides to come by your office to pick them up. Which sale is taxable? Becky's- She is taking possession of the item in Texas. This can be compared to Becky going to a local bookstore to buy the items.

Other: For other examples of common taxable items, see [Texas Tax Publication 96- 280](#).

Sales Tax Calculation

The tax must be collected on the amount of the sale that is taxable. Taxable sales should be separated from nontaxable sales to perform this calculation. The total amount of taxable sales times the sales tax rate equals the sales tax amount. Taxable Sales x 0.0825 = Sales Tax Amount

Example: $\$150.00 \times .0825 = \12.38

You may also set the sales price to include the sales tax amount. This must be clearly stated on any documents used to promote the sale.

Sales Price (including tax) / (1+0.825) = Sales Price (without tax)

Sales Price (including tax) – Sales Price (without tax) = Sales Tax Amount

Example: $\$12.00 / 1.0825 = \11.09

$\$12.00 - \$11.09 = \$.91$

To check this calculation, multiply the sales price times the tax rate: $\$11.09 \times .0825 = \$.91$ If the tax on a sale is less than half a cent, no tax is collected. If the sales tax equals half a cent or more, the full one cent is collected. Sales tax on a \$.05 sale is not due because it is less than half a cent.

Interstate Tax Exemptions:

A general rule of thumb is that purchases by the Federal government are exempt in every state, but documentation requirements vary. Some states tax state and local government purchases including MN, SC, WA, CA, AZ and HI. States that do exempt state and local governmental agencies generally require the purchases must be for the exclusive use of the exempt entity and the exempt entity must be the payer of record. Please refer to the table below for specific state's sale use policies.

Note: These certificates only exempt the sales tax that would have otherwise been charged by that particular state. University of Houston's use tax will still apply for taxable items being shipped to or brought back into Texas.

STATE	SALES USE
Alabama	No Exemption
Alaska	No State Sales Tax
Arizona	No Exemption
Arkansas	No Exemption
California	No Exemption
Colorado	No Exemption
Connecticut	No Exemption
Delaware	No State Sales Tax
District of Columbia	No Exemption
Florida	Exempt
Georgia	No Exemption
Hawaii	No Exemption
Idaho	No Exemption
Illinois	Exempt
Indiana	No Exemption
Iowa	No Exemption
Kansas	Exempt
Kentucky	No Exemption
Louisiana	No Exemption
Maine	Exempt
Maryland	No Exemption
Massachusetts	No Exemption
Michigan	Exempt
Minnesota	No Exemption

Mississippi	No Exemption
Missouri	Exempt
Montana	No State Sales Tax
Nebraska	No Exemption
Nevada	No Exemption
New Hampshire	No State Sales Tax
New Jersey	Exempt
New Mexico	No Exemption
New York	No Exemption
North Carolina	No Exemption
North Dakota	Exempt
Ohio	No Exemption
Oklahoma	No Exemption
Oregon	No State Sales Tax
Pennsylvania	No Exemption
Rhode Island	No Exemption
South Carolina	No Exemption
South Dakota	No Exemption
Tennessee	No Exemption
Texas	Exempt
Utah	No Exemption
Vermont	No Exemption
Virginia	No Exemption
West Virginia	No Exemption
Wisconsin	No Exemption
Wyoming	No Exemption

Texas Sales Tax Frequently Asked Questions, [click here](#).

1. What is taxable?

Texas tax law refers to tangible personal property and [taxable services](#) as taxable items. Each sale of a taxable item is taxable unless a specific exemption applies.

2. What tax rate do I use?

The Texas state sales and use tax rate is 6.25 percent, but local taxing jurisdictions (cities, counties, special-purpose districts and transit authorities) also may impose sales and use tax up to 2 percent for a total maximum combined rate of 8.25 percent. You will be required to collect both state and local sales and use taxes. For information about the tax rate for a specific area, see Local Sales and Use Tax Rates on our [sales and use tax web page](#).

3. If I do not collect the sales tax or collect an incorrect amount, who is responsible for paying the correct sales tax to the Comptroller's office?

As a seller, you are responsible for collecting and remitting the correct amount to the Comptroller's office. If you do not, you can owe any additional tax and may be assessed additional penalties and interest.

4. Am I required to separately state the sales tax amount to my customers?

Yes, you must separately state the sales tax amount you charge to your customer, unless you:

- provide this written statement to the customer: "Texas state and local sales and use tax is included in the sales price;" and
- prominently display a sign stating the above information for your customers to see.

If you include tax in the sales price, you must report the tax collected using this formula:

Price ÷ (1 + tax rate) = sales price of the item

Price – sales price of the item = tax to be reported on the item

EXAMPLE: Your t-shirt business is in Austin where the sales tax rate is 8.25 percent. You charge a customer \$20 for a t-shirt, and your invoice states that the price includes sales tax.

$\$20 \div 1.0825 = \18.48

$\$20 - \$18.48 = \$1.52$

The t-shirt price was \$18.48, and you collected \$1.52 in tax.

Out-of-state sellers with a Texas sales and use tax permit must identify the tax as “Texas sales and use tax” on invoices to their customers.

5. Is it ok to round the tax amount?

When you calculate the sales tax by multiplying the tax rate by the sales price, calculate the tax to the third decimal place. If the third decimal place is equal to or greater than five, round up to the next cent. If the third decimal place is four or less, round down to the next cent.

EXAMPLE: You sell a taxable item for \$250 and must charge 8.25 percent tax. The tax rate multiplied by the sales price equals \$20.625. Because the third decimal place is a five, round up and charge \$20.63. You can also use a [rate chart](#).

6. Are delivery or shipping charges taxable?

Delivery and shipping charges connected with taxable items or services sold are taxable.

EXAMPLE: You sell a sofa for \$500. You agree to deliver the sofa and charge a separate fee of \$50 for delivery. Because the sale of the sofa is taxable, the \$50 delivery charge is also taxable. You must collect sales tax on \$550.

EXAMPLE: You sell a sofa for \$500 with a \$50 delivery charge to a customer who gives you a resale or exemption certificate. Because the sale of the sofa is exempt, the delivery charge is also exempt. You do not collect sales tax on the \$550.

When a seller pays for delivery and shipping charges at the customer’s request using a third-party provider to deliver the item (such as drop shipments), the separately stated charges for the shipping are not taxable.

7. How much sales tax do I collect from my customers?

You should calculate the amount of sales tax by multiplying the tax rate by the sales price of the taxable item. A Tax Rate Locator tool is available on the Window on State Government at:

<https://ourcpa.cpa.state.tx.us/atj/addresslookup.jsp>

Sales tax = sales price of a taxable item multiplied by the tax rate.

If you sell multiple taxable items on one invoice, then you must compute the tax on the total sum of the sales prices of the taxable items sold. For example, if you sell three T-shirts for \$10, \$25, and \$50, then the total sum of the sales prices is \$85. You would apply the tax rate to \$85 to calculate the sales tax. Example: The Math Department may sell a t-shirt for \$10 and should use the sales tax rate of 8.25% for San Marcos – located in Hays County. The amount of \$.83 sales tax should be computed. The total price charged to the customer should be \$10.83.

Resources

State of Texas Comptroller website
<https://comptroller.texas.gov/taxes/>

State of Texas Tax Code
<http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/TX/htm/TX.151.htm>

Texas Administrative Codes under Title 34 Public Finance, Part 1 Comptroller of Public Accounts, Chapter 3 Tax Administration, Subchapter O State Sales and Use Tax Rules
[https://texreg.sos.state.tx.us/public/readtac\\$ext.ViewTAC?tac_view=2&ti=34](https://texreg.sos.state.tx.us/public/readtac$ext.ViewTAC?tac_view=2&ti=34)

Tax Publications
<https://comptroller.texas.gov/taxes/publications/>