

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING FORM ST-28B

When gas, water, or electricity is furnished through one meter for both taxable and exempt purposes, the purchaser is responsible for determining the percentage of use exempt from sales tax. The sample worksheet provided below will help you to determine the percent of electricity, gas, or water that qualifies for exemption. If you have questions about this form, contact our Taxpayer Assistance Center, Kansas Department of Revenue, 915 SW Harrison St., 1st Floor, Topeka, KS, 66625-0001, or call (785) 368-8222.

AGRICULTURAL: Electricity and gas for agricultural use is exempt from the state sales tax but **not** exempt from the local taxes. Agricultural use does **not** include commercial operations such as processing food or dairy products, off-farm grain storage and marketing, lumbering, or use by a stockyard, slaughter house, floral shop, or turf farm.

CERTAIN NONPROFIT CORPORATIONS: Sales of electricity, gas, or water to properties which are exempt from property taxation under K.S.A. 79-201b Second through Sixth are exempt from state and local sales tax. Once the property is determined to be exempt, copies of the "order" from the Board of Tax Appeals and this completed exemption certificate (ST-28B) must be provided to the utility company and the Kansas Department of Revenue.

CONSUMABLES: The portion of electricity, gas, or water you use that meets the following requirements is exempt from state and local taxes: 1) essential or necessary to the process; 2) used in the actual process at the location during the production activity; 3) immediately consumed or dissipated in the process; and, 4) used in the production, manufacturing, processing, mining, drilling, refining, or compounding of tangible personal property or the treatment of by-products or wastes of any above

processes. The following uses of electricity, gas, or water are **not** exempt from sales tax: shipping, repairing, servicing, maintaining, cleaning the equipment and the physical plant, and storing.

INGREDIENT OR COMPONENT PART: An example of electricity, gas, or water which becomes an ingredient or component part and qualifies for exemption is "water" that is part of the ingredient in a beverage which is bottled and sold to a retailer for resale.

RESIDENTIAL: If the electricity, gas, or water you consume is for residential use only, you do not need to file this form. The utility company automatically exempts you from paying state sales tax (city and county sales tax still applies). However, if the electricity, gas, or water you consume is partly for residential purposes and partly for commercial use, you must determine the percent of usage that is residential and file copies of your worksheets and this completed form with your utility company and the Department of Revenue. Utilities consumed in commercial common areas such as an office, lounge, hallway, laundry facility, storage area, swimming pool, etc., **do not** qualify for exemption.

HOW MUCH OF MY UTILITY USE QUALIFIES FOR EXEMPTION? You will probably need several sheets of paper as worksheets. If your facility is serviced by more than one meter, you need to complete a separate chart to determine the percent of usage for each meter. If the facility is heated and air-conditioned by a central unit, you may use the square footage method to arrive at the residential percent of consumption for heating and cooling. You may need the assistance of a plumber or electrician to complete the formulas. Refer to the following example and steps to determine your exempt percent.

COLUMN 1		COLUMN 2	COLUMN 3	COLUMN 4	COLUMN 5	COLUMN 6
Type of Device		Rating of Device	Estimated Hours of Use Per Day	Load Factor	Number of Days the Device is Used Per Year	Usage Per Year stated in kWh, BTU, or Gallons
20 - light bulbs	T	40 watts	10	1.00	324	2,592 kWh
1 - production machinery	E	500 watts	10	.50	255	637.5 kWh

1. At the top of each page, place the headers as noted in the example and complete the following information per column:

COLUMN 1—List each device that is pulling the utility.

COLUMN 2—Rating of each device.

COLUMN 3—Estimate the number of hours of use per day (i.e., on average, twenty 40 watt light bulbs are on ten hours per day, therefore, enter "10").

COLUMN 4—Determine and enter load factor (i.e., when a light bulb is on it pulls the full rate of 100% power but a burner on the stove on "low" may only pull 30% load factor).

COLUMN 5—Number of days the device is used per year.

COLUMN 6—Determine usage per year stated in kilowatt-hours (kWh), BTU, or gallons.

$$1000 \text{ watts} = 1 \text{ kWh}$$

$$\text{Horsepower} = .746 \times \text{H.P.} = \text{watts}$$

$$\text{Ten 100-watt bulbs burning 1 hour will use 1 kWh}$$

$$1,000,000 \text{ BTU in 1 MCF}$$

2. Indicate beside each type of device an "E" for exempt or a "T" for taxable.

3. Multiply the quantity in column 1 by column 2 by column 3 by column 4 by column 5 to arrive at the sum for column 6.

4. Add the usage per year (column 6) for all of the devices you have indicated as "exempt" then add all of the usage per year (column 6) for all the devices that you have indicated as being "taxable." Adding the exempt and taxable usage should equal the total consumption per year as shown on your utility bills for the last 12 months.

5. Divide the total number of exempt kWh by the total number of kWh consumed in the last 12 months. This is the percent of usage that is exempt from tax. Enter this amount on line 5 on the front of this form (ST-28B).

The instructions provided are intended to help consumers of electricity, gas, or water complete this form.
In case of discrepancies, the applicable law prevails.